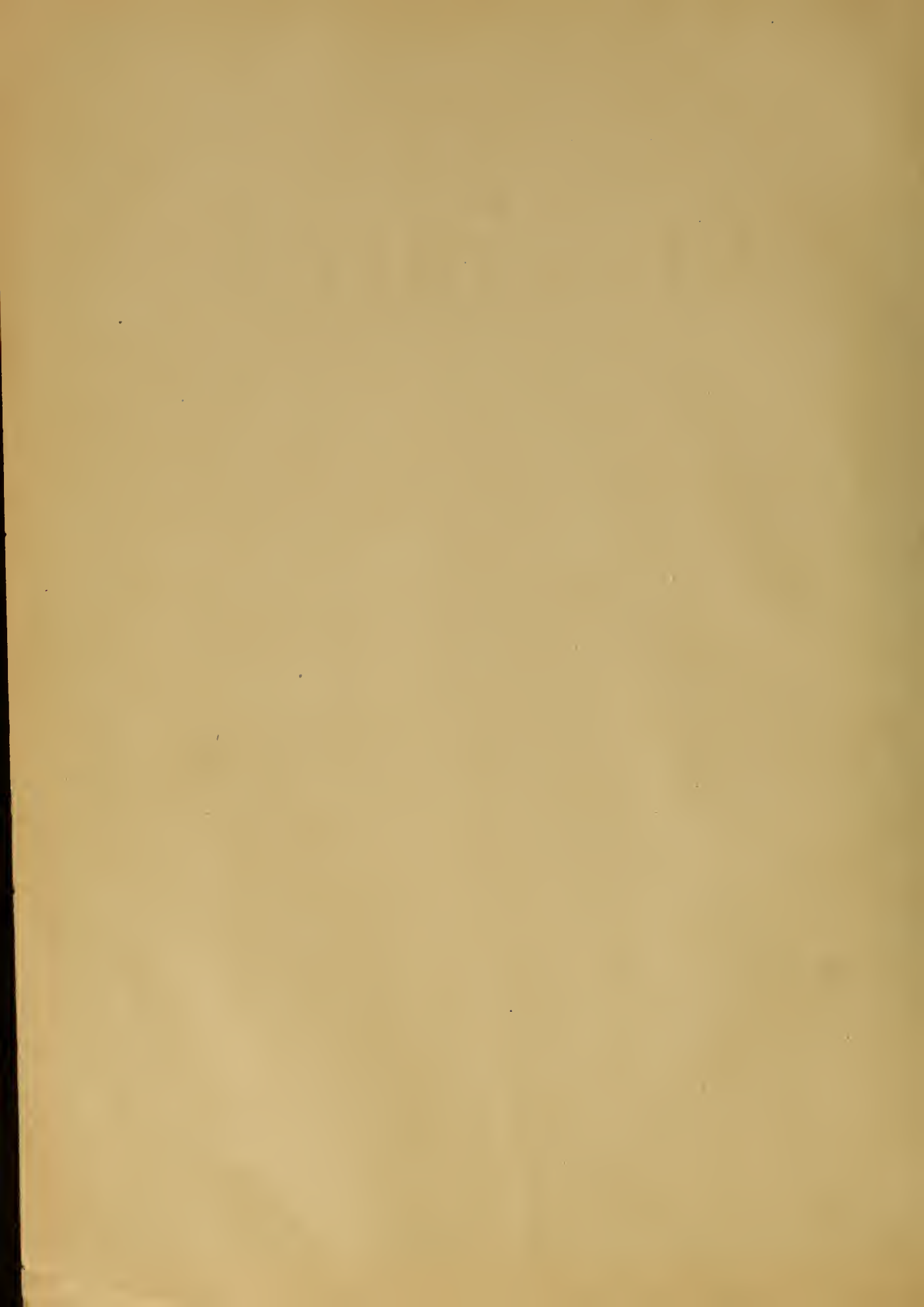




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PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF THE

WILLAMETTE VALLEY OREGON

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

ILLUSTRATED

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHICAGO

1903

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

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



PREFACE

A cursory review of the local history of the Willamette valley can but arouse enthusiastic pride in the work of the heroic men and women who have succeeded in bringing this portion of Oregon up to the position of grandeur and future promise it occupies among the grand galaxy of progressive western states. The publishers are especially gratified with the character of the book they are able to herewith present. The citizenship of the Willamette valley is of a high standard, and the histories presented in this volume are such that can but be looked upon with great admiration and satisfaction, not only by those immediately interested, but by the citizens of older states who must feel gratification in knowing that our Union is able constantly to produce citizens of courage and ability to strengthen and broaden our sisterhood of states. The commonwealth of Oregon has been very largely founded and fostered by the sons of the eastern and middle western states, and the entire country is proud of the achievement.

The last fifty years have witnessed a marvelous, almost miraculous, growth in material prosperity, which has been only in keeping with the progress made in art, literature and educational lines, and the whole, in turn, but augurs the great possibilities of the advancing century. And in every particular Willamette valley is keeping well abreast of the other portions of Oregon in the progress of material and educational improvement.

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

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

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
CHICAGO.



BIOGRAPHICAL





N. M. Corbett

HON. HENRY W. CORBETT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The election of Mr. Corbett to the United States senate, over Governor Gibbs and John H. Mitchell, occurred in 1866 and he took his seat March 4, 1867. His record as senator was a most excellent one. He secured the appropriation for the Portland postoffice, also the custom house at Astoria, and succeeded in having Portland made the port of entry for the Willamette custom district. One of the bills he introduced provided for the return of the government to specie payment, which, though not passed at the time, was eventually adopted. In the senate he was especially effective in securing much needed financial legislation. On the expiration of his term, March 4, 1873, he visited Europe, spending seven months in a tour that was of deep interest to him as well as a source of recreation. In 1896, when the St. Louis platform declared for the gold standard, the Republican party in Oregon became somewhat disorganized on account of the advocacy by many of free silver. However, the influence of men as conservative and successful as himself did much to secure a Republican victory, and McKinley was given a majority of two thousand. In 1900 Mr. Corbett was the Republican candidate for the United States senate and had the majority of Republican legislators, but was defeated by John H. Mitchell through a combination of Democrats and some of the Republicans. In 1898, when the legislature failed to elect a United States senator, Governor Geer appointed him to the office, but he was not seated on account of the ruling of the United States senate, they declaring that an appointed senator was not entitled to a seat caused by the failure of a state legislature to elect when they had the opportunity. On several occasions he was a delegate to national Republican conventions, where he was recognized as one of the leading men from Oregon. Considerable of his time and thought had been devoted to his duties as president of the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, in the success of which he was deeply interested, as affording an opportunity to show to the east and to visitors from other countries the remarkable advancement made by the northwest during the eventful one hundred years since, at the instance of President Jefferson, Captain Lewis and Captain Clark, at the head of a small expedition, sailed to the headwaters of the Missouri and thence crossed the country to the coast, where they arrived November 14, 1805. The condition of the present, contrasted with the wildness of that period, affords an opportunity for the student of history to note the changes that have rendered possible the present high state of civilization, for which no class of people deserve greater praise than the indomitable, energetic and resourceful pioneers. On the day prior to his death, realizing that his

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





Abraham Bush

Engraved by J. H. Johnson

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

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

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

ASAHEL BUSH. The career of Asahel Bush, pioneer journalist and banker, of Salem, illustrates in a striking degree the possibilities of the Northwest during the first half-century of its development. The citizenship of Oregon probably affords to-day no more conspicuous example of the self-made man of affairs, no better or more worthy type of American citizenship, than is to be found in the subject of this necessarily rather brief memoir. A record of the

salient points in his career, illustrating the various steps he has taken onward and upward to the attainment of the unquestionable and unquestioned position as the foremost citizen of the Willamette valley should, and undoubtedly will, prove a source of inspiration to the ambitious young men of the present generation whose aspirations lie along lines of a nature more or less similar to those pursued by Mr. Bush during the days preceding the period since which his position in the commercial world has been assured.

The ancestral history of Mr. Bush, both lineal and collateral, is distinctly American. The founders of the family in the New World emigrated from England in 1630, and from that time to the present men bearing that name have lent their best efforts toward the promotion of the welfare of the country, placing America first in their affections and interests. In 1650 representatives of the family moved from the state of Connecticut, where they had resided for more than twenty years, to Westfield, Mass. Aaron Bush, grandfather of Asahel Bush, was a farmer of New England, where his entire life was spent. Asahel Bush, his son, father of the pioneer of whom we are writing, was born in Westfield, Mass., also carried on agricultural pursuits in that state. In public affairs he was prominent and influential, and served as selectman of his town and as a representative in the Massachusetts State Legislature. He was a believer in the Universalist faith, and a man of broad mind and liberal views. In early manhood he wedded Sally Noble, a native of Westfield, Mass., whose ancestry may also be traced back to England. Asahel and Sally (Noble) Bush became the parents of six children, but two of whom are now living.

Asahel Bush, whose name introduces this memoir, was the fifth child in order of birth, and the only one who located on the Pacific coast. He was born in Westfield, Mass., June 4, 1824, was reared in that town, and completed his literary education in the Westfield Academy. At the age of seventeen years he moved to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the Saratoga *Sentinel*. Here he was employed for about four years, during which time he learned the details of the trade, it having been his original intention to make newspaper work his vocation. As he grew to maturity his views of life broadened, and he determined to make his life more useful by mastering the law, thereby equipping himself more fully for the struggle which he realized lay ahead of him. With this ambition dominant in his mind, he returned to his native state and began the study of the law in Westfield under the direction of William Blair

and Patrick Boise, being admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1850. Judge R. P. Boise of Salem, a nephew of Patrick Boise, who had previously been a student in his uncle's law office, was a friend of Mr. Bush, and the aspirations of the two young men about this time tended in the same direction, both arriving at the conclusion that the well-nigh boundless resources of the then new and undeveloped Northwest offered to them broader opportunities than the East. Accordingly they decided to put their fortunes to the test in the territory of Oregon, whither a tide of immigration was then flowing. Soon after having been admitted to the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Bush started for Oregon by way of the Panama route, leaving New York City as a passenger on the steamer *Empire City*, bound for Aspinwall. He made the journey across the Isthmus on a boat poled up the Chagres river and on the back of a mule over the mountains, and re-embarked on the steamer *Panama*, which, after stopping for a short time in the harbor of San Francisco, proceeded northward to Astoria. At that point Mr. Bush took a small boat up the Columbia and Willamette rivers to Portland. A short time afterward he located at Oregon City, where he established a newspaper, which he named the *Oregon Statesman*, for the publication of which he had had a printing press shipped from the East around the Horn. The first issue of the *Statesman* appeared in March, 1851. Mr. Bush continued to be editor, proprietor and publisher of this pioneer newspaper until 1853, when he removed his office to Salem, there continuing in journalism until 1861. The business evidently appealed to him as more fascinating and satisfactory than the practice of the law, for by this time he had abandoned the idea of engaging in the practice of his profession.

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

Mr. Bush has further contributed to the improvement of the city through the erection of a number of stores and other buildings. He is a stockholder in and president of the Salem Flouring Mills, in which he has been interested for

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

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

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

The marriage of Mr. Bush occurred in Salem in October, 1854, and united him with Eugenia Zieber, who was born in 1833 in Princess Anne, Princess Anne county, on the Eastern shore of

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

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

Such, in brief, is the life history of Asahel Bush. Those whose discernment enables them to read "between the lines" and who are familiar with the history of the state, will readily realize the nature of the environments which surrounded him in the early years of his residence here, and what courage and fortitude, as well as enterprise and energy, it required to

face the pioneer conditions of the Northwest and establish large business interests here upon a profitable basis. In his undertakings, however, he has been greeted with such a measure of success that his methods naturally prove of profound interest to the commercial and financial world. Yet there is no secret in connection with his advancement, for his success has been attained through earnest and conscientious effort, guided by sound judgment and keen foresight, supplemented by principles of honorable manhood.

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

On the home farm in Rock county, Wis., where he was born July 15, 1848, Judge Cleland passed the years of early boyhood. He attended the country district schools, the grammar and high schools of Janesville, and later Carroll College in Waukesha. At the expiration of the junior year in college he entered the University of Michigan in 1869 and was graduated from the law department March 29, 1871, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, then to that of Wisconsin, and soon afterward to that of Iowa, in July of 1871 he settled

at Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, where he was a practicing lawyer and justice of the peace. In 1876 he was elected district attorney of the twelfth judicial district of Iowa, comprising eight counties, and this position he held from 1877 to 1885. In the fall of 1884 he was elected circuit judge of the twelfth district by a large majority. A constitutional amendment two years later abolished the circuit courts, and he was then elected district judge, which position he resigned in 1888 on removing to Fargo, N. D. After two years as a practitioner in Fargo he came to Oregon in 1890, since which time he has been a resident of Portland. The appointment as circuit judge came to him in January, 1898, from Governor Lord, to succeed Hon. L. B. Stearns, resigned, as judge of one of the departments. The nomination for this office was tendered him in June, 1898, and at the following election he received a flattering majority, immediately thereafter entering upon his duties for a term of six years.

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

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

nent commander for two terms. During his residence in Iowa he was senior grand warden of the Grand Commandery, and since coming to Oregon he has enjoyed similar honors, having been grand master of the Grand Lodge in 1898-99 and grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Oregon during the same year. The Shrine degree he received in El Zagal Temple, N. M. S., Fargo, N. D., and he is now affiliated with Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. His Consistory degree has been given him since coming to Portland, and he has also attained the thirty-third degree here.

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

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

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





Henry Failing

Engraved by J. H. Smith

1890 he came to Portland and with his brother, John B., formed the firm of Cleland & Cleland. Since the accession of his brother to the circuit bench in 1898 he has continued alone.

Always a believer in Republican principles, Mr. Cleland served as chairman of the county and district central committees while living in Dakota. Socially he is a popular man, numbering a host of friends and well-wishers, an active participant in the affairs of the Commercial Club and a welcomed guest in the most select circles of the city.

Belonging to a family conspicuously prominent in Masonry, he has shared the general interest in that order. While living at Grafton, N. D., he was made a Mason in Crescent Lodge No. 11, in which he served as master from December of 1887 to December of 1888. February 6, 1884, he was initiated in Corinthian Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., at Grand Forks, N. D. February 18, 1885, he was made a member of Grand Forks Commandery No. 8, K. T., from which he was demitted March 5, 1890, to Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander. In 1889 he became a Shriner in El Zagal Temple, N. M. S., at Fargo, and since May 26, 1891, has affiliated with Al Kader Temple, of Portland. He is also associated with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., and Portland Chapter No. 3, of which he is past high priest. In June of 1902 he was elected grand priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon, which responsible position he has since filled with characteristic enthusiasm and success.

HENRY FAILING. At the time of the death of Henry Failing of Portland, C. A. Dolph, as chairman of the sub-committee appointed to draft a suitable memorial, submitted the following sketch of his life, which was adopted by unanimous vote of the water committee at its regular meeting, December 20, 1898, and ordered spread upon the records of the proceedings of the committee: Henry Failing was born in the city of New York January 17, 1834. He was the second son of Josiah and Henrietta (Ellison) Failing, the first son having died in infancy. His father was a native of Montgomery county, in the Mohawk valley, in the state of New York, and was descended on the male side from the German Palatines, who settled that part of the province in the early part of the eighteenth century. His mother was an English woman, with a strain of Welsh blood in her veins, and came to the United States with a brother and sister about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Josiah Failing was reared on the farm of his parents and remained at home until a young man, going to New York about 1824. There he was married,

June 15, 1828, to Miss Henrietta Ellison, daughter of Henry Ellison, of York, England, and Mary (Beek) Ellison, a native of New York. She was born in Charleston, S. C., whither her parents had gone shortly after their marriage. Mr. Ellison died suddenly when his daughter was hardly a month old, and the widow, with her fatherless infant, returned to the home of her parents in New York, where her daughter grew to womanhood. The Beeks were descended from the early Dutch settlers of the province, coming over from Holland before the transfer of the colony from the Dutch to the English more than two hundred years ago. Nathaniel Beek, father of Mrs. Ellison and grandfather of Mr. Failing, did service in the cause of independence during the Revolutionary war, in the Ulster county regiment of New York militia.

The early boyhood of Henry Failing was passed in his native city. He attended a public school in the ninth ward, then and now known as No. 3. The school was at that time under the control of the New York Public School Society, an organization which has long since ceased to exist, the management of the schools being now merged into the general system of the board of education. The work of the schools in those days was confined to the more simple branches, but what was taught was thoroughly done; so that when, in April, 1846, young Failing at the age of twelve bade farewell to school and sports, he was well grounded in the English branches. He entered the counting house of L. F. de Figanere & Co., in Platt street, as an office boy. M. de Figanere was a Portuguese, a brother of the Portuguese minister to the United States, and his partner, Mr. Rosat, was a French merchant from Bordeaux. The business of this firm was largely with French dealers in the city and it was there that Henry Failing acquired such a knowledge of the French language that he was enabled to both write and speak it with facility and correctness. Three years later, having meanwhile become an expert accountant, he became junior bookkeeper in the large dry-goods jobbing house of Eno, Mahoney & Co., of which concern Amos R. Eno (the lately deceased New York millionaire) was the head. His knowledge of the importing business and custom-house firms and dealers was such that neither of these two concerns had occasion for the services of a broker during his stay with them. Mr. Eno, with whom Mr. Failing maintained a correspondence until the former's death, told an intimate friend that it was one of the mistakes of his life that he did not make it more of an inducement for Henry Failing to remain with him. As it was, they parted with mutual regret.

The almost meagre opportunities for the acquirement of knowledge which Mr. Failing

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

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

In the year 1869 Mr. Failing, in connection with his father, Josiah Failing, and Hon. H. W. Corbett, bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Portland from Messrs. A. M. and L. M. Starr, who had, with some others, established the bank in 1866. Mr. Failing was immediately made president of the institution, which he continued to manage until his death. Immediately after the change of ownership the capital of the bank was increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and in 1880 it was doubled to its present amount, \$500,000, while the legal surplus and the undivided profits amount to more than the capital. In addition to this, dividends far exceeding the original investment have been made to the stockholders. In January of 1871

Mr. Failing and Mr. Corbett consolidated their mercantile enterprises, forming the firm of Corbett, Failing & Co., the co-partnership continuing twenty-two years, when Mr. Failing's interest terminated by the dissolution of the firm. The name of the concern is perpetuated in the present corporation of Corbett, Failing & Robertson, their successors.

In the political campaign of 1862 Mr. Failing was chairman of the state central committee of the Union party, a combination of Republicans and War Democrats, who carried Oregon for the Union in those exciting times. In 1864, at the age of thirty years, he was by popular vote elected mayor of the city of Portland, and during his first term in that office a new charter for the city was obtained, a system of street improvement adopted and much good work done. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected with but five dissenting votes. In 1873 he was again chosen mayor of the city and served for a full term of two years. His administration of the affairs of the city was able, progressive and economical. In the legislative act of 1885 he was named as a member of the water committee and upon its organization was unanimously chosen chairman of the committee, which position he held until his death. Upon all political questions he had decided convictions, in accordance with which he invariably acted; but he never engaged in political controversy nor indulged in personalities. His marvelous judgment and powers of exact calculation are well illustrated by his service as chairman of the water committee. For many years he, substantially unaided, annually made the estimates required by law of the receipts and expenditures of the committee for the year next ensuing. These estimates are, under the varied circumstances necessarily considered in making them, characteristic of him, and some of them are marvels of exactness. His estimate of the cost of operation, maintenance, repairs and interest for the year 1893 was \$100,000, and the actual outlay was \$100,211.91. His estimate of receipts for the year 1892 was \$240,000, and the receipts actually collected were \$237,300.85. His estimate of the receipts for the year 1897 was \$232,000. The amount actually collected was \$231,860.95. The magnitude of the task of making these estimates is emphasized when the fact is considered that not only the fluctuations in the population of a large city must be considered, but climatic conditions anticipated, and the amount of water consumed in irrigation based thereon; the amount of building and the volume of trade considered, and an estimate made of the amount of water consumed in building and in the use of elevators. These various sources of revenue were all carefully considered and estimates made which were in ex-



W. C. Schumaker

cess of the actual income in but trifling amounts.

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

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

line of capable, scholarly and influential ancestors. The family of which he is a member came from England at an early period in American history and settled among the pioneers of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Dr. Joseph Chamberlain, a native of Delaware, was one of the distinguished physicians of Newark, that state. The lady whom he married also came of a prominent pioneer family. Her uncle, Charles Thomson, who served as secretary of the continental congress from 1774 to 1789, was born in Ireland, of Scotch lineage, November 29, 1729. Accompanied by three sisters he settled at New-castle, Del., in 1741, and there became a teacher in the Friends' Academy. In 1758 he was one of the agents appointed to treat with the Indians at Oswego, and while there was adopted by the Delawares, who conferred upon him an Indian name meaning "One who speaks the truth." The possessor of literary ability, he left his imprint upon the literature of his age through his "Harmony of the Five Gospels," a translation of the Old and New Testament, and an inquiry into the cause of the alienation of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians. His private file of letters, containing communications written to him while secretary of the continental congress and before that time, is among the most valued possessions of Governor Chamberlain, and contains letters from all the leading men of that day.

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

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

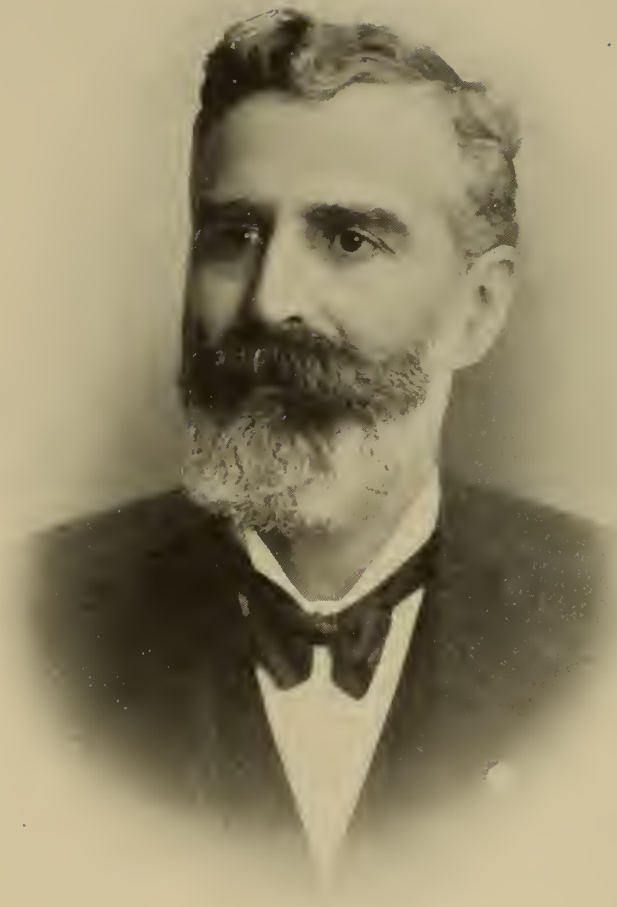
where he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs. In 1825 he was elected one of the justices of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, which office he held until his death in 1848, at which time he was chief justice. His father, John Archer, M. D., was a native of Harford county, Md., born in 1741.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

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

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

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

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



Wm D. Fenton

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

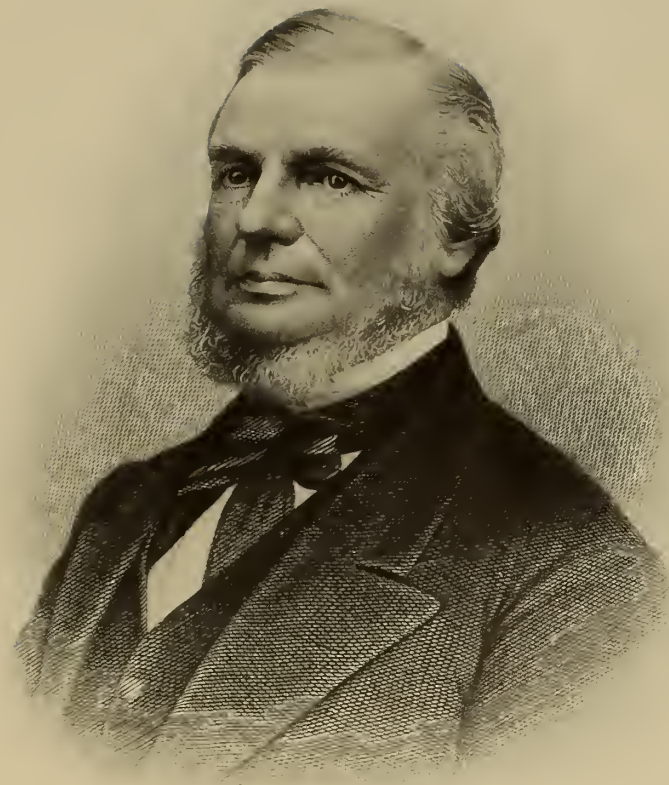
Ore.; Susan E. is now Mrs. Windle of Portland; Rosa Bell married W. D. Zeller of Portland, but now in Dawson; Lucetta became the wife of John Foster, who died January 3, 1901; Frances is now Mrs. M. A. Zeller of Portland; J. E. and S. E. are twins and live in Woodlawn; and William Grant is living in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

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

I. N. FLEISCHNER. The rapid development of manufacturing on the Pacific coast in recent years has brought to the front young men of executive ability and firm grasp of detail. A man of this progressive type is I. N. Fleischner, of the firm of Fleischner, Mayer & Co., Portland, the largest manufacturers of and dealers in dry goods in the Pacific northwest. Mr. Fleischner is a native Oregonian, having been born at Albany, July 16, 1859. His father, Jacob Fleischner, had settled in Oregon in the early '50s. Coming from Austria when quite a young man, he engaged for a time in merchandising in Iowa, but soon joined in the westward march and crossed the plains to Oregon in an ox-team, which was the only method of conveyance half a century ago. At Albany he began business again and widened his field of operations by moving to Portland in 1860. At present his family consists of himself and wife. Six children were born to this union, of whom two sons and three daughters are living.

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

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



Zariah Failing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



HON. M. C. GEORGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Sharon family is of English extraction.

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

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

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



H. Howe

herent. His death occurred in Weston May 11, 1890. His first wife, Hester Ann Myers, was born in Louisville, Ky., and died in Iowa, leaving three children, namely: William, a farmer of Pendleton; Josephine, in Iowa; and Frankie B., Mrs. Sharon. After the death of his first wife he married Sadie O. Arlie, of Iowa. Mrs. Sharon is a member of the Rebekahs, in which she formerly served as noble grand, and is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security. On the organization of the Muscovites Mr. Sharon became a charter member and was elected the first recorder, which position he still holds. In Pendleton Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M., he was made a Mason, and is now past master of Hawthorn Lodge No. 111, of Portland; and also a member of Washington Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., of Portland, in which he is past high priest and secretary; and a member of Washington Council No. 3, R. & S. M. He became a member of the Knights of Pythias at Pendleton in 1880, and is now past chancellor of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 10, also past grand chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1892-93, and for four years supreme representative from Oregon. Besides belonging to the Order of Rebekahs he is connected with Webfoot Camp, Woodmen of the World. Always a staunch Republican, his interest in the success of his party led him to once accept the position as chairman of the Umatilla county central committee and at another time he served as its secretary. Both he and his wife are identified with the Episcopal Church, in which faith they are rearing their three children, Bessie, Leila and Allen.

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

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

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

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

An enterprise which had already engaged a portion of Mr. Rowe's time was the Weed & Rowe Hardware Company, which had stores at Elmsburg and Yakima, Wash. On selling out the store in the latter town in 1889 he became president of the Yakima National Bank, the inception of which was due to his recognition of the needs of the village for such an institution. In 1892 he organized the Albina Savings Bank, becoming president of the concern, but the following year he sold his interest in order to devote himself to real-estate enterprises. July 1, 1902, he accepted a position as general agent for the Northwestern Pacific coast for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the duties of which position he has undertaken with the same enthusiasm and discretion characteristic of him in every post of responsibility.

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

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

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

fornia at the time of the discovery of gold, but the illness of the father and mother caused him to return to the old home, and not long afterward he married there. In 1852 he again started for the Pacific coast, and this time brought the trip to a successful consummation, arriving in Oregon on the 1st of September. At once he took up a donation claim at Tualatin, where he improved three hundred and twenty acres. On this homestead he conducted general farm pursuits until his death, in February of 1889, at which time he was sixty-eight years of age. Many important movements of his locality owed their inception to his energy. Especially was his interest in educational matters keen and permanent. A portion of his farm was laid out for a town site, the sale of lots bringing him a neat return for his outlay of labor in years gone by. His wife, formerly Maria Beard, was born in St. Genevieve, Mo., and is now living on the old homestead at Tualatin. Her father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal denomination and a pioneer preacher in Missouri.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1864 Mr. Whalley withdrew from his pedagogical work, and going to Grant county, Ore., he began the practice of his profession. He was married July 21, 1861, to Lavinia T. Kimzey, who was born in Missouri in 1842, and with her parents in 1847 crossed the plains to California, where she grew into a cultured and refined womanhood. They became parents of seven children, of whom one son and one daughter died in infancy. Of the remaining five Mary was born in California and became the wife of J. Frank Watson, president of the Merchants National Bank, of Portland, and they now have two children, namely: Frank Whalley and Clifton Howe. Susan was born in California and became the wife of Maj. James N. Allison, U. S. A., who is now stationed in the Philippine Islands. They are the parents of the following children: Marion, Philip Whalley, Malcolm G. and Stanton W. Lavinia was born in Portland and is now the wife of H. S. Huson, who is vice president and general manager of the Pacific Coast Construction Company. They make their home in Portland and have four children: John Whalley, Jane, Herbert R. and Richard S. Jane is the wife of W. T. Muir, a prominent attorney of Portland, and their two children are Mary and William Whalley. Charlotte is unmarried and resides with her mother at No. 393 West Park street. All are graduates of St. Helen's Hall, of Portland.

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

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

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

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



Geo H. Williams

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



H. W. Scott

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1856 Mr. Scott was married to Miss Elizabeth Nicklin, who died in 1875, leaving two children. In 1877 he was married to Miss Margaret McChesney, of Pennsylvania. Three children have been born of this union.

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

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

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

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

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

Representative of a family so intimately iden-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



John H. Mitchell,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"After his defeat Mr. Mitchell resumed the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Jacob Kamm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MRS. CAROLINE AUGUSTA KAMM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Geo C Brownell

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The spring of 1865 found Mr. Powers in Portland, where, in partnership with A. Burdard, he engaged in the second-hand furniture business, continuing the same profitably until all was lost in the fire of 1875. Meantime, in 1872, he had embarked in the manufacture of furniture under the firm title of Donly, Beard & Powers, their plant being located at Willsburg. During 1875 he started a factory on Water street near the foot of Montgomery, but later removed the plant to South Portland, where he had a tract of three acres. In 1893 the business was incorporated under the title of the Ira F. Powers Manufacturing Company, with himself as president, and this position he held until his death. In the meantime he had other interests of an important nature, chief among these being his connection with the banking business, his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association, his work as a builder of the Morrison street bridge and also as a stockholder in the Madison street bridge. Fraternally he was a charter member of Pilot Peak Lodge, I. O. O. F., but allowed his membership in this body to lapse in later years. He was also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In Masonry he was first a member of Gold Run Lodge, F. & A. M., in California, and later of Harmony Lodge No. 12, of Portland, in which he officiated as treasurer for twelve years. After coming to Portland he also became associated with Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. In politics he was a pronounced Republican.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Newton Clark.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In April, 1889, Mr. Clark was appointed to his present high office of grand recorder of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the state of Oregon, and soon afterward took up his permanent residence in Portland. He still owns the Hood River farm, which, however, is rented to other parties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

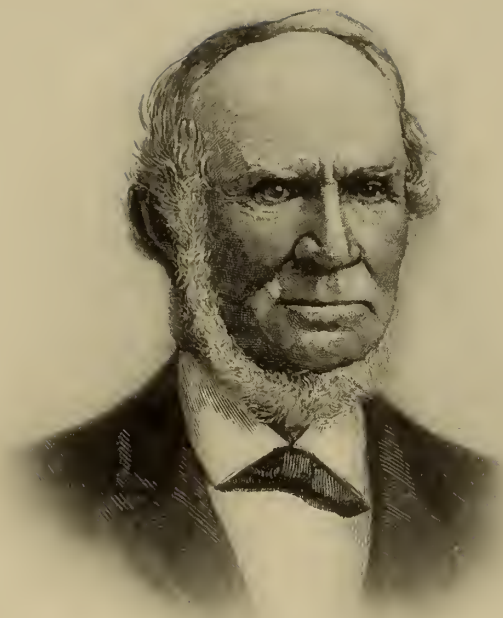
During the existence of the Whig party Mr. Mallory was one of its adherents. In 1852 he

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

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

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

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



Joseph Kellogg

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The first marriage of Capt. C. H. Kellogg occurred February 2, 1870, and united him with Miss Emma E. Goode of Oregon City. His second marriage took place in January, 1882, his wife being Miss Mary Ellen Copeland, of Scappoose, Ore., by whom he had two children, Pearl and Earl Joseph. While he was still in the prime of life, with a hope of enjoying many years of usefulness and honor, death came to Captain Kellogg August 7, 1889, removing one whose death was a source of sincere mourning among all of his associates and whose memory is still cherished in the hearts of those to whom he was endeared.

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



James H McMillen

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

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

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

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

On May 7, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith with Miss Louise Rivers, a native of Canada. Her father, Israel Rivers, was born in New York, of French descent, his parents going to Canada when he was a young man, and there he engaged in the lumber business. After rearing his family the father took his wife and children and started for the west, locating for a time in Illinois and Kansas, but finally settled in Clackamas county in 1866, and here they still reside. Captain and Mrs. Smith have three living children, as follows: Charles E., a resident of Parkplace; Fred W., graduated from the Parkplace high school, the Corvallis college and the Portland business college, and is now employed as a railway mail clerk; Katie, the wife of Paul Freytag, who is engaged in the grocery business in Oregon City.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



J H Jones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The family to which Mr. Jones belongs has a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



John W. Meldrum

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Through his marriage to Eliza Bigelow, R. C.



Mary Ann W. Kinney

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





J. B. Hunter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1862 Mr. Worth was united in marriage in Brownsville, Ore., with Miss Geary, who was born in Ohio in 1842, and who, since his death, has reared her children on the farm in Linn county, although she permanently located in Portland in 1889. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Worth, Edward Geary, the oldest, having been born April 13, 1863. Mr. Worth is a man of education and ability, and was trained at the University of Eugene, eventually succeeding

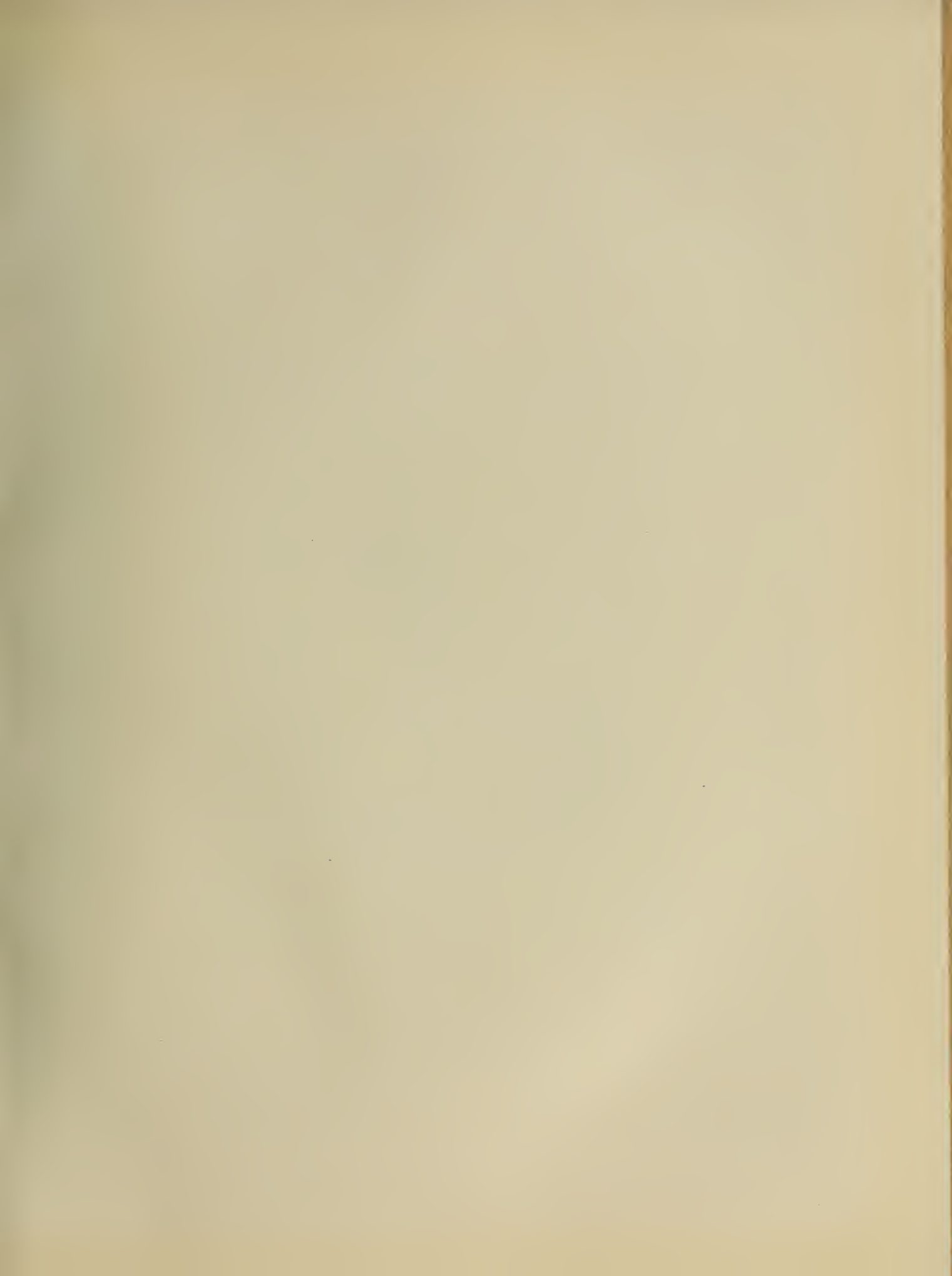
to the position of superintendent of lighthouse construction for the government, located in Portland. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Joseph E., the second son in the family, was born October 14, 1864, and in 1901 married Leona Henderson. He was a civil engineer during the first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

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

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

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

Mr. Geary came to Oregon in the year 1851 as representative of the Board of Foreign Missions, to look after the church and school work. By way of the Isthmus of Panama he reached San Francisco, and from there embarked on a sailing vessel for Astoria, coming from there up the river to Oregon City, and thence on the upper river aboard the first boat to make the trip, known as the Little Hoosier. Upon arriving in Oregon he found work much less advanced than he anticipated, and instead of a ready means of livelihood in his chosen occupation he was obliged to turn his attention to secular work. He organized a school and in connection preached as opportunity offered, and about this time was appointed secretary to General Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs. Later he succeeded General Palmer in this important responsibility, in April, 1859. In 1856 he had removed to Linn county from his





A. E. Wair

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

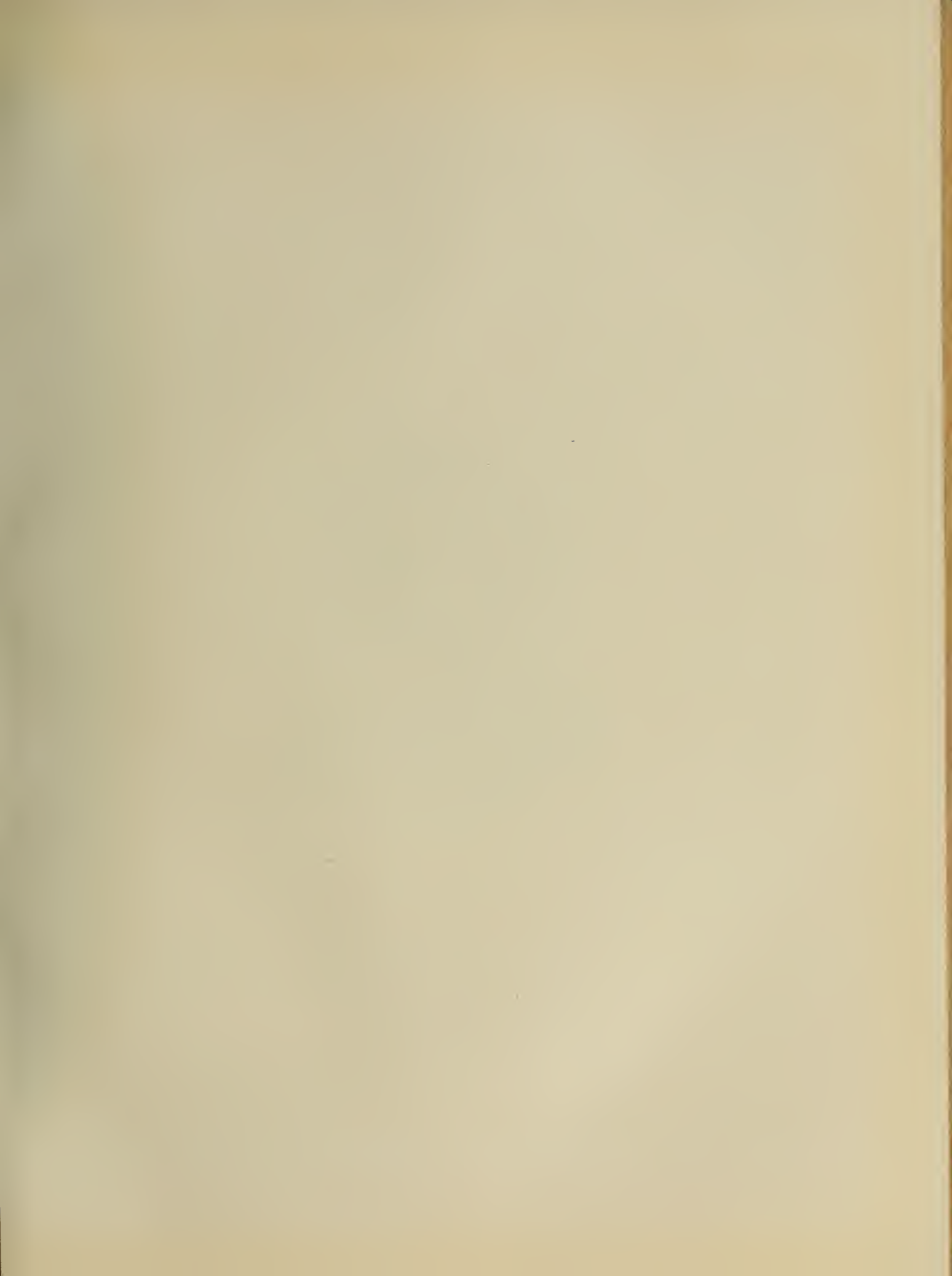
To Mr. and Mrs. Bell were born ten children, of whom two died in infancy in Missouri and one at the age of two years in Salem; Nancy Garnett, born in Missouri, married Walter Jackson and died in Portland, leaving two children, Alice Bell and Harold, who now make their home in that city; Laura W., born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

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

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

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

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





WILLIAM BARLOW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

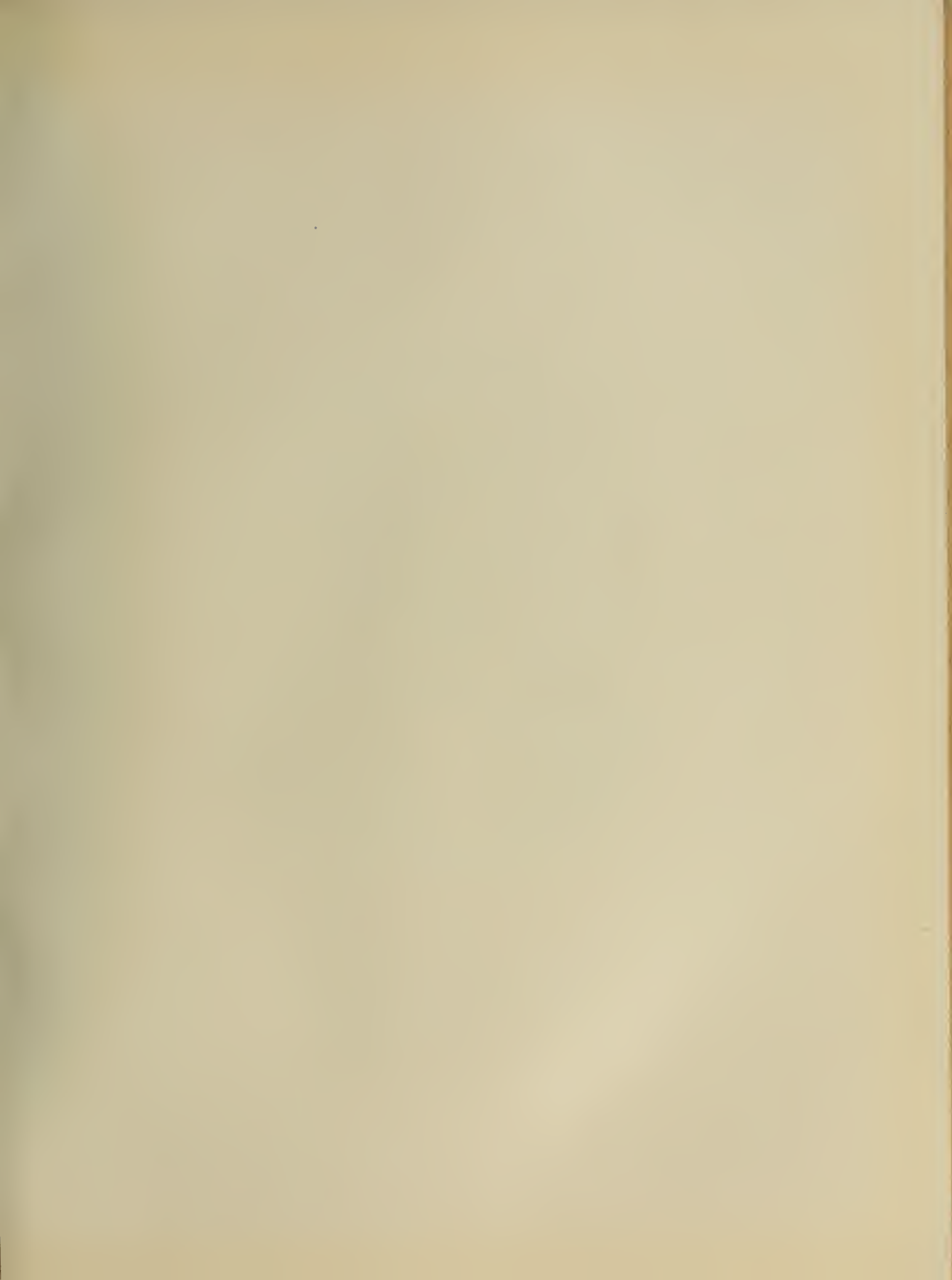
Irvine, a well known medical practitioner of Portland, represents the third generation. His father, Robert Armington Irvine, and his grandfather, Jesse Irvine, were born in Kentucky, the former in 1824, and the youth of both was characterized by a hard struggle for existence. Both of these men had strong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

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

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

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

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





Wesley Jackson

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

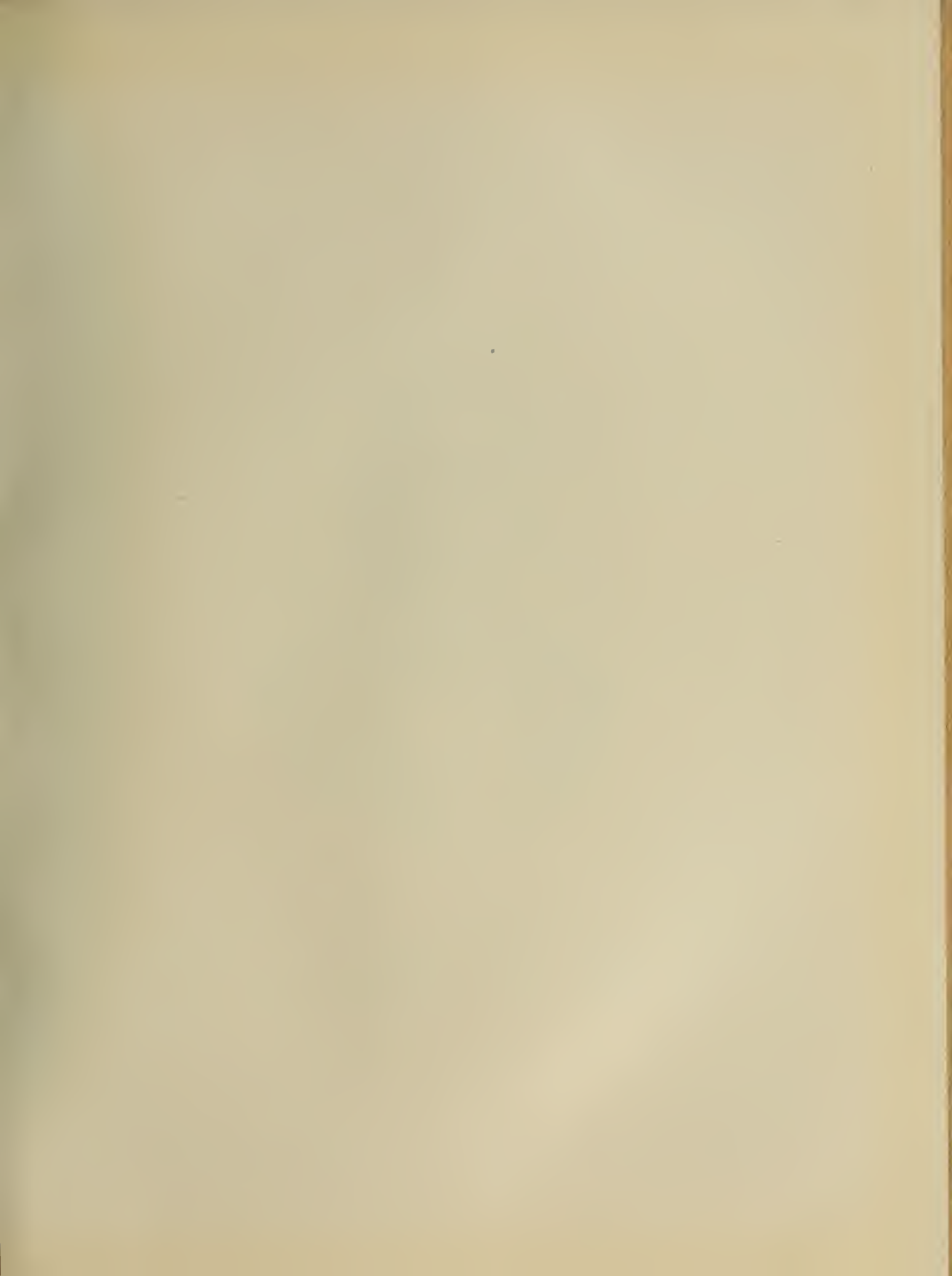
Pacific Planing Mill Company was formed with Mr. Jackson as president and manager. The dimensions of the mill are sixty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, being three stories in height, with large warehouses and sheds. Two blocks bounded by Twenty-second and Thurman streets are utilized for the mill,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

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

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

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

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





R. D. Luman

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When but two years of age the parents of Hon. Robert D. Inman removed from Ohio to Iowa and settled near Marshalltown, where the family lived until the father enlisted in the Civil war. They then returned to Ohio, where young Inman attended the public schools as opportunity afforded, but in those days the youths were obliged to spend most of their time assisting the family in the struggle for a living, and at the age of eight Mr. Inman began his career as a tow-boy on the old Ohio canal. Various occupations engaged his attention until 1865, when he joined a large train of emigrants bound for the Pacific coast, under the leadership of William Davidson. The trip consumed seven months and its members were forced to endure many hardships. At Rock creek they were attacked by a party of Indians and six of the party were killed. Arriving in Oregon, Mr. Inman worked for a time on the farm of Mr. Davidson in Washington county, and in June, 1869, he located in Portland, where for a time he was employed by the west side road cutting ties. He next secured a position with the Oregon & California Railroad, serving his time from brakeman to fireman. After severing his connection with the railroad he became identified with the John Wilson circus, remaining with the exhibition for the following two years. A year was thereafter spent in the employ of G. W. Shaver, and in 1875 he entered the employ of the Willamette steam mills, and after being in the yards for a short time was promoted to a position in the machinist department, where he remained for the next seven years. During this time he developed a remarkable mechanical ability, which was probably inherited from his father, and later, when he became associated with the Northern Pacific Lumber Company as one-quarter owner and director, he was well qualified for the superintendency of the construction of the new mill and the placing of the machinery. In 1889 he resigned his directorship and sold his interests in this company, having been identified with the concern for seven years.

His next venture in the lumber industry, of which he was a thorough master, occurred in 1890, when, in partnership with Johan Poulsen, the Inman-Poulsen Lumber Company was incorporated with Mr. Inman as president and Mr. Poulsen as secretary and treasurer. The mills were constructed in 1889 and in 1890 was inaugurated a lumber business which has since developed into the largest in the state of Oregon, in fact the business transacted by this company is one of the largest on the Pacific coast, while the mill is considered to be the swiftest in the west.

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

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

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





GEN. OWEN SUMMERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Manila, P. I., August 30, 1898.

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

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

“Very respectfully,

“WESLEY MERRITT,

“Major-General, U. S. A.

“June 12, 1899.

“Sir:

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

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

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

(Signed)

"H. W. LAWTON,
" Major-General Volunteers.

"Candaba, May 23, 1899.

"Adjutant-General:

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

"LAWTON,
" Major-General Volunteers.

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

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

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

"Very respectfully,

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

Adopted by the senate, February 6, 1899.

T. C. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house, February 6, 1899.

E. V. CARTER,

Speaker of the House.

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

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

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

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

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

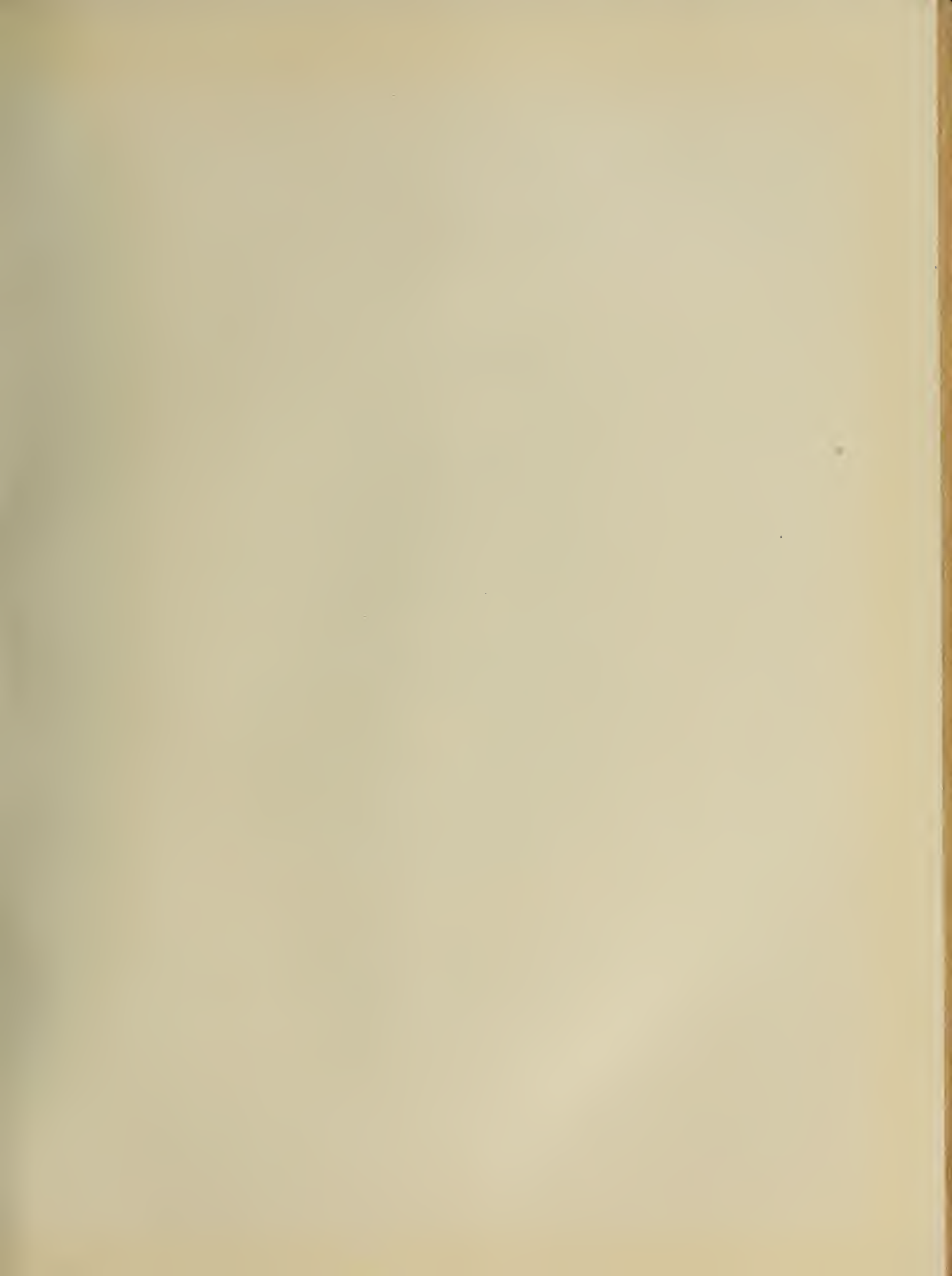
GEN. CHARLES F. BEEBE. While the associations of General Beebe have been largely along the line of military affairs and particularly with the Oregon National Guard, he has had, nevertheless, an interesting career as a business man and is now identified with various movements of an important nature bearing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

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

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

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

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





Fred Bickel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





W. J. Rogers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

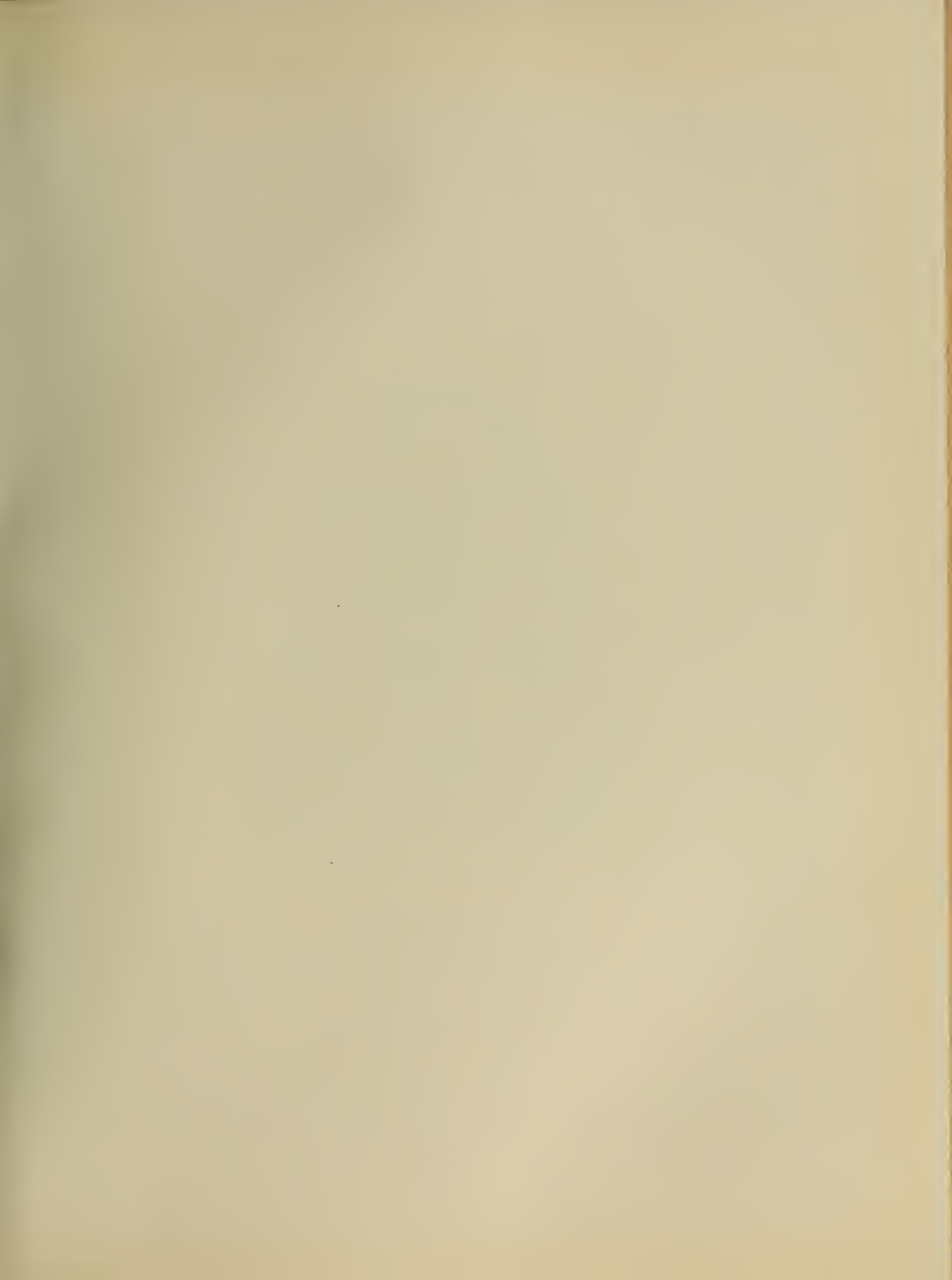
In the midst of private affairs of great magnitude and importance, and public services of an invaluable nature, Mr. Hirsch was not unmindful of the best interests of his home city. Through his unselfish labors as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, as president of Beth Israel Congregation, and as a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

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

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

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

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





John Wilson

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

father and is meeting with success in his undertakings.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Milton Quincy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



John M. Lewis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The marriage of Abda Dolph united him with Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Coleman, of New Haven, Conn. Their son, Joseph, was born in Fairfield, Conn., June 6, 1767, engaged during his active life as a teacher and surveyor, and died December 21, 1827. The lady whom he married, Elizabeth Norton (born 1772, died 1839), was a daughter of Joseph and Martha Norton, the latter in turn a daughter of Jabez and Elizabeth (Allen) Norton. Both Joseph and Martha Norton were descended from Nicholas Norton, of Weymouth, Mass. (1636-60). During much of his life he made his home at Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard. It is said that of the thirteen hundred and fifty-six inhabitants of Edgartown in 1790, one hundred and seventy-four of these were Nortons. Probably as many others were descendants of Nicholas in the female line, making three hundred and forty-eight descendants in the one hundred and thirty years. The progenitor of the family, Nicholas Norton, by his wife, Elizabeth, had a son, Ben-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nor do the movements and organizations hitherto mentioned represent the limit of Mr. Dolph's activities. He was one of the founders of the Portland Savings Bank and the Commercial National Bank of Portland. For some years he has held the office of president of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, and has also been financially interested in the Oregon Improvement Company. Besides acting for years as a director of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, in 1883-84 he was retained as general attorney for the corporation. From 1883 to 1889 he was a member of the directorate of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. In 1883 Henry Villard, then president of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, selected Mr. Dolph as general attorney of the first-named corporation and consulting attorney in Oregon for the latter company. These positions he has filled with efficiency and in a manner indicative of his high legal talent. The many important and intricate questions that have arisen in relation to these two great concerns he has handled with dispatch and decision, disposing of them to the entire satisfaction of the officers and stockholders of the companies.

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

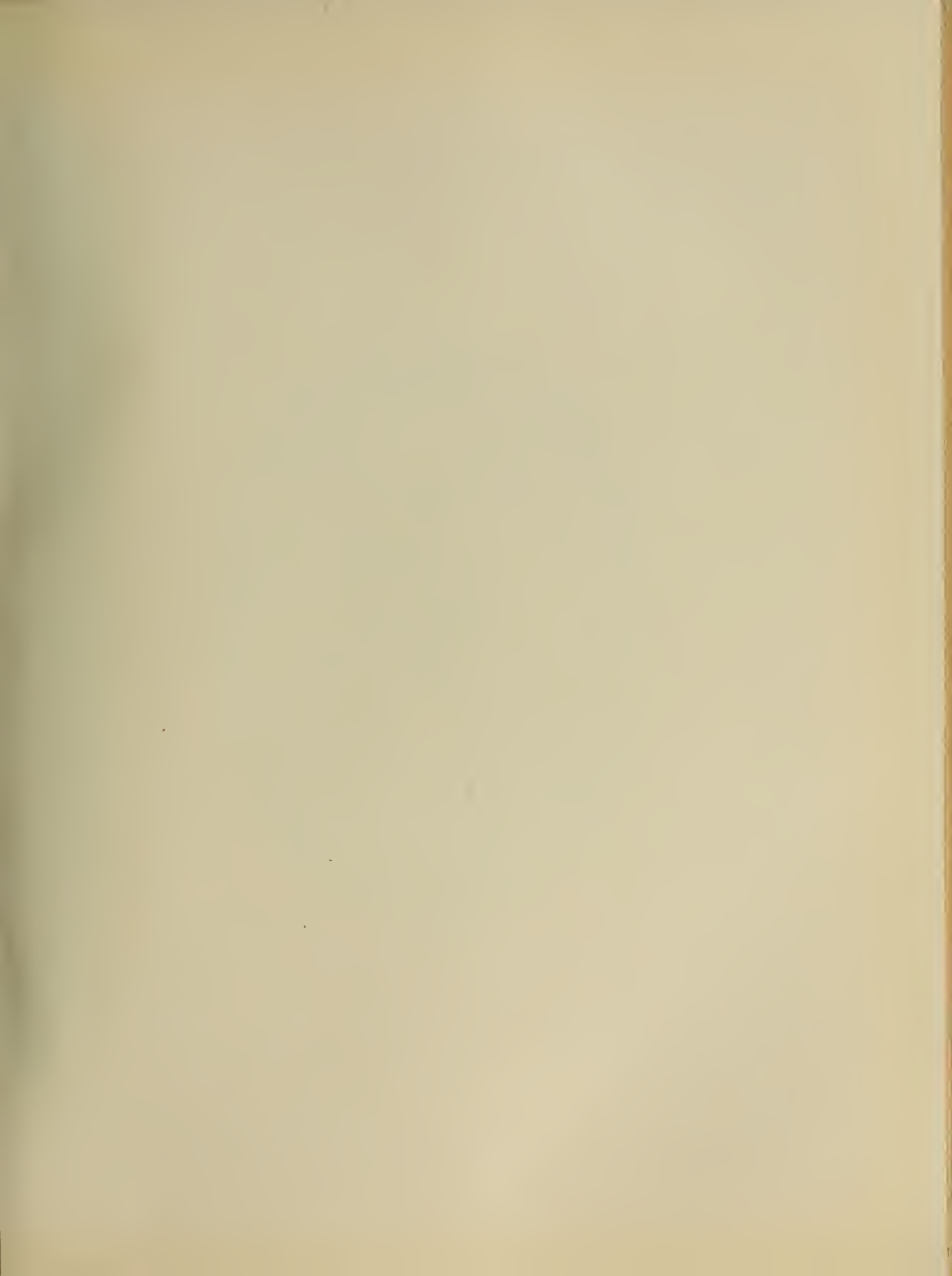
Beginning in law practice in Portland, Mr. Dolph has since continued professional practice in this city, where, at different times, he has been associated as partner with a number of the brightest minds connected with the bar of this city and state. In 1883 he became the senior member of the firm of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

HON. JOSEPH NORTON DOLPH. The life which this narrative sketches began near Watkins, N. Y., at a village then known as Dolphsburg, October 19, 1839, and came to a close in Portland, Ore., March 10, 1896. (See

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

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

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





G. W. SHAVER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

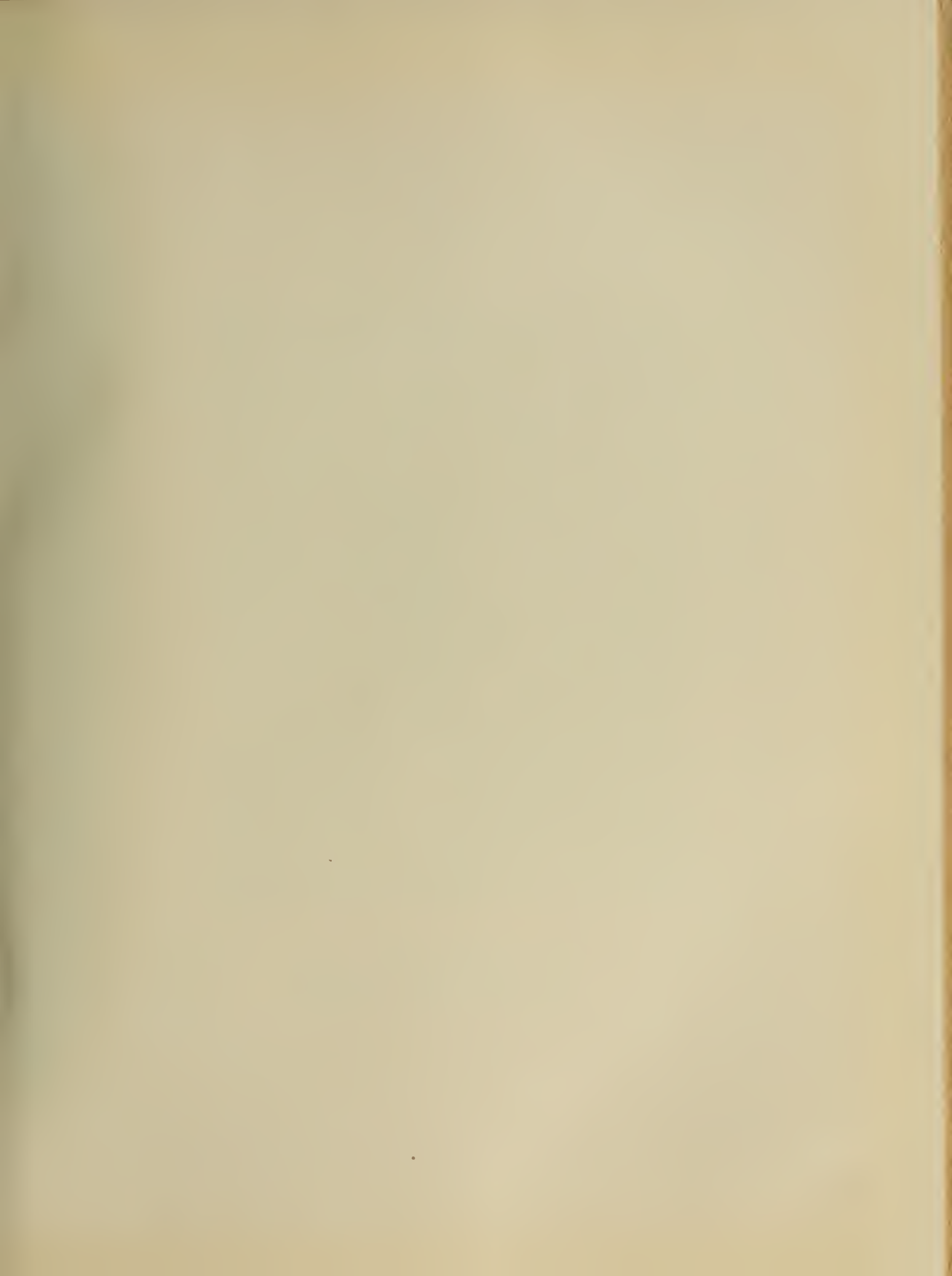
In Portland, in 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Quimby, uniting him with Miss Amelia M. West, the daughter of Col. W. G. West, a pioneer of the west. He established the Wells-Fargo route between Portland and California, and died while in the employ of this company, passing away at the home of Mr.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

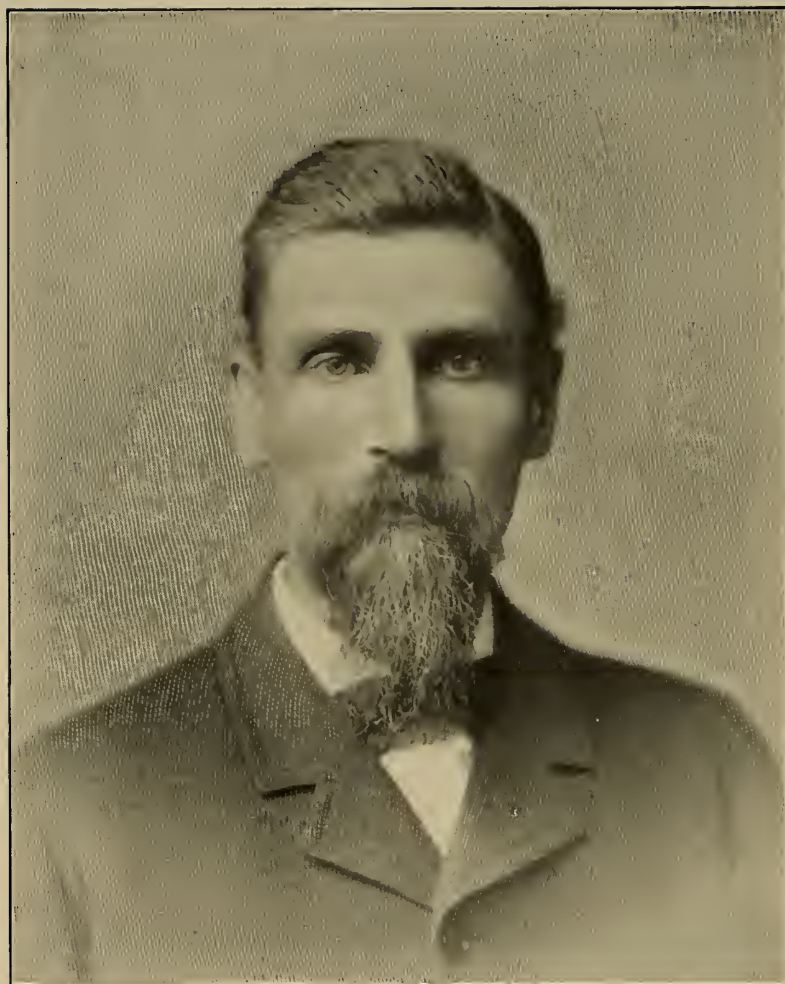
HON. JOHN McCRAKEN. There are few men now living whose arrival on the Pacific coast antedates that of Mr. McCracken, who first landed on western soil September 17, 1849, and has been identified with the development of Oregon ever since 1850. The family of which he is a member came of Scotch ancestry,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

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

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

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





A. M. Smith

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

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

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

the business which their father established in 1856.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paul's Church, Oregon City, three years later being advanced to the priesthood in St. Stephen's Chapel, Portland. At the same time (July, 1865) he was united in marriage with Belle J., daughter of Rev. James L. and Frances (Brown) Daly, natives respectively of Dublin and county Sligo, Ireland, and of Scotch extraction. For the purpose of engaging in educational work James L. Daly went to Australia, and for some time remained in Sydney. On account of ill health he came to California, but, not finding the social environment desirable, went to Honolulu, where he opened a school. Ill health again forced him to relinquish his work and in 1853 he came to Portland under Bishop Scott, taking up missionary work, in which he proved an efficient and consecrated laborer. His life was prolonged to the age of almost eighty years, when he died in Portland in 1895, five years after the death of his wife. Of their ten children four are living. Mrs. Sellwood was born in Australia and received her education in Punahou College, Honolulu. Born of her marriage is one son, John J., who is a graduate physician of the University of Oregon Medical College and now practicing in the village of Sellwood, founded by his great uncle.

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

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

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

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



Thos G. Hendricks

HON. THOMAS G. HENDRICKS. The name of Hon. Thomas G. Hendricks has been associated for many years with all that is substantial and progressive in connection with the best interests of the city of Eugene and the Willamette valley. The power to act intelligently, as well as to think, to marshal his forces at the right time and place, to concentrate, to lead and to infuse others with his own indomitable courage and determination, are attributes which have contributed to the successful career of Eugene's most representative citizen.

While Mr. Hendricks' financial stability rests upon his achievements as a merchant and banker, his greatest claim upon the consideration of posterity is his association with the building, organization and subsequent management of Oregon's greatest institution of learning—the University of Oregon at Eugene. It is doubtful if any other undertaking of his life has been the source of so great a measure of personal satisfaction, so earnest and absorbing an interest, as the development of this ambitious project, the realization of which will be the proud heritage of the coming generations. Mr. Hendricks is one of those far-sighted men who saw the necessity for just such an institution, and in the beginning of the seventies he accepted the responsibility of raising funds for its erection, the state not yet having arrived at an appreciation of its duty in the matter. The few who helped him to raise the required fifty thousand dollars, and who, as members of the building committee, overcame gigantic obstacles, ignored discouraging influences and conditions and with singleness of purpose made straight for their goal, are entitled to rank with the state's greatest benefactors. That Mr. Hendricks was the life and soul of this little band, the far-sighted adviser and friend, redounds to his lasting honor and invests his career with additional dignity and nobility. After the state had accepted the institution he became a member of the board of regents, being appointed consecutively for twenty-four years, or until the stable condition of the university justified him in withdrawing his active support. During all of these years he was chairman of the executive committee, and it was largely due to his judgment that the university took on the methods and the prestige of institutions of historical renown and established usefulness. Thus has the greatest ambition of this pioneer Oregonian been realized; yet broad and comprehensive as is its scope, it has been but one of the numerous avenues invaded by his business sagacity and genius for organization and development.

Mr. Hendricks comes of a family of which much might reasonably be expected. Born in Henderson county, Ill., June 17, 1838, he is a son of James M. and grandson of Abraham

Hendricks, the latter of whom established his family in Kentucky at an early day, and died in Illinois. James Hendricks was born in Kentucky and married Elizabeth Bristow, of Virginia, daughter of Elijah Bristow, the first settler of Lane county, Ore. With his wife he settled on a farm in Henderson county, Ill., and while there served with distinction in the Black Hawk war. Five children were born to him and his wife in Illinois. In 1848 he outfitted for the journey across the plains, having three wagons, eight yoke of oxen and a number of loose cattle. Leaving the familiar scenes behind them in March, and pushing forward to the uncertainties of the west, they crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, and were soon after obliged to stop for a couple of weeks, in order that the grass might grow and supplement the scant supply of feed for the stock. Fortunately the members of the train escaped many of the discomforts and dangers which surrounded the early emigrants, their chief drawback being the stampeding of their cattle by the Indians and Mormons. Crossing the Cascade range by the Barlow route, they arrived at Pleasant Hill, Lane county, in October. Here they found Elijah Bristow joyfully awaiting them, he having preceded them to Oregon in 1845. Mr. Hendricks settled on a section of land twelve miles southeast of the site of Eugene, his only neighbors being Eugene Skinner, Jacob Spores, Messrs. Isaac Briggs, P. F. Blair and their families, and William Dodson, a bachelor. Mr. Hendricks at once set about the task of clearing a farm out of the wilderness tract, and engaged in farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. In 1851 he crossed the mountains and for a time was engaged in gold-mining in California. He took an active part in the affairs of government, and in religious and educational movements, and became a member of the first church to be organized in Lane county, a church of the Christian denomination, which erected its house of worship near his home. The first school in Lane county was built within sight of his farm, and was established by his father-in-law, Elijah Bristow. It became known as School District No. 1. Mr. Hendricks died in 1876. His wife's death occurred the year previous. They were the parents of eleven children. Of these Benjamin F. is maintaining the gunshop at Fort Bragg, Cal.; Susan J. married John A. Winter and died in California; Sarah A. married J. W. Skaggs and resides in Santa Cruz, Cal.; Elijah B. is engaged in the drug business in Cheney, Wash.; James M., who died in Lane county, was for many years engaged in the hardware and implement business in Eugene; Columbus C. is a capitalist residing in Pendleton, Ore.; LaFayette is a farmer of Lane county; Albert M. is engaged in painting in Eugene; and Olive

E. is the wife of F. P. Close, a farmer of Lane county.

Hon. Thomas G. Hendricks, the second child in the family, received his rudimentary education in the district school established by his grandfather, Bristow, conducted in a small log structure which, for many years, was the seat of learning in Lane county. At a later period Cascade Academy was established at Cloverdale, and he entered this school in 1853, remaining for three years. In the meantime the general mercantile business of Mr. Bristow became firmly established, and Mr. Hendricks began his business career in 1857 as a clerk in this pioneer store. By 1860 he had advanced to an interest in the firm, thereafter conducted under the name of E. L. Bristow & Co. The firm contributed to the commercial stability of the town of Eugene by building the first brick store there in 1866. This was likewise the first brick structure in Lane county. In 1874 Mr. Bristow sold his interest in the store to his brother, W. W. Bristow, and after the death of the latter in the same year, Mr. Hendricks became sole owner and proprietor. In 1884 he disposed of his stock, but retained possession of the building, and the same year organized a banking business under the firm name of Hendricks & Eakin, his partner being S. B. Eakin. With true western enterprise the bankers erected a two-story building on West Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, with the first plate glass front in Lane county. The bank started business in January, 1884, with a capital stock of \$50,000. In February, 1886, the concern was reorganized as the First National Bank of Eugene, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The splendid business standing of the bank suggested numerous innovations, and the deliberations of the owners resulted in the erection of a handsome edifice in 1898—a two-story building with a stone front.

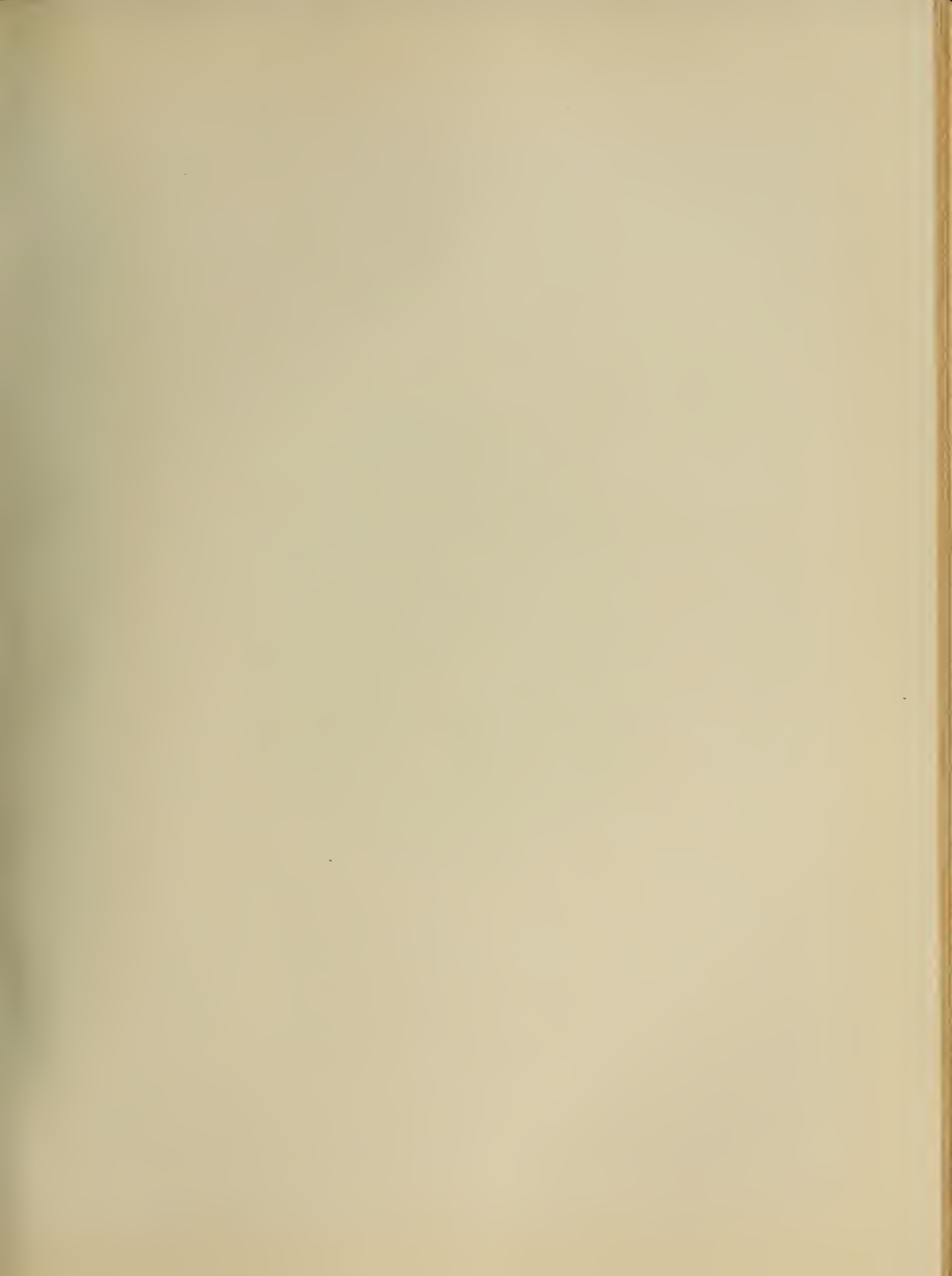
As a practical demonstration of his faith in the future of this section of the Willamette valley, Mr. Hendricks has invested heavily in town and country property, including Hendrick's Addition in College Hill Park and other valuable residence and business sites. His public spirit has found vent in the promotion of many local enterprises, among them being the city water works, of which he was one of the builders, and a director until disposing of his interest therein. He was elected one of the first councilmen of Eugene, and has since served many times in that capacity. He has also been mayor of the city for two terms. From 1880 to 1884 he was a member of the Oregon state senate, having been elected as the nominee of the Democratic party. During that time he served on the committee on education. He was not at home when elected by a good majority in a Republican county. During

the two terms of his service in the senate he advocated many measures demanded by the most thoughtful of his constituents, and secured the passage of considerable judicious legislation. In 1872 Mr. Hendricks received from the county court the appointment to the office of county superintendent of public instruction to fill a vacancy. He was twice re-elected to this office, serving in all six years, and was the first incumbent of the office to take an active interest in the welfare of the schools and to visit them in official capacity. The experience thus gained formed the foundation of his interest in the cause of education, and particularly in the cause of higher education.

Mr. Hendricks is a member of the State Historical Society, and of the Lane County Pioneer Association, of which he has served as secretary. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past noble grand of the lodge at Eugene. In 1865 he became a member of the Christian Church, and for many years has been a member of its board of trustees.

October 20, 1861, Mr. Hendricks was united in marriage with Mary J. Hazelton, daughter of Harvey Hazelton, who settled in Lane county in 1852 or 1853. She died in Eugene in 1866. They were the parents of two children: Harry A., who died in infancy; and Ida B., wife of Frank L. Chambers, of Eugene. The second marriage of Mr. Hendricks was solemnized January 3, 1869, and united him with Martha A. Stewart, a native of Missouri, and a pioneer of 1852. (See sketch of Elias Stewart, which appears elsewhere in this volume.) They are the parents of two children: Ada A., a graduate of the University of Oregon, class of 1896; and Ruby V., a graduate of the same institution, class of 1903.

In closing this necessarily brief outline of the life and services of Thomas G. Hendricks, it is but just to make a permanent record of the esteem in which he is held by the people of Oregon. At no time during his long, honorable and useful career has his position as an influential factor and high-minded man of affairs been brought into question; and with the progress of years and the development of the spirit of public utility which he has always exhibited, those who have been able to keep most closely in touch with his daily life accord him a post of eminence among the men of the Pacific northwest. Many men of intelligent discriminating powers have expressed the conviction that in naming two living men who properly may be regarded as the first citizens of the Willamette valley, the name of Thomas G. Hendricks should thus be perpetuated. In the history of the city of Eugene, no man has done more toward the advancement of its highest community interests—social, moral, intellectual and commercial. Every act on his part whose





T. T. Geer

tendency has been to add to the prestige of the city in any way has demonstrated his unselfish and gracious public spirit. The record of his entire life exhibits no taint or blemish; its purity and integrity, in both its public and private phases, has been beyond question. Assuredly the career of this useful and high-minded man of affairs should prove a never-diminishing source of inspiration to the youth of the present and future generations, as well as of great pride to those bound to him by ties of blood.

THEODORE THURSTON GEER. The history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens, and yields its tribute of admiration and respect for the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state; and it is their character, as exemplified in probity and progress, in kindly virtues and in integrity in the affairs of life, which is ever affording worthy examples for emulation. Perhaps there is today no man better known in Oregon than Theodore Thurston Geer, recently governor of the state, a man who is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the commonwealth, who has aided in framing important legislation and who in his recent service as chief executive promoted the welfare of the people of the state through an administration that was progressive, yet practical, and upheld the best interests of the majority.

Governor Geer is a native son of Oregon, his birth having occurred in Marion county, seven miles from Salem, March 12, 1851. His father, Heman J. Geer, was born in Madison county, Ohio, while the grandfather, Joseph Cary Geer, was born in Windham county, Conn., February 5, 1795. When seventeen years of age the latter enlisted for service in the war of 1812, and in 1818 he became a resident of Madison county, Ohio, casting his lot among the pioneer farmers. In 1840 he removed to Galesburg, Knox county, Ill. The ancestry, however, can be traced farther back than this, for it is definitely known that two brothers, James and George Geer, came from England about 1630 and settled in Windham county, Conn. Joseph C. Geer was united in marriage to Miss Mary Johnson, who was born in Rhode Island and was of English descent. When he came to Ohio in 1818 he was accompanied by his wife and two children, the journey being made in a wagon. They went to Illinois in the fall of 1840, making the trip down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers, and after seven years spent in Knox

county they again started westward in a train commanded by Capt. Joel Palmer. All of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Geer also became residents of Oregon. The second son, Fred, had crossed the plains in 1846, and the third son, Joseph Cary, Jr., had come overland in 1845 and now lives in Modesto, Cal. Three others, Isaiah, Ralph C., and Heman J., came in 1847. The grandfather settled in Clackamas county, directly across the river from Butteville, Marion county, where he secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, which he improved, continuing to carry on farming there until his death, which occurred in August, 1881, when he had reached the age of eighty-six years and six months. During the last twenty years of his life he was blind. He was always a Republican, but never cared for or sought office.

Heman J. Geer was born September 23, 1828, in Madison county, Ohio, and was educated in the schools of that state and Illinois. In 1847 he crossed the plains with an ox-train, driving from Illinois, and reached Marion county after six months of travel. In October, 1848, he was married here to Cynthia Ann Eoff, who was born in Illinois, November 4, 1833, a daughter of John Leonard Eoff, who was born in Pulaski county, Ky., July 2, 1812. He removed to Indiana, then to Illinois, went to Iowa in 1841, and in 1847 brought his family over the long trail to Oregon, the train being commanded by Capt. L. N. English. He settled on Howell Prairie, in Marion county, securing a donation claim of one section, of which he was the owner until his death. His father, John Eoff, was a native of Virginia, became a pioneer of Kentucky and there died. Our subject visited his grave in 1887. Mr. Eoff was of German descent and took part in the Indian wars with Daniel Boone. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Heman J. Geer located on a claim of six hundred and forty acres in the Waldo hills, Marion county, and there Mr. Eoff followed farming for four or five years, after which he sold that property and located in Silverton, where he established a nursery business. His oldest brother, Ralph, established the first nursery in the state, from seeds he had brought with him. In May, 1861, Heman J. Geer removed to Salem, and in 1862 went up the Fraser river at the time of the gold excitement. In 1866, however, he went to Union county and located on the place where he now resides. He was joined by his son, Theodore, and together they converted the wild land into an excellent farm. Heman J. Geer has since been successfully engaged in the nursery and horticultural business and is well known as a fruit grower. He has demonstrated the possibilities of the

state in this direction, and through his well directed efforts has met with gratifying prosperity. In political views he is a Republican. An honored pioneer, he is familiar with the history of the state from an early epoch, and experienced many of the hardships of life here before railroads connected this section with the older east. He served in the Cayuse Indian war and watched with interest the advance of civilization as the Indian wigwam was replaced by the tasteful residence of the white man. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Geer were born five children, of whom two are living, Theodore T. and Mrs. Theodosia Janes, of Salem.

Theodore T. Geer was reared in Oregon. After attending the district school, on the 5th of September, 1863, he entered Willamette University, where he remained until April, 1865. He afterward worked with his uncle, Ralph Geer, on a farm in the Waldo hills, making his own way from the time he left college, and he has never been too proud to remember the manual labor he performed in reclaiming portions of Oregon's wild land for civilization. In December, 1866, he joined his father at Cove, in Union county, and assisted him in developing a farm from the wilderness.

On the 16th of June, 1870, Mr. Geer was united in marriage to Mrs. Nancy (Duncan) Batte, and the following year he secured a homestead at Cove by buying a right. This land he farmed until he had perfected his title, and in May, 1877, he sold the property and located near Salem on a place adjoining that upon which he was born, eight miles east of the city. Here he had three hundred and twenty acres of land, some of which had been broken by his father with ox-teams in 1848. Mr. Geer there began general farming and stock-raising, and his progressive, systematic methods of agriculture have made the property valuable and productive. Mrs. Geer was born in Calloway county, Mo., October 22, 1841, a daughter of F. W. Duncan, who was born in Prince Edward county, Va., February 26, 1816. When two years old he was taken to Kentucky, and in 1829, at the age of eleven, went to Calloway county, Mo., with his parents. There he followed farming until 1864, when, on account of his Union sentiments, he was forced to leave his home, and with his family he then crossed the plains to Oregon. Here he followed farming for some time in Union county. His death occurred at the home of Mr. Geer in Marion county, in 1881. Three children were born to Theodore T. Geer and wife: Maud A., Theodosia A. and Frederick Heman, the latter an express messenger on the Southern Pacific railroad for Wells-Fargo Express Company, making his home at Portland. In 1898 Mrs. Geer started to visit her old home

in the east and stopped to see the Omaha Exposition. The same night she was taken ill and died in Omaha on October 13, and her remains were brought back to Oregon for interment.

Mr. Geer has always been an active Republican, fearless in defense of his honest convictions, not bitterly aggressive, but unequivocal in his statements, so that no one need question his position. He has always been a close and earnest student of the issues which have divided the people into great national parties and his views have many times been expressed through the papers. When seventeen years of age he began writing for the press upon political and other subjects, during the Grant campaign in 1868, and there is probably no man in the state, who is not a journalist by profession, who has been a more frequent contributor to the press. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature from Marion county, serving in the session of that year, when Governor Moody was speaker of the house. Mr. Geer was instrumental in passing the bill locating the insane asylum at Salem and providing a building for it. In 1888 and again in 1890 and 1892 he was re-elected, and in the session of 1891 he was chosen speaker of the house, acting in that capacity when the Australian ballot law was passed. An excellent parliamentarian, his rulings were strictly fair and impartial, and his legislative service throughout proved of benefit to the entire state as well as to his local constituency. In 1896 he was nominated presidential elector on the Republican ticket and received the highest popular vote given any elector in the state. He took a most active part in the campaign, being on the stump for seven weeks, working untiringly for the success of his party. By the state electors he was chosen to carry the vote to Washington, in January, 1897, and visited President McKinley in Canton. After his return he was nominated by acclamation in the state convention, in April, 1898, as the candidate for governor, although he was not present on that occasion. During the campaign he visited every county in the state but one, addressing the people on the issues of the day, and as his legislative service had been such as to warrant public confidence, he was elected by a plurality of ten thousand five hundred. On January 10, 1899, he took the oath of office, thus becoming the chief executive of his native state for a term of four years. His administration was free from misrule in state affairs, and no matter what his enemies might say against him—and no man in public life is without enemies—they have never urged against him that he has been the tool of others, but on the other hand every one acknowledges his loyalty to his honest convictions, and the state at large endorses his administration as that of a



Jason Wheeler

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governor who has had the interests of the commonwealth at heart, has placed the state before party and general good before personal aggrandizement.

Under the Mays referendum law of 1901, Governor Geer was nominated as the Republican candidate for United States senator by the petition of three thousand electors in various parts of the state. But political combinations resulted in the choice of another. His vote for senator, under the law mentioned, was, with two or three exceptions, the greatest popular vote ever recorded in Oregon—forty-five thousand—exceeding the vote he received for governor of the state. During the Ohio state campaign in 1901 he was sent for by the Republican National Committee and canvassed the state for the Republican nominees. He had been invited to that state for the same purpose in 1900, and was again invited there in 1902. During the presidential campaign of 1900 he was called upon to make a number of speeches in Idaho and Washington, where he addressed large crowds in the principal cities of those states.

On the 14th of June, 1900, in Astoria, Governor Geer married Isabelle Trullinger, a native of Washington county, Ore., and a daughter of J. C. Trullinger, who came from Iowa in 1848, crossing the plains to Oregon with his parents. His father, Rev. Daniel Trullinger, also came in 1848 and settled in Marion county, the remainder of his life being spent principally in Washington and Clackamas counties, his death occurring near Molalla, in the latter county. The father of Mrs. Geer was a prominent mill man and lumber manufacturer. He built the electric light plant in Astoria and was the owner of that and the gas plant at the time of his death. In 1893 he served as a member of the state legislature. Mrs. Geer is a talented artist, well known in artistic and social circles in Oregon.

In social circles the governor is popular. Twenty-seven years ago, in Union county, he was made an Odd Fellow and now is a member of Olive Lodge, in Salem. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of Abernethy Cabin (at Portland), of the Native Sons of Oregon. His life history stands in contradistinction to the old adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for Mr. Geer has gained recognition as one of the most distinguished citizens of his native state, and his lifework has had an important bearing upon the stable progress and prosperity of the commonwealth.

HON. JASON WHEELER. As a representative citizen of the days when men's souls were tried and lives impoverished in the mighty

effort to establish a stronghold for the American nation in the northwest, the Hon. Jason Wheeler recalls vividly the trend of events from pioneer days to the present prosperity and affluence. He is properly called a landmark of those early times, for from his entrance into the territory he has been connected with almost every movement, every enterprise upon which statehood has been reared. As a sturdy, steady patriot of the new land he exposed his life to the dangers of Indian warfare; as a public official, chosen to serve through the indisputable evidence of his personal worth, he faithfully performed the duties which fell to his lot; as a citizen he has accepted the bounty of the government and given it back tenfold, in the cultivated fields of the lands which have made the agricultural life of the state of Oregon. Personally he is rich in characteristics which have won him many friends, and call forth the esteem and confidence of all who have ever known him.

Mr. Wheeler was born in Ohio, August 4, 1823, the son of Deland Wheeler, a native of Vermont, who served in the war of 1812. He removed to New York state, and after his marriage with Margaret Court, a native of that state, and the daughter of John Court, a native of England, who was engaged in farming there, he made a trip to Ohio. He returned to Cayuga county, N. Y., and continued his farming interests there, until his death at the age of sixty years. Of the eight sons which blessed his marriage all attained maturity. John came to Oregon in 1848 and died near Grant's Pass; Truman started across the plains in 1849 and died en route, near Salt Lake; George came to Oregon in 1872, and now makes his home at Everett, Wash.; and Leonard came in the same train in which his brother Jason traveled, and his death occurred in Lebanon, Linn county.

Jason Wheeler was the second oldest of this family of children, and on his father's farm in New York state he grew into the ways of a useful and practical life. He received a rather limited education in the district school in the vicinity of his home, after which, at the tender age of thirteen years, he ventured out into the world with the responsibility of his own livelihood before him. For six years he worked on neighboring farms, and when nineteen he decided to try his fortunes in the west, of which he had heard so much, and accordingly journeyed as far as Centreville, Mich., where he found employment in a hotel. Five years later, in 1847, he still further followed the sun in his course, outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo., with ox-teams and wagons, and May 1 starting over the old Oregon trail along the Platte river. The journey was a long and tedious one, and the party were saved from dangerous encounters

with Indians only by the constant guard maintained day and night. September 7, 1847, found them at the end of their trip, at Oregon City. Mr. Wheeler came down the Columbia river from The Dalles with Governor Abernethy, and at Peterson's butte in Linn county took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres. Building a little log cabin there, he prepared to make this his home. With the breaking out of the Cayuse war, he volunteered under Captain Maxon and at once went to the scene of action. In the battle of Wells Springs, February 28, 1848, he was wounded in the right knee, and it was under these conditions that the greatest suffering was experienced. The soldiers had constructed a place for their wounded comrades at Whitman station, and there he was carried in a wagon, a distance of fifty miles from the scene of his injury. After many weeks of suffering he returned in May of the same year to the valley. In the spring of 1849 he went overland to California and engaged in mining on the American river. He continued there until the fall, and then, with the fruits of a well-spent summer he invested in various mercantile articles, and embarked on the sailing vessel Hagstaff for Portland, which he was not destined to reach until he had passed through many hardships and dangers. After a voyage of eighteen days the boat was wrecked at the mouth of the Rogue river, and the passengers were left scattered among the mountains.

When he, with the passengers and crew of the wrecked vessel, started up the river, depending for means of sustenance on spike-nard and other roots and sugar pine, for ten or twelve days, and the suffering of the party for water was intense, as they had left the river and for several days went up a "divide," where there was no water. So great was the suffering for food and water that some of the party, notably Shively, became temporarily insane. Mr. Wheeler one day went out with his gun to try to find something to appease the cravings of their hunger, and he fortunately shot a squirrel and a pigeon, and returned to camp, and found Shively roasting a snake, and Mr. Wheeler said, "Shively, what are you going to do with that snake?" "I am going to eat it," said he. "I am so hungry I would eat anything." Wheeler said, "If you will not eat the snake I will give you half the squirrel." He agreed to that and Mr. Wheeler gave him half the squirrel—for the mess of eight persons. About nine or ten days after the party left the wrecked vessel, as they were struggling along toward the mountain top, they saw a large herd of elk, and following the directions of Mr. Wheeler, the party divided, each party passing around the mountain in such a way as to surround the elk with-

out alarming them. When the maneuver was accomplished, at a prearranged signal, the party pressed toward the game, which did not appear to be disturbed by the presence of men, and the first one to approach the line of half famished men was a large bull, which was shot by Mr. Wheeler at a distance of about forty yards, and in an incredibly short time twenty elk had been shot, and one of the party cut out a quarter, weighing perhaps one hundred pounds, and said he could carry it a distance of about two miles to camp. It is needless to say he had overestimated his strength and underestimated the weight of his game, and before proceeding one hundred yards he stopped and cut out the bone, and with a stick over his shoulder to support it he managed to struggle into camp. The party, who was so hungry and weak, had so overloaded themselves that they were constantly stopping and lightening their load, until they finally reached camp with a small piece each. The next morning an elk was seen soon after leaving camp and was shot by the party, and such was its position that, though repeatedly shot, it did not fall, and on nearer approach it was discovered that it was prevented from falling by a tree, against which it was leaning and a slight push sent the game to the ground. From that time little game was found, and was so scarce the supply of food was exhausted, and only an occasional deer was killed, which kept the famished men up till they reached Cow creek, at a point not far from what is now Riddle Station; while there Mr. Wheeler met an Indian who evinced hostile designs, had a large knife which he brandished menacingly, whooping, as Mr. Wheeler thought, to give notice to other Indians who were in the vicinity, and whooped in answer, and the Indian gave directions as to the road the party should travel but indicated that they—the white men—should walk in advance, thus affording the Indians the advantage, if his designs were hostile; but Mr. Wheeler was too wary to walk in a narrow trail with an armed hostile Indian behind. His experience had been a good school, and he had been an apt scholar and learned that an Indian could only be trusted while under the vigilant eye of an armed white man. Hence he said to the red, "No, you walk in front and I will follow," and thus they traveled, the red in front and the white man, with a trusty rifle, following, until they reached Canyonville and Mr. Wheeler told the Indian he could dispense with his further services and he might return if he desired, and the Indian then left the party, and, to use the language of Mr. Wheeler: "We came on toward the Umpqua valley and we made camp on the Umpqua and stopped all night, and the boys scolded because I did not shoot a wolf for

food, and I said he was too poor and gaunt, but, said they, 'We would have eaten him, anyway,' but we had nothing to eat, and the next morning we started following the trail we had traveled in the spring as we came south. I knew the road thence, as we had been over the road the spring before. This was about forty miles from the Welch place, the only place where there was any one living—where any one dared to stay—on account of the Indians. We reached Welch's the second day and remained and recuperated our strength, for we were badly worn and our feet were blistered and sore with much walking. After leaving Welch's we came to the valley and continued on to Portland."

The way had been hard and wearisome, but the trip was full of rich experiences which, in a measure, compensated for the hardships and deprivations endured.

In Portland he bought a pair of blankets, and made his way in a canoe down the Columbia river to Astoria, where he helped in the building of a sawmill, in which he worked for some time. Eventually he made his way back to his claim in Linn county. Subsequently he took up a section of land three miles north of Lebanon, where he successfully engaged in stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Wheeler occurred in Linn county, Ore., June 2, 1850, his wife being Eliza D. Claypool, who was born on the Platte purchase, a daughter of David Claypool, and came to Oregon in 1846, crossing the plains with her parents. Her death occurred in Albany in 1897. She was the mother of the following children: Melissa, now the wife of Dr. J. M. Kitchen, of Stayton, Ore.; Delia, deceased; Ellen, wife of John Morgan, of Albany; Mary, wife of C. H. Walker, of Albany; and Frank, located in California. Mr. Wheeler was married a second time in Linn county, September 29, 1898, to Miss Diana Elizabeth Hanchett, a native of Fulton county, Ill. In his political convictions a Democrat, Mr. Wheeler was first elected sheriff of Linn county while lying sick and wounded after the Cayuse war. He has since been quite active, serving three terms as county commissioner, and one term in the territorial legislature, and he has also served one or two terms as councilman of Albany, and one term as mayor, and once as a member of the state legislature. As a popular and prominent man in the state he was a member of the committee which was sent to Congress to obtain the passage of the Indian War Pension bill. Among the most important enterprises in which Mr. Wheeler gave very material assistance was the building of the Albany canal, the construction of which he superintended, and also performed the same duties in connection with the military road over the Cascade mountains. This road is

four hundred and forty-eight and a half miles in length, and as manager he later sold out to Colonel Hogg for the sum of \$130,000, which he divided pro rata among the stockholders, the sale and division being successfully carried to a close. During the administration of President Cleveland he was appointed Indian agent at the Warm Springs Indian reservation, occupying the post three years.

Mr. Wheeler was made a Mason in Corinthian Lodge of Albany. He also belongs to several state organizations, among them being the Indian War Veteran Association and the Pioneer Society. A devoted member of the Baptist Church, he is active in all the work pertaining to the same, and has acted as trustee. Constantly contributing to the cause of the church he also donated funds amply sufficient to cover the expense of a parsonage, and in many such ways he evidences his character as one belonging to an upright, honest, and honorable citizen. The first claim taken up by Mr. Wheeler in Oregon has been traded for one hundred and forty acres of land adjoining Albany, the cultivation of which he himself superintends, though now in his eighty-first year.

CHARLES H. LEE, M. D. "Earn thy reward; the Gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus and the truth of this admonition has been verified in all the years which have run their course since his day. It is especially manifested in the learned professions where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit. Not by wealth, purchase or influence can one gain prestige in any of the professions, but steady progress therein is the legitimate outcome of earnest purpose, careful preparation and unflinching devotion to the calling. It has been in this way that Dr. Charles H. Lee has won distinction and success as a representative of the medical fraternity. In recent years ill health has compelled him to abandon in large degree the practice of medicine, but after a rest he has fully recuperated and is again an active practitioner of Corvallis.

The doctor was born in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. His father, Edward Lee, was a native of the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, born in 1800, and the grandfather, Barnard Lee, died in the Old Dominion. He had married Miss Elkins, a representative of an old Virginian family of that name. About 1830 the doctor's father removed to Ohio and engaged in farming and stock-raising in Highland county, where he died in 1854. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Fisher and was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Frederick Fisher, whose birth occurred in Germany. Crossing the Atlan-

tic to the new world he settled in the Keystone state, but spent his last days in Highland county, Ohio. Mrs. Lee passed away in 1896 at the age of eighty-six years. Both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran Church and in their family were eleven children, all of whom reached years of maturity, while three are still living. One of the sons, Dr. J. B. Lee, was graduated from the Starling Medical College of Ohio, and he also graduated from the medical department of the University of Oregon. In 1862 he joined Foster's independent cavalry and went to Fort Leavenworth. He came to Oregon in 1863, located in Corvallis, where he practiced medicine up to the time of his death in 1892. He not only won distinction as a representative of the profession, but was also very prominent in public life and served as mayor of Corvallis, while for several terms he represented his district in the state senate. Another brother, Dr. James P. Lee, was a hospital steward in the army during the Civil war and died while serving his country.

Dr. C. H. Lee, who is the youngest of the family, was born June 2, 1850, and was reared in Highland county, Ohio, upon the home farm. When sixteen years of age he began teaching directly after his course in the high school. At the age of twenty he took up his study of medicine under Dr. Noble and later continued his reading under the direction of Dr. R. C. Russ. In 1874 he entered the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of M. D. He then began practice in New Petersburg, Ohio, where he remained until 1884, which year witnessed his arrival in Corvallis, Ore. After eighteen months spent in this city he returned to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he spent about nine months, and in July, 1866, he again came to the northwest, locating in Newport, Ore., where he successfully engaged in practice for two years. Once more he took up his abode in Corvallis in 1888 and entered into partnership with his brother, this relation being maintained until the latter's death in 1892. Dr. Lee of this review has since practiced alone and is very successful in his administration of remedial agencies for the alleviation of human ills. He is also very efficient in his surgical work and for a long period he enjoyed an extended patronage, but of recent years has partially retired, confining his attention to his office and city practice.

The doctor was united in marriage in Corvallis to Miss Henrietta Foster, a native of Benton county and a daughter of John Foster, who was born in Ohio and came to Oregon in its pioneer days. Mrs. Lee was educated in Mills Seminary in Oakland, Cal., and is a most estimable lady who has made her hospitable home the center of

a cultured society circle. The doctor was initiated into the mysteries of the Masonic craft in Buford, Ohio, and now belongs to Corvallis Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M. He took the Royal Arch degree at Greenfield, Ohio, and he has since been a worthy exemplar of the craft. In politics he has always been an active Democrat and in the line of his profession he is connected with the State Medical Society. Dr. Lee has become very widely known during his residence in this section of the state and his prominence is not less the result of social worth than of professional skill. He is a man of broad intelligence, highly educated and is a representative of a distinguished and honored old southern family.

JAMES MARTIN. To James Martin is due the distinction of raising and shipping the first wheat in Benton county, and when the first consignment was well under way the captain in whose care it was placed honored the nationality of the pioneer grower by calling a certain portion of the river Irish Bend. In the estimation of all who knew him, Mr. Martin carries with him the finest traits to which his countrymen are heir, including invariable good nature and adaptability. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in June, 1822, and was one in a family of ten children born to farmer parents. He had no particular chance for advancement in his native land, and, being well aware of this fact, came to America in 1847, when he was at the ambitious and resourceful age of twenty-five. For about three years he was variously employed in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1850 came to Ohio, settling in Mahoning county, near Canfield.

In 1852 Mr. Martin thought to try his chances in the west, but his manner of reaching it differed somewhat from the conventional route mapped out by the average fortune seeker. Going to New Orleans down the Mississippi river, he made his way to Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, where he bought a pony and packed his goods, and himself walked to Acapulco and from there to San Francisco. After following mining a few months with indifferent success he came to Corvallis, and, after spending the first winter in the town took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres five miles northeast of Monroe. Here was conducted a lonely bachelor enterprise for some time, but which underwent a change in 1869, when the owner returned to Ohio and married Mary Wilson, a native of the Buckeye state. Returning immediately to Oregon, he settled on his claim, and from time to time success has induced him to add to his original purchase. In all he owns eight hundred and three acres of land, five hundred of which



R. H. Boese

are under cultivation, and he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. From the first he has given much attention to grain, and was one of the first in his neighborhood to appreciate its possibilities in this direction. Upon his meadows graze large numbers of Durham cattle, and a variety of other kinds of stock, the sale of which brings to their owner a considerable yearly revenue. Mr. Martin is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an office-seeker, although he has creditably sustained many minor offices of a local nature. With his wife he is a member of the Episcopal Church, and contributes generously towards its support. Two children have been born into the family, Ida and John, both of whom are living at home.

HON. REUBEN PATRICK BOISE, connected for more years than any other man in the state with the jurisprudence of Oregon, and an important factor in the shaping of her splendid destiny, was born in Blandford, Hampden county, Mass., June 9, 1819. His ancestors on both sides of the family followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and on the paternal side he is descended from those French Huguenots whose devotion to principle made them welcome refugees in any foreign land. From scarcely more tolerant Scotland members of the Boise family emigrated to the north of Ireland, whence the paternal great-grandfather emigrated to Massachusetts, settling on the farm in Blandford. This same farm was the birthplace of the paternal great-grandfather, Samuel. Like his forefathers, Reuben Boise, grandfather of the Hon. Reuben Patrick, was a farmer, and served in the state legislature. He married a Miss Patrick, who lived to be ninety-four years of age.

The father of Judge Boise lived and died on the old Hampden county farm, in the meantime exerting a broad influence in politics and the general affairs of his district. From Jefferson's time he was a Democrat, and then a Whig, finally subscribing to the principles of the Republican party. He held several offices in Massachusetts, among them being that of county commissioner, and he also served in the state senate and legislature. He married Sallie Putnam, who was born in New Salem, Mass., a daughter of Jacob Putnam, soldier at the battle of Bennington during the Revolutionary war, and relative of Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Boise, who lived to be ninety-four years of age, was the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Judge Boise is the third child and only one living. Two of the sons, Jarvis and Fisher Ames, died at the age of twenty-six years, just as they were to be ad-

mitted to the bar; and the other son, Stillman, died at the age of fifty.

Judge Boise was educated in the public schools of Blandford, and after preparatory study under Dr. Cooley entered Williams College at the age of twenty-one years, graduating therefrom in 1843, with the degree of A. B. After a year of school teaching in Missouri, he returned to his native state and studied law under his uncle, Patrick Boise, a distinguished lawyer of Westfield, being admitting to the bar three years later, in 1847. For the following two years he engaged in practice at Chicopee Falls, Mass., and during that time served as one of the town commissioners in charge of the schools. In the meantime he had accumulated a great deal of information concerning the west, to which he came in 1850, via Panama, locating in Portland, which was then but a small town. However, shipping and other interests were beginning to create a demand for legal talent, and the promising young lawyer found that he had plenty to do. By the fall of 1852 he was launched upon a fair practice, and his faith in the agricultural possibilities by which he was surrounded led him to invest in six hundred and forty acres of land west of Dallas, which he still owns, and upon which he lived about four years. In 1851 the territorial legislature elected him prosecuting attorney of the first and second districts, his field of effort lying between Eugene and Washington territory. In 1853 he was elected one of the code commissioners for Oregon, selected to compile the first code of laws for the territory, the others being the Hon. James K. Kelly and Hon. D. R. Biglow. In 1854 he was re-elected prosecuting attorney, and the same year represented Polk county in the territorial legislature, being re-elected for two years in the latter position. In 1857 he represented Polk county in the constitutional convention, was chairman of the committee on legislation, and in this capacity was instrumental in furnishing to Oregon her fundamental laws of government.

In 1857 Mr. Boise was appointed by President Buchanan one of the supreme court judges of the territory with Judges Williams and Deady, and after the admission of Oregon to statehood he was elected supreme judge of Oregon, with Judges Waite, Stratton and Prim. In 1878, by the constitution of the state, the judges first elected to the supreme court were to draw lots for their terms, one term two years, one four years and two six years. Judge Waite having drawn the shortest term, was by the constitution made chief justice of the supreme court; Judge Stratton at the end of two years became chief justice, and Judge Boise, at the end of four years, became chief justice. For twelve years Judge Boise continued to hold this honorable po-

sition, the duties thereof being particularly trying as the supreme judges were also obliged to be circuit judges of their districts. From 1862 to 1864, inclusive, he served as chief justice of Oregon, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected for six years. After being again chosen in 1870 his seat was vigorously contested by Hon. B. F. Bonham, and rather than engage in long and expensive litigation, Judge Boise resigned his office and returned to the general practice of law. In 1874 he was elected by the legislature one of the capitol building commissioners, an office which he filled with distinct credit until 1876. The same year he was elected to his old position on the supreme bench. When the legislature, as authorized by the state constitution, provided for a separate supreme court and circuit courts, the new supreme court consisted of three judges. Judge Boise was appointed by the governor one of the three judges of the supreme court under the new system, with Judge James K. Kelly and Judge Prim. Judge Kelly being the oldest in years, became chief justice, and Judges Boise and Prim associates, and circuit judges were appointed from the judicial districts. These judges, both supreme and circuit, held their offices under the court and the new law creating them, until the next general election, when Judge Boise preferred the nomination for judge of the third judicial district, the same district from which he had formerly been elected to the supreme bench. He was elected and has held the office ever since, with the exception of six years, from 1892 to 1898. At present he has charge of Department No. 2, and in spite of his advancing years, and the fact that he has been a circuit judge of Oregon for all but eleven years since 1857, he still performs the duties of his office with old-time vigor and enthusiasm.

Judge Boise has been a resident of Salem ever since 1857. Until 1865 he lived on property in the town upon which is now built the convent of the Sacred Heart, and in 1880 purchased the farm which is still his home, and of which he retains sixty acres. During the years much property has passed through his hands, and the old farm taken by him upon his arrival in the territory has been enlarged to twenty-six hundred acres. The first house in Salem was built upon his present home, and he owns the old mission mill house and grounds, a portion of the house having been built in the early '40s. A part of his farm at Salem has been laid out in city lots, and the North Salem addition is included in this property. His farm is finely improved and profitable, and has greatly increased in value with the building up of the town. For some years Judge Boise was interested in a woolen factory near Dallas. Especially has he been interested in the development of the agricultural resources of his county, and as a member, and five times master of the

Grange, has had the opportunity to further the interests of the farmers, whom he regards as the backbone of communities wherever found.

Oregon has had no more staunch supporter of her educational institutions than Judge Boise. Twice has he been a member of the board of trustees of Pacific University at Forest Grove, and has held the same position in La Creole Academy, at Dallas, and Willamette University at Salem, serving also as regent of the Agricultural College at Corvallis. Pacific University conferred upon the judge the degree of doctor of laws. Judge Boise is a member of the Oregon Historical Association and the Pioneer Association, and in this connection treasures his old-time friendships for other founders of the legal structure of the golden west, among whom may be mentioned Judge Kelly, who came to Oregon in 1851, and is now living in Washington; Governor Grover, who came to Portland in 1851; and George H. Williams, who arrived in the state in 1853.

The first marriage of Judge Boise was contracted in San Francisco in 1851, and was with Ellen F. Lyon, a native of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Capt. Lemuel Lyon, a pioneer of the Pacific coast. Mrs. Boise, who was a cousin of General Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson Creek, Mo., died in Oregon, leaving two children, of whom Reuben P., Jr., is engaged in the real-estate business in Salem; and Whitney L. is an attorney in Portland. In 1867 Judge Boise married Emily A. Pratt, a native of Worcester, Mass., a daughter of Ephraim Pratt, a manufacturer of Massachusetts, and sister of Captain Pratt, who started the woolen mill of this town. Of this last union were born two children, of whom Ellen, a graduate of Willamette University, was drowned in the undertow at Long Beach, Wash., at the age of twenty-two; and Maria, also a graduate of Willamette University, is living with her father. During his first voting days the judge was a Douglas Democrat, but after the war subscribed to the principles of the Republican party. It is unquestionably true that it was largely owing to the efforts of this early pioneer judge that his state was saved to the Union, for he unceasingly worked to that end, and by sound logic, well delivered, did much to direct public opinion into channels of humanity and broad-mindedness. The career of Judge Boise needs no eulogy. He has been noted for his equitable rulings and lucid exposition of the law; for his rugged integrity under any and all circumstances; and for his devotion to friends and the interests intrusted to his care.

AUGUSTUS H. BUCKINGHAM. Among the more recent acquisitions to the business community of Bellfountain due mention should be given to A. H. Buckingham, who since March 1,

1903, has been engaged in mercantile interests here. Heman C. Buckingham, the father of A. H., was born March 15, 1812, in New York state, and until his first marriage, which united him with Miss Laura Kinney, he remained at home with his parents. Mrs. Buckingham died when quite young, leaving one child, who is also deceased. After his marriage to his second wife, who was Miss Betsie Trumble, the family moved to Illinois, which was their home until the year 1845, which witnessed their outfitting for the trip across the plains. Instead of making the continuous journey, however, they varied the monotony by spending the winter months in St. Joseph, Mo., but with the dawn of spring again resumed the journey. Oregon City was their destination, and there the father engaged in a mercantile business until 1850, when he came to Benton county, taking up a donation claim south of Bellfountain. His second wife did not long survive the arduous journey to the west, and at her death left two children, one of whom, Lovina Greeg, resides in the vicinity of Bellfountain.

The third marriage of Heman C. Buckingham was with Matilda J. Starr, a native of Ohio, who came to Oregon in 1848. Of the nine children who blessed this marriage seven are living, and are named as follows: Precious, Mrs. Pruett, of Oakland, Cal; Augustus H.; Deette, Mrs. Barrows, of Coos county; Victor, a resident of Roseburg, Douglas county; John, also a resident of Coos county; Edith, Mrs. Rayburn, of Portland; and Mrs. Winnifred Woodcock, of Bellfountain. The parents continued to live on the old donation claim until their death, the father passing away when sixty-eight and the mother when sixty-three years of age. Both were prominent and active members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Buckingham was a very popular man in his community, and served one term in the state legislature.

Augustus H. Buckingham received his education in the district schools and in Philomath College, and remained at home until his marriage with Miss Lillian Frink, a native of Benton county. Their early married life was spent in the vicinity of the old home place, and two years later they removed to Philomath. During the three years in which they resided there the wife died, and thereafter Mr. Buckingham went to Pendleton, Umatilla county, where for about three years he was engaged in the grocery business. His second marriage occurred in 1886 and united him with Miss Henrietta Pendergrass, a native of Coos county, and the following year the family removed to the latter county, remaining there until 1900. In the meantime having purchased two hundred and seventy-two acres of the old family homestead, Mr. Buckingham removed hither in the year last mentioned, engag-

ing in general farming upon the tract until March 1, 1903, when, as previously stated, he purchased his general mercantile store in Bellfountain. During Mr. Buckingham's residence upon the farm many improvements were made which have enhanced it both in appearance and in value, and one hundred and fifty acres are now under active cultivation. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham, George, Lelah and Velma, and all are at home with their parents. Among the fraternal organizations Mr. Buckingham's name is to be found enrolled as a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor, and he is also identified with the Grange. Politically he supports the principles of the Republican party.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS CONE. The third generation of the Cone family in Oregon is worthily represented by Gustavus Adolphus Cone, who was born upon the farm near Hubbard upon which he now lives, September 19, 1873. His father, also Gustavus Adolphus, one of several brothers to emigrate to the west in the early days, was born in Rush county, Ind., November 21, 1823, and when nine years of age removed with his parents to LaPorte county, also in Indiana. There he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in Indiana. The other members of the family removed to Illinois and thence, in 1841, to Iowa. His two brothers, Anson and Aaron, having come to Oregon in 1846, Gustavus A. followed their example the following year, leaving behind him a paying cooperage business in Michigan City, Ind. Seven months were required to accomplish the journey from Indiana to Oregon. Having arrived at his destination, he located in Oregon City and worked at his trade. During the historic year 1849 he contracted the gold fever, which was rendering half the inhabitants dissatisfied with existing conditions, and went to California, where he mined with moderate success on the middle, north and south forks of the American river. Afterward he engaged in the hotel business in Sacramento. In the fall of 1849 he returned to Oregon by vessel, spending twenty-seven days on the water. Soon after reaching Portland he purchased the title to six hundred and forty acres of land on the French prairie. Having thus established himself permanently and satisfactorily, he was united in marriage December 15, 1850, to Rebecca Emma Iler, a native of the state of Ohio, and a daughter of James Iler. Of the seven children born and reared of this union, Benjamin F. lives on a ranch near Moscow, Idaho; Louise is the wife of John Murray of Butteville, Ore.; Lewis died at the age of twenty-one; Laura is the wife of Fred Ernst

of Jefferson, Ore.; Heman is a resident of Portland, Ore.; Anna is the wife of A. L. Rice of Silverton; and Gustavus Adolphus is living on a portion of the old donation claim.

Too much cannot be said of the admirable and useful life of Gustavus A. Cone, who possessed all of the strong and reliable attributes with which we are wont to invest the typical western pioneer. In the twilight of a venerable age he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had eighteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, nearly all of whom were possessed of rugged constitutions, and who, without exception, regarded their grandparent as the embodiment of all that was honorable and genial. Many years before his death he was the undisputed owner of the entire six hundred and forty acres of land, and upon this he successfully raised grain and general produce, devoting much time to the breeding of Short-horns and other high-grade stock. His business ability found vent in a general mercantile enterprise conducted in Butteville for several years in partnership with his eldest son, Benjamin F., and he was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Farmer's Warehouse Association. A Republican in his political affiliations, he filled many positions of trust in the community, and he took a deep interest in the maintenance of a high standard of education, serving for many years on the school board. He was one of the oldest Masons in the state of Oregon, was connected with Multnomah Lodge of Oregon City, and passed all the chairs in the Blue Lodge. His death occurred December 26, 1898.

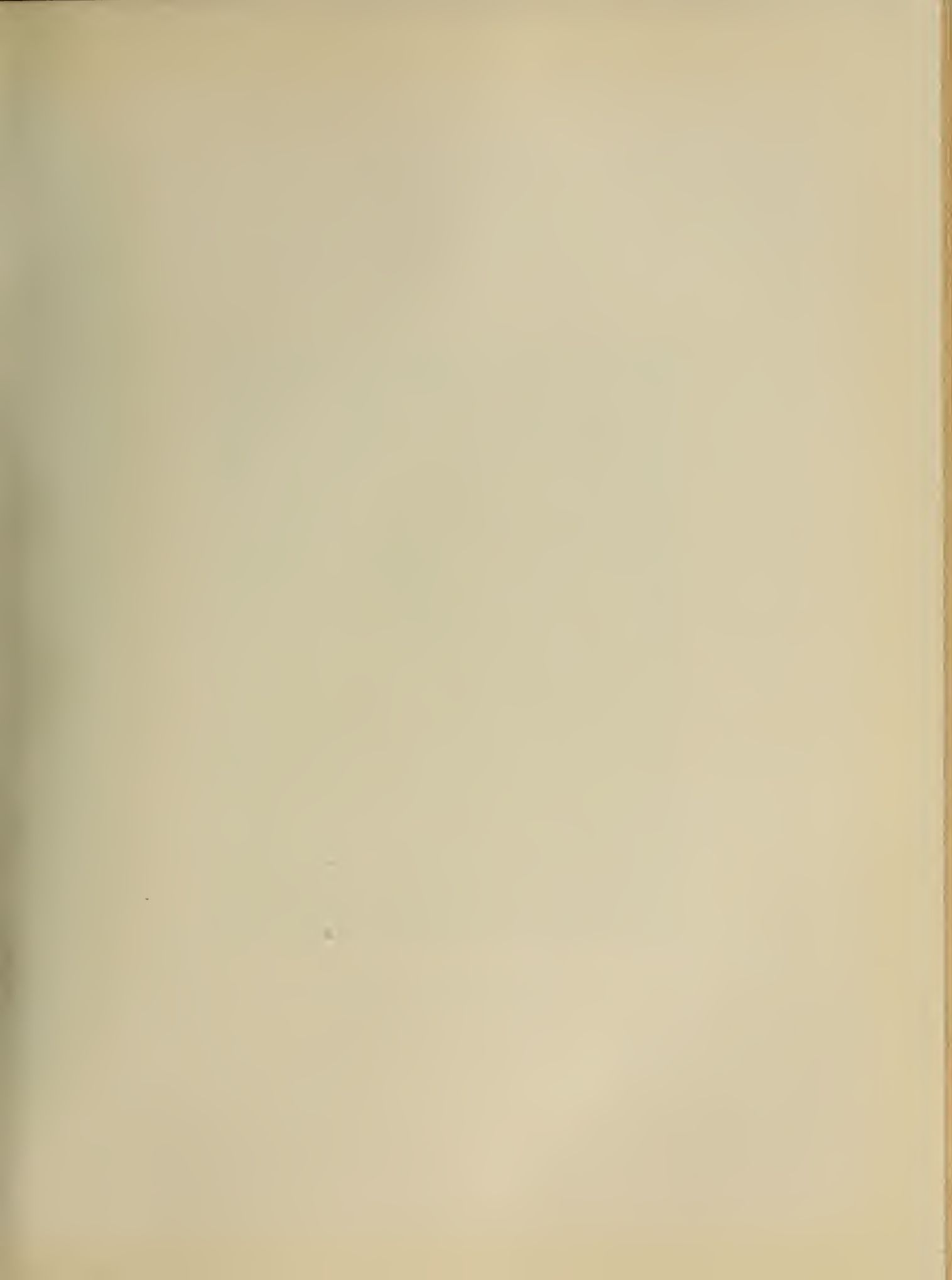
The present Gustavus Adolphus Cone was reared on the home farm in Marion county, and was educated in the public schools, the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, Newburg College, and the Portland Business College. With the exception of one summer spent among the mines of Idaho, he has continued to reside upon the old donation claim, of which he now owns three hundred and twenty acres. He is engaged successfully in general farming and stock-raising, and has thirteen acres under hops. May 9, 1896, he was married to Alice Ackerson, who was born in Johnson county, Neb., a daughter of Truman and Mary Ann (Linford) Ackerson, who came to Oregon in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Cone are the parents of three children: Earl T., Hazel M., and Letha Beryl.

Mr. Cone is a staunch Republican, as was his father, and fraternally is associated with the Maccabees. He has prospered in his chosen calling, and has a justifiable ambition to make his property one of the finest and most productive in the entire northwest. He takes an active interest in public affairs, though not identified prominently with the political undertakings of

his neighborhood, and is ever ready to assist in these enterprises which are calculated to improve general conditions. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, who regard him as a man of probity, conscientious and fair-minded in all that he does, and with a fine regard for the rights and privileges of others.

MAGNUS EK. To those interested in the derivation of names, and in their relation to things in the material world, and more especially to those unfamiliar with the Swedish tongue, the name of Magnus Ek, ice manufacturer and expert millwright of Corvallis, seems singularly appropriate. Surely in his general make-up Mr. Ek has something of the sturdiness and strength of the "ek" or oak, as it is translated in English, and one is inclined to attribute a great deal of his success in life to the possession of this same strength and ruggedness. As indicated, Mr. Ek is a native of Sweden, and was born at Skaane Christianstad, a fortified town, located on the Helge-a, near the Baltic sea, and two hundred and sixty-five miles from Stockholm. The date of his nativity is September 27, 1860, and he was educated in the public schools of his native city. His father, Mons Ellis Ek, was a native of the same place, and by trade was a cabinetmaker. His mother, Bengte (Swenson) Ek, was born in the same northern clime, and both parents spent their entire lives in the immediate vicinity of their birth. Of the six children born into the family all are living, Magnus, the second child, and his sister, a resident of Ohio, being the two members who emigrated to America.

When about fifteen years of age Magnus apprenticed to a cabinetmaker for four years, and after completing his services traveled as a journeyman through Sweden, Denmark and Norway. In the spring of 1882 he came to the United States, and from Chicago made his way to Casey, Ill., and engaged in railroad work. Returning to Chicago he became interested in milling with the North Chicago Planing Mill Company, but soon worked up a desire to go west, thereafter hunting around for ways to accomplish his desire. The most hopeful method seemed to associate himself with different railroad companies as cabinetmaker and general carpenter, so he became an employe of the Northwestern Railroad Company on the western Iowa division. At the expiration of three years he branched off into working as a millwright for the Alton Croix Company of Iowa, and then for a time traveled in the interest of milling. As millwright he became identified with the Novelty Iron Works, and after that traveled around to different cities in Iowa, constructing mills. Many of the foremost mills now operating in Iowa were placed





J. X. Mathieu

in operation by this excellent and very skillful millwright.

In 1885 Mr. Ek came to California, and after working for the Pioneer Mill Company of Sacramento for three months became associated with the Sperry Mills, and from there went to San Francisco. Here he received the contract to put in the big mills at Salem, Ore., having completed which he placed mills at Rickreall and Turner. For several years he was with the Oregon Milling Company, and he then entered into the sawmilling business six miles southeast of Silverton. This was a steam sawmill, and in partnership with Mr. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Ek, he manufactured large quantities of lumber and general building supplies. After disposing of the mills he lived for a year in Portland as an employe of the Johnson Shipyard, and then went to California on a dredge building expedition for the Ridsen Iron Works Company, on Feather river. This contract lasted eight months, and upon returning to Portland Mr. Ek worked in the shipyard for another year, and then located in Silverton, where he had in the meantime built a fine residence.

In 1900 Mr. Ek came to Corvallis to overhaul the Fisher Flouring Mills, and later acted in a similar capacity for the Fisher mills at Silverton. In August, 1901, he bought of John Zeis the ice-works of this place, and immediately remodeled and enlarged the plant, so that at present it is one of the best equipped ice manufacturing plants in the state. During the season the plant is kept going night and day, and the capacity is three tons per day. Two engines, one of twenty and one of eight horse power supply the motive power, and in connection with the manufacture of ice is maintained a storage business of large capacity. To his plant Mr. Ek has added a cabinet-shop, and turns out all kinds of work in the carpenter line. He delivers ice all over the town, and attends to a great deal of the carpenter work and building.

In Silverton, Ore., Mr. Ek married Emma Johnson, a native of Kansas, and daughter of Matthew Johnson, at present a resident of Portland. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ek, Ray, Vivien, Ellis and Walter. Mr. Ek is a Republican in politics, and was a member of the council in Silverton for one term. He is fraternally connected with the Masons of Turner, and the Woodmen of the World. His religious home is with the Lutheran church. As will be seen by this account, Mr. Ek is a man of more than ordinary ability and versatility, and he has fortunately succeeded in all of his avenues of activity. Alert, progressive, observing, and adaptive, he has already accomplished, and in successful manner, more than the average man succeeds in crowding into an entire lifetime.

FRANCOIS XAVIER MATTHIEU. A life replete with interest through intimate association with the events of pioneer days, is that of Francois Xavier Matthieu, who is one of the last surviving members of the first emigrant train to cross the plains and give to the upbuilding of the west the hardy and fearless men and women who dared to venture into the dangers and privations of such a journey for the sake of the homes they hoped to make in the rich lands of the great northwest. Probably there is no man living in the Willamette valley to-day who is more conversant with the conditions and history of that interesting period and the events that led up to the statehood of Oregon, than Mr. Matthieu. A late reminder of his first experiences in Oregon occurred May 2, 1901, at the unveiling of the monument at Champoeg, where Governor Geer, in behalf of the Oregon Historical Society, presented to him a badge, as a mark of distinction to the last survivor of the fifty-two people who voted for the first provisional government west of the Rocky mountains, May 2, 1843. This badge is of silk, the colors being red, white and blue; a rosette with the seal of Oregon occupies the center, while a pendant medallion represents Oregon as a member of the Union. The inscription reads as follows: "Only survivor of the fifty-two persons who voted to organize the first civil government west of the Rocky mountains, at Champoeg, May 2, 1843, known in history as the Provisional Government of Oregon." At that early historical meeting in Champoeg, May 2, 1843, there were present one hundred and two people, many of whom were French Canadians. Mr. Matthieu had used every effort to induce these people to cast their vote in favor of the Americans, and when Joseph L. Meeks asked the party to divide, he was the first to step to the American side.

The birth of Francois X. Matthieu occurred at Terre Bonne, near Montreal, Canada, April 2, 1818. He is a descendant of French ancestry, his parents being Francois Xavier and Louise (Daufin) Matthieu, both, however, being natives of the district of Montreal. Being one of seven children, three sons and four daughters, and his parents in rather straitened circumstances, he lacked many of the advantages which might otherwise have been his, the farm life to which he was reared being the only occupation of his boyhood years. But few schools existed in the country, and all his education was acquired through association with a neighbor, who had come from the United States and settled there. During the Canadian rebellion, in 1835-38, Mr. Matthieu took an active part by supplying arms to the rebels. At twenty years of age, Mr. Matthieu left his home and located in the United States; he was then unable to speak a word of the English

language. Going to Albany, N. Y., he engaged in carpenter work for seven months, after which he came as far west as Milwaukee, Wis., making the journey by way of Erie canal and the lakes. One month was passed in the last-named city, and he then went to St. Louis, by way of Chicago, traveling by wagon and water. Failing to secure work in that city, he engaged, after a like length of time, with the American Fur Company. While in this employ he was sent to what is now North Dakota, in the Black Foot Indian country, there to trade liquor to the Indians for furs. There were thirty men in the company, twenty wagons with two mules to each, and two barrels of liquor in each wagon, the journey being made by water and land, as was the custom in those days. The liquor was so welcome to the Indians that Mr. Matthieu was able to trade one gallon of it for as many as fifteen buffalo skins, such bartering meaning great profit to the company for which he was working. While there, he learned the Indian language. After one season he returned with his furs to St. Louis, where he engaged with Joe Rubedow, a fur trader, at that time located above Fort Benton, in the Black Hill country, where he remained until the spring of 1842. In that year, at Fort Laramie, he joined the first emigrant train bound for the great west. This train consisted of fifty or sixty wagons, and one hundred and fifty people, sixty-one of whom were men, under the command of Hastings and Lovejoy. At Fort Hall the emigrants were compelled to abandon their wagons and walk the balance of the way, driving their oxen. There Mr. Matthieu and six others left the train and joined the Hudson Bay Company, going on to Wallula, Wash., from which settlement they followed the Indian trail to Mount Hood and The Dalles, and on pack animals from there to Oregon City.

The morning after his arrival in this part of Oregon Mr. Matthieu started for the Willamette valley, where the Hudson Bay Company had trappers. At that time there were about two hundred and fifty families scattered throughout the country, principally French Canadians, employed by the Hudson Bay Company, having come there at different times between the years 1824 and 1842. On reaching the valley Mr. Matthieu took up his abode with Etien Lucien, a Canadian by birth, who had settled here in 1811. One of the most striking conditions of the times when Mr. Matthieu took up his residence in this section of the country was the absence of gold or silver for currency, a necessity being given in exchange for provisions, labor or land. In 1843, Mr. Matthieu took up a claim of three hundred acres near Fairfield, but he never made his home in the location. In 1844 he bought a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, paying \$600

therefor, and upon which he now makes his home, having removed here in 1846. The farm is located one and one-half miles southwest of Aurora, Marion county. He at once erected a hewed log house, in the same year building a house at Butteville, where he followed the carpenter's trade. Later he purchased some property in Aurora and improved it, though he still made his home on the claim. In 1851 he started a general merchandise store in Butteville, in company with George La Rock and Mr. Du Puis, the three continuing in partnership for twelve years, when Mr. Matthieu became sole owner and conducted the business until 1866. At that date he sold his stock and returned to his farm.

At variance with his steady business interests, Mr. Matthieu has branched out in other directions, among his ventures being a trip to California, in 1849, during the gold excitement. In partnership with another, he loaded fourteen pack horses with flour and other provisions, intending to dispose of their stock to the miners. The venture was not a success, financially, as Mr. Matthieu lost \$2,000, and after three months, much of which time he suffered from illness, he returned by water to Portland, Ore. A more pleasant diversion in his pioneer life was a trip back to Canada in 1858, where he enjoyed visiting the scenes of his childhood.

By the marriage of Mr. Matthieu, April 15, 1844, to Rosalie Aussant, who died February 12, 1901, aged seventy-four years, he has had fifteen children, named in order of birth as follows: Philomene, born April 20, 1845, now Mrs. Dwight Geer, of Wilbur, Wash.; Charles, born July 7, 1847, and living on the home farm; Clara, Mrs. Ouimette, born August 16, 1849, and now a widow; Rose, born November 10, 1851, now the wife of Charles Bergevein, of Portland; Priscilla Clotilda, born November 10, 1851, and died November 7, 1874; Arcino Laodice, born January 4, 1857, and now the wife of A. Burton; Francis Xavier Edward born October 17, 1858, and died November 3, 1891; Henry Clovis, born November 9, 1860, and died February 19, 1862; Alfred Stephen, born November 14, 1862, a druggist in Portland; John Joseph Fabian, born October 30, 1864, and living on the home farm; Ernest Theodore, born August 2, 1866, located in Salem; Francis L., born February 25, 1868; Robert Wilfred, born August 5, 1869, and was accidentally shot April 20, 1895, dying within an hour and ten minutes; Mary Louise, born July 25, 1871, now the wife of Samuel Howard, of Portland; and Violet Adelaide, born April 21, 1873, and died September 12, 1896.

While making for himself a competency in the country of his adoption, Mr. Matthieu has not neglected to give his energies, mental, moral and physical, toward the upbuilding of the opportu-

nities of the territory into a great and noble commonwealth. His most earnest efforts have been devoted toward this end, since he first cast his vote for the provisional government, soon after which he was elected justice of the peace, being the first to hold that office in this community, an office which at that time included the duties of a circuit or probate judge. He discharged the duties of that position for four years. The only court on the coast, there was no appeal from his decision. He and Dr. Wilson served together. After the organized law Mr. Matthieu was one of the first county commissioners of Marion county. In politics a staunch follower of Democratic principles, Mr. Matthieu was very active in the organization of the Democratic party in Oregon, and served in 1874, and again in 1878, in the state legislature, ably representing the people who had honored him with their votes. He had previously given his time and attention to the laying out of roads, and the organization of schools, and many other public services too numerous to mention. During the Cayuse Indian war he was assistant quartermaster on French Prairie, and helped to raise a company, giving liberally of horses and provisions for the troops, thus proving his loyalty and courage. Among other noteworthy incidents in his life was the organization of the Pioneer Association, to which he contributed his efforts in company with Judge Grim, Eli Cooley and W. H. Reese, Mr. Matthieu being the only one of the four men now living. He was the first president of the society, serving for two years. A late honor in the life of Mr. Matthieu occurred when President Roosevelt visited Salem, the place of honor beside the president on the platform being given to this venerable pioneer. Fraternally, Mr. Matthieu has been a Mason since 1856, being a member of Multnomah Lodge, of Oregon City. In June, 1901, the grand master's degree was conferred upon him by the state Grand Lodge, then in session at Portland. An evidence of the exceptional morality of Mr. Matthieu lies in the fact that though eighty-five years of age he can boast that never in his life has he used tobacco in any form, all other acts of his life corresponding to the high sense of honor that has placed him among the first citizens of Marion county.

R. WILLIAM FRY. Among the native sons of Linn county who are proving worthy their early training, and the opportunities which surround them, R. William Fry occupies a prominent place. He is not only industrious and practical in the management of his two farms, but is of a progressive turn of mind, alert to every advantage which invention and latter-day ingenuity has placed at the disposal of the tiller of the soil. Of the farm near Albany where he was born

September 15, 1856, Mr. Fry owns one hundred and sixty acres, and his home place near Newport consists of one hundred acres. His father was one of the early settlers of this state, and the son grew to maturity under the most kindly and auspicious circumstances, being instilled with a thorough appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of agricultural life.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Fry left the old homestead and took up his residence on the farm of his uncle, which he rented for two years, and then removed to a farm near his old home. Four years later found him located amid the scenes of his youth, and which bore innumerable tokens of the industry and good management of his sire. Eventually he came to his present farm, in connection with which he runs his share of the old place, devoting both farms to general farming and stock-raising. He is successful and popular, living far behind his yearly income, and thus laying up for a stormy day, or perchance for the more complete enjoyment of a bright one.

The marriage of Mr. Fry and Irene Swank took place in 1895. One child, Roberta, was born December 15, 1899. Mr. Fry is a Democrat in politics, and his sociability and loyalty find appreciation and outlet in the lodge of the Modern Woodmen of Albany. He is one of the strongest members of a successful community of agricultural interests, and his wide-awake efforts reflect credit upon all who surround him as friends or associates.

THOMAS H. SIMS. One need not look to the past to find examples worthy of emulation, for in the life history of those about us we can find qualities that may well be an example to those who would gain the respect and win the confidence and regard of their fellow-men. The life history of Thomas H. Sims illustrates forcibly the power of activity and integrity in the every-day affairs of life. He has gained success as a lumber manufacturer of the northwest and now lives retired in Salem, where he stands high in the community.

A native of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Sims was born April 3, 1853. His father, William Sims, was a native of Greenwich, England. The latter was a carpenter and builder, and when a young man crossed the ocean to Woodstock, Ontario, and in that place and the surrounding district he followed the builders' trade until his life's labors were ended in death. He held membership with the Church of England and was a man whose personal worth was above question. He wedded Jane Martin, who was born in Sussex, England. Her father, who was a stair builder, brought the family to the new

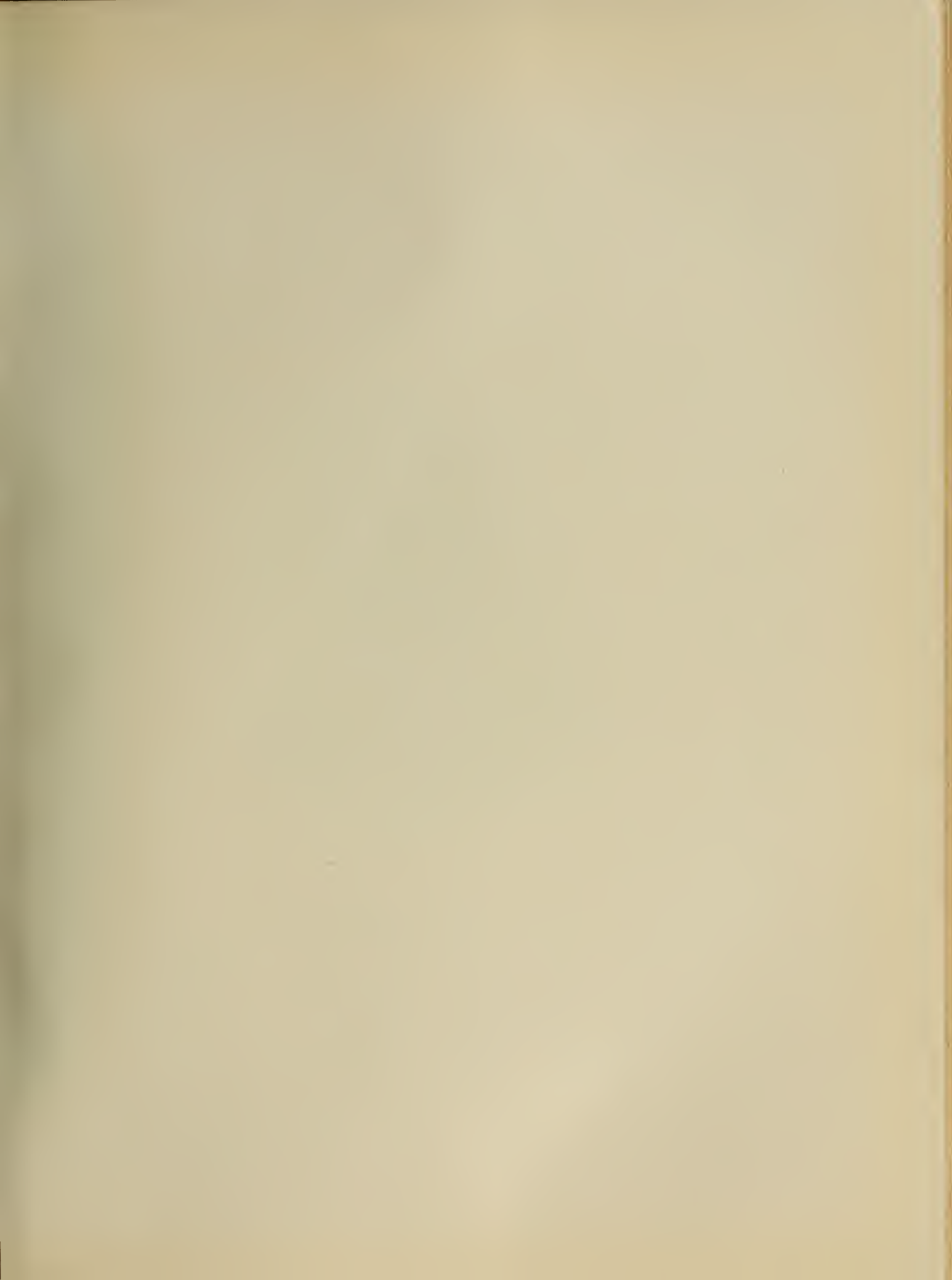
world, settling in Woodstock, and Mrs. Sims is still living in Oxford county, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Sims became the parents of ten children, seven of whom yet survive, and of this number three are in Oregon, Thomas H. and two sisters, Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, of Salem, and Mrs. James Milne, of Howell Prairie.

Thomas H. Sims was the ninth in order of birth in his father's family. His youth was spent in Oxford county in the province of Ontario. When the son was only three years old his father died at Woodstock and the mother afterward removed to the township of East Nissouri, where Thomas H. Sims attended the National School. In his boyhood he lived upon the farm and early became familiar with the work of the farm and also learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his brothers, who were contractors. He was fourteen years of age when he undertook to master the builder's art and he found no difficulty in this, for he possessed much natural mechanical ability and skill in the use of tools. The brothers continued together in their farming operations and as contractors and builders until 1877, when, attracted by the opportunities of the west, Thomas H. Sims came to Oregon, settling at Stayton, Marion county, where he spent the first summer. He was engaged in farming until the fall of 1877, when, in connection with his brother-in-law, John A. Shaw, he purchased a saw-mill operated by water power, at that place, and was for several years successfully engaged in the manufacture of lumber. On disposing of his interest in that enterprise he became a merchant of Stayton, and while thus engaged he joined Mr. Shaw, W. H. Hobson and Lee Brown in the incorporation of the Santiam Lumber Company, of Mill City. Mr. Sims became general manager and superintendent and erected a new mill on Santiam river, at Mill City, operating the same by water power. This mill has a capacity of ninety thousand feet of lumber in ten hours, and the company owns its own lumber tracts situated on the river above the mill, thus affording opportunity to engage in logging by river as well as by rail. Retail lumber yards were established in Salem and in Albany, and extensive shipments were made to the east. In 1891 Mr. Sims came to Salem as manager of the business here, and the splendid success of the lumber enterprise was due in large measure to his thorough understanding of the business, his practical knowledge and sound judgment. He also engaged in merchandising at Stayton as a member of the firm of W. H. Hobson & Co., and the Santiam Lumber Company was the owner of a mercantile store at Mill City. In 1893 Mr. Sims closed out the yard in Salem, but continued as manager of the mill until it was sold to the Curtis Lumber Company in 1899. He has become

largely interested in timber and farm lands, but is now practically retired from business cares, enjoying a well earned rest. In 1893 he erected his present home on State and Fifteenth streets.

At Shaw Station, June 23, 1879, Mr. Sims was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Shaw, who was born in Oxford county, Ontario, a daughter of Angus and Mary J. (Keley) Shaw. Her father, also a native of Ontario, followed farming in that locality until 1876, when he, too, became a resident of the northwest, purchasing a farm in Marion county, upon which Shaw Station has since been established. He had a large tract of land and became a prosperous agriculturist. He was of Scotch descent, his mother having been a Miss Cameron prior to her marriage. Mrs. Angus Shaw was born in the north of Ireland, and was brought to the new world by her parents, who located in Ontario. She is now a resident of Reidville, Washington county, Ore. In the Shaw family are nine living children, seven of whom reside in this state, while two are residents of Washington. Those residing in this state are: John A., of Albany; Mrs. J. J. Graham, also of Albany; W. A., of Portland; S. A., also of Portland; Mrs. Rachel Stish, of Mill City; Mrs. Thomas H. Sims, of Salem; and Daniel, of Reidville. Mrs. Mary McIntosh and J. F. Shaw reside in Washington. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Sims has been blessed with three children: Austin, Mercedes and Bernice.

From the time age gave to Mr. Sims the right of franchise he has been a stalwart advocate of the Republican party, and in December, 1900, was elected on that ticket as alderman from the Third ward, the only member of his party elected at that time. He became chairman of the fire and water committee and took an active interest in the work of the city council, doing everything in his power to advance progress, reform and improvement in Salem. That he discharged his duties in a manner satisfactory to his constituents and to the public at large is shown by the fact that in 1902 he was re-elected without opposition. While in Canada Mr. Sims was made a Mason and afterward transferred his membership to the lodge at Stayton, but is now demitted. His wife became a member of the Eastern Star, and she is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sims has shown himself a resourceful business man, quick to plan and perform, yet his business activity has been based upon sound judgment and a recognition of existing conditions and possibilities. In establishing, controlling and enlarging important mercantile and industrial enterprises of the northwest he has gained for himself wealth and at the same time has promoted the commercial prosperity of the community in which his lot has been cast.





Wm Laughlin

WILLIAM LAUGHLIN. One of the large land owners of Yamhill county is William Laughlin, the possessor of nine hundred acres of land devoted principally to stock-raising interests. Mr. Laughlin, who feels a just pride in his Revolutionary ancestry, and in forefathers who accomplished largely and substantially, was born in Lincoln county, Mo., October 13, 1830. His grandfather was James, and his father, Samuel, the latter being especially worthy of mention as comprising one of the largest bands that crossed the plains in 1847.

William Laughlin was educated in Missouri and Yamhill county, Ore., and when eighteen years old left the farm upon which his father had settled and tried his luck in the mines near Stockton, Cal. From the fact that he spent over two years in the mines argues that he must have been reasonably successful, and that from May, 1849, until August, 1851, he succeeded in appropriating to his own use a fair share of the hidden treasure of the earth. From the mines he went to San Francisco and thence embarked for Portland, arriving at length on the old homestead in Yamhill county. In 1853 he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres east of North Yamhill, where he farmed and raised stock for four years, and then traded for a farm of two hundred acres upon which he lived and prospered until October 8, 1892. He then settled on his present farm of one hundred and ninety-four acres, which, however, he had purchased in 1886. To this has been added by more recent purchase, so that at present Mr. Laughlin owns about nine hundred acres, being one of the very large operators of this county.

April 3, 1857, Mr. Laughlin was united in marriage with Phoebe Roberts, born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., October 8, 1839, and of this union there were born sixteen children, twelve of whom are living: Bedford H. is a resident of Forest Grove; Charles lives in Alaska; George also is in Alaska; Abram is a farmer in Yamhill county; Mrs. Mary Tate lives in Seattle, Wash.; William lives near Yamhill; Samuel is cashier of the North Yamhill Bank; Benjamin lives in the state of Washington; Alice is living at home; Leona lives in Washington; Mrs. Delia Richardson lives in Goldendale, Wash., and Crystal lives with her parents. Like all the members of his widely diffused family Mr. Laughlin is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and among the offices maintained by him with credit may be mentioned that of road supervisor and school director. He is a liberal minded, progressive member of the community, and as an agriculturist is both practical and successful.

BEDFORD H. LAUGHLIN of Forest Grove, is a native son of Oregon, and was born on his father's farm in Yamhill county, February 4, 1858. His parents, William and Phoebe (Roberts) Laughlin, are natives respectively of Missouri and Indiana, and his grandfather, Samuel, was born in the state of North Carolina. The latter removed from North Carolina to Missouri in the '20s and in 1847 crossed the plains with ox teams, locating on the claim in Yamhill county where the remainder of his life was spent. His son, William, was reared principally in Missouri, and was seventeen years of age when the memorable trip was undertaken, and he in time took up three hundred and twenty acres in North Yamhill, Yamhill county, to which he has since added another large farm. He served with distinction in the Yakima Indian war of 1855-56, and has in many other ways shown his deep interest in the affairs of his native state. At present he is living on his well improved property two miles west of North Yamhill, managing both of his farms with an abundant degree of success. His wife is a daughter of Henry Roberts, who removed at an early day from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and who crossed the plains in 1848, his daughter being at that time seven years of age. Sixteen children were born to William and Phoebe Laughlin, and of these twelve are still living, Bedford H. being the oldest of the family.

After completing his education at the district schools and Tualatin Academy, Mr. Laughlin engaged in business for a year in Forest Grove, and then turned his attention to mining for several years. At present he is one of the best informed men in the county on mining affairs in general, he having experienced all the ups and downs which harass the soul and delight the heart of searchers after golden fortunes. 1883 found him in the Cœur d'Alene district during the excitement, after which he went up into British Columbia, and in all worked in the mines and at prospecting for five years. During that time he spent a couple of winters in Forest Grove, and after finishing in the mines engaged in railroading with the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, principally in the freight department.

In 1896 Mr. Laughlin renewed his association with mining, going to the extreme north to Cook's Inlet, Alaska. After spending the winter in Juneau he availed himself of the promising conditions in the Klondike and started over the Chilkoot Pass in March, 1897. Going down the Yukon, he took up a claim on American gulch, tributary to Bonanza creek, and in this enterprise was seconded by two comrades who also took up claims in the same neighborhood. The men worked faithfully for three years, and realized

considerable success, although not sufficient to wish to devote the remainder of their lives to mining. Mr. Laughlin spent the winter of 1900-01 in North Yamhill, and in the spring of 1901 tried his luck in the Copper River country. Returning to this town that fall he bought a livery business which he built up and enlarged, and conducted a general livery and transfer business until he disposed of the same in March, 1903. Mr. Laughlin was united in marriage in Forest Grove June 18, 1902, with Nora E. Johnson, a native of Yamhill county, Ore., and a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Gallee. Mr. Laughlin was made a Mason in Washington, and was identified with Palouse Lodge No. 46, until his transfer to Holbrook Lodge No. 30, of Forest Grove. He is a member of the Republican party, but has never taken an active interest in local affairs, or been willing to serve his party officially. He is a progressive, particularly well informed, and adaptive citizen, and his life has been prolific of great good will and esteem on the part of his fellow townsmen.

JEPHTHA THOMAS HUNT. No more interesting family has invaded the Pacific northwest than that of which Jephtha T. Hunt is a representative, and which was established in Oregon in 1847. The progenitor of the Hunt family was an officer in the army of William the Conqueror. After the battle of Hastings and the conquest of England, for his services in behalf of this mighty warrior he received a grant of lands in the north of England, where he settled down to peaceful pursuits, married a British maiden, and founded the present Hunt family. The latter has furnished many men who have won distinction in the various walks of life—governors of states, generals in the army, distinguished members of the bench and bar, illustrious physicians and profound scientists.

About the year 1600 three brothers of this family left the north of England and landed in New York, and in that state founded the Hunt family of America. Wilson Price Hunt of Trenton, N. J., was John Jacob Astor's most trusted man in the company which founded Astoria, Ore., April 12, 1811. He was also the first white man buried at the mouth of the Columbia river. The bank of the Skipanon river, where he was buried, having caved off, revealed his burial place, and his skull was placed in Wood's Museum in Portland, Ore.

Two of these brothers who came to America in the early days of the seventeenth century founded families in North Carolina. About the year 1800 some of the members of the family left Rowen county, N. C., and moved to Clairmont county, Ohio, and Wayne county, Ind.,

and from them the Oregon branch of the family sprang. One of these, Charles by name, Jephtha T. Hunt's great-great-grandfather, moved to Indiana, where Jonathan Hunt, his great-grandfather, was born. The latter married a Miss Shotwell. He located on a farm near Smithfield, Ind., where John S. Hunt, the grandfather, was born, and where his father, George W., was born February 8, 1831.

George W. Hunt's father learned the gunsmith's trade in his youth, and in 1835 emigrated with several of his neighbors to LaPorte county, Ind., and built the first house at Byron. He afterward built the first gun shop in the town of LaPorte, and became prominent in the general undertakings of that section, which he was forced to leave because of the chills and fever, a common affliction in those days. In eastern Indiana he settled near Liberty, the county seat of Union county, and while operating his saw and grist mill there lost large sums of money by reason of the general financial depression of the times. From personal friends in Oregon he received most favorable reports of this state, and forthwith made preparations to cross the plains. In the history of the family written by George W. Hunt appear details of the plans entered into for the long journey. It is recorded that the father and his sons partially made their own wagons, and ran a sugar orchard long enough to make sugar to carry them. On the way they encountered many Indians and had many other novel and exciting experiences; but having a fair outfit, they managed to reach their destination in safety, and in fairly good health and spirits. From one cause or another they lost many of their cattle, especially during the latter part of the trip, when hundreds of miles of travel had reduced them almost to skeletons, and made it difficult for them to withstand the chill of winter. The party were obliged to purchase new oxen, and these outstripping the weary ones, the latter were left behind, with few exceptions.

Arriving in the Waldo Hills, John S. Hunt took up a claim now called the Warren ranch. At the time of his arrival here his sole cash capital consisted of but fifty cents. One of his brothers, Harrison H. Hunt, had established a milling business at the upper end of Cathlamet bay on the Columbia, having brought his mill irons across the plains in 1843. He was already transacting an extensive business with the Sandwich Islands, and gave of his abundance to the pilgrims but recently arrived from the east. There was a large family to make a start, for the grandfather had six sons and three daughters, and but one child, Noah W., was older than George W. Harrison H. Hunt had had the Columbia built at New York and brought her



N M Newcomb

west, the first and for a long time the only ocean steamer plying regularly the waters of the Pacific between Portland and San Francisco.

From the first the newcomers had trouble with the Indians, who began levying tribute upon the white settlers, and enforcing their demands by stealing ammunition and intimidating the women and children left alone. The subjugation of the red men interfered for a time with the erection of suitable homes and the cultivation of the land, but, the trouble once lessened, the elder Hunt at once built his house and afterward erected the first school house in the neighborhood. This building served as a church for several years, and for a long time was the only house of worship in the vicinity.

Having attained his eighteenth year in 1848, George W. Hunt bought his freedom from his father, whom he left with twelve acres of cleared land, all of which was fenced and planted. His destination being his uncle's mills, he embarked on the boat at Oregon City, and in passing the site of the city of Portland, saw nothing but a dense forest. In 1849 he went to the mines of California, and there had divers experiences of a startling and sometimes dangerous nature, making money at times, and as often losing. August 3, 1851, he married Elizabeth N. Smith. The newly wedded couple were very young to start out in life together, the husband being twenty and the wife but seventeen. A few days after the ceremony they moved to the homestead located where the postoffice of Whiteaker is situated, where their six children were born, and where they spent the greater part of their lives. During the Cayuse Indian war George W. Hunt assisted in organizing a company for service against the Indians, and with a large number of his neighbors participated in the battle of Abiqua. This conflict was of such a decisive character that it practically ended the troubles with the Indians, which the early settlers had been experiencing for a long period. In 1876 Mr. Hunt opened a general merchandise store and blacksmith shop on his farm, and these he operated with success in connection with farming until his retirement and removal to Salem in 1886. His wife died October 10, 1891, and his death occurred October 9, 1902.

George W. Hunt was a man of wide general knowledge, of great resource and sound business judgment. Conservative and reliable, the country had need of his services, and correctly appreciated him as a citizen who adhered closely to his convictions, and worked for the good of all by whom he was surrounded. When thirteen years of age he espoused the cause of Christianity, his wife's conversion following shortly after their marriage. Their home was always a center of religious activity, as it was also a place from

which radiated a splendid spirit of good will and helpfulness. Early settlers less fortunate than themselves found rest, consolation and practical assistance under this hospitable and charitable roof, and the children of more than one generation bless their name and revere their memory.

Jeptha T. Hunt was born on the farm which he now occupies February 12, 1862, and was educated in the public schools and in Willamette University. In 1886, upon his father's retirement and removal to Salem, he assumed charge of the farm and the store, and conducted the latter until 1892. At the present time he is the owner of seven hundred and ten acres of land, four hundred and eighty acres of which are a part of his father's old claim, and two hundred lying east of the homestead. He also has a third interest in a farm of one hundred acres in Marion county, near Salem. His father was the first man to import Shropshire sheep to the Pacific coast, and found the Waldo hills to be especially adapted to grazing purposes, and the son continues to value these profitable animals, raising numbers of them each year. He also makes a specialty of registered Durham cattle. A hop yard of ten acres has proven a fruitful source of income, and general farming and grain raising are carried on extensively with good results.

June 18, 1886, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle E. White, a native of the Waldo hills, and a daughter of Thomas J. and Rachael Arnott (Merrifield) White. To this union four children have been born: Clarence J., Marion S., Norris E., and Helen R.

Like his father, Mr. Hunt is a staunch Republican, but he has never taken any active part in the local contests of his party. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Stayton Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Hunt is a practical business man, as well as a successful farmer, his experience in mercantile pursuits having covered a period of several years. He is the possessor of one of the finest estates in Marion county, and in increasing his worldly possessions he has consistently refrained from wilfully doing anything which would reflect dishonor upon the ancient name which he bears. To him and to his highly esteemed father and grandfather, those responsible for the compilation of this publication are glad of an opportunity of making a permanent record of the facts set forth in this sketch.

N. M. NEWPORT. To a man of such depths of character and mental attainments as distinguish the life and services of N. M. Newport among his associates of Albany, Lin

county, the hampering of a career at the beginning with hardship and trial meant only the pathway of opportunity leading to a far more desirable goal, since opposition invariably brings out that which is strongest in a man's nature. It is against many obstacles that Mr. Newport contended in his efforts to reach an honorable position in the work of the west, and the success to which he has attained is compatible with the strength of purpose and will which encouraged him to effort. Through his own efforts he has become a finely educated, cultured man, following this up with the degree which admitted him to practice law in the courts of the United States, and while so engaged in this city he also holds a place of prominence on the editorial staff of the *Herald*, his productions being marked by soundness of reason, and deep thought and research.

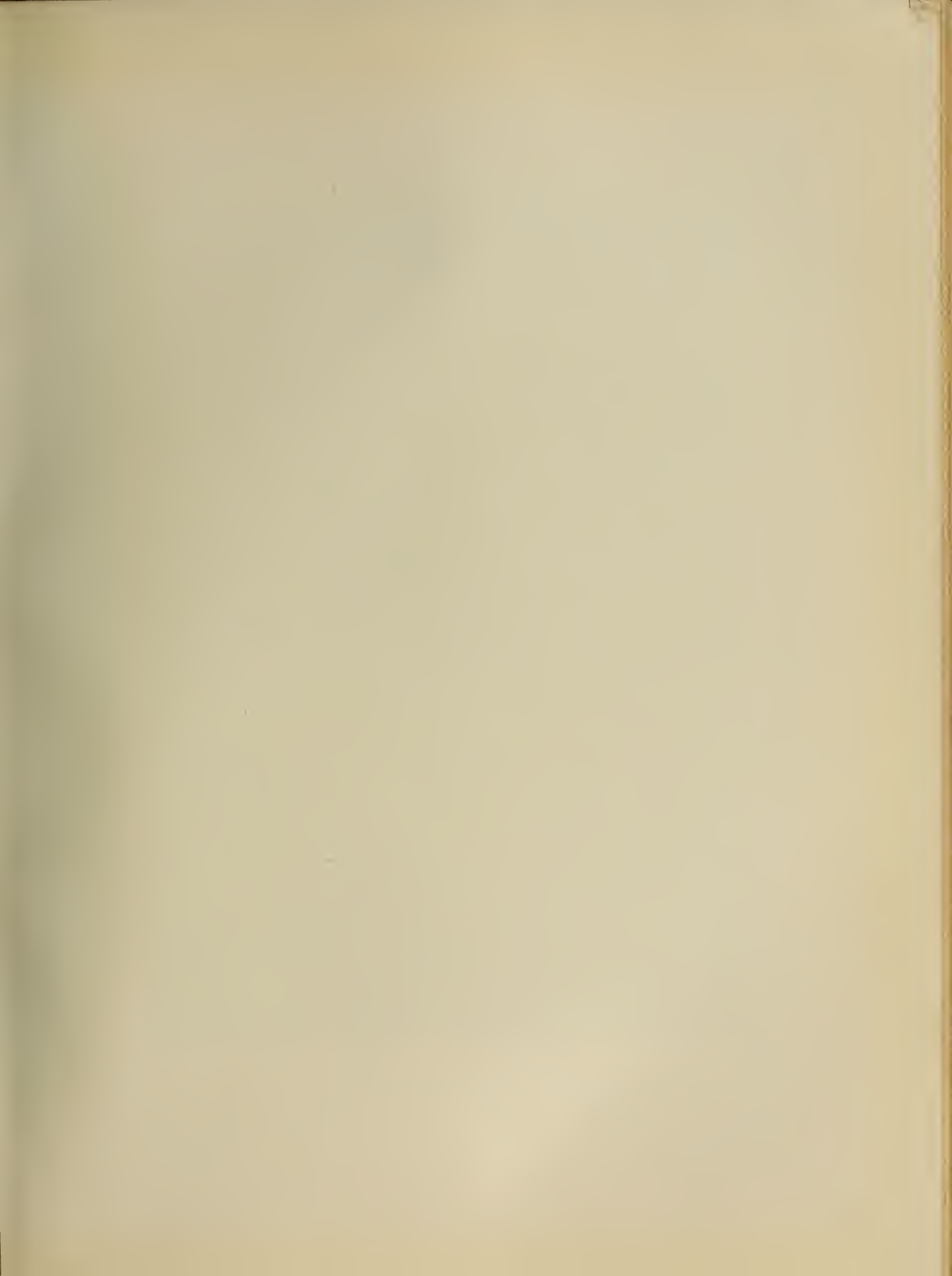
The Newport family is of English extraction, the grandfather, Calvin, having been born in Pennsylvania of this ancestry, and died in Tennessee, where he had engaged for many years as a farmer. As a patriot he served in the war of 1812. His wife was Miss Margaret Able, the representative of an old Pennsylvania family. The father, John D. Newport, was born in Tennessee, and when a young man removed to Missouri. While a resident of that state he fought for the Union through the entire Civil war as a soldier in a Missouri regiment of volunteer cavalry. He married Harriet Bennett, also a native of Tennessee, having been born there in the eastern part of the state. She was the daughter of M. G. Bennett, who was an early settler and farmer of Missouri. The grandfather of the family was a member of an old and honored Virginia family, and as a patriot he served in the Revolutionary war. The mother died in Missouri, and of her ten children, five are now living, the third oldest and the only one now on the Pacific coast being N. M. Newport, who was born in Buffalo, Mo., March 12, 1864.

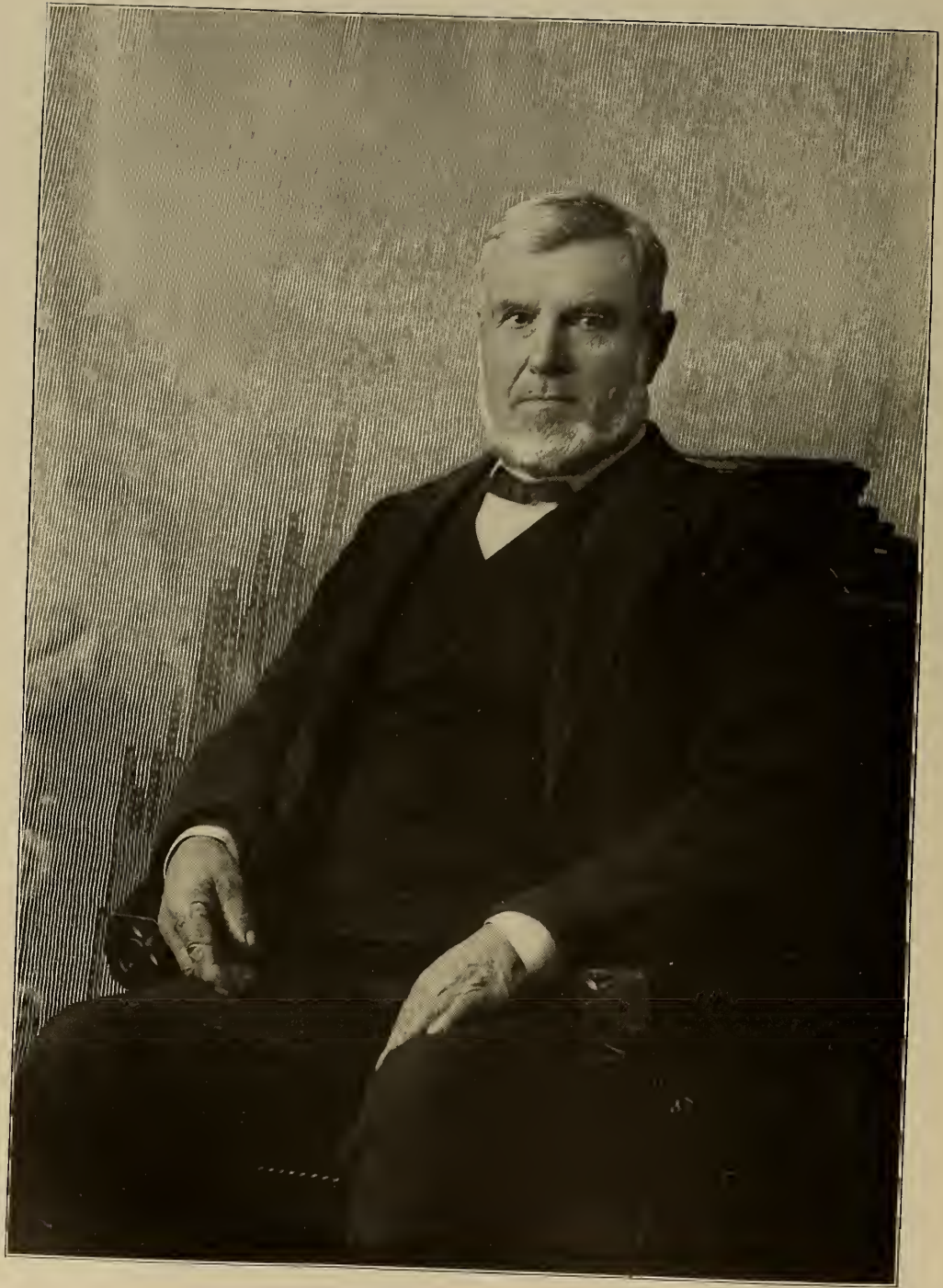
N. M. Newport was reared on his father's farm in his native state, where a rather limited education was received through the medium of the district school in the vicinity of his home. When he was sixteen years old he accompanied his brother M. Calvin to Oregon, the latter locating on a dairy farm near Astoria, where he remained two years. At the close of that period he returned to Missouri, but alone, as N. M. Newport had decided that opportunities here only waited for the man to recognize their worth and he thereupon concluded to make this his home. While on the farm with his brother Mr. New-

port had begun attending school during the winter and working in the summer, and in 1883 he had accumulated sufficient funds to justify his entry into Willamette University, Salem, however difficult must be the completion of the course. During the summers he was employed in a cheese factory at Astoria and one year he remained out of college to make enough to allow him to finish. During his last year at the University he founded the *Willamette Collegian*, of which he remained the manager until his graduation, and was also class president his senior year. He was graduated in 1890 with the degree of A. B., and in 1893, by invitation of President Whitaker of Willamette University he delivered his master's oration on commencement day and received the degree of A. M. Upon leaving his work of preparation in 1890 Mr. Newport had begun attending school during the *Salem Journal*, remaining so employed for one year, during which time he was also engaged in the study of law. In 1891 he came to Albany and continued his study in the office of General Blackburn, being also a student in the law department of Willamette University. He was admitted to practice in 1893 and the same year graduated and received the degree of LL. B. from the school wherein he had so patiently worked his way for so many years. He then entered upon a practice here in partnership with J. J. Whitney, remaining in this connection until 1899, when the partnership was dissolved and he has since been alone in a constantly increasing and necessarily remunerative demand for his services.

In connection with the absorbing interests of law Mr. Newport has also devoted much time and thought to the editorials which he contributes to the *Albany Daily Herald*, the increasing strength and thought showing the broadening of the capabilities which have developed from study and earnest effort along these lines. He spares no effort to keep himself well informed and in touch with the current topics of the day and his able and forceful manner of portrayal has made him many admirers. He has also been much interested in horticulture, setting out and improving several orchards of apples and prunes in Benton county.

The marriage of Mr. Newport occurred in Albany, and united him with Miss Emma R. Cougill, a native of Kansas, who came to Oregon with her parents when only one year old. Her father is J. B. Cougill, of Albany. Two daughters have been born to them, Beatrice and Louise. In politics Mr. Newport is a staunch and earnest Republican, for the past eight years having been a member of the Linn





Wm. Miles

county central committee, of which he is now acting as chairman, having advanced from the position of secretary for four years and a member of the executive committee for two years. Fraternally he is financial secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and belongs to the Encampment; Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of the Maccabees. He is also an active member of the Alumni Association of Willamette valley and belongs socially to the Alco Club. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he officiates as one of the board of trustees, and by the life which he lives in all sincerity and honor, upright, stanch and in every sense of the word, manly, he adds no little to the moral character of the city wherein he makes a worthy and valued citizen.

WILLIAM MILLER. The dominant characteristics which have made the Scotchman a valued addition to the citizenship of any community or land in which he casts his lot are manifest in the career of William Miller, who from early pioneer times has been a resident of Oregon. He was born two and a half miles from the city of Glasgow, Scotland, July 26, 1815, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Spence) Miller, both natives of the land of hills and heather. The father was a mine operator and was killed by fire damp in the mines when his son William was but nine years of age. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. His wife, who belonged to an old family of her native country, died in Scotland at the advanced age of eighty-five years, having long survived her husband. They were the parents of seven children, of whom William was the fourth in order of birth and the only one now living. The eldest brother, Malcolm, came to America and made his way to Oregon in 1850. He followed farming in Linn county and there died, leaving a large family.

William Miller was reared in the suburbs of Glasgow and attended a private school until his father's death, when he was forced to earn his own livelihood. He went to the mines, where he was first employed at pushing a car, and eventually became a miner. He also learned the method of taking iron ore from the earth and as time passed his efficiency and fidelity won him promotion until he became foreman, and later superintendent of the mines.

The favorable reports which he had heard concerning America led him to come to the United States in 1842, in the hope that he might better his financial condition in a country where higher wages were paid. He left Glasgow on the sailing vessel Elizabeth and

after a voyage of two months arrived at New York on the 28th day of May, accompanied by a brother-in-law. They journeyed on foot across New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to Schuyler county, of the last named state, settling near Rushville, where Mr. Miller opened the first coal mines of the county for Colonel Rose. He had read in the newspapers that Dave Newsom of Springfield, Ill., offered two miners from the old world \$5 per day for their services, and thus it was that he was attracted to the new world. In the spring of 1843 he opened a coal bank of his own and operated it until 1846, when he was taken ill with chills and fever and had to seek a different climate. His physician recommending his removal, he determined to come to the new country of Oregon, and with ox-teams drawing a wagon, he came with three young men, Messrs. Chambers, Agnew and West. They started March 28, 1846, crossing the Mississippi at Glasgow and the Missouri at St. Joseph. They joined a wagon train at Independence, Mo., and proceeded by way of the old Oregon trail and down the Snake river, crossing then from the John Day river to the Shules river by the Barlow route to the headwaters of the Clackamas river, arriving in Oregon City, November 15, 1846. Here Mr. Miller was first employed at the construction of some tan vats and later entered the employ of James Jervey and John Martin, for whom he dug a ditch on French prairie. He was afterward in the Cayuse Indian war under Captain Pugh and later engaged in gathering the harvest on French prairie. In 1848 he started on horseback over the mountains for the mines of California and was very successful in his mining ventures on the Macalamy bar, realizing handsomely from his labors there, covering three months.

Mr. Miller then returned to Illinois by way of San Francisco, Panama, New Orleans and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Beardstown, Ill., where he arrived in 1849, remaining there until the spring of 1850. He then outfitted with his own money, nine wagons, drawn by horses, mules and oxen, and again started for the west. This time he was accompanied by his mother-in-law and brother-in-law, his brother, with his wife and nine children, and his brother-in-law, David McDonald, with his wife and six children, but Mrs. McDonald died while on the plains. Mr. Miller also employed seven men to assist him and he came over the same trail which he had previously traveled, although the journey this time was accomplished in a much shorter time than the first trip, reaching The Dallas July 4. People said he could not cross the mountains because there

was too much fallen timber, but he replied that he would go through to Barlow's gate. From there he sent six men ahead with axes and ordered them when they came to a big tree fallen across the road to cut small timber and bridge it. Thus they got along well, crossing the mountains in three days, and at length they reached Oregon City. Mr. Miller located in Yamhill county, while Mr. McDonald took a claim in Polk county and Mr. Miller's brother in Linn county.

Securing a right, Mr. Miller located a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Yamhill county, near Wheatland, on the banks of the Willamette. This was partly open timber and there he improved a farm and engaged in the raising of grain and stock-horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He had fullblooded Durham cattle and also bred and raised standard-bred horses, selling one three-year-old for \$1,700. He also bought land adjoining his original claim, having nine hundred and sixty acres in one body, nearly all of which is tillable, and this he still owns. At Wheatland, in partnership with M. B. Hendricks, he built the first flour mill and conducted it for many years, or until it was destroyed by fire. He continued farming until 1858, when great misfortune overtook the family, four of the children dying within four weeks. No longer could they content themselves on the farm where such great sorrow had come to them and they then moved to Salem. Mr. Miller purchased Griswold's island in the Willamette river and kept it for a year, during which time he cut the timber from it, but the citizens of Salem and vicinity wanted a man to superintend the streets and highways, and offering him the position he accepted it and thus served for four years, when he resigned and returned to his farm. He then made many improvements upon it, restocked it and for three years carried on agricultural pursuits, after which he returned to Salem, establishing his home at the corner of Court and College streets, where he is now living retired, satisfied with a competency which supplies him with the necessities and comforts of life, not desiring great wealth.

Mr. Miller was first married in Scotland March 28, 1837, the lady of his choice being Miss Jane McDonald, who was born in that country August 8, 1817, a member of the McDonald family of Inverness. When her husband first came to the northwest she remained in Illinois—from 1846 until 1850—and in the latter year accompanied him across the plains. She died November 21, 1895, in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which she had long been a consistent member, and her loss was deeply felt by many friends as well as her immediate family. She was the

mother of nine children: John and Elizabeth, who died in Scotland; William, who died in Illinois; Andrew, who died in Oregon, at the age of thirteen years; Mrs. Jane Kellogg, who lives on the old home farm; Caroline, Isabelle, Andrew and William, all of whom died in this state. The last three were born in Oregon and Caroline on the plains, when they were making the journey to the northwest. Mr. Miller was again married, in Portland, his second union being with Mrs. Jane Barndrake, who was born in Germany, came to Oregon at an early day and died in Salem. For his third wife he chose Mrs. Mary Martin Pearson, who was born in Davis county, Iowa, a daughter of John Martin, who was born in Kentucky, where his father died. John Martin, who served in the war of 1812, removed to Illinois and afterward to Iowa, and in 1845 he came across the plains with his wife and four children, their wagon drawn by the slow-moving ox team, which was the factor in most travel westward at that time. They proceeded by way of St. Joseph and the Oregon trail and Meeks cutoff, intending to go to California, but Meeks was lost in the fog and eventually they reached Oregon. They were almost starved to death, being for five days without food, and they put salt on grass and ate that. At length they reached The Dallas and proceeded down the Columbia on a raft made of logs. Mr. Martin settled on French prairie, where he farmed, and in 1849 he removed to Polk county, where he took a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, two and a half miles west of Salem, improving that and opening up a good farm. In 1855 he removed to the vicinity of Roseburg, where he engaged in raising stock until fall, when he started to Yreka, Cal., to drive a band of hogs, but the Rogue river Indian trouble broke out and he had to turn back, losing most of his hogs. He was then appointed government commissary, serving for nine months during the Rogue River war, after which he located on Deer creek, ten miles from Roseburg, where he farmed for six years. He next went to Jacksonville, Ore., where he remained for a short time, and after a year spent at Crescent City he returned to Jacksonville, where his two eldest sons died of smallpox. Afterward he located in Salem, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Martin married Malinda Smith, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Ezekiel Smith, who came to Oregon from Iowa in 1846, in the same train with Mr. Miller, and settled in Yamhill county, four miles north of Wheatland. In 1848 he went overland to California with his youngest son and mined on Feather river until both were murdered there, in 1849, their tent being shot full of arrows. Mrs. Martin, the mother of Mrs. Miller, died in Salem. Her children were Mrs.

Eliza Jane Chambers, of Portland; Mrs. Mary Miller; Mrs. Emily Howell, of Crescent City, Cal.; John and Joseph, who died in Jacksonville, this state; Chauncey, who died near Salem; Mrs. Lucy Foss, of Portland; and Andrew J., who resides in California.

Mrs. Miller was born in Iowa, but was educated in Polk county, Ore. She was first married in that county to Joseph Allred, who was born in Indiana and crossed the plains in 1845 with his grandfather, in the same train with Mrs. Miller. He was reared in Washington county until twenty-one years of age and died in California. By his marriage to Mary Martin he had five children, of whom four are living: Mrs. Katie Worden, of San Francisco; Mrs. Emma Carp, of Siskiyou county, Cal.; William, who is living in Santa Cruz county, Cal.; and Walter, of Klamath county, Ore. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Allred married John Pearson, who was born in Tennessee and came to this state in 1862. He was a farmer of Klamath county and died on the old homestead there. Of the three children of this marriage, but one reached mature years: Harry, who is a farmer of Klamath Falls. August 22, 1900, Mrs. Pearson gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Miller, and they have a pleasant and comfortable home and many friends in Salem.

Mr. Miller was made a Mason in Beardstown, Ill., and is now a member of Salem Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M. He took the Royal Arch degree in the chapter at Salem. He is also a member of DeMolay Commandery No. 5, K. T., and El Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Church, and in politics he is an unswerving Democrat. Both he and his wife hold membership with the Oregon Pioneer Society.

In 1876 Mr. Miller went to Scotland, visiting his old home and his relatives there, and to some extent he traveled in Europe, spending three months abroad. Mr. Miller is now almost ninety years of age, but Nature has been kind to him because he has not abused her laws. He has remarkable memory concerning pioneer times in this state and he deserves to be classed with the van guard, who opened up this splendid region to civilization.

HON. IRVIN L. SMITH. Upon the military history of his country and the legislative annals of his adopted state the name of Hon. Irvin Lucien Smith is deeply engraved. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, six miles east of Columbus, his natal day being May 16, 1827. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Smith,

removed from New York to Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of the latter state. Among his children was Thaddeus Smith, the father of our subject, who was born in the Empire state and with his parents went to Ohio, where he too devoted his energies to farming and there engaged in the tilling of the soil until 1834, when he became a resident of Tazewell county, Ill., not far from Peoria. At that point he carried on farming for many years and at length died in that locality. His wife, who bore the name of Mary Ross, was born in Ohio, of Scotch ancestry. Her death occurred in Illinois soon after the removal of the family to that state and the father later married again. By the first marriage he had four children, two of whom reached manhood: Irvin L. of this review and Levi E., who came to Oregon in 1870 and now resides in Portland. Of the eleven children born of the second union all reached adult age and two of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war. Eli, who served throughout the entire struggle in the Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, enlisting in 1861, now resides on a farm in Washington county, Ore. William, who became a member of the Sixth Illinois Infantry, was killed in battle at Altoona, Ga. One brother, Leonard, died in Medford, Ore.; and a sister, Mrs. Stephenson, lives in Forest Grove.

In 1834, when Irvin L. Smith was about seven years of age, his parents removed from Ohio to Illinois, making the journey overland by wagon, a distance of four hundred miles, across corduroy roads. He was reared on the old family homestead, attending the public schools and in his youth he was a schoolmate of the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom. The "little temple of learning" was built of logs and was furnished in the primitive style of the period, the methods of instruction being little better than the building and its equipment. Quill pens were used and it was a very common thing to hear the remark from a scholar, "Master, please mend my pen." When nineteen years of age Mr. Smith began work at the carpenter's trade, afterward mastered cabinet making and then engaged in the furniture business in Mackinaw, Ill. Subsequently he resided at Pleasant Hill, in McLean county, that state, and in 1856 he took up his abode upon a farm in the same county, carrying on agricultural pursuits until after the outbreak of the Civil war. In August, 1862, he responded to his country's call for volunteers and joined Company H, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel McNulty, being mustered in at Bloomington. The regiment was sent to Springfield, Mo., where Mr. Smith, because of his ability as a carpenter, was detailed to build a hospital, remaining there until after the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. While there the Confederate troops under Marmaduke ad-

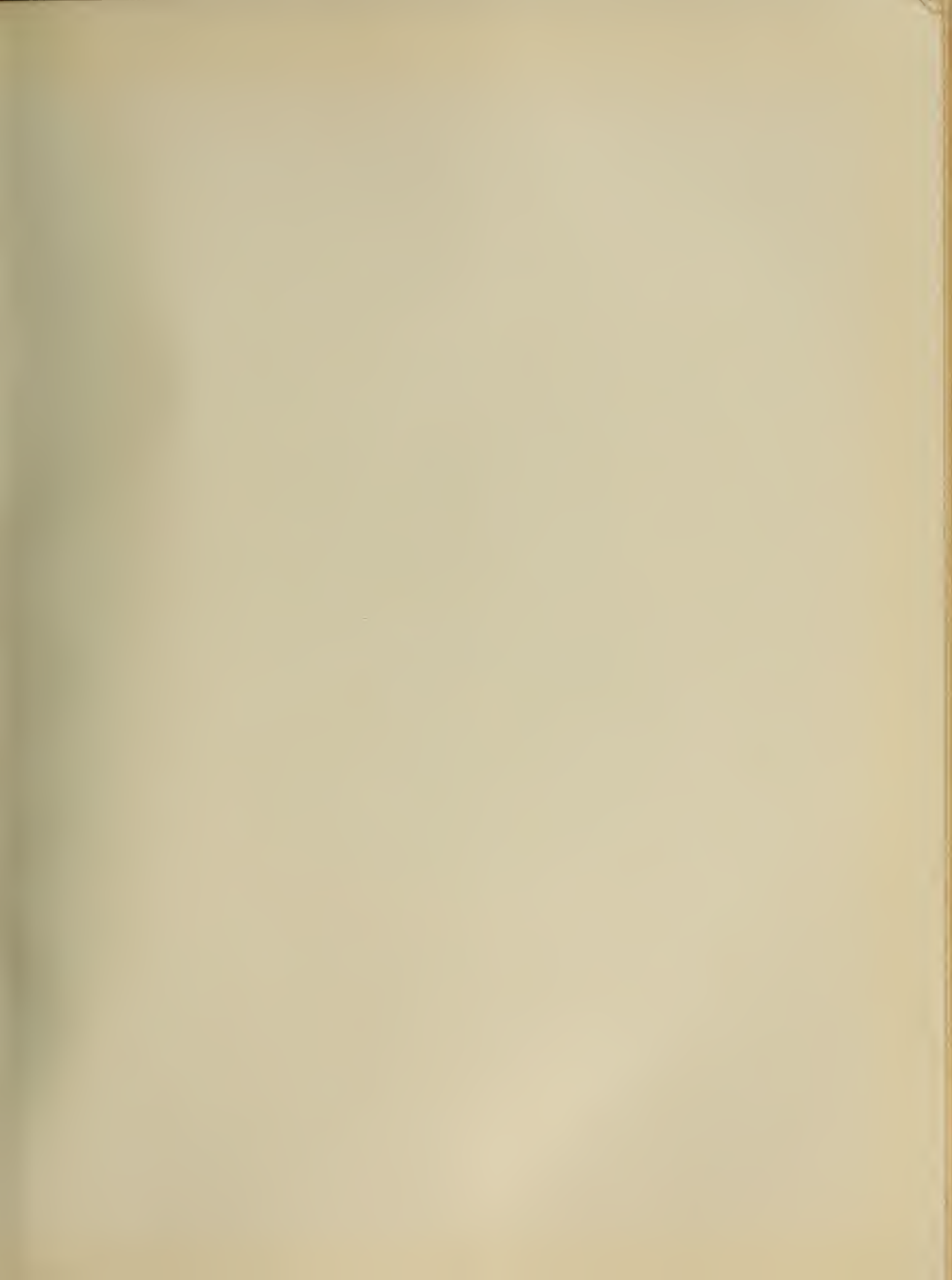
vanced upon Springfield and he was engaged in repelling them. Later he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, his regiment being one of the first to enter the city after its capitulation. He participated in the battle of Yazoo City and Port Hutchinson, going thence to New Orleans, where for a time he was ill in the hospital. Following this he crossed the Gulf of Mexico to Brownsville, Tex., and the Ninety-fourth Illinois was one of the two regiments which crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico to protect the American consul, bringing him back into the United States. This trip consumed ten months. Later Mr. Smith participated in the capture of Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, then crossed the gulf again to Galveston, Tex., and a month later returned to New Orleans, where he was mustered out in the fall of 1865 with the rank of sergeant and received an honorable discharge upon his return to Illinois. When he went to the war he left a family consisting of his wife and five children. He had a farm that was in an excellent state of improvement and well stocked and which was free from all indebtedness. It was of course a sacrifice for him to join the army and fight for the flag, but he did this willingly and was most loyal in his attachment to the United States. His wife, in order to meet the living expenses of the household and to pay the high assessments which the war made it necessary to institute, had to sell off the stock and also to incur indebtedness, and thus upon his return Mr. Smith found it necessary to again resume work at the carpenter's trade in order to pay off this indebtedness and gain a new start.

Upon his Illinois farm the subject of this review remained until 1870, when he came to Oregon, locating near Forest Grove, where he purchased a farm, conducting it for a year. He then established the Western Hotel in Forest Grove, which he conducted for four years, at the end of which time he built a shop and embarked in the furniture business. Subsequently he and his sons, James and George, erected a sash and door factory and furniture plant and continued its conduct until the second Democratic disaster, when they retired from business. At that time Mr. Smith took up his abode upon his place of seven acres in Forest Grove and there he lived in honorable retirement until April, 1903, when he moved to Sheridan, Yamhill county. He has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten and well does he merit the rest which is vouchsafed to him.

Mr. Smith was first married in Illinois, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Mathews, who was born in Ohio and died in Oregon. They became the parents of twelve children, ten of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Mary, who died in this state; James, a farmer of Uma-

tilla county, Ore.; Mrs. Flora Hinman, of Baltimore, Md.; George, who is engaged in the furniture business in Sheridan, Wyo.; Elmer, of Forest Grove; Mrs. Esther Kane, who is a teacher of Portland; William, a carpenter of Portland; Fred, who is engaged in the furniture business in Sheridan, Wyo.; Mrs. Carrie Merchant of Yamhill and Lillie D., the wife of Rev. W. E. Stewart, of Reno, Nev. After the death of his first wife Mr. Smith was again married, in Salem, Ore., his second union being with Mrs. Margaret J. McMeekin, who was born in Sangamon county, Ill., a daughter of James H. Brown, Sr., who was born in Virginia, and a grand-daughter of James Brown, who removed from the Old Dominion, settling in Columbus, Ohio, while later he became a resident of Tazewell county, Ill., where his death occurred.

James H. Brown, the father of Mrs. Smith, took up his abode in Sangamon county, Ill., where he followed farming and was married. In 1850, with his wife and seven children, he crossed the plains to Oregon, driving an ox-team, and in September he reached his destination. Portland at that time contained but one store. He settled three miles from Sheridan, in Yamhill county, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in the raising of grain and stock, succeeding so well in his undertakings that in course of time he became the owner of sixteen hundred acres. His death occurred upon his farm in 1875, when he was seventy-two years of age, and the old homestead is now owned by his three sons. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophia W. Hussey, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., a daughter of Nathan Hussey, who was born in Ohio and took up his abode upon a farm in the Prairie state. In 1846 he, too, made the long and perilous journey across the plains with an ox-team and settled on the Yamhill river near Fort Yamhill, where he resided until his death in 1895. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Brown were four daughters and three sons, all of whom are living. Their daughter, Margaret J., was reared in Oregon and in Yamhill she gave her hand in marriage to Archibald McMeekin, who was born in Scotland. His parents removed to the north of Ireland, settling in Antrim, whence they came to America, their home being first established in Canada. In 1852 Mr. McMeekin crossed the plains to Oregon. He was a blacksmith and farmer and after reaching this state carried on agricultural pursuits on Mill creek, in Polk county. Later, however, he sold that property and located in Salem. The year following his marriage he was stricken with paralysis and for twenty-four years could not walk a step, during which time with wonderful devotion Mrs. Smith cared for him as she would a child and also managed their farming interests. She owned five hundred acres of land in Mill





P. H. Davis

creek which she has since sold. Her husband died in Salem in 1885 and later she was united in marriage with Mr. Smith. She is a lady of marked force of character, of splendid ability, and is deserving of the greatest credit for what she has accomplished.

In public affairs Mr. Smith has been prominent and influential. An earnest advocate of Republican principles, he served on the first board of trustees of Forest Grove and for three or four terms was a member of the city council. For two terms he was mayor of Forest Grove and in 1878 he was elected county commissioner. In 1880 he was honored with the election to the office of state legislator and in 1886 he was again chosen to represent his district in the general assembly and served during the special session of 1887. A prominent and patriotic member of the house, he did everything in his power to promote the welfare of the state and advance the interests of its institutions. He belongs to James B. Mathews Post No. 6, G. A. R., of which he was the first conductor, and his wife is a member of the Women's Relief Corps, in which she has served as senior vice-commander. This worthy and highly esteemed couple belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Smith formerly served as trustee. His has been an eventful career. He lived in Illinois during an early period in the development of that state and has served upon juries there when Abraham Lincoln was one of the attorneys at the bar. Going to Oregon he has borne an active and important part in the progress and substantial upbuilding of his section of the state and has been particularly helpful along educational lines, serving upon the school board when the schoolhouse of Forest Grove was built. Character and ability will come to the front anywhere, and the genuine worth of Mr. Smith has been widely recognized, making him a distinguished citizen of the Willamette valley.

DR. PLATT A. DAVIS. On the 7th day of April, 1902, the citizenship of Marion county was deprived, by the hand of death, of the services of one of the most widely known, highly honored and beloved pioneer physicians of Oregon, Dr. Platt A. Davis. For half a century he had gone up and down the valley of the Willamette, crossing the prairie and climbing the hills in his daily rounds, and probably no other physician in the valley was personally and intimately known by so large a number of the earlier inhabitants. Dr. Davis was born near Randolph, Ohio, September 11, 1825. He was educated for his professional career in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1852, at the age of twenty-seven years, he crossed

the plains for Oregon. Locating at Silverton, Marion county, he at once opened an office for practice, and the remainder of his life was devoted to his professional labors in and about Silverton. For many years the number of practitioners in the Willamette valley was small, and Dr. Davis was frequently compelled to make long and wearisome journeys over the mountainous country to the eastward of Silverton, as well as through all other sections of Marion county. Frequently his services were demanded in adjoining counties, for within a few years after his location in Silverton his skill in medicine brought to him a fame that was not confined to his local field of practice. His work frequently was so laborious that a man possessed of lesser powers of endurance would have broken down under the strain.

In recognition of his eminent success as a practitioner Willamette University accorded him an honorary degree in 1871. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest physician in Oregon, and undoubtedly one of the most profoundly respected and beloved men who ever lived in the valley.

Dr. Davis was worthy of more than passing mention in the memoirs of the representative citizens of Oregon. He was possessed of characteristics which commanded attention wherever he was known. He had an unusually alert mind, was a great student, and extremely well-informed on all subjects which appeal to an analytical and inquiring intelligence. There was nothing small or narrow in his intellectual make-up. He was an entertaining and edifying conversationalist, was broad and liberal in his views of affairs in general, and in his practice availed himself of many opportunities such as are sought by the humanitarian and public benefactor. His beneficences were numerous, though in doing good he was always absolutely free from ostentation. Throughout his entire career he exhibited a keen interest in the welfare of the community in which he made his home, and no taint or blemish ever marred the beauty and splendor of his life. Men like him are rare, and the life he led at all times will cause his name to be perpetuated as that of one of the noblest and most high-minded citizens of the Willamette valley.

Before coming to Oregon, Dr. Davis was engaged in practice for a few years in Iowa. He was married in Millersburg, Ill., in 1849, to Sophia Wolf, whose death occurred in 1864. Their children were: Dr. La Fayette L. Davis, of Lamborn, Kans.; Charles C. Davis, of Spokane, Wash.; Winfield S. Davis, deceased; Dr. Edward V. Davis, deceased; Dr. William Henry Davis, of Albany, Ore.; Mrs. Viola Davis Brown, of Walla Walla, Wash.; and Dr. S. T. Davis, Chicago, Ill. June 29, 1865, Dr. Davis was

united in marriage with Susan Moore, who survives him, and resides in Silverton. They became the parents of two daughters, Nellie, deceased; and Dr. Jessie (Davis) Brooks.

JOSEPH G. VAN ORSDEL, who is now engaged in the real estate business in Dallas and has to his credit two terms of capable service in the office of county sheriff, was born near New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., July 18, 1853, being one of a family of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter, born unto Ralph and Margaret (Randolph) Van Orsdel. His paternal grandfather, Col. Job Van Orsdel, was a native of Holland and when a young man came to America. He then went south and married the daughter of a planter. He won his title by valiant service in the war of 1812 and in recognition of the aid which he gave to the government he was given a grant of land of six hundred and forty acres in Crawford county, Pa., but never realized anything from the property. For many years he remained in the government service and maintained his residence at Gettysburg, Pa. Ralph Van Orsdel, the father of our subject, was born in Adams county, Pa., on his father's farm adjoining what later became the battlefield of Gettysburg, which was stained by the blood of hundreds of brave men from both the north and south. In early life Ralph Van Orsdel learned the miller's trade and followed milling in New Castle, Pa., for a time, but subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in that locality and was very successful in his farm work. In his political views he was a staunch Abolitionist and rejoiced greatly in the outcome of the Civil war. He died near New Castle, Pa., at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The mother of our subject was born in Butler county, Pa., a daughter of John Randolph, who was a native of Virginia and a lineal descendant of Senator John Randolph, one of the most distinguished sons of the Old Dominion. Her father removed from his native state to Butler county, Pa., and there Mrs. Van Orsdel was reared. She died in Lawrence county, Pa., at the age of seventy-five years. Like her husband she was a devoted member of the United Presbyterian Church. Of her family seven sons and one daughter reached the age of maturity. Job Van Orsdel, the eldest, was a train master in the Civil war and is now a prominent business man of Youngstown, Ohio. The other are: Mrs. Belle Donaldson, of Lawrence county, Pa.; William, killed in Sherman's march to the sea, while in front of Atlanta; John C., of Pittsburg, Pa., who is national organizer of the Knights of the Macabees; James Fremont, a stockman of Stockdale, Kans.; Hon. Josiah Alexander, attorney-

general of Wyoming; and J. G. of this review.

Upon the home farm in Lawrence county, Pa., amid the lights and sounds that came from the furnaces and rolling mills of that industrial center, J. G. Van Orsdel was reared, and educated. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age. In 1876 he went to California, proceeding to San Francisco and thence to the mining regions. He engaged in clerking in Amador City, Cal., for a time and in 1879 he returned to Pennsylvania, where he was married, and engaged in farming, cultivating a tract of land near New Castle. In 1889 he arrived in Oregon, and purchased one hundred and twelve acres of land adjoining the town of Independence. Stocking his farm with a large number of cows he engaged in the dairy business, and was the first man to run a milk wagon in his section of the state. That enterprise occupied his time and attention until 1898, when he received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for sheriff of Polk county. He was elected, and in July, 1898, he took the oath of office and removed to Dallas. He still owns a part of his farm, although seventy acres of it has been divided into lots, constituting an addition to the town of Independence. In the discharge of his official duties Mr. Van Orsdel manifested a fidelity and promptness which caused his re-election in 1900 by a majority of sixty-two. During his first term he was called upon to carry out the mandate of the court by executing one William Magers, who murdered A. R. Sink. He retired from his duties with the confidence and good will of the public. He at once embarked in the real estate business and became agent for securing the right of way for the Salem, Fall City & Western Railroad. He secured the right of way for nine and a half miles, obtaining forty-five different deeds through the transaction. As a member of the firm of Van Orsdel, Hayes & Company he is now doing an extensive business handling timber lands, farm and city property, besides loans and insurance.

In New Castle, Pa., on December 22, 1880, occurred the marriage of Mr. Van Orsdel and Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy, who was born there a daughter of Col. John and Eliza (McGary) Pomeroy, natives of Westmoreland county, Pa. John Pomeroy represented an old family of the Keystone state, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a farmer by occupation and held the rank of colonel in the National Guards of Pennsylvania.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Van Orsdel have been born seven children: John Pomeroy, a civil engineer in Cheyenne, Wyo.; Ralph Alexander, a student in Dallas College; Ruth E.; Robert Randolph; Pauline E.; and Thomas Clark. One daughter, Patience, died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Orsdel are members of the

Presbyterian Church, and he is the president of its board of trustees. He was made an Odd Fellow in Friendship Lodge No. 6, of which he is now noble grand master. Both he and his wife are connected with the Rebekah degree. He is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, and is a director of the board of trade of Dallas. In his political views he was a Republican until 1892, when, on account of his opinion on the tariff question, he endorsed the Democratic party, with which he is now affiliated.

WORTH HUSTON. More than any other man of whom we have immediate knowledge, Worth Huston fulfills the popular conception of an incumbent of the sheriff's office, to which he was recently elected. Six feet three and a half inches tall, broad-shouldered and strong-limbed, with force and determination written in every line of his expressive face, his physical fitness has a counterpart in his mental and educational qualifications, and in his extensive knowledge of the motives which animate the average individual as he travels the divers byways of life. A native son of Linn county, Ore., he has also the advantage of knowing his surroundings as well as anyone living here, and of being on speaking terms with the greater part of the well-known men who have contributed to its agricultural, commercial and general development.

Born on the old donation claim near Albany, November 2, 1854, he is the youngest in a family of nine sons and one daughter, and the only one born in Oregon. His paternal grandfather, George Huston, was born in Virginia, and as a young man removed to eastern Tennessee, where his son, Joel B., the father of Worth, was born in 1810. He served as a private in the war of 1812, and as a farmer and stock-raiser was fairly successful. Joel B. settled in Henderson county, Ill., at an early day, and there married Catherine Huston, a native of Iowa, whose father was a very early pioneer of Iowa. Nine children were born in Illinois, and these, with his wife, Mr. Huston brought across the plains with ox teams in 1853, locating on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Plainview, twelve miles south of Albany. This he improved and operated up to the time of his death at the age of sixty-nine years, his wife surviving him until 1898, when she died, at the age of eighty-three. Their oldest son, William, is living in Rochester, Wash.; Walter lives near Harrisburg; Joel B. is at Halsey; John is a resident of Heppner, Ore.; Marion lives in Wasco county, Ore.; and Luther, of Heppner.

As a boy Worth Huston laid the foundation for his present fine constitution while exercising plentifully on the home farm, and tramping to the

somewhat distant country school-house. Later on he attended the Harrisburg College, and at the age of twenty began farming on his own responsibility on the home place. At all times appreciative of the horse, he has devoted twenty years to studying and raising the finest specimens in the county, and he is credited with introducing in 1890 the first French bred coach horses into the state of Oregon, and was one of the first to import registered Percherons, and now has on his farm a large number. He has greatly improved the breed since first bringing them across the water. No better judge of the fine points of a horse is to be found anywhere in Linn county, nor has any a finer sympathy for the creatures who fail to find humane and considerate owners. Mr. Huston is a member of the National Percheron Horse Breeders' Association. He is a member of Camp Albany Modern Woodmen of America and Albany Lodge Knights of Pythias. For many years he has been an active member of the Christian Church, and is a deacon therein, contributing liberally of his means towards his chosen denomination.

On the old homestead Mr. Huston was united in marriage with Lucy Dannals, who was born in Linn county, Ore. Nine children have been born of this union: Maud; Carl; Fannie; Walter, on the home farm; Delwin; Ollie; Eva; Ray; and Clark. Mr. Huston has at all times a whole-souled regard for the general well-being of his neighborhood.

AUGUST STARK, M. O., M. D. As a general practitioner and an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Dr. August Stark bears a reputation second to none in the state of Oregon. In qualifying for his chosen line of work he has spared neither personal effort nor expense, and has availed himself of the best training to be had in this country. Upon the theory that congenial work means successful, he has penetrated the practically inexhaustible avenues of research with ever-increasing interest, finding in each discovery an impetus to further advance the interests of science. Of Teutonic parentage, he is a descendant of a race who have achieved wonderful success in medical and surgical circles, and whose dominant characteristic is the ability to concentrate upon the hard and trying problems of life until some result shall have been accomplished. This national trait was unquestionably possessed by Joshua Stark, the father of the doctor, who was a stone-mason by trade, performing his tasks with conscientious exactitude. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and in 1860, when about forty years of age, came with his wife, Christine, to America, locating in Bethel, Shelby county, Mo. Here his son August was born March 17,

1864, and here he engaged in contracting for many years. In Bethel the parents both died, leaving three sons and four daughters, two sons and two daughters still living.

Having completed his education in the public schools August Stark entered a drug store at the age of eighteen years, where he remained for some time, also in connection with his gaining some knowledge of the jeweler's trade, combining the two occupations until coming to Oregon in 1889.

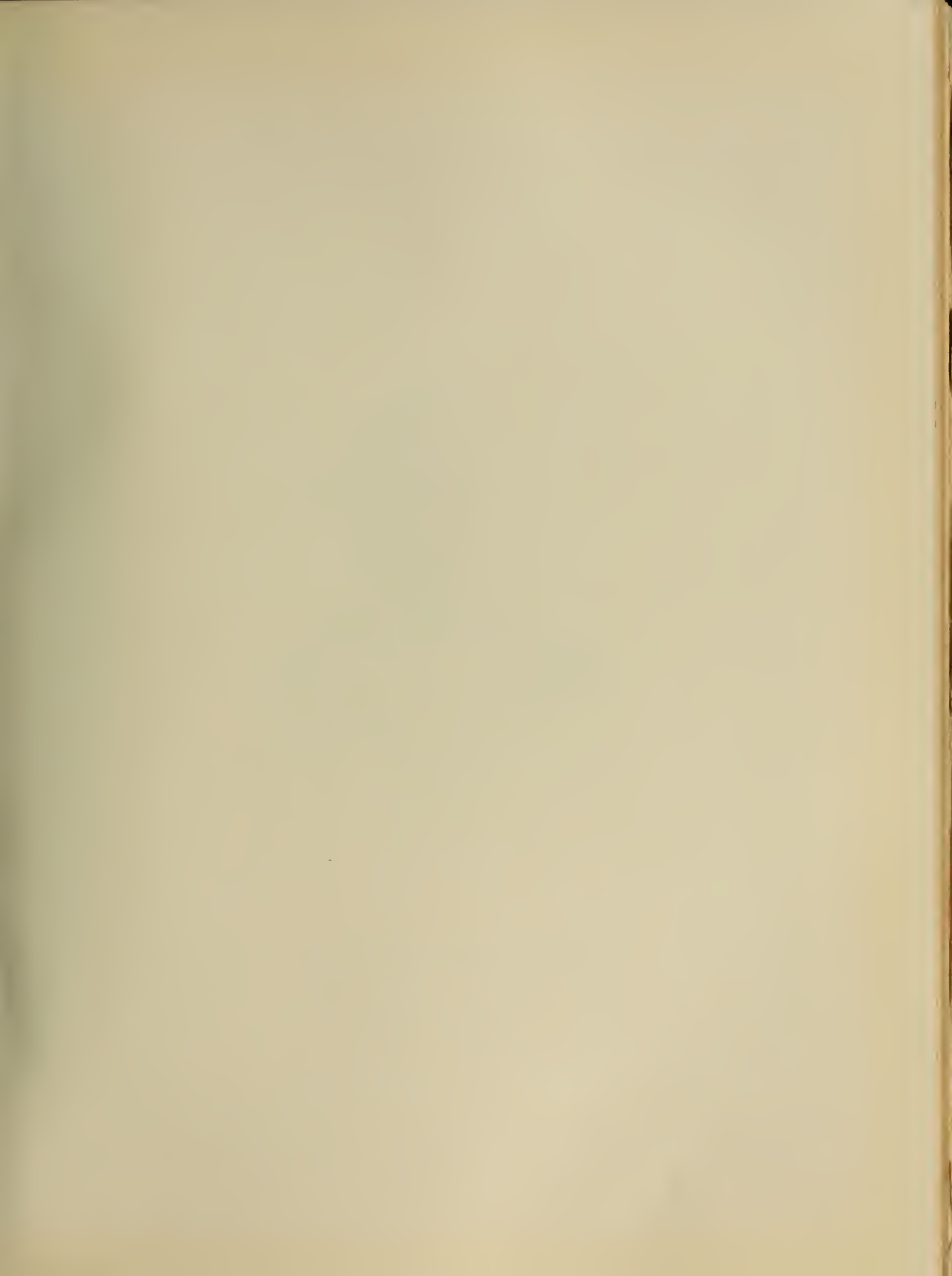
With F. G. Will he bought out the jewelry store of W. F. Carter, conducted the same with fair success, and at the same time began the study of the eye, in time entering the Ophthalmic College of Chicago, from which he was duly graduated in 1894, with the degree of master of optics. Returning to Albany he assisted with the management of the jewelry store, and in connection therewith began the study of medicine, completing his course at the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1901. Soon after he disposed of his mercantile interests that he might devote all of his time to medicine and surgery. In 1902 he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. His practice extends through the entire valley, patients coming from afar to profit by his skill in dealing with the physical disorders above mentioned. Dr. Stark is popular both in social and professional circles, and is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Alco Club. Politically he is a Republican. Genial in manner, sincere and enthusiastic along the lines to which his life is devoted, he commands not only the esteem but the appreciation and gratitude of the intelligent citizens of the community.

CHARLES W. BLACK is the proprietor of the city livery stables of Dallas. He was born on Mill creek in Polk county, Ore., January 28, 1874, and belongs to one of the old and prominent pioneer families of this state. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Illinois and founded the family in America by establishing his home in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Thomas Black, was born in the Keystone state and about 1835 removed to Ohio, settling five miles north of Columbus. In 1837 he again started westward, establishing his home near Jacksonville, Ill., and in 1841 he resumed his journey toward the setting sun and became a resident of the New Purchase in Iowa, his home being near the present city of Oskaloosa. The pioneer spirit was strong within him, and in 1868 with his family he crossed the plains to Walla Walla, Wash., in a wagon train in which horses, mules and oxen served as means of transportation. There were altogether twenty-six

wagons in the company and Mr. Black served as captain. In 1864 he removed from Washington to Oregon, making his way to the Willamette valley and locating in Polk county. Subsequently he removed to Yamhill county, where he died in February, 1868. In various communities he took an active and helpful part in the work of improvement and general progress. He was a pioneer of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Washington and Oregon, and in all these places he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the localities in which he lived. While in Polk county, Iowa, he served as county commissioner for two terms, but his best public service was done as a private citizen. He did not seek the honors or rewards of office, but was content to do what he could at all times for the benefit of his community. He married Sarah C. Beck, who survived him but a few months, passing away in July, 1868.

Joseph Black, the father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1834, and accompanied his parents on their various removals, being largely reared in Decatur and Polk counties, Iowa. In 1861 he came to the northwest with his parents, two sisters and two brothers, making the long overland journey across the hot sandy plains and over the mountains, until they reached the fertile valleys of the northwest. He has been engaged in farming in Oregon since 1864 and is now the owner of a rich and well improved tract of land on Mill creek in Polk county. His home, since 1882, has been in Dallas, where he is widely and favorably known, being a man of jovial and genial disposition, good hearted, liberal and having many excellent qualities which have gained for him many friends. His political support is given to Democracy. He married Eliza Ridgeway, who was born in Polk county, Ore., in 1850. Her father, John Ridgeway, crossed the plains in 1845 and established his home in Polk county. Mrs. Black is an earnest Christian woman, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the family were five children, only two of whom are now living, the elder Emma, wife of Charles F. Belt of Dallas, and Charles W.

Charles Walter Black, whose name introduces this record, was reared and educated in Dallas. Having attended the public schools, he continued his studies in La Creole Academy. He afterward engaged in the teaming business which he followed until he became a liveryman, in 1901, when he entered into partnership with William Tatom as a member of the firm of Tatom & Black, and they purchased of Samuel Ray the city livery, which they conducted together until the 1st of September, 1902, when Mr. Black purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone. The city livery is one of the oldest stables in Dallas and to Mr. Black is accorded a liberal and con-





B. F. Bonham

stantly growing patronage. He owns many fine carriages and good horses and he is always obliging and courteous to his patrons, and has secured a creditable standing and merited success in his business career.

Mr. Black was united in marriage in 1902, to Miss Nettie Greenwood, a native of Illinois. He votes with the Democracy but has never had time nor inclination for seeking public office. He is well known in his native county and his pleasant kindly spirit makes him a general favorite.

HON. BENJAMIN F. BONHAM, an Oregon pioneer of 1853, a practitioner grown old in the service of legal science, and the recipient of many unsolicited political honors, is a man of broad and liberal mind, whose life has been one of labor and untiring devotion to the best interests of his adopted state. He is recognized as a profound student of the law and as a jurist his decisions have been impartial, showing a careful consideration of the legal points at issue, and yet never losing sight of the merits of the case, with a view to promoting substantial justice between man and man. Having passed the age of three score and ten years, we present to our readers a chronological record of the life work of a man who has conferred honor and dignity upon society.

Judge Bonham was born October 8, 1828, near Knoxville, Tenn., and was reared principally in Indiana, to which state his people removed when he was twelve years of age. At a very early day an English forefather settled in Virginia, where was also born his paternal grandfather and namesake, Benjamin, a planter who settled in East Tennessee. Virginia was also the birthplace of his son, John P. Bonham, the father of Judge Benjamin F., who in time combined farming and merchandising near Knoxville. In 1840 he removed to Middletown, Henry county, Ind., where he continued his former occupation up to the time of his death in 1864. He was a Democrat in politics and held membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Sarah (Jones) Bonham, was born in East Tennessee and died in Indiana. Her father, John Jones, was also born in Virginia.

Of the seven children in his father's family, Judge Bonham is one of two survivors, and the only one to come to the Pacific coast. Like many other men who have attained prominence in the west and elsewhere he undertook self support in the humble capacity of a school teacher, having qualified therefor in the pub-

lic schools and in Delaware County Seminary, at Muncie, Ind.

In 1853 he came across the plains, arriving in Oregon in September, and for the first two years was engaged in teaching school, one year on French Prairie and one in Salem. In the meantime he had been reading law, with a view to entering the legal profession. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Oregon. The unsettled condition of the country at that time had need of just such latent resources as were embodied in this promising young attorney, and he at once stepped into positions requiring tact and ability. In the early '50s he held the offices of territorial auditor, librarian and superintendent of schools in Marion county, and while thus diversely engaged served as a member of the last territorial and the first state legislature. In 1860, upon retiring from public office, he began to devote all his attention to the practice of law, and in 1870 was elected a member of the Supreme Court, at the same time serving ex-officio as judge of the Circuit Court for six years. Between the years 1874 and 1876, inclusive, he was Chief Justice of the state of Oregon. Upon retiring from office he resumed practice in partnership with Judge W. M. Ramsey, continuing until 1885.

Judge Bonham's substantial service in behalf of the Democratic party has brought him more than local renown, and in 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Consul-General to British India. In the fall of that year he embarked from the port of San Francisco, and for over four years represented the United States at Calcutta, with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to both governments. His experience in the foreign service of the United States at one of its important posts, enabled him to gain a comprehensive knowledge of international law, and his equipment in this respect was, upon his retirement from the position, of a much more practical nature than could have been gained in any of the technical institutions of learning. After his resignation from this post he set sail for the United States, coming by way of Suez canal, Marseilles, Paris and London, arriving home August, 1890. He again resumed the practice of law in Salem and vicinity in partnership with Hon. W. H. Holmes. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Salem, holding that office for four years, since which time he has devoted all his energies to the practice of law, and in 1899 entered into partnership with Carey F. Martin, a graduate of the state university and a very energetic and promising young attorney.

In 1858, at Salem, Judge Bonham was united

in marriage with Miss Mildred A. Baker, who was born in Illinois in 1840, and is a daughter of John Baker, a well-known and highly respected Oregon pioneer of 1847, who is now residing on his donation claim near Salem at the age of eighty-seven years. Of the seven children born to Judge and Mrs. Bonham, two only are living—Raphael P. and Winona M., both of Salem. Three of the children—Frank E., Burton M. and Wayne L.—died of diphtheria in 1879, and two sons—Clinton O. and John Clifford—died of fever in 1881.

Judge Bonham is a member of the Marion County Bar Association of which he has been president for the past eight years. He is possessed of superior legal attainments, and his unceasing devotion to the best tenets of a great profession have brought him enviable standing, the friendship of kindred minds, and the highest regard of all with whom he has come in contact, in social, civil and judicial life.

OSCAR HAYTER, one of the most promising of the younger generation of Oregon lawyers, and representative of an old pioneer family of 1851, was born near Dallas, Polk county, December 3, 1873. His father, Thomas Jefferson Hayter, a native of Franklin county, Mo., and a retired citizen of Dallas who has twice crossed the plains, is mentioned at length in another part of this work. His mother, Mary I. (Embree) Hayter, was born in Howard county, Mo., a daughter of C. D. Embree, who crossed the plains in 1844, lived on a donation claim in Polk county from 1845 until 1889, and died in Dallas in 1900, at the age of ninety-four years.

Until his tenth year Mr. Hayter was reared on the farm, and then located with his parents in Dallas. He was educated in the public schools, subsequently graduating from La Creole Academy. After studying law for a short time in Dallas he became interested in the Clackamas Abstract & Trust Company as compiler of abstracts, and at the same time continued the study of law, being admitted to the bar October 9, 1895. Almost immediately he entered upon a practice of law in partnership with Judge J. J. Daly, of Dallas, an association amicably and satisfactorily continued until 1900, since which time Mr. Hayter has practiced alone. He is a member and ex-vice president of the State Bar Association, and is variously connected with the social organizations in which his town and county abound. Fraternally he is a member of Jennings Lodge No. 9, A. F. and A. M., of which he is past master; Ainsworth Chapter No. 17, R. A. M. and Oregon Consistory No. 1, in Portland and Al Kader Temple N. M. S. In politics Mr.

Hayter is a staunch Democrat and at the present time is secretary and ex-chairman of the County Democratic Committee. Mr. Hayter is a genial practitioner of the law, and his career has been an active one from the day of entering practice.

HON. THOMAS J. HAYTER. Prominent among the pioneers now living retired in Dallas is Hon. Thomas J. Hayter, owner of a twenty-acre tract of land in the town, and of an eighty-acre farm three miles southwest. Mr. Hayter, who is an ex-member of the Oregon state legislature, an intrepid Indian fighter, and a former extensive stock-raiser, was born in Franklin county, Mo., February 8, 1830, and comes of English forefathers long identified with the south. The establisher of the family in America was his paternal great-grandfather, who came from England and settled first in Maryland, removing in later life to Virginia, where his death occurred. The paternal grandfather, Abraham, was born in Maryland, and became a planter in Washington county, Va., whence he removed to his last home in Campbell county, east Tennessee. James H. Hayter, the father of Thomas J., was born in Washington county, Va., in 1793, and removed to Franklin county, Mo., about 1816. Here he started a saw and flour-mill in the wilderness, which was the pioneer industry of its kind in that section, and at which he worked up to the time of his death in 1856, from cholera, at the age of sixty-three years. Ten days after his death, his faithful wife, who was formerly Sarah Fulkerson, of Lee county, Va., succumbed to the scourge. Of their ten children, seven grew to maturity, and two are living. W. L. Hayter being now a resident of Coos county, Ore., an Oregon pioneer of 1854, and Thomas J.

The seventh child in his father's family, Thomas J. Hayter spent an uneventful youth on the Missouri farm, the first interesting period in his life being the preparation to cross the plains. About nineteen years old, he was just the age to appreciate all the proposed change meant, and he entered with zest into equipping for the departure, which took place April 15, 1849. Via the old California trail, past Fort Hall, Humboldt, and Truckee the train made its way, and upon arriving in Sacramento he found employment as a teamster until going to the mines, August 28, 1849. He must scarcely have realized his mining expectations, for in the fall of 1850 he came to Oregon on the schooner Creole, twenty-three days being consumed on the trip between San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia. The Little Columbia, the first steamer on the river, brought him to Portland, whence he came immediately to Polk county, and took up a claim. This he disposed of in 1852, and the following

year returned to Missouri, via San Francisco, Panama, the steamer Philadelphia to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi and Missouri to his old home, having been on the route from San Francisco twenty-two and a half days.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. Hayter again crossed the plains with ox-teams, taking the same route to Raft river, and from there branching off onto the old Oregon trail. On this trip he took more time, in order to safely get through with a large herd of cattle. He arrived at the first house in Oregon September 4, 1854, and soon after was located on a claim three miles west of Dallas, where he engaged in the stock business until 1856. In the fall of 1855 he volunteered in Company G, First Oregon Regiment, and served in the Yakima Indian war until an annoying bronchial trouble forced him to retire from the service. Having been honorably discharged he returned to his stock farm, and after selling it in 1856 located on a farm east of Dallas upon which he farmed until 1884. Since then he has lived retired on his farm of twenty acres in the city, although he still owns and derives a substantial income from a farm of eighty acres.

In May, 1856, in Polk county, Ore., Mr. Hayter married Mary I. Embree, who was born in Howard county, Mo., in February, 1838, and who is still living. Mrs. Hayter is the mother of four children, four of whom are living: Eugene is deputy sheriff of Polk county; Mark is a dental surgeon of Dallas; James Carey is editor and proprietor of the *Polk County Observer*; and Oscar is an attorney-at-law. Mr. Hayter has been a Democrat for many years, and served in the state legislature of 1876. He is a member of the State Pioneer Association.

GEORGE M. GOOCH. There is no citizen in Dallas who takes a deeper or more sincere interest in the welfare and progress of the city and county than does George M. Gooch, and while conducting a successful business enterprise he always finds time and opportunity to aid in the promotion of any movement for the general good. A native of Daviess county, Mo., he was born April 24, 1849, and since 1879 has been a resident of Oregon. His father, William Gooch, was born in eastern Tennessee and the grandfather was of German lineage and belonged to an old Tennessee family. He died in that state. His son, William Gooch, removed from Tennessee to Daviess county, Mo., becoming one of the early settlers there. Entering land from the government he improved a farm which subsequently he sold and then took up his abode in Fannen county, Tex., where for five years he carried on agricultural pursuits;

but being a Union man, believing firmly in the right of the nation to preserve the Union, he found that he was not welcome in the south and with his family started in 1861 to return to Missouri. At the outbreak of the Civil war, while on his way northward, he was robbed by a band of guerrillas, who took his horses, leaving him only one wagon. He had, however, hid some money and with this he was enabled to purchase some oxen and continued on his way to Johnson county, Mo. He then began merchandising in Fayetteville and was also appointed postmaster of that place, but before the end of the war his store was raided by bushwhackers, who supposed he had money hidden. At night they took him from his home, tied a bed cord around his neck and wrapped one end around a saddle horn, with which they dragged him for a long distance. He managed to save his life by catching hold of the rope and keeping the noose from tightening around his neck. He ran for a time, but finally fell and was dragged on the ground. He had given the robbers all the money he had, but, supposing he had hidden some, they took this method to make him reveal its hiding place. After dragging him for some distance they returned him to his own gate and were preparing to repeat the operation when they were frightened away by what they supposed to be the approach of federal troops. In time Mr. Gooch regained his health and continued his duties as postmaster and merchant in Fayetteville until he sold his interests and removed to Grundy county, Mo., where for twenty years he was engaged in farming. On the expiration of that period he retired to private life and resided in Trenton, Mo., until his death at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife bore the maiden name of Vina Mannerling. She was born in eastern Tennessee and died in early womanhood in Missouri. There were five children of this marriage: John J., who is living in Seattle, Wash.; George M.; J. H., a millwright of Springfield, Ore.; A. K., of Trenton, Mo.; and O. J., of Kentucky.

George M. Gooch spent the greater part of his youth and young manhood in Missouri, but on account of the war he received limited educational advantages. In his youth he assisted his father in the store and in the post-office and when nineteen years of age removed to Trenton, Mo., where he was apprenticed to a miller and followed the trade at that place for five years. He afterward spent two years in a mill in Linn county, Mo., and later was employed for one year in the Princeton mill in Mercer county, Mo., following

which on account of his health, he went to Grundy county, Mo., where he engaged in farming. He found the outdoor life of field and meadow beneficial, and after two years fully regained his health.

In 1878 Mr. Gooch was married in Grinnell, Mo., to Miss Amelia Hein, who was born on a vessel while her parents were sailing around Cape Horn. Her father, Andrew Hein, was a native of Germany and went to South America, but afterward made his way to New York and subsequently to Missouri, where he was engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making. His last days were spent in Aumsville, Ore., and his wife died in Salem, this state.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gooch were born five children: Bertha, preparing for teaching; Bessie, Freddie, Cordie, and one who died in infancy. About the time of his marriage Mr. Gooch removed to Burt county, Neb., and was employed in the Lyons flour mill for one year, and in 1879 he arrived in Salem, Ore., and obtained the position of second miller in the Salem Flouring Mill, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to Whitman county, Wash., where he purchased a farm which he broke and improved, successfully engaging in the cultivation of wheat. He had two hundred and thirty-three acres of land, all of which was tillable and for twenty-two years he was a successful farmer. He still owns that property, which is now rented. In 1899 he took up his abode in Salem and in October, 1900, he came to Dallas. Here he purchased the old Felix Noel mill in partnership with his brother, J. H., under the firm name of Gooch Brothers. In 1902 the brother sold his interest to C. F. Hein and the firm of Hein & Company was organized with Mr. Gooch as manager of the business. The mill is supplied with a full roller process and its motive power is water and one forty horse-power engine. The plant is located at the head of Mill street and has a capacity of fifty barrels daily. The leading brand of flour is called "Snow White" and on account of the excellence of the product the firm enjoys a large trade in the valley. In addition to the mill they have a warehouse adjoining.

Fraternally Mr. Gooch is connected with the Artisans. In politics he is independent, but in early manhood he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in support of his war policy. Both he and his wife are devoted and loyal members of the Baptist Church, in which he is serving as a trustee.

FRANK E. MEYER, assessor of Polk county, and one of the most popular and promising of the younger generation of politicians in the state, was born on a farm in this county, November 9, 1865, the youngest of the ten children born to Hon. John Henry and Elizabeth (Shanklin) Meyer, the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, January 5, 1826, and at an early day removed to the state of Illinois.

Hon. John Henry Meyer, one of the pioneers of Oregon, was born between the towns of Ostepcoplin and Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, November 30, 1818, a son of Gerhart H. and Elizabeth (Piete) Meyer, also natives of Hanover. Gerhard H. Meyer brought his wife, four daughters and three sons, to America, and on the way one of the sons died in the sailing vessel and was buried at sea. Mr. Meyer settled near Quincy, Ill., in 1833, but was not permitted to long enjoy the advantages of his adopted country, for his own death and that of his wife occurred the year after their arrival in the country. At the time of this catastrophe John Henry and his older sister were the main props upon which the other children depended, and they managed to cling together, and make the best of a disconsolate situation. In time John Henry made his way to Missouri, where he married, and two children were born, and whence he started across the plains with his family and brother William. The train in that early day experienced many hardships and had considerable trouble with the Indians, and in addition the two children, both of whom were boys, succumbed and died. Mr. Meyer took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres six miles north of Dallas, which he improved and turned into a paying investment, and to which he added until he owned about fifteen hundred acres. With the exception of three hundred and sixty acres retained for his own use he divided his property among his children, all of whom were thus enabled to start in life under promising conditions. His death July 14, 1900, removed a man highly honored in the community, and who possessed more than ordinary ability and public spiritedness. A life-long Democrat, he served his party in various capacities, but in none which reflected greater credit upon himself and district than as a legislator for two terms. His wife is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Meyer contributes generously towards the maintenance of that denomination. His wife died January 23, 1899, at the age of seventy-three. The next oldest of the children after those who died on the plains was John, who was drowned in the Umatilla river, November 21, 1877, and who was ex-county judge and ex-school superintendent; George, living on a part of the old homestead, served as representative for two terms; Sarah is the wife



John Muir

of S. T. Riggs, of Salem; Amanda J. is now Mrs. Hastings, of Polk county; Mary is the wife of Mr. White, of Polk county; James lives on a part of the old farm; and Anan is a farmer near Fall City.

At the age of fifteen years Frank E. Meyer came into possession of one hundred and thirteen acres of land, which was a part of the old homestead, and which he farmed and cultivated until removing into Dallas in the fall of 1900. In June, 1900, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for county assessor, overcoming a Republican majority of one hundred and fifty. So creditable and altogether satisfactory was his administration of the affairs of the assessor's office that he was re-elected in May, 1902, his term of service to continue until January, 1905. In Dallas, Ore., Mr. Meyer was united in marriage with Mary Esta Holman, who was born in Polk county, Ore., a daughter of Hardy Holman, extended mention of whose life may be found in another part of this work. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Floyd Clair and Roy Merle. Mr. Meyer is fraternally identified with the Woodmen of the World. His wife is a member of the Women of Woodcraft. Mr. Meyer is progressive, public-spirited, genial, and thoroughly in accord with western ideas and enterprises. In the discharge of his duties as assessor he is ably assisted by his gifted wife.

JOHN MINTO has every claim for representation in the history of the Willamette valley, both from his noble birth and long residence on the Pacific slope, and also for his long public and semi-public service, which of itself has made him a prominent character in the history of the state. His life has been crowded with events of importance, which have followed one another in close succession, and his intimate connection with all the leading agricultural issues of our country has won for him merited distinction. He is now living a retired life at his home in Salem, Ore., and still enjoys life at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Minto is a descendant of a prominent Scotch family. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was born in Scotland and went to England as steward of a large estate. His grandfather's name was John Minto and this name has since been handed down from father to son. The grandfather spent the early years of his life in gathering the money that would carry him and his family to America, of which he had read so much. He started with all the family except his son John, the father of the subject of this review, who remained for a time in England, and a sister who had emigrated to America in 1818. But

he never reached his destination nor realized his hopes, as he went down in the wreck of the brig Enterprise off Newcastle in 1820, all of the family being rescued except himself and an infant nephew whom he had in his arms.

John Minto, the father of our subject, was born at Wylam, England, on the Tyne, about nine miles from the city of Newcastle. The same house in which he was born was also the birthplace of his eldest son, who is the subject of this review. The father was a coal miner by occupation and by trade a gunsmith. His marriage with Mary Hutchinson, who was of English ancestry, took place in England, and in 1840 they, with their family, came to America, stopping first at Pottsville and later at Pittsburg, Pa., where for several years the father followed coal mining. Early in 1848 the family removed to Iowa, where the mother's death took place. The father lived to be fifty-five years old and died in 1855 of tropical fever on the Caribbean Sea, within a day's sail of Aspinwall, while on his way to join his son in Oregon.

Nine children were born into the parental family, namely: Margaret, John (of this review), Mary, William H., Jane, Annie, Robert H., Isabell and Sarah. Margaret was twice married, her first husband being Mr. Haig, by whom she had one son, John Haig, who was a soldier in the Civil war; her second union was with Thomas Craig, a veteran of the Civil war, and her death took place in Iowa. Mary died in Pennsylvania in 1880; her husband, Henry Ramsey, was also a soldier in the Civil war. William H. was drowned in the river Tyne, England, when a youth of thirteen years. Jane is the widow of Fred Richards and resides at Tipton, Iowa; Annie is the widow of William Arnett and formerly lived at Springfield, Ohio, but is now a resident of Kansas. Robert H. responded nobly to our country's first call for troops at the outbreak of the Civil war, and was a volunteer in the First Ohio Cavalry, serving three months; after receiving an honorable discharge he at once re-enlisted in another cavalry troop and served until the termination of the war; he died in Indian Territory. Isabell, the first child of this family who was born in America, married Alonzo T. Waln, Sr., and resides at Hawkeye, Iowa. Sarah became the wife of Lucien B. Fullerton; at the time of her death in Oregon she owned the donation claim four miles south of Salem, Ore., originally taken up by her brother John, and the same is now owned by her sister's son, Alonzo T. Waln, Jr.

John Minto, whose name heads this article, was born October 10, 1822, in England. He accompanied the family to America and his early education was irregular and defective, owing chiefly to the moderate circumstances of the fam-

ily as well as to the inferior schools of those early times. From his eighth to his twenty-second year, he found almost steady employment in the mines, digging coal after he had passed his eighteenth year. He finally left Pittsburg, intending to go to Iowa, but when he reached St. Louis he conceived the idea of going to Oregon. He had read so much about frontier life that the very name of Oregon had a peculiar fascination for him, and finally influenced his decision. Changing boats at St. Louis, where he also bought supplies to cross the great plains, he proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo., where he fell in with the Gilliam Company, which rendezvoused at that place. He contracted with R. W. Morrison and drove the leading teams of the Gilliam Company across the plains and Rocky mountains, arriving one month ahead of the balance of the train, and returning, assisted the others on their way. That was in 1844, and he arrived in Oregon City October 18, though the balance of the party did not arrive at Linton, their destination, until much later. Early in 1845 he returned to The Dalles and drove Capt. R. W. Morrison's cattle to the valley, arriving in March of the same year.

July 8, 1847, Mr. Minto was joined in marriage with Martha Ann Morrison, who was born in Montgomery county, Mo., December 17, 1831, a daughter of Capt. R. W. and Nancy (Irwin) Morrison, both of whom died on the Clatsop. They were noble pioneers of that section and both died at the old home farm, which was the original Morrison donation claim. They both lived to attain the advanced age of eighty-four years, and at their death left a large family, as follows: Martha Ann, who became Mrs. Minto; Mary E., widow of Hiram Carnahan, residing at Carnahan Station; Thomas H. Benton, president of the Historical Society at Astoria; John H. and James F., deceased; Hannah M., wife of Captain Hamlin; William M. and Jefferson. The three last mentioned reside on a part of the home farm. Soon after his arrival in Oregon Mr. Minto worked for Peter Burnett, making cedar rails, and next assisted in logging for Hunt's sawmill, near the present site of Clifton. During the year 1845 he purchased the original Methodist Mission claim, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He subsequently sold this farm and took up a donation claim four miles south of Salem, and began immediately to improve it, setting out orchards, etc. About this time he began raising sheep, and soon became a leader in that industry. Fine wool sheep were first introduced into Oregon about 1860, and being already a prominent sheep-raiser, Mr. Minto paid \$512 for an interest in ten head of choice Merinos. From the first he was success-

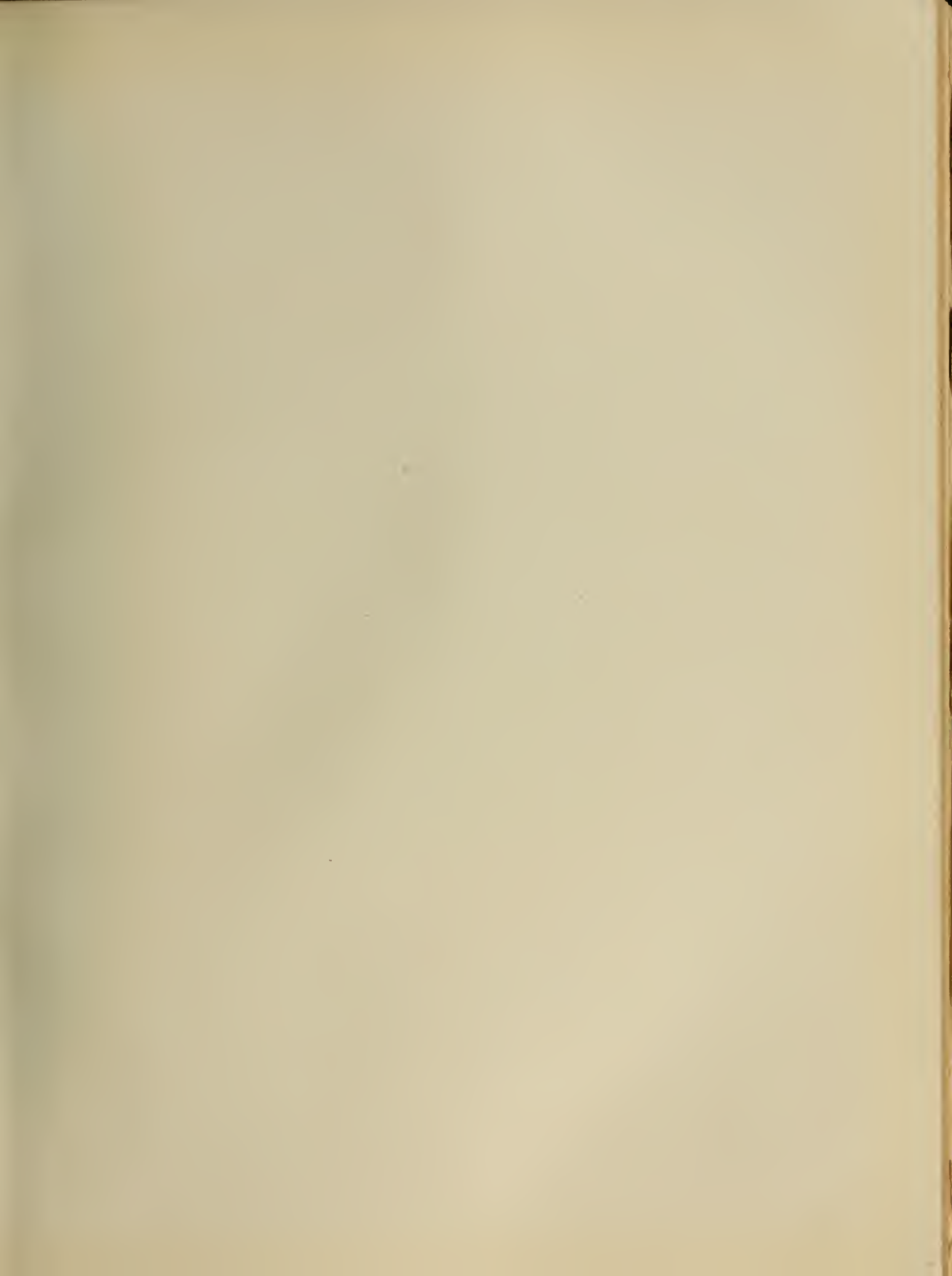
ful in this business, and was soon considered an authority on all questions pertaining to sheep. He also contributed many articles on sheep-raising to the leading agricultural papers of the country, and for two years was secretary of the State Agricultural Society. During the second year he was elected by the managers of the society to edit *The Willamette Farmer*, devoted wholly to agricultural interests.

In 1873 Mr. Minto was appointed by the county court to go to the mountains and ascertain if there was a natural pass into eastern Oregon, as had been reported by some hunters. The report was confirmed, and the pass was named Minto's Pass, in honor of our subject, who personally superintended the work of constructing a trail. In 1882 he learned from Hon. John B. Waldo that a lower pass existed seven miles south of Minto's pass, and, upon the latter's suggestion, Mr. Minto was furnished with the funds to make a survey, and finally a railroad was built through this pass over the Cascade mountains.

In politics Mr. Minto is a Republican, though he was originally a Douglas Democrat. He served several terms in the lower house of the state legislature, being elected in 1862, 1868, 1880 and 1890. In 1892 he received a commission from the secretary of agriculture to report on the sheep-husbandry in the northwest, embracing California, Oregon and Washington. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Lord as a member of the State Board of Horticulture of Oregon, and shortly afterward was elected Secretary of the board and served as such for three and one-half years. He has been a copious writer on every subject connected with farm life, and the management of the Pioneer Association of Oregon selected him to make the presentation speech February 5, 1889, when the life-size portrait of Dr. John McLoughlin, which now adorns the state house, was presented to the state. It is needless to add that he did not disappoint his friends on that occasion, as he is a fluent speaker.

In 1867 Mr. Minto purchased the Island property, which was then covered with driftwood and undergrowth. Under his management it soon put on an air of thrift, and since 1870 he has made it his home. He owns two hundred and forty-seven acres of land, seven acres being on the east side of the river.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Minto, as follows: John Wilson, Mary E., Robert B., William Jasper, Irwin, Douglas C., Harry Percy, and May. The last-named died in infancy, and Irwin and Robert B. died of typhoid fever when eighteen years of age. Mary E. is the wife of Robert C. Halley and they reside on part of Mrs. Minto's donation claim four miles





John Potter

south of Salem. Jasper resides in the latter city. Douglas C. operates the home place and Harry Percy is prospecting for gold in Alaska.

Though Mr. Minto is now in his eighty-first year, he has not ceased to think and care for the best interests of Oregon, and his views have often been sought in matters of moment.

JOHN PORTER. Among the courageous pioneers of Marion county, who put forth their highest efforts toward the upbuilding of the community in which they had located, were Edward Porter and his son John, the subject of this sketch. Coming to Oregon when the country was practically virgin wilderness, they were participants in and interested witnesses of the rapid transformation of the heavily timbered land into a rich and productive agricultural region, and by every means within their power aided in its growth and advancement.

Edward Porter was born in 1803. Early in life he engaged in farming in Ohio, where he married. In 1835 he removed with his family from Ohio to Illinois, settling in Fulton county, where for nearly a score of years he continued farming. In his youth he had learned the trade of steel-smith, and made tools of all kinds, an occupation which demanded no small measure of skill. In 1853 he started on the long journey overland, bound for Oregon. He and his family crossed the intervening country with teams and wagons, which were then the only means of land transportation in the west. With his wife and children he came direct to Marion county, and located about five miles southeast of Silverton, on what is known as the Porter donation claim. In common with other pioneers he labored with untiring energy to improve his land, and as the years rolled by found himself possessed of a comfortable home. Here he resided until after the death of his wife, Anna (Anderson) Porter, who was born in 1805. His remaining years he spent at the home of his youngest son. He lived to be over seventy years of age.

A native of Vermilion township, Richland county, Ohio, John Porter was born October 6, 1830, and in that state spent the first five years of his life. Going then with his parents to Indiana, and thence to Fulton county, Ill., he was there reared and educated. When his parents started westward in 1853 he accompanied them on their trip across the plains. They were nearly six months journeying with the plodding ox-teams, but had no serious adventures en route. Being young and unmarried he remained at home, assisting in the clearing of the land taken up by his father until he reached the age of about twenty-five years, when he took unto himself a wife and established himself as a house-

holder on the old Porter donation claim. There he resided until 1859. In that year he located near Fairfield, on the French Prairie, where he remained until 1864. From that time until the death of his wife in 1897 he resided on the White donation claim. Since 1897 he has made his home with his children.

Mr. Porter's wife, whose maiden name was Annis White, was born in Indiana, and came with her parents from Missouri to Marion county in 1852. They settled about five miles southeast of Silverton, on the White donation claim. Of the ten children born of their union, one died in infancy. The others are as follows: Allen, residing in Grant county, Ore.; Rene, wife of F. M. Remington, a resident of Idaho; Edward S., a farmer of Marion county; Charlotte, wife of E. W. Ross, also a farmer of Marion county; Anna, wife of R. N. Harrison, of Washington; John H., living not far from the old homestead; Josie, wife of L. D. Leonard, of Idaho; Ai, who lives on the home farm; and Lena, wife of B. H. Davis of Silverton.

A man of unusual energy and ability, John Porter has met with almost unprecedented success in his life occupation. Since the beginning of his career he has accumulated a large amount of land, aggregating about sixteen hundred acres, a large part of which is in a good state of cultivation and yielding him a handsome annual income. Straightforward and honest in all his dealings, he enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and good-will of all who know him. He is liberal and public spirited, and has taken an active part in the political undertakings of his neighborhood. The record of his entire life has been above reproach, and his name will go down in history as that of one of the earnest, conscientious, fair-minded and upright men of Marion county.

O. P. DANNALS. Continuously since 1896 O. P. Dannals has served as councilman of the First ward in Albany, and during that time has proved himself a conscientious and painstaking public servant. His reputation as a broad-minded and incorruptible politician goes hand in hand with his standing as one of the substantial business men of the town, and one who has for years contributed to its material and moral upbuilding. An expert blacksmith and machinist, he stands at the head of his line in this community, and his shop, with its horse-power machinery and modern facilities for doing a large and varied business, is one of the busiest places in the town.

James Dannals, the father of O. P., was born in Rochester, N. Y., and by trade is a cabinet-maker and carpenter. As a young man he saw an opportunity to make a fortune in the mines

of California, but after crossing the plains with ox teams in 1851, and spending a year in mining and prospecting, he gave up the idea of making money rapidly and came to Oregon. Taking up a claim near Eugene in the spring of 1853, he soon after moved into the town and engaged in the furniture business, continuing the same until 1862. For a short time following he farmed in the vicinity of Salem, and in 1868 bought a farm twelve miles south of Albany, in Linn county, where he lived and prospered until 1876. He is now living retired in Albany, where he is well known, and where he has served in the city council. He married Louise Clover, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Paul Clover, who crossed the plains with his family in 1852, settling on a farm in Linn county. Oscar Paul is the oldest of the four sons and four daughters born into this family; Lucy, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Worth Huston, the present sheriff of Linn county; Rosa is deceased; Frank is a painter and decorator in Albany; James is deceased; Daisy is now Mrs. Allen, of Washington; Charles is engaged in painting in Albany; and Laura is living at home.

Born on the old donation claim near Eugene, February 5, 1854, Oscar Paul was educated in the public schools, and while still a boy, learned the cabinet-maker's trade from his father. Later he was apprenticed to a blacksmith and machinist, and at the expiration of his service was amply qualified to look out for himself in any emergency. In 1876 he began to farm in Linn county, and in 1878 located in Albany, where his father was running a furniture factory, and where he himself worked as a cabinet-maker and upholsterer. In 1882 he removed to east Oregon and worked at blacksmithing at Dufur, Wasco county, returning to Albany in 1882, and establishing his present shop in one of the most desirable locations in the town. He makes a specialty of horse-shoeing, but besides has a most complete machinist's outfit, both for repairing and manufacturing.

In Linn county Mr. Dannals was united in marriage with Alice McCulley, a native daughter of Linn county, and whose father, J. M., is a farmer in Idaho. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dannals, the order of their birth being as follows: Elmer J., a conductor with the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad; Clyde, a blacksmith in business with his father; Nellie, employed with the telephone company; Floe; and James. A Republican in politics, Mr. Dannals has taken a keen interest in his party's local undertakings, and was elected councilman first in 1896, being re-elected continuously since, the last time in 1902. He is fraternally popular, and is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Like

the majority of men who are thrown much with horses, Mr. Dannals has a keen appreciation of the good points of a horse, and owns some valuable specimens of this noble animal. In the estimation of competent judges the driving horse with which he usually appears is one of the finest to be found in Oregon. A beautiful thoroughbred Arabian, of the kind the Bedouin chiefs rank as deserving a place with their owners in the great hereafter, with a splendidly arched neck and shining sides, it is not surprising that the hand which guides the reins is a kindly and gentle one, and that it is numbered among his most valued possessions.

STIRLING PRICE MUNKERS. Prominently identified with the management of the public affairs of Linn county, S. P. Munkers of Albany, occupies the responsible position of county recorder. A native son, he is a worthy representative of one of the earliest and most honored pioneer families of the Willamette valley, the name of Munkers being conspicuously associated with its industrial development, and the promotion of its prosperity. He is a son of the late Hon. Thomas McLean Munkers, and was born in Linn county, September 16, 1864.

Descendant of a distinguished Virginian ancestry, Mr. Munker's paternal grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Munkers, was born and reared in the Old Dominion state, but began his life work as a farmer in Missouri. Crossing the plains with his family in 1845, he took up a donation claim in Marion county, Ore., near Salem, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until well advanced in years. Removing then to Linn county, he resided in Scio until his death.

As a boy of fifteen years, Thomas McLean Munkers came with his parents to Oregon from Jackson county, Mo., the place of his birth, making the journey with ox-teams in 1845. In 1846, accompanied by two of his brothers, he rode across the mountains to California, but not being impressed with the country, soon returned to Salem, Ore. During the excitement that followed the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mills, he again visited California, and while there took part in the Indian war, and was an active participant in various skirmishes with the savages, both in California and Oregon. After his marriage he settled in Linn county, purchasing a farm of four hundred and eighty acres in the forks of the Santiam river. Improving the land, he devoted his attention to the raising of grain and stock until his retirement from active pursuits, when he settled in Scio, where his death occurred in 1898, at the age of sixty-six years. Active and influential in public matters, he represented his district in the state legislature three



P. H. Small



Matthew Small

terms, and served one term as state senator. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Church.

Hon. Thomas McLean Munkers was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Phoebe Ann Crabtree, was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Washington Crabtree. Her father was an early pioneer of Linn county, taking up a donation claim near Red Hills, at the forks of the Santiam river, where he improved a farm, and also worked at his trade of blacksmithing and carriage and wagonmaking, as well as manufacturing plows. He died at the venerable age of ninety-three years, a respected and honored citizen. Mrs. Phoebe Ann (Crabtree) Munkers died at the age of twenty-six years, leaving three children, namely: George W., who died in Marion county, Ore., in June, 1902; Sarah I., wife of John Smallman, of Stayton, Ore.; and Stirling Price, the subject of this review. For his second wife Mr. Munkers married Mary Jane Chrisnan, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now living: Ida, wife of Ed. King, of Salem, Ore.; and J. C. Munkers, of Mohawk, Ore.

Reared on the home farm, Stirling Price Munkers received a practical education in the district schools, remaining beneath the parental roof until attaining his majority. Accepting then a position as superintendent of the warehouse at Munkers Station, he was associated with G. F. Simpson as a dealer in grain for nine years, and after a time became a partner in the business. Returning to the old homestead, Mr. Munkers had charge of the farm for five years, being successfully employed in grain and stock-raising. Purchasing a farm of his own, he engaged in general farming for three years, when he sold out and removed to Scio, and for a time worked at various occupations. Accepting the nomination for county recorder on the Democratic ticket in June, 1902, Mr. Munkers was elected by a majority of one hundred and fifteen votes, for a term of two years, and took the oath of office on July 7, 1902.

On June 29, 1892, in Albany, Ore., Mr. Munkers married Miss Maggie McKnight, who was born in Linn county, of pioneer parents. Two children have blessed their union: Zelpha Ann and Royal Bruce. Mr. Munkers is a member and past chancellor of Scio Lodge No. 36, K. of P.; and Scio Camp, W. O. W., of which he is past counselor. Politically he is a sound Democrat. Mrs. Munkers is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

MATTHEW SMALL. With southern blood his birthright and southern skies the first he ever looked upon, the father of Matthew Small

was still a staunch Abolitionist, going even to the length of giving up his home and the pleasant associations of his young manhood to remove from the conditions that were so foreign to his inborn principles. Thomas Henderson Small was born in Wayne county, Ky., October 6, 1810, and was reared to the life of a farmer. In that state, December 22, 1831, he married Miss Elizabeth Burnett, who was born in Mercer county, Ky., July 14, 1806, and there they continued to make their home for some time. In 1832 they removed to Tennessee. Finding the social conditions there such as he could not endorse, Mr. Small gathered up his worldly goods and with the proverbial ox-team started in September, 1852, on the journey over an unsettled continent. Whatever the remainder of their life was, one year of it was spent as was that of the Israelites of old, in wandering toward a land which they fondly hoped would prove the realization of their dreams. On the trip they had stopped in Gentry county, Mo., where they had remained through the winter, taking up the journey again with the breaking of the cold. They were providentially spared the depredations of the Indians while on the way, reaching Oregon safely September 7, 1853, and coming direct to Marion county, where they settled in the Waldo Hills, about four and one-half miles south of Silverton and twelve miles east of Salem.

Having purchased the squatter's right to property in this locality, Mr. Small at once proved up on the claim, putting upon it all the improvements that brought it from the wilderness to rank with the farms of this fertile county. His first wife having died on the old donation claim six miles south of Silverton, October 21, 1882, after a few years he married Mrs. Fannie E. Green, a native of Missouri, who was born January 28, 1839, and died June 30, 1893. By his first marriage he had nine children, three of whom are living as follows: Henry, of California; Matthew, of this review; and Rhea, living on the old home place. Thomas H. Small died May 3, 1901, when over eighty-nine years of age, after a well-spent life, not the least of whose labors was his ministry in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he having given about a third of his time to religious work. He was ordained to the ministry in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in eastern Tennessee, about 1832. During the years of his residence in Oregon he performed onerous pastoral duties in various sections of the Willamette valley, and never sought pecuniary reward for his services. He was one of the best known men in the vicinity, and the general esteem in which he was held has made his name one to be remembered.

Matthew Small was born October 25, 1836, in Sweetwater, Monroe county, Tenn., receiving

his education through the medium of the district schools, principally in his native state. He journeyed to the west with his parents and remained with them until his marriage, which occurred in Oregon April 2, 1857, uniting him with Miss Mary J. McAlpin, a native of Indiana. Their first home was one mile north of the old home place, but in 1870 they removed to the location where they now live, about a half-mile south of Silverton, on the old mountain road. The house in which the family live was built in 1853. In his farming Mr. Small has always been progressive, endeavoring to bring this industry to a higher standard of excellence and to make it pleasant as well as profitable. In addition to city property Mr. Small and his wife own nine hundred and fifty acres, upon which he is at present engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is also interested in fine sheep and goats, being the first man to introduce Angora goats into the Willamette valley. His first wife having died March 9, 1891, at the age of forty-nine years six months and four days, he married Margaret M. Moore, April 5, 1892. She is a native of Ottawa, LaSalle county, Ill., and a daughter of William Craig and Margaret Jane (Wauchope) Moore, born respectively in Pennsylvania and Ireland. They died in LaSalle county, Ill. By his first union Mr. Small had five children, only three of whom are living: Olivia, wife of Capt. David Craig, of Macleay, Ore.; Isham B., of Oswego, Ore.; and Narvesta, wife of James G. Smith, of Silverton. The children by his second marriage are Hugh Talmage and John Quincy. Politically Mr. Small is a supporter of the Prohibition party, and finds his religious home in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

In closing this brief sketch of the life of Mr. Small, it is but just to add that, throughout his entire career, he has been highly esteemed by his fellowmen. The admirable traits in his character—his probity, his generosity toward others, his fine religious qualities, his public spirit, and the broad view he takes of affairs in general—all contribute to render him one of the most worthy citizens of the Willamette valley. Not only his family, but his many friends and acquaintances, view his record with feelings of justifiable pride; and when the time comes that he shall be called from the scene of his earthly labors, his good works will stand perpetually as a monument to the graciousness, honor and unselfishness which have characterized his entire career.

WILLIAM RALSTON. This honored and worthy pioneer citizen of Linn county, Ore., is passing his sunset days in ease and comfort, enjoying the reward of his early industry and per-

severance. He has been identified with the interests of Linn county for over half a century and has long been recognized as one of its best citizens, aiding and maintaining it in reaching its present position among the first-class communities of the state. He is a son of Jeremiah and Margaret (McKnight) Ralston and was born in Rockville, Parke county, Ind., March 24, 1824.

Jeremiah Ralston was born in Greene county, Ohio, where he stayed until he reached manhood's years, then moved to Washington county, Ind., where he was joined in wedlock with Margaret McKnight. Of the large family of children afterward reared by them, only three are now living. After residing in Indiana for a number of years they moved to Iowa and located in the city of Burlington, where he engaged in mercantile life until 1847. That year he left Iowa and traveled by ox-teams to Oregon to seek his fortune anew. The train of which he was a member had many difficulties and hardships to pass through before reaching his destination, for the Indians at The Dalles were troublesome. Upon their safe arrival, however, they located at Lebanon in Linn county and through the years of prosperity that followed he was always numbered among that city's inhabitants until his demise twelve years ago, at an advanced age. He entered the business life of the city and worked his way to the top of the ladder, owning the leading merchandise store of the city at the time of his death. Politically, he was an aggressive supporter of the Democratic party all his life, and in religious affairs belonged to the Methodist Church. His wife, who died in Iowa in 1840, was a member of the Secular Church, now the United Presbyterian.

William Ralston was the eldest child of his parents. His education was derived from schools in Indiana, where he remained until ten years of age, and from those in Iowa, where the family later located. After his father moved to Oregon, he assisted all he could in managing the store and home place until 1848, at which time he went to the mines of California, and labored there three years. Finding this not as suitable as he had believed, he returned to Oregon and engaged with his father as a partner in the first store ever started in Lebanon. The business continued five or six years, until William severed his connection to engage in general farming and stock-raising near Lebanon. This farm consisted of a donation land claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which was improved as fully as possible by Mr. Ralston, and became his home place until 1878, the year of his retirement from active life.

In 1854 he was joined in marriage with Laura Denney, a daughter of Christian and Eliza (Nick-

erson) Denney and a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. Her father was born in Virginia and went to Ohio at an early age, moving in 1853 to Oregon, where he settled in Linn county near the city of Lebanon, but lived only a short time after his arrival.

Mr. Ralston and his wife had five children, of whom only two are now living. The deceased are Franklin, who lived three years; Christian, who had attained the age of twenty years, and William, who died in infancy. The others are Loner L., a stockman of Portland, Ore., and Joseph H., residing in Albany, Ore., where he follows the business of an electrician. The mother died in 1886 at her home in Albany. Mr. Ralston was afterward joined in marriage with Plantena Biddle, the widow of Dr. William Biddle, who died in May, 1903. Both of these ladies were devoted and active members of the Methodist Church which Mr. Ralston also joined some years ago and has served many years as a trustee.

Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar. He has always been a Democrat in his political views, and for three terms served as a councilman of the city of Albany. He is admired by his fellow-citizens for his integrity and uprightness.

FRANK EUGENE ALLEN. The business contingent of Albany is materially augmented by the successful business career of Frank Eugene Allen, engaged in an extensive grocery and hardware business since 1888, and a resident of this town since 1886. He was born in Adrian, Lenawee county, Mich., September 18, 1852, to which part of the country his father, Asa, a native of western New York state, removed at a very early day. The family afterward removed to Richmond, Macomb county, where the father cleared a place in the beech and maple wilderness, and built the first house and church in the vicinity. He was one of the very first settlers of that region, and up to the time of his death was an important factor in its development. His wife, Ellen (Sanford) Allen, was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., and died fifteen years after the birth of Frank Eugene, her oldest son. She had four children in all, and of these two sons and one daughter are living.

Equipped with a public school education, Frank Eugene Allen became independent at the age of eighteen, and for a few years worked on farms in different parts of Macomb county. In 1876 he came west to Oregon, and at once inaugurated a successful stock business on a farm near La Grande, Union county, and was thus employed for ten years. With the gains from his stock dealing he located in Albany in 1886, and

organized the Pacific Mattress Company, of which he was manager for a couple of years. In 1888 he bought out N. Blodgett, one block west of his present store, and engaged in a grocery business, conducting the same until entering into partnership with E. Washburn in 1896, when he moved here and added to his original stock a complete line of hardware. He is successful and thoroughly understands catering to the public and is possessed of the tact and consideration which retains the good will of the public.

Mr. Allen has been twice married and is the father of five children. His present wife was formerly Rachel Dumond, a native of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The children are: Berthe, who is Mrs. Whitlark of La Grande; George, who died in Stockton, Cal., in 1902.; Elmer, who is clerking in Spokane, Wash.; Ruth and Donald. Fraternally Mr. Allen is one of the best known men in the Willamette valley, and few have exceeded him in the extent of honors conferred. In 1884 he became a member of the La Grange Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., and is now a member and past master of St. John's Lodge No. 62. In 1896 he became high priest of Bayley Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, and in 1898 became eminent commander of Temple Commandery No. 3, K. T. In 1896 he was elected grand junior warden of the Grand Commandery of Oregon and September 25, 1902, was elected grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Oregon. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor; and the Woodmen of the World. For many years Mr. Allen has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward. He is a member of the Alco Club, and politically is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Allen is the sole architect of his fortune, and his quiet and unostentatious rise to prominence is both to be commended and emulated.

CHARLES SCOTT. The name of Scott has been indelibly associated with the rise and progress of Marion county, and the development of one of the most important industries in the entire valley of the Willamette. Robert H. Scott, father of Charles Scott, a detailed outline of whose career appears on other pages in this volume, was for many years one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the county, and accomplished as much, if not more, than any other individual toward the promotion of the industrial interests of the community. The example he set, and his firm principles of strict integrity, determination, unflagging industry, and public-spirited efforts toward the advancement of the general welfare of Scott's Mills and Wood-

burn, where the most active years of his life were spent, doubtless proved a source of great inspiration to his sons, who have striven to emulate their worthy sire in all those characteristics which combined to render him a conspicuous figure in the valley for so many years.

Charles Scott received from his father an heritage which has enabled him to compete successfully with other captains of industry in the great northwest. He became one of the most expert millers in Oregon while still a young man, and although at the present time various worthy interests have resulted in his abandoning the full control of the mills his father established in Woodburn, he has always been associated with the trade. He is the fifth of the ten children born to Robert H. and Ann (West) Scott, and was born at Westport, Ore., November 5, 1864. He was favored with excellent educational advantages. After completing his rudimentary training in the public schools, he entered the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, to which he was appointed as a student by T. W. Davenport, of Silverton, Ore. After three years spent in this institution, he entered the Portland Business College, from which he was graduated March 10, 1886. While a youth he had assisted his father with his books, and in other work about the mill, and gradually became interested in saw-milling. For two years he acted in the capacity of manager of the plant at Scott's Mills. He then removed to Woodburn and engaged in the milling business with his father, and for several years managed his interests in that town.

In later years Mr. Scott has become identified with various other important interests. Mining has demanded a great deal of his time and attention. He owns the controlling interest in the Esmeralda gold and quartz mine in the state of Sonora, Mexico, which contains a ledge varying in width from two to six feet, and has been worked to a depth of sixty feet. He is also interested in mines in Montana, seven miles north of the National Park, in Sweet Grass county. These are both quartz and placer, one of the former being the Hidden Treasure, which has been incorporated for \$10,000,000. Another line of activity has occupied no little of his time and energy. At Scott's Mills he owns forty acres of land upon which he is raising large quantities of prunes, pears, apples and other fruits. He also owns two hundred acres of farming land near Scott's Mills which he devotes to general farming and stock raising.

At Glad Tidings, Ore., June 21, 1893, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Lulu Shaver, a native of that town, and a daughter of Alfred H. and Margaret (Ridings) Shaver. Her father, who was born in Kentucky, came to Oregon in

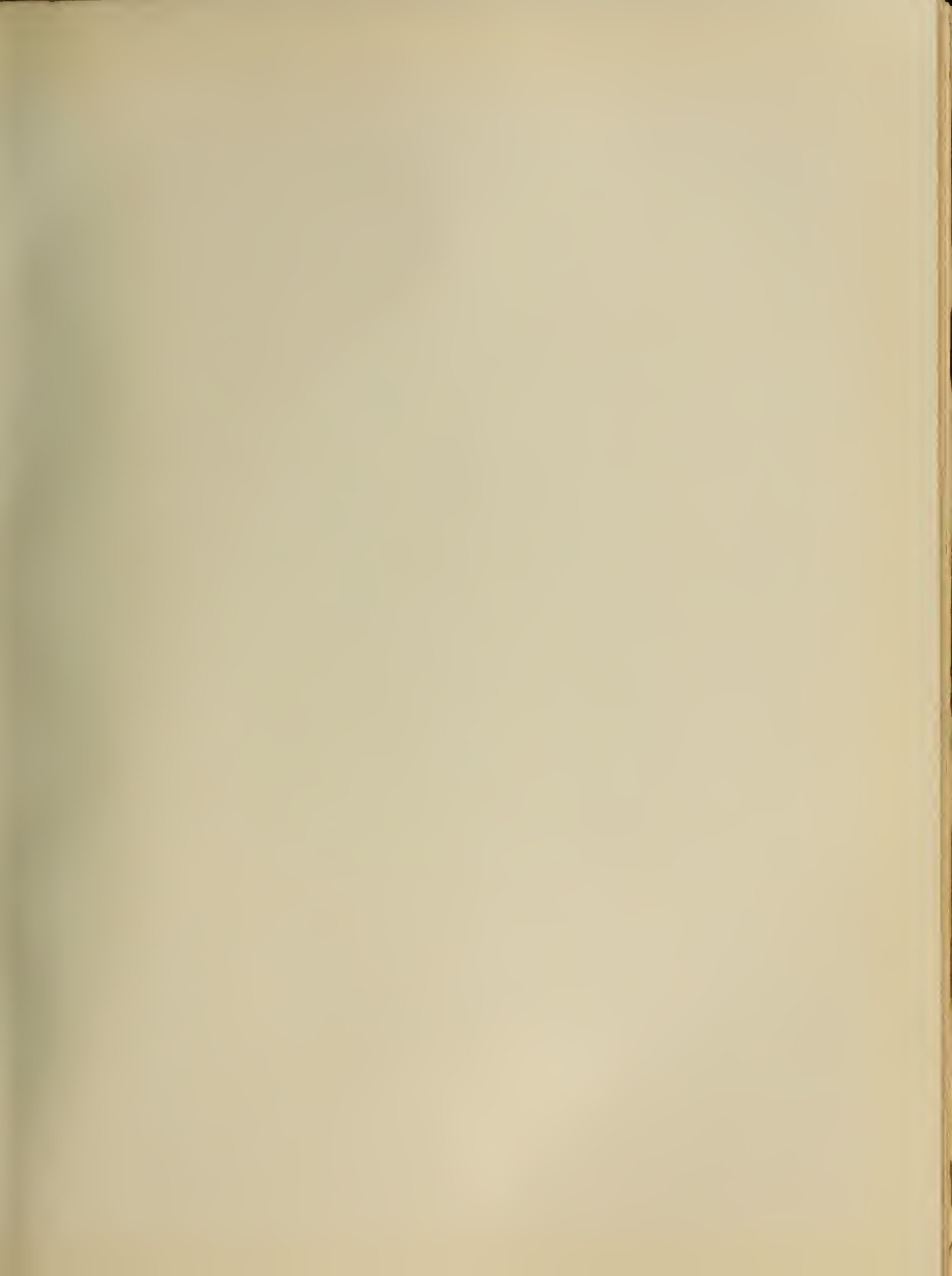
1851, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and locating in the Waldo Hills. Subsequently he moved to Glad Tidings, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their days. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of one son—Alfred Merle.

Mr. Scott was reared in the faith of the Democracy, but with the characteristic breadth of mind by which he levels all things, he has developed an independence of thought in political matters. Fraternally he is a member of Woodburn Lodge A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Scott is a man of pronounced business ability and of unquestioned integrity, and he wields an important influence upon all public undertakings in his adopted city. Numerous occasions have arisen during the years of his maturity when the opportunity of exhibiting a fine public spirit has presented itself to him, and he has never failed to assist in the promotion of such causes as have been inspired by a desire to advance the welfare of the people. Though a very busy man, he does not show an inclination to neglect the finer ideas of humanity, but, by his advice and example, encourages the best which an ambitious community demands.

JOHN BALDWIN TEAL. Since coming to his present farm in 1880 John Baldwin Teal has advanced steadily to the fore in county affairs, and as a politician and lumberman has gained an enviable reputation, being the first lumberman to invade this section of Polk county. His property is fortunately well adapted to lumbering, being heavily wooded, and he has added to his original purchase of one hundred and sixty acres, until he is the owner of six hundred and forty acres of valuable timber land. For the first ten years of his residence here he made rails and shakes, and being successful he branched out into the saw and planing-mill business, building the first mills of this part of Polk county in 1891. Since then the hum of machinery has broken the former stillness of the surrounding country. Shipments are made at the rate of the mill's capacity, which is ten thousand feet per day. A modern residence, fine barns and outbuildings, and a complete general farming outfit, facilitate one of the most ambitious and far-reaching projects in this part of Polk county.

This genial and popular miller and farmer is a native of New York state, and was born at Utica, May 5, 1849. As far back as authentic records show, his ancestors pursued their various vocations in Yorkshire, England, where Charles Teal, the paternal grandfather, was born, and where his son, Thomas Teal, the father of John, was also born. The father emigrated with his wife, Elizabeth (Baldwin) Teal, to America, in the





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spring of 1840. He was possessed of considerable skill as a stationary engineer, although he had little money, and no influence to assist him on this side of the water. Locating in Utica, he worked at his trade for some months, and in 1851 removed to Illinois, locating in Scott county, where he also followed his trade until the outbreak of the Civil war. Enlisting at the age of thirty-nine in Company K, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, he was destined to be enrolled among the fallen heroes of that memorable strife, and fell at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862. He was survived by his wife, who died in Florida in the fall of 1886, at the age of eighty-four years. She was the mother of four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom Charles is a potter by trade, and a resident of Macomb, Ill.; Susan, deceased wife of G. B. Campbell, of Upshire county, Fla.; and W. H., deceased.

When the father went to the war John Baldwin was bound out for his board and four dollars a month, and while thus serving, supplemented his rather meager common school education by attending night school. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed to a carriage-maker, serving four years, and in 1870 he came over the Union Pacific Railroad to Oregon, locating at Dallas, where he followed his trade for ten years. In 1880, as heretofore stated, he came to his present farm, bringing with him his wife and children, the former of whom, Ursula A. (Huffman) Teal, was born in Virginia, June 5, 1852, a daughter of John A. Huffman, who died in Kansas City in 1891, at the age of seventy-four years. Ursula A. Huffman came to Oregon in 1870 with Nathan Baker and his wife, and her marriage with Mr. Teal occurred in 1871. She is the mother of eleven children, nine of whom are living: Charles D., at home; Annie B., the wife of Abie Brown, of the vicinity of Falls City; William A.; James E.; Chester O.; John B., Jr.; Nova A.; Ira L.; and Orva P.

Besides saw-milling and general farming, Mr. Teal is interested in the raising of Angora goats, and has about two hundred and forty head at the present time. He has taken a prominent part in Republican politics, has been school director and road supervisor many terms, and since 1901 has served as county commissioner. Fraternally he is well known and popular, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees of Fall City. He is a capable and far-sighted business man, a scientific agriculturist, and successful stock-raiser, and he may be counted on to further with counsel or practical assistance any project which has for its object the maintenance of the well-being of the community.

HON. JOHN W. COWLS. The name of Hon. John W. Cowls is inseparably associated with the early educational, judicial, mercantile and financial development of Yamhill county, and his death, November 24, 1896, removed from accustomed haunts and innumerable friends a noble, versatile and well-adjusted personality. During very early colonial days his emigrating ancestors settled in Massachusetts, where was born his paternal grandfather, Adonijah, one of the staunch supporters of colonial independence during the Revolutionary war. This patriotic sire removed in later life to New York state, where his son, Cyrus, the father of John W., was born. The latter married Rachel White, a native of New York, and whose people were also early settlers in Massachusetts, and devoted members of the Methodist Church. As far back as authentic records go, the male members of the Cowls family have been fraternally associated with the Masons.

A native of Onondaga county, N. Y., Hon. John W. Cowls was born November 3, 1823, and was educated at the De Reuter Institute and the Pompey Hill Academy. The knowledge thus gained was applied to educational work, in which he engaged in his native state, and in connection with farming, after his removal to Ohio, in 1840. From Wisconsin, which was his home for five years, Mr. Cowls crossed the plains to California in 1852, and though he was moderately successful in prospecting and mining in the vicinity of Placerville, failing health interfered with his cherished plans, and compelled his removal to the more bracing climate of Oregon. At no time of large proportions, his available assets were soon diminished to \$2.50, and in order to replenish his depleted finances he earnestly sought employment as a teacher. In passing, one day, he encountered Zebedee Sheldon in his yard, who, reckoning before consulting his wife, arranged very favorable terms with the disconsolate scholar for the education of his six children. The bottom falling out of this arrangement, Mr. Cowls offered to teach the children a few days for his room and board, and so favorably impressed the parents with his worth, that his services were retained for some time. Two of the boys thus instructed developed into physicians, one locating in Salem and the other in Eugene City. After three months in the Sheldon home, Mr. Cowls secured a school two and a half miles from the present site of McMinnville, and at that time but few and widely separated settlers inhabited the region, the children for the most part arriving for their tuition on horseback, and in their general lives experiencing deprivations unthought of by the searchers after knowledge of to-day.

This particular school was recalled by Mr.

Cowls as the center from which radiated his later success, for he was thus thrown into intercourse with the older members of the community, who quickly arrived at an appreciation of his abilities. Though still continuing to teach, he was able also to fulfill his duties as county auditor, an office to which he was elected after the first meeting of the Republicans in Oregon in 1857. When the state constitution was adopted, he was elected county clerk, and afterward served for eight years as county judge, during the latter office engaging also in farming three miles northwest of McMinnville. His special fitness for official responsibility being fully demonstrated, Mr. Cowls was nominated and elected to the state senate, and during the session admirably maintained the best interests of those who had worked in his behalf. Beginning with 1864, Mr. Cowls operated a mercantile establishment in McMinnville, in partnership with James R. Bean, but after a year and a half, returned to his farm, ostensibly to remain for the rest of his life. However, his ambition to accomplish largely had by no means diminished, for in 1888 he established the McMinnville National Bank, of which institution he was the honored and capable president for the balance of his life. The impress of his sterling integrity pervaded this developing enterprise, and invested it with a substantiality not exceeded by any of its kind in the county. Besides owning the building in which the bank is housed, Mr. Cowls otherwise contributed to the structural development of McMinnville, and after erecting the first residence, in 1865, when few people had as yet identified their lot with the embryo town, built several residences and public buildings.

The first wife of Mr. Cowls was formerly Mrs. Lucretia Martin, and of this union there was born a daughter, Mary, who died at the age of two and a half years. The present Mrs. Cowls was formerly the wife of James F. Bewley, mentioned at length in another part of this work, and she was, before her first marriage, Lucy E. Graves.

COL. JAMES B. GRAVES. Among the Oregon pioneers of 1847 the name of Col. James B. Graves is worthy of prominent mention. His ability for public service was soon recognized, and his valuable assistance as a member of the territorial legislature gained him great prominence. He was born in Virginia in 1796, and came of English ancestry. The family was established in America by Thomas Graves, the father of James B., who came to the land of the oppressed in time to assist in making it the land of the free. He settled in Virginia, and in time owned large landed estates, his enlistment in the

Revolutionary war covering many of the important battles of that memorable time. From Virginia he removed to Kentucky, and from there to Warren county, Mo.

Before the removal of the family to Missouri James B. Graves married Diana Newton, a native of Kentucky, and she became the mother of nine children. In Missouri Mr. Graves was a member of the state militia, for meritorious service in which he gained the rank of colonel. Discontent in the middle west led to plans for removal to the far northwest, and in 1846 the oldest son and daughter joined a train across the plains, the father, mother and five children following the next year. After spending two months in the vicinity of what is now McMinnville, the father took up a donation claim, which has since been in the possession of the family, and which is located one mile west of Sheridan. As may be imagined, no country possessed fewer signs of civilization than did this very region around Sheridan, for in the territory there was scarcely an aggregation of houses and interests worthy the name of town. Portland was in its infancy, and Oregon City owed its signs of life solely to the fact that it was the principal distributing point for the arriving emigrants. On his square mile of beautiful and fertile land Colonel Graves built the log cabin which was the home of the family for several years, and here the first wife died in March, 1848. His second marriage also occurred here, and united him with Mrs. Catherine Bewley, who died in 1867.

In 1862 Mr. Graves purchased a home in Salem, but from 1867 until his death, in 1882, at the age of eighty-five, he lived with his children. He was a man whom all delighted to honor, and his sterling integrity and interesting personality pervaded whatever he started out to accomplish. At one time he took much interest in politics, and his services in the early territorial legislature were characterized by marked ability and disinterested devotion to the best welfare of his district.

HENRY A. CLEEK. The successful career of Henry A. Cleek should furnish encouragement to all who contemplate engaging in stock-raising operations in Linn county. When he arrived in Oregon in 1861 his worldly possessions consisted of the clothes he wore, an old wagon, and four horses much the worse for their trip across the plains. For the first eighteen months he was glad of common wages as a farm hand, and with his earnings he was able to pay for a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Benton county, near Corvallis. This he stocked to a limited extent, and as success came his way he added to his land, in time settling on three hundred and

twenty acres nine miles south of Corvallis, where he engaged in farming for about fourteen years. At the end of that time he was able to sell his land at a profit, and he changed his base of operations to Willow creek, Crook county, Ore., where he conducted a very large stock-raising business for the period of twenty-eight years. He had three thousand acres of land in Crook county, and became one of the best known stockmen in that section of the state. The experience gained was invaluable, besides enabling him to retire with an ample competence in 1900. Two years later he disposed of his Crook county farm and his herds of cattle, but he still owns twelve hundred acres of farm land near Plainview, which he rents, and he also possesses the farm formerly occupied by him in Benton county, and consisting of three hundred and twenty acres.

This ambitious and successful stock-raiser and at present retired citizen of Albany, was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., October 28, 1833, and was reared on a farm. His father, Henry Cleek, was a farmer during his entire active life, and from Sullivan county moved to Ray county, his death occurring in Monroe county, also in Tennessee. His mother, Linda (Titsworth) Cleek, also was born in Tennessee, and died in Monroe county after raising to maturity a family of twelve children. Of these children, Henry A. is the oldest, and the only one in Oregon. He lived on the home farm until his twenty-fourth year, and in 1857 joined a party of home-seekers bound for the coast, his outfit consisting of ox and horse teams. Leaving Arkansas in March, they proceeded over the Platte route to California, arriving in Yolo county, Cal., in October. Here Mr. Cleek engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1859, and that year returned to Tennessee via Panama, remaining there until the spring of 1860. Going then to Independence, Mo., he wintered there, and in 1861 again outfitted for the long journey across the plains. This time he came with horse teams, starting in March and arriving in Oregon in September, via Red Bluffs and Honey Lake.

In Albany, Mr. Cleek married Sarah Isom, who was born June 27, 1849, in Cole county, Mo., a daughter of John Isom, who, with his wife, was born in Virginia and brought his family to Oregon at an early day. Mr. Isom took a prominent part in agricultural and business affairs in Linn county. Among his undertakings was the erection of the Red Crown Mills, which he successfully managed for several years. His death occurred in February, 1903, aged seventy-five years, after a particularly active life. His widow, Elizabeth (Mercer) Smith Isom, now makes her home with her children.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cleek, the order of their birth being as follows:

Isom, living in Prineville, Ore.; Varian, wife of Samuel Smith, sheriff of Crook county; Hugh, a farmer near Plainview; and Charles and Lillie, twins, living with their parents.

Mr. Cleek is a Democrat in politics, but has been too busy with his stock to think about holding office. He is one of the most successful stockmen that this county has produced, and in addition, he is a very enterprising and liberal gentleman, contributing generously when called upon in a public or private capacity. In manner Mr. Cleek has about him the breeziness and whole-souled honesty which we are wont to associate with men of his calling, and his journey through life has been brightened by the devotion of many friends, and the good will of all his associates.

JOHN WALLING. As the son of a prominent business man of Lincoln, Polk county, John Walling has been interested in various enterprises in this community, working for his father in both his mercantile establishment and the People's Transportation Company, the oldest business of its kind on the Willamette river, and in which the elder Mr. Walling owned an interest. John Walling is now engaged in farming on property which he purchased in 1880, consisting of seventy-two acres of land, forty of which is devoted to the cultivation of hops, the income so acquired amounting to no small percentage of the money invested.

The origin of the Walling family is English, the grandfather having been an Englishman who fought in the Revolutionary war. He was at that time a farmer in the state of Virginia, where his son, J. D., the father of John Walling, was born April 1, 1818. Being reared to the life of a farmer J. D. Walling continued in that occupation in early manhood, locating first in Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1847, when, with the usual outfit for such a journey, he joined an emigrant train of ox-teams and set out for the west. The train was unusually large, and, with the usual experiences of such a journey, they reached Oregon safely after six months. The first winter of the Walling family in Oregon was spent in Oregon City, the next spring, however, finding them located near Zena, Spring valley, Polk county, on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, upon which property Mr. Walling made his home until his death in 1870, being killed by being thrown from a vehicle while driving. In addition to his farming interests Mr. Walling was engaged in general merchandising in Lincoln, and a warehouse in the same location. In politics a Republican, he served as road supervisor. While giving his attention to the duties of this office he met his death. Fraternally he

was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge at Amity. The wife of Mr. Walling was in maidenhood Eliza A. Wise, a native of New York state, and the descendant of a Dutch family. She survived her husband twenty-two years, dying in 1892, at the age of sixty-two years. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Walling thirteen are now living, four sons and nine daughters.

John Walling is the fourth child of the family, and was born in Iowa, September 14, 1846, being but one year old at the time of the removal to the west. He received his early education in the common school located in the vicinity of his home, and when his school days were over he went to work for his father in his store in Lincoln, where he remained until after his father's death. He then rented a farm for a few years and engaged in the cultivation of the soil, until 1880, when he purchased his present property, which has since yielded him a good income.

The marriage of Mr. Walling occurred in Polk county, in 1870, and united him with Celia Harris, who was born in Missouri, January 16, 1850, her father, James R. Harris, crossing the plains in the same year. Of this union nine children have been born. Six died in infancy, while those living are: Tracy, Lorin and Alvin, all of whom are still at home with their parents. Politically Mr. Walling is a Republican, and has served in several offices, among them being that of road supervisor and school director, holding the latter position for twelve years. In his fraternal relations, he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership with the lodge at McCoy, and with the Maccabees at Lincoln.

VERY REV. LOUIS METAYER. Thomas Carlyle says, "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work, a life purpose. Labor is life." Admitting the full truth of this saying, Very Rev. Louis Metayer, Rector of St. Mary's Church at Albany, and Dean of Southern Oregon, is surely worthy of receiving divine favor. Imbued with the true missionary spirit, and with scarce a thought of self, he has labored untiringly in his appointed vineyard, and in the upbuilding of the parish with which he is connected is reaping a rich reward for his many years of toil and sacrifice. A native of France, he was born June 24, 1855, in the diocese of Laval. His father, Louis Metayer, was born, lived and died in France. His mother, whose maiden name was Louise Marie Marcus Du Plessis, survives her husband, and still resides in her native country.

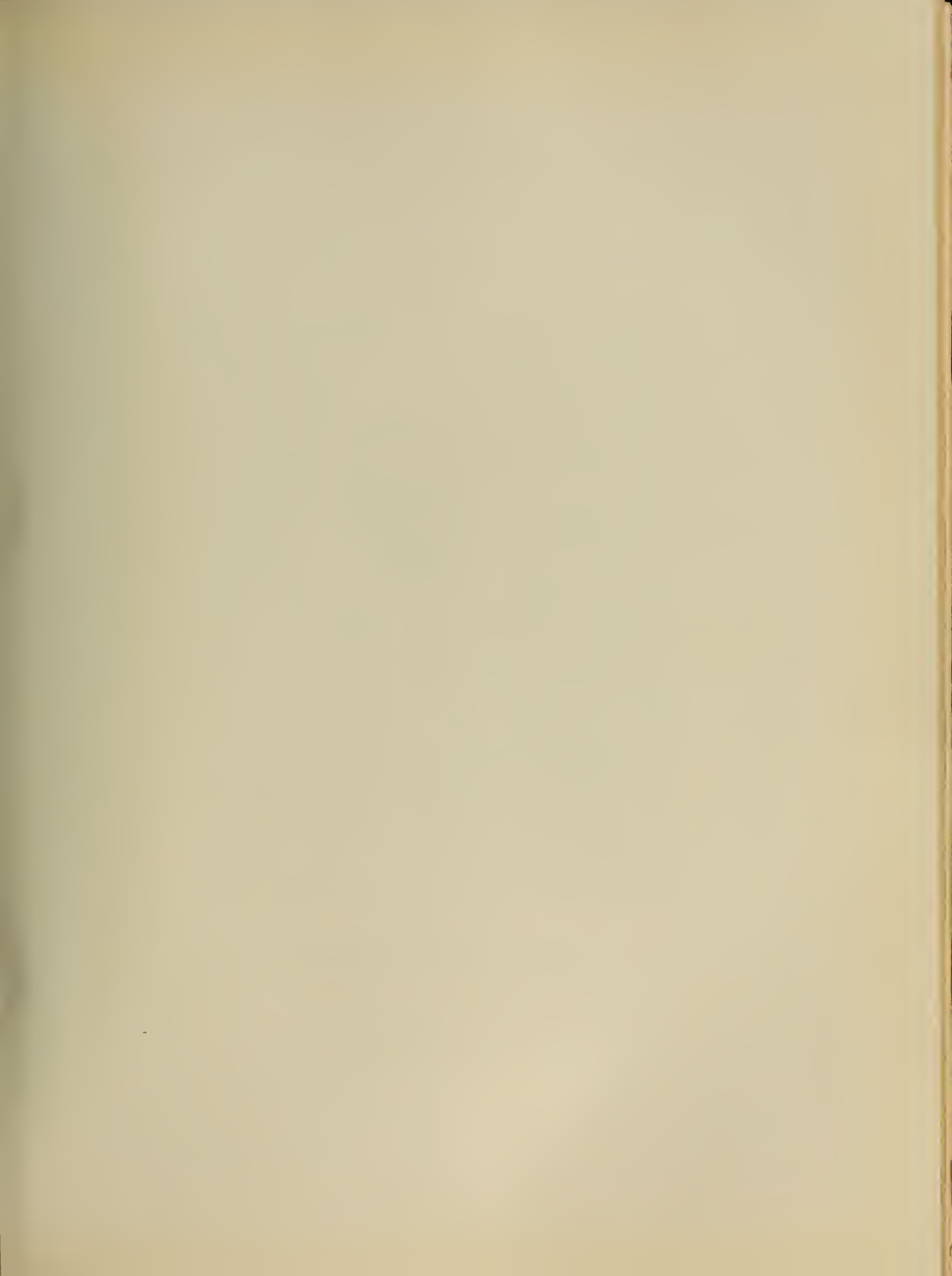
Reared in France, the Very Rev. Louis Metayer prepared for college when quite young, and

afterwards obtained a fine knowledge of philosophy and the classics at the Archbishop's College, at Chezal-Benoit, in the arch-diocese of Bourges. Coming to American in 1875, he studied theology in the Montreal Seminary, and on December 20, 1879, was ordained for the Diocese of Oregon by Bishop Morro. Desirous of entering the missionary field, he came to Portland, Ore., as secretary to Archbishop Blanchet, who resigned from the see of Oregon in 1883. He was subsequently Secretary for Archbishop Segher, who was murdered in Alaska. In September, 1885, Father Metayer was appointed by Archbishop Gross as Rector at Albany. Coming to this city, he courageously took up the work before him, and has labored diligently. There was neither church nor congregation here at that time, nor had there ever been a resident priest in this locality. Purchasing a small school-house in Albany, he had it moved to the site that Archbishop Blanchet had bought thirty years before, remodeled it, and it did duty for a church until the new one was completed, in 1898. This new edifice was blessed by Archbishop Gross, August 17, 1898, it being the last church that he blessed, his death occurring the following November. It is a noteworthy coincidence to relate in this connection that the first church building that the late archbishop blessed was the old school-house of which Father Metayer first had charge as a church.

Father Metayer labored hard to secure the money to erect his church, which cost \$18,000, and which is built according to European architecture, resembling the old abbeys of the continent. In connection with the church is a vestry, toward the erection of which he contributed largely from his private fortune, his small congregation being unable at present to assist very much. He also purchased land about one-half block from the church and on it has erected a fine, large rectory, which is surrounded by beautiful grounds.

Rev. Father Metayer has also in his parish the Academy of Perpetual Health, which was established and built in Albany in 1887, and in November of that year was dedicated by Archbishop Gross, and is controlled by the Benedictine Sisters. In 1893 he was appointed, by Archbishop Gross, Dean of South Oregon, and he is now a member of the Council of Archbishops of Oregon.

WILLIAM R. HAND. In the business circles of Albany Mr. Hand is accorded a high place. Eminently successful in a financial sense, he has throughout his entire career exhibited clearness of perception and soundness of judgment, and moreover enjoys an enviable reputation





J. H. Bentley

for moral worth and integrity of purpose. He possesses true public spirit, and uses his influence to enhance the best interests of the city and county, and all worthy enterprises for their development meet with his hearty support.

William R. Hand was the only child born to his parents, Crandal and Delilali (Musselman) Hand, both of whom were born in Iowa, the father in the vicinity of Keokuk. As a participant in the Civil war he served valiantly as a private in an Iowa regiment, and was wounded in the service. Upon retiring to private life he settled on a homestead claim in Lincoln county, Neb., which was the scene of the family life until the father removed to Albany, Ore., in 1882. Here his death occurred at the age of fifty-four years. His army associations were kept fresh in his memory by meeting with old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a member. The mother is still living and makes her home in Albany with her son.

Born February 1, 1872, on his father's farm in Nebraska, William R. Hand was a lad ten years of age when the trip was made to Oregon, and he distinctly remembers the incidents connected with the journey, which to a boy of that age were romantic indeed. In the public schools of this western state he received his education, and when sixteen years of age was apprenticed to learn the trade of architect and builder, under Mr. Shell, in Albany. Having become proficient at his trade he put it to practice in his home city, but in 1895 went to San Francisco, where, in addition to following his trade, for two years he took a night course in an architectural school. Determined that there should be no part of the profession with which he would not be perfectly familiar, he took a course of instruction with the International Correspondence School, from the drawing department of which he received a diploma. A self-made man, Mr. Hand began life for himself without fortune but made the most of his privileges and advantages and steadily worked his way up until today he is numbered among the substantial business men of his community. He is now devoting his entire attention to architectural work, and has drafted plans for many of the prominent buildings in Albany and elsewhere in Linn county, and is meeting with well-merited success.

In Albany December 28, 1897, was celebrated the marriage of William R. Hand and Miss Clara Bentley, a native of Albany and the daughter of one of Oregon's pioneer citizens. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hand, Eula, and an infant which died unnamed. Business affairs have not absorbed Mr. Hand's attention to the exclusion of all else, and every movement looking to the material advancement of the city meets his encouragement and active support. In poli-

tics a Republican, he advocates with enthusiasm and fidelity the platform of his chosen party and supports its candidates with his ballot. In the fraternal organization Woodmen of the World he is holding the office of council commander. Mrs. Hand is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Albany, to the support of which Mr. Hand liberally contributes.

JAMES F. BEWLEY. Worthy of ranking among the chief developers of the state of Oregon was James F. Bewley, a pioneer of '47, and for many years an agriculturist of Yamhill county. A native of Tennessee, Mr. Bewley was born April 9, 1828, the third oldest of the twelve children of John W. and Catherine (Ellis) Bewley, natives also of Tennessee. From their ancestral home in Tennessee, the Bewley family removed to Indiana, and from there to Missouri, in which latter state they developed an ambition to go west, and, accordingly, outfitted for the dangerous and adventurous journey. Two of the children, Crocket A. and Lorinda, having qualified as teachers, stopped at Whitman Mission to help educate the Indians, a most unwise decision, for Crocket A. was killed by the people for whose interests he was willing to sacrifice his time and ability, and Lorinda was kidnaped and held until ransomed. The rest of the family proceeded upon their journey, unconscious of the fate of their loved ones, but the father died soon after reaching Oregon, and his wife and children lived in Oregon City until removing to Yamhill county, in 1849. Here the mother married Col. J. B. Graves, whose interesting career is spoken of elsewhere in this work, and in Salem, where the remainder of her life was spent, her death occurred in 1867.

James F. Bewley became an independent land owner in Oregon in the spring of 1852, when he took a half section of land near Sheridan. September 12, 1852, he married Lucy E. Graves, a native of Missouri, and daughter of his step-father, Colonel Graves. For some time afterward he lived in a rudely constructed frame house, and in 1860 disposed of his property, and purchased the three hundred and twenty-acre farm of his father-in-law. This property was his special pride for many years, and his most intelligent and broad-minded efforts were expended in making of it a model agricultural enterprise. Somewhat weary of arduous labor, Mr. Bewley took up his residence in Forest Grove, after ten months removing to McMinnville. The five acres of land purchased for his home is now within the corporate limits, and the home erected thereon reflected his ideas of comfort and refinement. At the same time he managed his finely-improved farm, up to the tragic event which

occasioned his death in 1888. Owing to a small-pox epidemic, McMinnville was quarantined, but notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Bewley went to his farm and stopped to see a man at Sheridan. Being met by an officer, a colloquy followed regarding his attitude in the matter, and such proportions did the argument assume that Mr. Bewley was ordered to throw up his hands, and was instantly shot. His son, who was present, was also shot at, and in turn shot at the murderer, but the ball fell short of the mark. This sad event threw disorder and sadness into the happenings of McMinnville and vicinity, for Mr. Bewley was a man most highly honored by all who knew him, and his sixty years of worthy living deserved a less ignominious termination.

In memory of the brother so ruthlessly killed by the Indians in 1847, Mr. and Mrs. Bewley named their first son Crocket A., and his birth occurred July 31, 1853. He died while yet a bright-eyed boy, but his brother, Roswell L., born December 24, 1864, still lives and owns the old homestead. In October, 1888, he was united in marriage with Anna R. Young, a native of New York state. Mrs. Bewley, who afterward married J. W. Cows, also deceased, is one of the highly-honored and popular women of McMinnville, and in her interests displays broad-mindedness and capability. She is foremost in all efforts of the women of her locality to improve their social and intellectual surroundings, and is especially prominent in the Christian Church, the Ladies' Aid Society and the Woman's Relief Corps of Custer Post No. 5, G. A. R., of which latter organization she was for one term junior vice-president.

ROSWELL L. BEWLEY. While his mother was on a visit to Salem, Marion county, Ore., Roswell L. Bewley was born, December 24, 1864, and he was afterward reared on his father's farm, one and a half miles from Sheridan. Judging by his present success, he must have had an excellent agricultural training, his educational chances being also far above those of the average farm-reared youth, for he was permitted the advantages of the public schools, the Forest Grove College, and the McMinnville College.

Mr. Bewley assumed charge of one of the finest ranches in this county in 1888, and on October 7, 1888, married Anna R. Young, who was born in New York state, and who has borne him twin boys, William H. and James Garfield. At the present time Mr. Bewley owns five thousand acres of land, nearly all in one body, of which one thousand acres are devoted to farming enterprises, and all under cultivation. Also, he owns a stock ranch of eight hundred acres in Polk county, and has some of the finest stock in the state. He is one of the most experienced and in-

fluent stockmen in Oregon, and one of the largest land owners. Mr. Bewley is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with Sheridan Lodge No. 64, F. & A. M., of which he is past master.

GEORGE F. SIMPSON. In estimating the extent to which individual effort has influenced the development of the northwest, it is hardly fair to regard as typical the career of George F. Simpson, whose more than ordinary ability and resource have enabled him to accomplish more than his fellow pioneers of less fortunate mould. The most careless surveyor of present conditions must needs feel an interest in the lifework of so worthy and honored a man, and perchance may find for his own encouragement that success is rarely denied the capable and earnest striver.

The virtue of perseverance, a characteristic of Scottish folk, is inherited in marked degree by Mr. Simpson, whose paternal great-grandfather, both in Scotland and America, was determined, practical and persevering. This was true also of Francis Simpson, the father of George F., who was born on a farm near Winchester, Clark county, Ky., and during his active life combined farming and carpentering. About 1840 he settled in Cooper county, Mo., twelve miles from Booneville, and from there moved to Cass county, Mo. His wife died in Cooper county, Mo., leaving to his care two children, G. F. and J. W., the latter of whom is now living on Snake river, Wash.

Through a second marriage, contracted in Missouri, four sons and two daughters were born, all of whom are living. In 1850, with his second wife and seven children, Mr. Simpson crossed the plains with ox teams, and after living on a farm in Washington county, Ore., for a couple of years, operated a saw-mill on Dairy creek. In April, 1852, he located on a section of land four miles south of Albany, but later sold it, and bought a farm twelve miles south of the town. This continued to be his home until 1870, when he went to Big Valley, Cal., where he died in 1871.

Born on the old homestead near Winchester, Clark county, Ky., June 29, 1835, George F. Simpson was five years old when the family moved to Missouri, and soon after that he lost his mother. The children were naturally enthusiastic over the plan to cross the plains, and George, then fifteen years of age, made himself very useful on the long and tiresome journey. They came up the Platte through the Indian country, and arrived in Oregon the latter part of October. He was a footsore and tired youth, for he had driven an ox team all the way from

Missouri, and walked the entire way. They had a considerable number of loose stock, and were fortunate in being able to retain nearly one-third of it until the end of their trip. George lived on the donation claim with his father for a couple of years, and during that time attended the early subscription school in his neighborhood, his teachers being Hugh George and Rev. Irvine.

As early as 1853 Mr. Simpson began trading in cattle, and at different times took herds over the mountains to California. In the latter state, on Humbug creek he engaged in mining during 1854-5, and upon returning to Oregon, married, in December, 1859, in Linn county, Mary Nanney, who was born in Kentucky, and came to Oregon in 1852. Abner Nanney, the father of Mrs. Simpson, was born in Kentucky, and moved to Missouri previous to crossing the plains. He located in Oregon on a claim which comprised the present site of Shedd's Station, although he subsequently retired to Albany, where his last days were spent. His wife, formerly Isabelle Morgan, was also born in Kentucky and died in Oregon.

After his marriage Mr. Simpson settled on a farm four miles south of Albany and engaged in stock-raising, and in 1863 bought a quarter section, and later ninety acres of land, making three hundred and thirty acres in all. Before locating on this farm, in 1862, he had a rough experience in trying to reach the Florence Mines in Idaho, and he will never forget crossing the White mountains on foot through the snow and storm, with a burden of one hundred pounds on his back. Nevertheless, notwithstanding this handicap, he made thirty miles a day. Eventually he sold his farm and at the present time manages one of the finest farms in this county, and unquestionably one of the most valuable. It is one hundred and forty acres in extent, located two and a half miles south of Albany, and is equipped with a fine new house and barns, modern fences, the latest of agricultural implements, and all known aids to scientific and practical farming. Mr. Simpson raises stock principally, making a specialty of high-grade sheep and Angora goats.

In 1873 Mr. Simpson moved into Albany, and has since been substantially identified with its business growth. The same year he became superintendent of the Farmers' Grain Storage Company, an enterprise destined to promote the agricultural prestige of the vicinity more than any other agency as yet established. He was the first superintendent of the company, and directly controlled its affairs for many years. To facilitate the object for which it was started, he bought the warehouse at Tangent, and during the first year taxed its capacity with ninety-

thousand bushels of wheat. There was no dividend the first year, but the second realized a dividend of forty per cent. This increase of business inspired him to enlarge his capacity, and he built a larger and better elevator, of which he had charge for seven years. The disposal of the first storage required some time, but he finally found a buyer who paid a dollar a bushel, whereas the ruling price was eighty cents. After disposing of his elevator, Mr. Simpson engaged in wheat buying for about twelve years, and was compelled to retire from business because of a stroke of paralysis. At the time he had sixty thousand bushels of wheat on hand, and not being able to personally superintend its disposal at the proper time, suffered a financial loss of \$20,000. In the hope of securing the boon of health he traveled for several months in California, and, having accomplished his desire, he returned to Oregon, where he has lived uninterruptedly since. For a couple of years he ran the Magnolia Mill in partnership with his son, and in the meantime he has been improving his farm, which has ever been a source of pride and satisfaction to him.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Simpson represents the most liberal and broad-minded of the local adherents, and at times has actively participated in town and county affairs. Fraternally, no man in the county is better known or more gladly welcomed to the prominent lodges, among them being the Corinthian Lodge of Albany, of which he has been past master two terms; the Royal Arch Masons of Albany; the Commandery No. 3; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, George W. is living in Portland, and is interested in mining; Abner was killed in a mill by the falling of a scaffold; Frank is a bookkeeper in Athena; Ada is now Mrs. Robson of Albany; Eva is a graduate of the Albany College, and is at present a teacher of English and elocution in the Tacoma (Wash.) College; and Ora will graduate from the Albany College in the class of 1903. No man in Albany bears a more honored name than does Mr. Simpson, nor is any more emphatically typical of that broad and tolerant citizenship which commands universal approbation.

DAVID NACHTIGALL. A native of Russia, David Nachtigall was born in the southern part of that country, April 16, 1853, the son of Peter and Neta (Schultz) Nachtigall, natives respectively of Holland and Russia. The death of Peter Nachtigall having occurred in 1870, at the age of thirty-seven years, his widow afterward

became the wife of John Boese, and now makes her home in South Dakota, being in her seventieth year. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nachtigall only three are now living. They are: David, of this review; Toby, a shoemaker in the state of Missouri; and Mrs. Anna Smith, of Smithfield, Ore.

The early education of David Nachtigall was received in the common schools of Russia, his school days being soon over, however, and an apprenticeship in a linen factory beginning. He was seventeen years old when his father died and he then went to make his home with an uncle with whom he worked for six years, half of the time being spent in the old country and the remainder in the United States, whither he had come with his uncle in 1873. His relative sought a home in York county, Neb., where later David found employment among the farmers, which work meant to him, with his rigid economy and patient industry, the beginning of a competency. In 1878 he married a native of his home country, Mary Abrahams, and the two went to housekeeping on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he was then able to purchase. There they remained until 1892, at which time they came to Oregon. Mr. Nachtigall first rented land in Polk county, near Crowley, and after being satisfied that the country was all one could wish in which to make a permanent home, he bought his present farm of two hundred and eighteen acres, located near Salt Creek in the same county. His purchase was made in 1900, and since that time he has been engaged in general farming and the raising of cattle, sheep, horses, etc. Thirty-three acres of his farm are devoted to the cultivation of hops.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nachtigall, of whom there are five daughters and three sons. In addition to the success which Mr. Nachtigall has made in his chosen lifework he has, since being numbered among the citizens of Oregon, so won his way into the confidence of the people of the community by his honorable life and intelligent interest in the affairs of the day that they have used their influence to secure his appointment as postmaster of the Salt Creek postoffice, his term extending from 1900 to 1904. He is independent in his political views, reserving the right to cast his ballot for the man whose services he thinks will be productive of the most good for the country. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist Church.

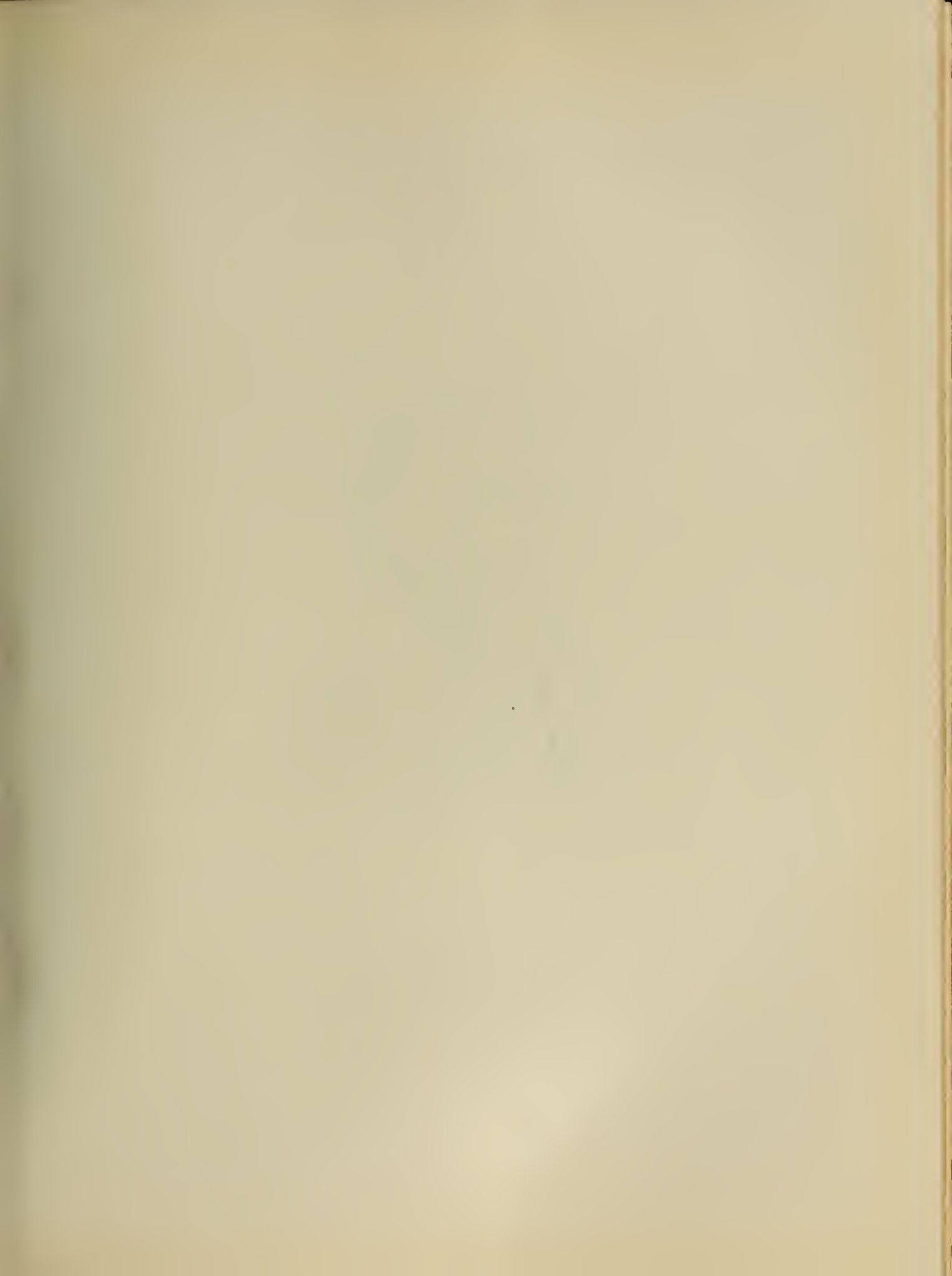
WILLIAM W. ROWELL. As the proprietor of the Russ House, Albany, Linn county, W. W. Rowell is winning a wide popularity in the community, which is not bounded by the limits of the city or county, but his reputation as a successful landlord is carried beyond this by

those who know him in his business capacity. He is a man of splendid personality, as well as a successful business man, and since his purchase of the hotel in 1892 he has built up a good patronage and has emphatically met with rich returns from his efforts.

Mr. Rowell was born in Albany, Orleans county, Vt., May 14, 1852, the descendant of an English family who truly loved their adopted land. Three brothers of this family had come to the colonies just previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and so deeply were they impressed with the righteousness of the cause of the colonists that they generously gave their aid in the struggle. The first American born was William, the grandfather of W. W. Rowell, of this review, and his birth occurred in Vermont, where he represented both a New Hampshire and a Massachusetts family. The father, Guy E., also owes his nativity to that state, in which he engaged in farming and stock-raising as a means of livelihood. Being a prominent man in the affairs of the community in which he lived he acted often in an official capacity, serving as selectman at various times. His wife was in maidenhood Betsey G. Page, also a native of Vermont, and the descendant of an old New England family. At her death, which occurred in Vermont, she was the mother of nine children, all of whom are living, and all located in the New England states, with the exception of W. W. and his brother, Z. E., who is a farmer in California.

William W. Rowell was the second oldest of his father's children, and was reared on the paternal farm, and educated in the public schools and Albany Academy. When nineteen years of age he began working at the carpenter's trade, and continued in the work until he came to California with his brother in 1875. After engaging for two years at his trade in San Francisco, he spent one year in Southern California, and then located in Mendocino county, where he became interested in a stock ranch, which he left in 1888 to settle in Linn county, Ore. Here he bought a farm located three miles from Albany, and engaged in its cultivation until 1892, when he sold it and invested the proceeds in his present lucrative business, which has become very successful under his able management.

The marriage of Mr. Rowell occurred in Ukiah, Mendocino county, Cal., and united him with Miss Mary Harter, a native of Iowa, and of the union two children have been born, of whom Edith is the wife of T. A. Riggs, of Dallas; and Oliver is a clerk in the establishment of A. M. Reeves. Politically, Mr. Rowell is a staunch Republican, true to the party and to the principles which it advocates. Fraternally, he is a member of the Foresters, the Fraternal Union and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.





Thos. Metoshan,

HON. PHIL METSCHAN. Truth is always stranger than fiction, and in the lives of even the most dignified of men is an element of romance. This is noticeable in the record of Phil Metschan, the president of the Imperial Hotel Company of Portland, and ex-state treasurer of Oregon. Little did the boy of fourteen foresee the future that awaited him as he crossed the ocean, in a three-masted clipper, and during the tedium of forty days on shipboard amused himself by pondering upon what he would do in America. But the dreams of the boy never turned to the far-distant shores of the Pacific, nor did they reveal to him the honors which the future held for him as Destiny awaited his coming to the sunset sea.

In Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Phil Metschan was born March 24, 1840, a son of Frederick U. and Caroline C. (Schiricke) Metschan, natives of the same province. His father was a graduate of Heidelberg College, which was founded in 1386, and is the oldest university in Germany. He was a lawyer by profession and an attaché of the Duke of Hesse. Like all of his family, he adhered to the Lutheran religion. His death occurred in February, 1875, and three years later his widow came to America with three of her daughters. Her death occurred in Canyon City, Ore., in 1884. Of her eight children three daughters and two sons survive, one son, Max, being a deputy in the office of the internal revenue collector at Tacoma.

When Phil Metschan arrived in Cincinnati he had only \$4.75 with which to begin in the new world. However, he had two uncles there, and one of them took him into the meat market to learn the butcher's trade. In the spring of 1858 he went to Leavenworth, Kans., and began in business in Shawnee market, but was taken ill and forced to change his occupation. Those were the days of the Pike's Peak excitement, and he joined the throng of gold-seekers westward bound. In the spring of 1859 he crossed the plains to Denver and thence to California Gulch (now Leadville), where he opened a meat market. Returning to Leavenworth in the fall of 1860, he enjoyed the privilege of voting for Abraham Lincoln. In the spring of 1861 he went back to California Gulch, but soon joined an expedition for the far west, traversing the pony express route and landing in Sacramento just before the floods of 1861. During the winter he was employed on General Hutchinson's ranch. In the spring of 1862 he started for the Caribou mines in British Columbia, but a short stay in Victoria convinced him of the futility of the enterprise and he returned to the States, arriving in Portland in June, 1862. Soon afterward he went to Canyon City, Grant county, Ore., where he followed mining and prospecting at

first, and then opened a meat market, conducting the same and a general mercantile business until 1890.

After settling in Canyon City Mr. Metschan married Miss Mary Schann, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died in Salem, Ore., in 1895. His second marriage took place in San Rafael, Cal., and united him with Mrs. F. D. Sweetser, who was born in Canada and accompanied her parents to California. His children, all born of his first marriage, are named as follows: Frank, a stockman at Silvies, Harney county, Ore.; Anna, whose husband, George H. Cattnach, is an attorney of Canyon City and ex-representative; Mrs. Amelia Meredith, of Salem; Julia, Mrs. Griffith, whose husband is a physician in the state insane asylum at Salem; Phil, formerly cashier of the Grant County Bank and now proprietor of the Paris hotel at Heppner, Ore.; Otto, who is engaged in the stock business in eastern Oregon; Anton H., a clerk in the Wells-Fargo Bank; Lillian; and Edward who is attending the Pennsylvania Dental College at Philadelphia.

During his residence in Grant county Mr. Metschan was a prominent factor in Republican politics. For four years he held the office of county treasurer, for two years served as county clerk, and for four years officiated as county judge, after which (1888-1890) he again served as county clerk. In 1890 the Republicans placed him on their ticket for state treasurer and he was elected by a majority of sixty-seven hundred, while at the same time a Democratic governor was elected by five thousand majority. He assumed the duties of office in January, 1891, and about the same time established his home in Salem. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected by a plurality of twenty-three thousand over his Democratic opponent, his victory proving not only his popularity as a man but also his successful administration in the high office with which he had been honored. In January, 1899, his second term being ended and a constitutional limit of office reached, he retired from the position in which he had served with distinguished fidelity and efficiency. In May of the same year he purchased the Imperial hotel and incorporated the Imperial Hotel Company, of which he is president and which has enlarged the hotel and increased its capacity.

Any reference to the life of Mr. Metschan would be incomplete without mention of his fraternal relations. He was made a Mason in Canyon City Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. During 1896-97 he was honored with the office of grand master of the grand lodge of Oregon. He was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Blue Mountain Chapter No. 7, of Canyon City, in which he is past high priest.

For a time connected with Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., he later became a charter member of DeMolay Commandery No. 5, K. T., of Salem, and is also identified with Oregon Consistory No. 1, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. While in Canyon City he was initiated into the Odd Fellows as a member of Hobah Lodge No. 22, in which he is past noble grand. During 1881-82 he officiated as grand master of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F., of Oregon. In the Grand Encampment he is past grand patriarch, and also acted as supreme representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in session at Los Angeles and later at Denver. Other organizations to which he belongs are Hope Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., and Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E., both of Portland. Upon the organization of the Illehee Club of Salem, in which he bore a prominent part, he was chosen its president, and since leaving Salem has still retained his connection with the society.

JOHN W. YORK, now deceased, was a pioneer of Oregon of 1852, settling in this state in the fall of that year. He was born in Jackson county, Ga., near Raleigh, in 1800, and was an only child of James and Aletha Wright York. He came of English and Scotch ancestry. His grandfather was killed by the Tories. His father, at the age of sixteen, together with two brothers, fought in the Revolutionary war.

When but a year old John Wright York was taken by his parents to St. Louis, Mo., and there his father died, after which the mother was married again and removed with her family to Kentucky, where the subject of this review lived for a few years. He then returned to Missouri and later went to Illinois. He acquired his education by the fireside, for there were no schools of any importance in the localities in which he lived. He, however, became a well read man, possessing a natural aptitude for intellectual work. He continually broadened his knowledge by reading, observation and investigation and during the greater part of his life he devoted his time and energies to the work of the ministry. When a young man he was licensed to exhort in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1826 was licensed to preach. He was then given charge of a circuit; it required eight weeks to visit the different congregations therein. His speech was always correct, his arguments forceful, his logic convincing, and he exerted strong influence in behalf of Christianity and the development of upright manhood among his fellow men.

Mr. York was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Collier, who was born in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1812. They became the parents of eight children, but five of the number died in

infancy or early childhood. Martha C., the eldest, was born in Carrolton, Green county, Ill., February 5, 1831; Ann Aletha was born at Carrolton, Green county, Ill., January 3, 1833; and Emily Y. was born at Waterloo, Monroe county, Ill., January 24, 1835. They came with the family to Oregon in 1852. Martha Cordelia was married to William Masters at Dayton, Ore., May 13, 1860, and her family history is given in the sketch of his life given elsewhere. Ann Aletha became the wife of Rev. C. G. Belknap in Oregon. They reared four children, of whom three are yet living: Charles, Mary and Rosa. Mrs. Belknap died in May, 1880, in California, where she had lived since 1869. Her husband, however, still survives. Emily Y., the other member of the family of Mr. York, is a graduate of Willamette University of Oregon, being the first to pursue a full course in that institution. She afterward engaged in teaching in the public schools for one winter and for several years was a teacher in the "Old Portland Academy." She became the wife of A. W. Moore, of Olympia, Wash., who died within a few years, and she is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Houck, in Roseburg, Ore.

In 1842 Mr. York, of this review, was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in St. Clair county, Ill. He was at that time preaching in central Illinois, being connected with the Illinois Conference. He afterward wedded Nancy S. Barrett, a daughter of Judge Barrett, of Farmington, Mo.; she died of cholera in 1844, only ten months after their marriage. For his third wife he chose Mrs. Parmelia Ann Quinton, nee Bush. On account of the ill health of his wife he started for the northwest in 1852, hoping that she would be benefited by change of climate. This hope was realized, for her health soon improved and she lived until December 17, 1880, when she passed away in Corvallis at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. York was the owner of three farms in Illinois, which he had purchased at different places where he was engaged in his ministerial labors. He started overland with ox teams and he also had a fine stock of horses and cattle. On the 15th of April, 1852, he left Carlisle, Ill., and arrived in Oregon in October of that year. While on the trip the Indians stole his stock, and cholera broke out among the members of the party, one of the number dying of that disease. There were eighteen young ladies and seventeen young men in the train of twenty wagons and the party was therefore a lively one and the trip enjoyable. When the family arrived in Oregon Mr. York had only ox teams to haul his carriage and wagons. Making his way to Corvallis he there located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he established his

home, giving his attention to its cultivation and improvement. He never discontinued his labors in the ministry, however, but preached for one year at Corvallis, for two years at Albany, for one year in the Mohawk valley and for one year as presiding elder of the Umpqua district. Throughout his entire life he preached the gospel and was stationed for a time at Dayton, Ore., and later at Rock Creek, near Oregon City. Throughout his residence in this state he remained in the Willamette valley, save for the period of two years spent in the Umpqua valley. He covered his circuit on horseback, being one of the pioneer preachers of the northwest. He was on that circuit when the first church was built at Corvallis and up to the time of his death he never faltered in his efforts to establish Christianity upon a firm basis in this state.

In early life Mr. York was a strong Whig, and afterward became a stalwart Democrat, while at the time of the Civil war he gave a staunch support to the Union cause. He was a man of large form, strong and rugged, and proved a very useful citizen of the Sunset state from pioneer times down to his death. Selling his farm he removed to Corvallis, where he lived for about twenty-five years, spending his last few years in retirement. There is no measurement by which we can determine the strength, extent and scope of his labors, but it is well known that his influence was a powerful factor for good in the early days of Oregon.

WILLIAM MASTERS. They who planted civilization in the northwest, who braved the dangers and trials of pioneer life, are fast passing away. On the roll of the honored dead appears the name of William Masters, who was a pioneer of Oregon of 1852. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., May 17, 1819, a son of Christopher Masters, who was born in Chester county, Pa., March 17, 1778, and died in Fairfield, Ind., November 6, 1859, and Mary (Kerling) Masters, who was born November 14, 1781, and died August 10, 1838. In the family were fourteen children, of whom William was twelfth in order of birth. On the home farm he was reared and in the district schools he obtained his early education, which was supplemented by a course of study in a college in Indianapolis, where he was a schoolmate of General Burnside. He went to Indiana when nineteen years of age. In early life he served an apprenticeship as cabinetmaker there, later he removed to Fairfield, Franklin county, Ind., where he followed his trade.

It was during his residence in that place that William Masters was united in marriage to Miss Mary Garrison. They became the parents of four children during their residence in the east. In

1852 they started with their family on the long journey across the plains to Oregon. It was with the hope of more rapidly acquiring a fortune and of establishing a good home for his family that Mr. Masters came to the Sunset state. After traveling for long weary months, just as the train crossed the Sandy river, Mrs. Masters and two children died and are now buried in Lone Fir cemetery. The party arrived at their destination in September, 1852, having made the journey with ox teams. Mr. Masters located in Portland, where he opened a wagon shop in partnership with Mr. Jacobs, continuing in that business at the corner of Second and Morrison streets until 1859, when he sold out. He then became a partner in an enterprise for the packing and shipping of apples to California and in this was very successful for a number of years. He then opened a general mercantile establishment, forming a co-partnership with F. Harbaugh and W. W. Baker, being thus engaged until 1863, when he went to the Caribou mines, driving a band of cattle. When the Indians became hostile and waged war against the settlers in 1855-56, he volunteered for service when recruits were called for, going to the Cascades, where the Indians were committing depredations, with a company of volunteers from Portland.

On the 13th of May, 1860, Mr. Masters was married in Dayton, Ore., to Martha Cordelia York, and with his wife he came to Portland to live. By his first marriage he had four children: Lewis L. and Mary, who died at the same time the mother passed away; S. LaFayette, who was born in 1848 and is now a resident of Tenino, Wash.; and J. Wilbur, who was born in the year 1850 and died in January, 1891. He was a merchant of North Yakima and at his death left four sons and a daughter. LaFayette is a farmer and is married and has nine living children. By his second marriage Mr. Masters became the father of three children, of whom one died in infancy. William York, born April 1, 1862, is mentioned later in this connection. Francis K., the other child, was born March 20, 1872. Both were born in Portland. Francis, after graduating from the public schools in Portland, attended the State University at Eugene for one year, was a student in the law school at Portland and was admitted to the bar and is now engaged in the abstract business.

William Masters was ever a staunch advocate of Republican principles and an active worker in this party, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He was honored with several public offices and positions of trust: from 1872 until 1874 he served as treasurer of Multnomah county. No one was ever in doubt as to the position he occupied in regard to public affairs, for he was fearless and outspoken

in defense of his honest convictions. In his business affairs he prospered. He lived in Yakima for eight years, where he was interested in farming and stock-raising, and in Portland he engaged in speculating in land, buying, improving and then selling property. He became well-to-do, and was widely known as a successful business man. During the last thirteen years of his life he lived retired from active business cares. He started out in life, however, empty-handed and the success which he achieved was due to his own well directed efforts. He made a great deal of money, but seven times suffered loss by fire. After coming to Portland he purchased a home, his place covering a quarter of a block at the corner of Fourth and Morrison streets. He also lived on Jefferson street at the corner of Fourth street for three years and for fourteen years at the corner of Jackson and Sixth streets, there spending his last days, his death occurring in that home on the 5th of October, 1897. In the Methodist Episcopal Church he was a very active and helpful member. He belonged to the Taylor Street Methodist Church, was a leader in its work and was liberal in his contributions to its support. He also gave generously to other worthy causes. At the time of his death he held the oldest membership in the First Methodist Church here. He gave an unflinching allegiance to the temperance cause and was found as a champion of all measures pertaining to the moral progress of the community.

William York Masters, to whom we are indebted for the history of his honored father, pursued his early education in the "Old Portland Academy," and afterward in the Agricultural College at Corvallis, where he pursued a full course and was graduated with the degree of A. M. in the class of 1882. He then read law with the firm of Killin & Moreland, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He then formed a co-partnership with Judge J. C. Moreland, which was maintained for some time, and since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Masters has been alone in practice. He was a stockholder and vice-president of the Pacific Coast Abstract Company, which in 1901 was re-organized under the name of the Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust Company, with Mr. Masters as its vice-president and attorney. The office of the company is now located in the Failing building. He also enjoys a lucrative general law practice, is a capable attorney, having broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, which he applies with accuracy and correctness to the points in litigation.

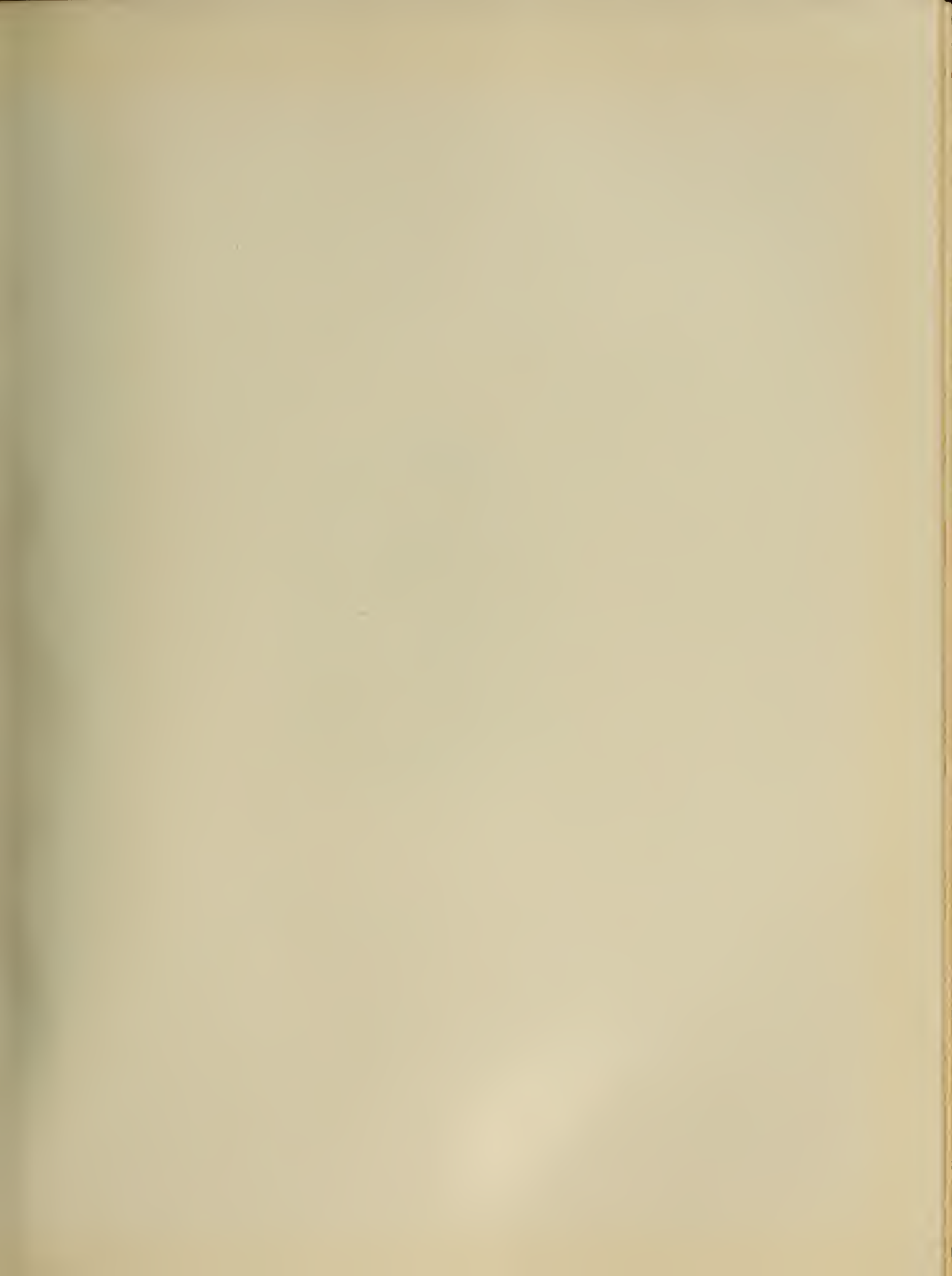
William Y. Masters was married in Corvallis March 31, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth M. Bell, who was born in Corvallis and is a daughter of H. M. Bell. They have three sons and two daughters, William H., Bertha B., Edward W., Alfred R.

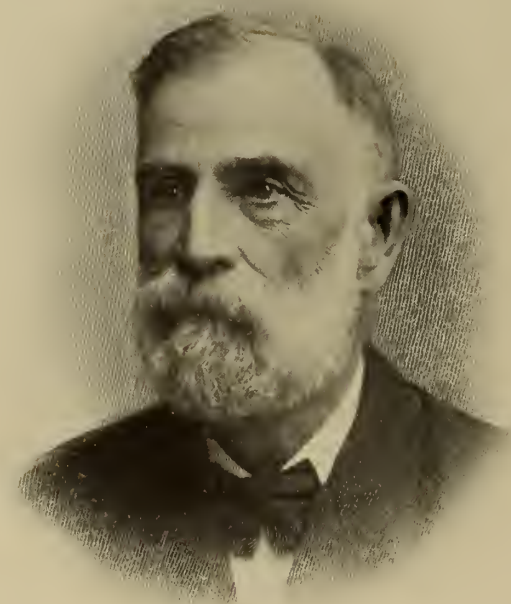
and Margaret E. The family home is at No. 605 Sixth street in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Masters are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He served as a member of the city council in 1901-02, is a member of Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, also a member of the Encampment. He likewise belongs to Industry Lodge, A. O. U. W., and was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity when in college. He is now an active factor in professional circles of the city and is not only a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, but also deserves mention in this volume by reason of his own personal worth and prominence.

WILLIAM W. PLIMPTON. Few of the native sons of Oregon have attained a more enviable position in the business circles of Portland than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this brief review. The greater percentage of the men who have become actively identified with the upbuilding of Portland, and in fact the entire Pacific northwest, are men who have emigrated from the more developed east, where they received the full benefits of fine schools and the experience of men who for years had been successful in the carrying on of various enterprises. Thus to the young men of the northwest especial credit is due when in the face of the keen competition of thorough going business men with much older heads, they have reached a position of affluence.

William W. Plimpton is a descendant of an old English family, a member of which, John Plimpton, emigrated to this country in 1636 and settled at Medfield, Mass. Here the descendants of the family lived for many years, and here in 1826 the father of our subject, S. B. Plimpton, was born. He followed the shoemaker's trade for a few years, but at the age of twenty-five, the family ties being broken by the death of his parents, and attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he came to the Pacific coast, via the Horn. The first year was spent in the mines, at the end of which time he came to Oregon, and at Rainier, in Columbia county, he took up a donation claim and engaged in farming. In 1860 he removed to Westport. Here he met with success and continued farming, and later removed to Oak Point, and still later returned to Westport, whence he removed to Willsburg, where he is now living. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia P. Wright, who was born at South Reading, now Wakefield, Mass. Of the children born of this marriage, three attained maturity, William W. being the oldest; Sarah is now the wife of H. J. Winter-





John T. Apperson

botham, of California; and Ortlely is an electrician, now residing in Oregon.

William W. Plimpton is indebted to the public schools of Oregon for his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the grammar schools in the city of San Francisco. At the age of seventeen years, in 1871, Mr. Plimpton made his first start in life by obtaining a position with Knapp, Burrell & Co., implement dealers in Portland. Beginning at the bottom he steadily worked his way upward, step by step, and from the office he was promoted to the shipping department, later had charge of the order department, in fact learning thoroughly every phase of the business. That his services were greatly appreciated is shown by the term of years he was with the firm, with which he severed his connection at the end of nearly twenty-five years, resigning in January, 1896. Profiting by the experience he had here gained he at once took the necessary steps to organize the Western Storage & Transfer Company. The following six years he devoted his whole time and attention to the management and development of the business. From the first the enterprise proved to be a success and with Mr. Plimpton at the helm it rapidly came to the front, and in 1902, when he turned the management over to his son, it was considered one of the most substantial concerns in the city. The warehouses, erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Plimpton, are modern in construction and ample in size, covering one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet, ground dimensions. As stated, in 1902, Mr. Plimpton severed his connection with the business, doing so for the purpose of accepting a position with the Acme Harvester Company of Peoria, Ill., as assistant manager of their Portland office.

In 1888, Mr. Plimpton was united in marriage with Alice J. Miller, also a native of Oregon, being the second daughter of Adolph and Betsy Miller, who were early pioneers and located at Portland in 1853. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Plimpton, William M. was educated in the public schools and Scott Academy and is now occupying his father's former position with the Western Storage & Transfer Company; their other child, Ethel W., is now the wife of James D. M. Abbott, of Portland.

In politics Mr. Plimpton is an unswerving Republican, but he has never had the time or inclination to take an active part in the campaigns of his party. Although his time and attention have been devoted to his business interests, Mr. Plimpton is a firm supporter of all measures calculated to be of benefit to the city and state. While there are many men who have risen from the ranks there are none that deserve more credit for what they have accomplished than does Mr. Plimpton.

CAPT. JOHN T. APPERSON. It is seldom throughout the incipient stages of growth, down to a period covering many years in the development of a progressive commonwealth, that to any one man is accorded a foremost place by general consent. New countries in these latter days of steam and electricity develop often with rapidity; new issues are met by new leaders, while those who laid the foundation of society rarely retain their hold on affairs for any extended period of time. In this, however, Oregon has been an exception to the rule, and the career of Capt. John T. Apperson is a conspicuous example of the exception. Coming to Oregon when the country was an undeveloped wilderness, no settled social, political or business order, he has exerted a continually increasing influence in the various lines of development which have added to the wealth and greatness of the state. Apart from his business life, he has been one of the foremost builders of our state. The results of his high integrity and of his efforts to elevate the tone of society and keep pure the moral sentiment of the community, make a double claim upon our respect and recognition. Fortunate, indeed, has it been for the state, that its political leaders, like our subject, have been men whose social, religious and domestic relations have stimulated and honored the highest of her people. The lessons of such lives are the best inheritance of a state or people.

John T. Apperson was born in Christian county, Ky., December 24, 1834, a son of Beverly Apperson, who was born in the vicinity of Jamestown on the banks of the James river, and was united in marriage with Jane Gilbert Tubbs, a native of Tennessee. Ten children were born of this union, as follows: Beverly, who died when young; Sarah; Matilda Jane; John T.; Harriett Rebecca; Albert A.; Dona Elvira; Jacob R.; Susan H.; and Milton M., who died in childhood. Beverly Apperson was a planter and farmer, and after his marriage removed to Kentucky. In 1835 he took up his residence in Missouri, living for a time near Springfield, and later locating near Neosha, Newton county. This father was ambitious for his family and in order to better their conditions joined an expedition bound for the coast, in which there were one hundred wagons and much live stock. The journey was a tedious one and much trouble was experienced with the Indians, especially so with those at Umatilla, who were afterward connected with the Whitman massacre. Little did the hopeful band think that ere their journey's end was reached, death would take from their midst one of its most stalwart and hardy members, but the grim messenger strikes where least expected and at Ham Fork, Beverly Apperson died of an attack of fever and was buried in a lonely grave, remote

from home and kindred. Heartbroken, the mother and nine children continued on their way to the new Eldorado, which to them was Oregon City, where a cousin and son-in-law resided. The first winter in Oregon, however, was spent near Portland, at the mouth of the Sandy, where the cattle were wintered and where the mother took up a claim afterward abandoned. In the spring of 1848 the family removed to Lawnsdale, where the mother found employment in a tannery owned by the cousin. Here this brave woman labored for her flock and gave to them the few advantages then obtainable.

John T. Apperson, of whom we are writing, remembers well the long journey across the plains, and although but thirteen years of age, he did his share of the labors incident to the life of the pioneers. He remained at home and worked to assist in the maintenance of the family. With the breaking out of the gold excitement in California in 1849, the family came to Portland, and John T. departed for the Golden state. For a time he mined on the Yuba river and Deer creek, meeting with considerable success, but owing to the state of his health he was obliged to seek other employment, and two years were spent in ranching and cattle raising. At the expiration of this time, Mr. Apperson returned to Oregon and for three years was in the employment of the Milling and Transportation Company, and thereafter engaged in steamboating, his first boat being the *Rival*, its course being between Oregon City and Portland. Being possessed of an economic nature he saved from his earnings and in time was able to purchase an interest in the boats *Clinton* and *Union*, freight and passenger carriers plying between Oregon City and Dayton. He continued in this line of business until 1861, when the breaking out of the Civil war offered an opportunity for every citizen to display his patriotism. Mr. Apperson was among the first to lay down the business duties of life, and as a private he enlisted in the First Oregon Cavalry from which position he was later promoted to first lieutenant. Instead of following out the original intention to join the Army of the Potomac, the government sent them into eastern Oregon, Washington territory and Idaho, where they were engaged in fighting Indians and bushwhacking. Mr. Apperson continued in the service until 1865, in which year he obtained his honorable discharge. He at once took up his old occupation, that of steamboating, which he followed for the next five years.

During these years spent on the river and in the army Mr. Apperson had gained an acquaintance which extended over a large territory. In those days it was hard to find men who were capable to handle the reins of government. Those were the days when the state was being made

and it needed men of unquestioned ability, of honesty and integrity. A Republican in politics, Mr. Apperson had always been found thoroughly abreast of the times and a firm supporter of the principles of his party. Recognizing his worth and ability his party made their first call upon him in 1870, in which year he was elected to the state legislature. He served his constituents well and in 1874 he was selected to fill the office of sheriff, to which position he was later elected. His administration was so satisfactory that his party determined to keep him in public office, and in 1878 he was elected to the state senate, where he served from 1878 to 1882. No member was more active than he. Bills that were calculated to be of benefit to the state always had his active and hearty support. Other political honors came to Mr. Apperson in 1884, when he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago, at which time he labored earnestly for the nomination of James G. Blaine. Four years later, in 1888, he was again called upon to serve in the legislature, and in 1889 he was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Oregon City, which position he held for the succeeding four years. Since retiring from the latter position he has lived in retirement from public office. Twenty-four years of his life have been given to his state. His record is an honorable one over which there falls no shadow of shame or dishonor.

Fraternally Mr. Apperson is one of the most prominent Masons in the state and is the oldest on the Pacific coast, having joined Multnomah Lodge in 1858, of which he is past master. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed the chairs in both branches of the order, and has been grand representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States and attended the convention held in the city of Cincinnati in 1882. In 1872 he served as grand master of the state of Oregon.

All his life Captain Apperson has been a staunch supporter of educational matters and has done all in his power to better the conditions of the schools in the state. In 1885 a law was enacted creating a Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis. In the same year Captain Apperson was appointed a member of the Board by Governor Moody, and at this time he is still serving. For seven years he was president of the board and during that time he won the appreciation of all. On his retirement from the office of president the board passed resolutions of thanks and praise for the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the office. In addition to other matters Mr. Apperson has been greatly interested in the agricultural conditions of Oregon and for many years was a member

of the state board, while for ten years he served as president of the same.

In Walla Walla, Wash., Mr. Apperson was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Elliott, a native of Missouri and a daughter of William Elliott, who was born in Vincennes, Ind., and a farmer during his active life. Mr. Elliott crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846, and has lived for many years with his daughter, Mrs. Apperson. To his credit is courageous service in the Indian wars and a life of devotion to his family.

If space permitted the writer could say much more of the life and deeds of Captain Apperson. There is no man in the Willamette Valley more deserving of the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men than he. His life is like an open book—open to all. He has lived a life of high purpose. His interest in the growth and development of his adopted state has been sincere, and by example he has endeavored to elevate the standard of morality and progress in all of the avenues of his activity. It is to such men the present generation owes a debt of gratitude that will never be paid. Too much cannot be said or done in their honor. They are the men that have made Oregon one of the greatest of states and their lives are well worthy of emulation.

CAPT. GEORGE ANSON PEASE. Not a few of the fortunes which have been made in the great northwest have come from the waters of its many rivers, for steamboating has not been the least of the remunerative employments of this section. Capt. George Anson Pease is one of the pioneers who realized the possible profit of such work, his early observation having taught him as much, for his mother had six brothers engaged in boating on the Hudson river, and almost immediately after his arrival here in 1850 he became so employed and continued so throughout his entire business career. It is a self-evident fact that he has been successful in a financial way, and the general esteem and respect of his fellow-men bespeak that greater one which can only be won by years of trustworthiness. In 1861 Captain Pease rescued forty people from a flood, proving those qualities which have always distinguished his life.

The father of Captain Pease, Norman Pease, was an architect and builder of New York state and said to be the best in his trade throughout the state. He was born in Ohio and after his removal to New York he married Harriet McAllister, a representative of a Scotch family, and he died January 4, 1847, at the age of forty-three years, while she came to Oregon in 1862 and made her home in Oregon City until her death in 1890, in her eighty-fourth year. She was the mother of seven children, one of whom died in

infancy, the others being as follows: George Anson, of this review, the oldest child, and the only son, born in Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia county, N. Y., September 30, 1830; Maria A., now the wife of Alexander Warner, of Mt. Tabor; Martha E., the widow of John Howser, at the time of her mother's death being in Portland, but now living in New York City; Jane, who became the wife of A. M. Cannon and died in Spokane Falls, Wash., in 1893; Harriet E., the widow of Capt. C. W. Pope; and Pamela, who became the wife of Alfred Herring and died in Portland, in 1887. Captain Pease and his sisters were all educated in the subscription schools of his native state, but at the age of fifteen years he became connected with his father to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, and at the death of his father he finished his apprenticeship with another man. He remained at home until 1849, when he set out for the west, his trip being made by way of the Horn, his arrival safely accomplished September 30, 1849. He remained in Sacramento for a time and spent the winter in the mines, where he met with success, which was turned into failure through his trust of the man with whom he was working. Having lost all that he had gained he decided to go north and try his fortune in Oregon, arriving here in July, 1850, where he has ever since remained. He purchased a couple of boats and ran them from Milwaukee to Oregon City and later from Portland. In 1851 the first steamboat was brought to the Willamette river and Captain Pease secured a position as clerk and deck-hand, remaining for six months, the first boats being the Hoosier, Oregon, Canema and Franklin. With others Captain Pease bought The Elk in 1858 and Onward in 1860, and became pilot and captain of the steamer Hoosier in 1851. In 1863 he built a boat which he called the Enterprise and ran on the upper river, which proved a profitable undertaking and later it was put into The People's Transportation Company. For some years the captain was a member of the board of directors, but later they sold the Benjamin Holliday and he remained in his employ as superintendent of the river lines. Mr. Holliday afterward sold out to the Oregon Steamer and Navigation Company and Captain Pease still remained as master in the employ of that company until he resigned and became a pilot in 1879, after some years going to work for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. In 1896 he was appointed captain of the United States government dredge, W. S. Ladd, and remained successfully until May, 1903, when he resigned and quit active work.

In Linn City, in 1857, Captain Pease was united in marriage with Miss Mildred A. Moore, who was born in Illinois and came to Oregon when she was five years old. She died in Portland, whither

the family had removed in 1868, in October, 1889, when thirty-seven years old, the mother of four children, of whom two, Francis A., aged six, and George E., aged two, are deceased, while the living are Archibald L., who is married and has two sons, George Norman, a student of Cornell University, and A. Leroy, a student of Hill Military Academy; and Harriet M., residing in San Francisco, the wife of T. J. Colbert, manager of the carpet department of the Emporium, and they have two children: Mildred Grace, now Mrs. Peters, and George Pease Colbert. The children of Captain Pease were all educated in the public schools of Oregon City and Portland. Fraternally the captain is a prominent man, having been made a Mason in 1855, in Oregon City, and having acted as master of Multnomah Lodge, which is the oldest on the Pacific coast. He is a charter member of Portland Lodge No. 55, and belongs to the Chapter, R. A. M., charter member of Scottish Rite and member of Al Kader Temple. He belongs socially to the Pioneers' Association of Oregon and Historical Society, and in the line of his business belongs to the Masters and Pilots' Association of Untied States Steam Vessels. Captain Pease is a self-made man and the success which he has achieved may be traced to that decision of character which impelled him to grasp a difficulty as soon as presented and use every strength and purpose of his intellect to overcome it and lift himself to a higher position among his fellow men.

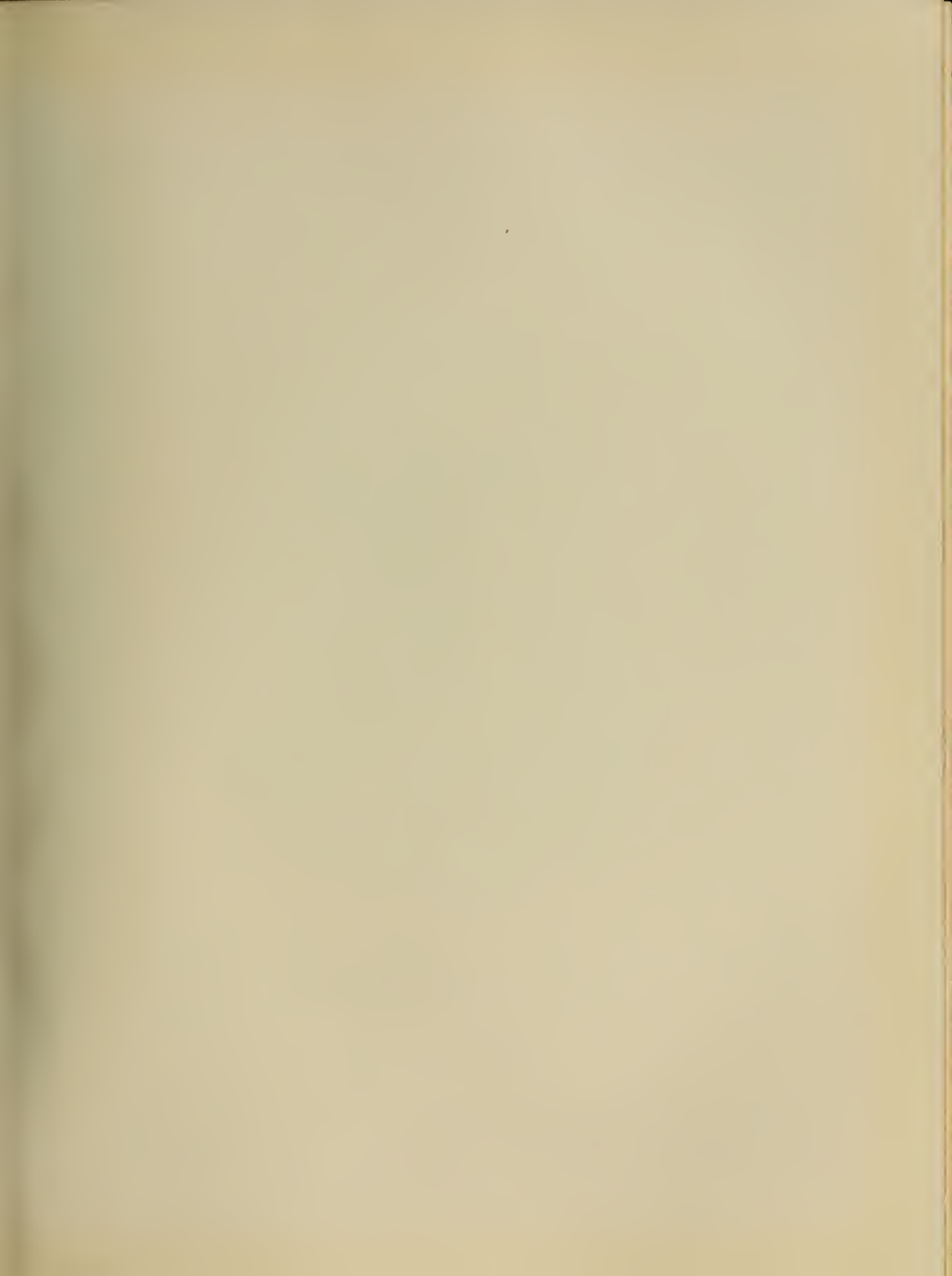
KENNETH A. J. MACKENZIE, M. D. The founder of the Mackenzie family in America was Roderick Mackenzie, a member of an old family of Scotland and himself a native of Ross Shire. The ancient families of Langwell and Aldy, Earls of Cromartie and Brahan, are members of the same family. When a young man he settled in Canada where he soon became identified with the operations of the famous Hudson Bay Company, first in the capacity of clerk, and subsequently rising to be chief factor in the service. Through his keen intelligence and rare executive ability he rose rapidly to a position of influence among the company's officers, and his work at the various posts where he was stationed reflected the highest credit upon his capabilities and his devotion to the company's interests. Upon retiring from active business he purchased a homestead at Melbourne, Quebec, on the St. Francis river, where he continued to reside until his death in 1896. Throughout his life he adhered to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith he had been reared. His wife, who also died in 1896, was Jane Mackenzie, a native of Fort William, in the Lake Superior district. Her father, also named Roderick Mackenzie, a

native of Ross Shire, Scotland, likewise became a chief factor in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and for years was stationed in the northwest, eventually dying in the Red River settlement, where he owned a large farm.

In the family of which Dr. Mackenzie was the eldest son there were four sons and two daughters. Of these, Peter is a well-known advocate in Quebec, and rendered able service as a representative of his district in the Provincial Legislature. Thomas is a farmer in Australia. Francis A. is engaged in business in Montreal. One of the daughters, Isabella, is married to R. Lea Barnes, manager of the Wells-Fargo Bank; and resides in Portland, while the other, Jane Mackenzie, continues to occupy the old homestead.

Kenneth A. J. Mackenzie was born in Cumberland House, Manitoba, January 13, 1859. As a boy he was afforded excellent educational advantages, attending the Nest Academy in Scotland, later the high school of Montreal, Canada, and subsequently being graduated from Upper Canada College in Toronto. Having decided to enter the medical profession, in 1877 he matriculated in McGill University, where he took a complete course of lectures, being graduated in 1881 with the degree of M. D. C. M. With a desire to broaden his professional knowledge before undertaking active practice, he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he took a post-graduate course in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, which conferred upon him the degree of L. R. C. P. and S. E. In the hospitals and clinics of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London he had further advantages of the highest importance to one whose ambition was to acquire a thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery.

Upon returning to America, Dr. Mackenzie, in 1882, located in Portland, Ore., where he has since established an enviable reputation for skill in surgery and accuracy in diagnosis and treatment in general practice. By his professional brethren he is at this time freely accorded the position of pre-eminence among the practitioners of Oregon, and ranks as the peer of the most successful and distinguished medical scientists of the Pacific slope. Aside from his large private practice, he has been variously identified with important interests properly associated with his professional work. For twenty years he has served as a member of the medical faculty of the Oregon State University. In 1883 he was appointed to the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, where his broad knowledge and observation, extending into the hospitals of the medical centers of Europe, as well as of this country, made his services especially valuable. He has also held the post of chief surgeon for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. His high standing among the





Henry Rosetz

members of the profession is indicated by the fact that he was honored by election to the presidency of the Oregon State Medical Association and of the Portland Medical Society, in both of which organization he has been an active laborer. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. Fraternally and socially he is identified with the University Club and the Arlington Club, and is a life member of the Portland Library Association. In religious connections he is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Portland, and is a contributor to the success of other movements of a religious and benevolent nature.

On 1885 Dr. Mackenzie married Cora Hardy Scott, a native of Louisiana, and a daughter of Pliny and Cora Hardy of St. Landry's parish, La. She died in 1901. Their children are named as follows: Ronald Seaforth, Jean Stuart, Barbara and Kenneth A. J., Jr.

COL. HENRY E. DOSCH. In noting the history of the Dosch family we find they were prominent in military affairs in Germany, where Col. John B. Dosch and his father, Col. Ernest Dosch, were officers in the army; and the former had two brothers who also held high rank in the service of their country. At the close of an honorable career in the army he entered the diplomatic service, and subsequently, with a record of which he might well be proud, he retired to his large estate adjoining Kastel-Mainz, and there his last years were passed. His wife, Anna, was a daughter of Ulrich Busch, a large and wealthy lumber merchant of Kastel-Mainz; her brother, Adolphus Busch, has since become one of the most prominent residents of St. Louis, Mo. In her family of seven children one son and one daughter survive, the former being Col. Henry E. Dosch, of Portland, proposed director-general of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and commissioner of the board of horticultural commissioners of Oregon.

In his native town of Kastel-Mainz, where he was born June 17, 1841, Col. Henry E. Dosch received excellent educational advantages. On the completion of the regular course in the School of Commerce and Industry in Kastel-Mainz, he was apprenticed to a large importing oil house, where he served for three years. In March of 1860 he came to America and secured employment as bookkeeper in St. Louis. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as member of General Fremont's body guard, serving as such until November, 1861, when the one hundred and fifty-one men composing the guard were honorably discharged. At the battle of Springfield, Mo., these valiant guardsmen met and routed

three thousand Confederates in a desperate conflict that lasted from three in the afternoon until dark. During this engagement Mr. Dosch was wounded in the right leg. It might have been supposed that this baptism of fire would discourage Mr. Dosch from further efforts to enlist; but not so. On the expiration of his time he endeavored to secure admission into the volunteer service, and in March of 1862 was accepted as a member of Company C, Fifth Missouri Cavalry. Later, on account of losses in the Fourth and Fifth, these regiments were consolidated and he then resigned. A later office was that of sergeant of Company C, after which he was promoted to be sergeant-major of the regiment and then adjutant, and for the last three months he was acting colonel. On the consolidation of the two regiments, in 1863, he resigned his position and retired from the service.

The first experience of Colonel Dosch with western life and environment was gained in 1863, when he crossed the plains with ox-teams and after two weeks in Salt Lake City continued his journey to Virginia City, Nev. For a time he was connected with the Wells-Fargo pony express, and at one time he walked from Omaha to Sacramento and thence to San Francisco. In April of 1864 he became bookkeeper and cashier for a firm dealing in miner's supplies at The Dalles. The next year he embarked in the mercantile business at Canon City, Ore., and continued until the loss of his stock and store by fire led him to come to Portland in 1871. In this city he conducted a wholesale business in the boot and shoe line for nineteen years, having his establishment on Front street. The mental and nervous strain incident to the building up of a large wholesale business proved very trying and he was finally obliged to retire, in order that his health might not be permanently injured. Being of too active a temperament to enjoy complete rest, he turned his attention to horticulture, a science which has always possessed the keenest fascination for him. In 1889 the governor of Oregon appointed him a member of the board of horticultural commissioners and each succeeding governor has re-appointed him to the office. During his term of service five volumes of biennial reports have been issued. Those published in 1899 and 1901 have been adopted as text books at Cornell University, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, Stuttgart University in Germany, and various colleges in England.

Perhaps in no way has Colonel Dosch more materially aided in the progress of Oregon and in bringing before the world a knowledge of its resources, than through his connection with exhibits of the products of the state. During the World's Fair in Chicago an exhibit was inaugu-

rated that attracted much attention from people who previously had been wholly unacquainted with the state's possibilities. Through his efforts the legislature was interested in the exhibit and an appropriation was made, thereby enhancing the success of the enterprise. A later project which he superintended was the exhibit of the products of Oregon at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. So successful was he in this work that he was appointed to the same position in connection with the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Inter-State and West Indies Exposition at Charleston, S. C. One of the highest honors of his life came to him with his appointment as director-general of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to which he is now giving much time and thought. During 1903 he will have charge of an exhibit at Ozaka, Japan, and while visiting this International Exposition it is his hope to arouse an interest on the part of the Japanese and induce them to make an exhibit at Portland during the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

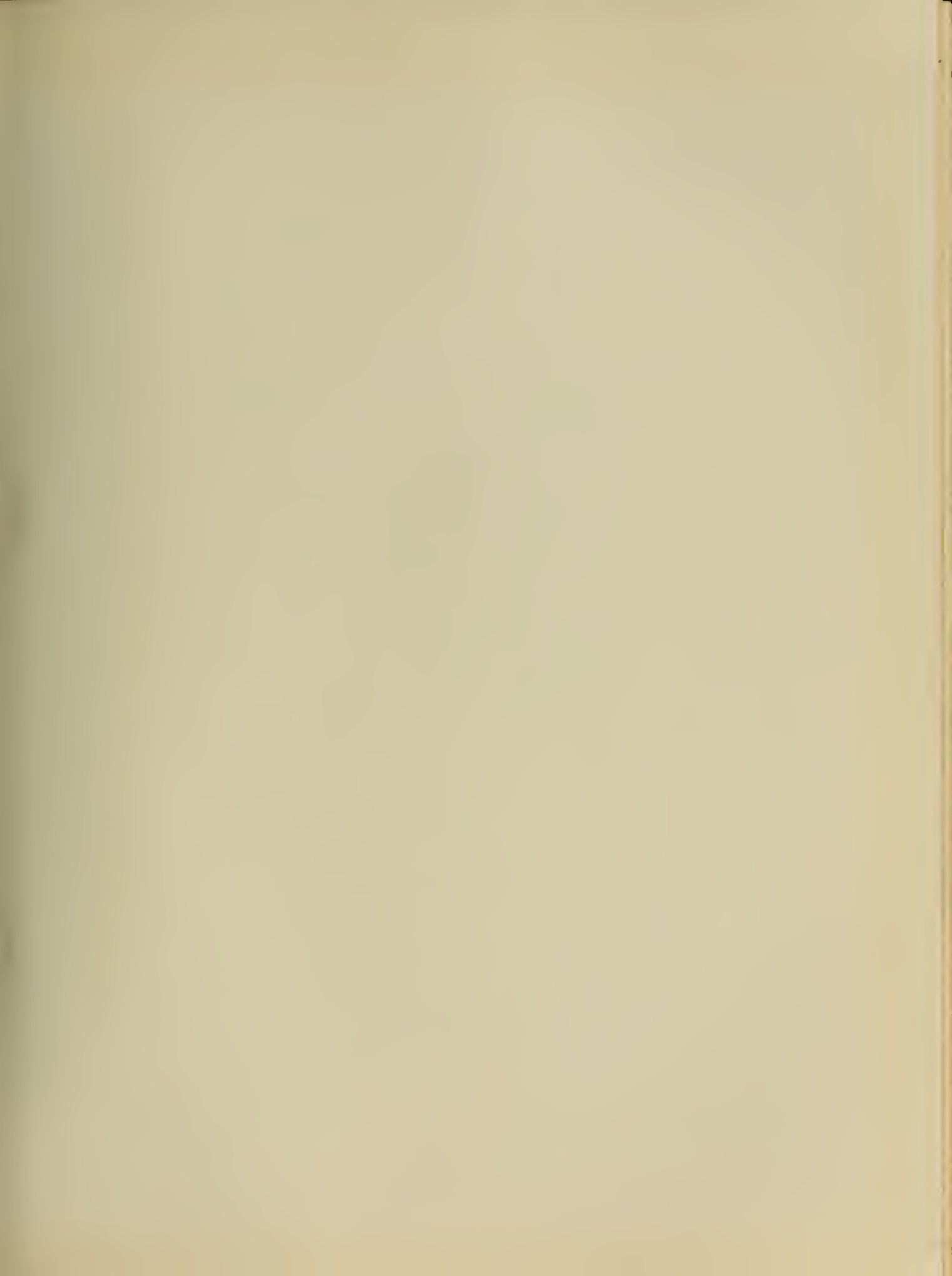
There is probably no citizen of Portland whose knowledge of horticulture is broader and more thorough than that possessed by Colonel Dosch. In his office as commissioner of the state board of horticultural commissioners, he has directed its operations and headed its work in the direction of bringing to the people of the state, as well as elsewhere, an accurate knowledge of Oregon soil, its possibilities as a horticultural center, and the special fruits suited to various localities. Often he has accepted invitations to contribute to horticultural journals, and the articles appearing therein over his signature always command a wide reading. His association with the board of horticultural commissioners has been productive of the greatest good to the fruit-growing interests of the state, and to those having a knowledge of his contribution to the success of the board's reports the accepted value of the reports is a tribute to his accuracy and judgment. It may be doubted if any measure has contributed more to the development of Oregon's horticultural resources than the act of legislature, approved February 25, 1889, for the creation of a state board of horticulture; and it may also be doubted if any one member of the board has contributed in so great a degree to its success as has Colonel Dosch. As originally created, the board of horticulture consists of six members, appointed by the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. One member represents the state at large, while the others represent five districts, namely: first district, Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook counties; second district, Marion, Polk, Benton, Lincoln, Linn and Lane counties; third district, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Josephine, Coos,

Curry and Lake counties; fourth district, Wasco, Sherman, Morrow, Gilliam and Crook counties; and fifth district, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Baker, Malheur, Harney and Grant counties. The members reside in the districts for which they are appointed and are selected with reference to their practical experience in or knowledge of horticulture. Appointment is for a term of four years. The present officers of the board are E. L. Smith, president; L. T. Reynolds, treasurer, and Henry E. Dosch, secretary, while the representatives of districts are as follows: W. K. Newell, first district; L. T. Reynolds, second district; A. H. Carson, third district; Emile Schanno, fourth district; Judd Geer, fifth district; and E. L. Smith, state-at-large.

The marriage of Colonel Dosch was solemnized at Canon City, Ore., in 1866, and united with him Marie Louise Fleurot, who was born in France and received her education in Portland. They are the parents of six children now living, namely: Ernst, who is a merchant at Skagway, Alaska; Lillie, Camelia, Arno, Roswell and Marguerite. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, in which Colonel Dosch for a time officiated as treasurer.

For several terms he was commander of Lincoln-Garfield Post No. 3, G. A. R. During his residence in Canon City in 1867 he was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is now identified with Minerva Lodge in Portland. During 1887-88 he was grand master of the grand lodge of Oregon. In politics he has always been allied with the Democratic party, but during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 connected himself with the gold wing of that party, not being in favor of a sixteen-to-one standard. During the long period of his residence in the west he has kept in touch with the progress in the world of thought and action, and while especially devoted to the great northwest, yet has no narrow spirit of prejudice, but is loyal to the welfare of our country, and interested in worldwide progress. Frequent trips to the east, as well as several voyages across the ocean to the old home land, have brought to him an intimate knowledge of the development of our nation and the influence of modern thought in the old world; but, while loyal to the land of his birth, he believes the history of the future ages is to be written by the United States and especially by that portion thereof lying beyond the Rockies.

EARL C. BRONAUGH, JR. From his earliest recollections identified with the history of Portland, Mr. Bronaugh is keenly alive to the opportunities offered by his home city, and is





E C Bronaugh

one of the enthusiastic advocates of its possibilities. He was born in Cross county, Ark., February 26, 1866, and when two years of age was brought to Oregon by his father, E. C. Bronaugh. His education was begun in the public schools of Portland, and was completed at the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, Cal., from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. He began the study of law while a clerk in the office of Whalley, Bronaugh & Northup, and afterward entered the law department of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of LL. B. During June of the same year he was admitted to the bar. In taking up the active practice of his profession he became a member of the firm of Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh, which, by the death of Judge McArthur, in 1897, and the retirement of the senior Bronaugh, was changed to Fenton, Bronaugh & Muir. The latter partnership was dissolved in February, 1900, and later the firm of Bronaugh & Bronaugh was organized by Mr. Bronaugh and his cousin, Jerry Bronaugh, the two now conducting a general practice and acting as attorneys for a number of corporations. Mr. Bronaugh has made a specialty of the law of real property, and has been, since 1900, attorney for several foreign loan companies.

Mr. Bronaugh was married in San Jose, Cal., to Miss Grace Huggins, a native of Iowa. They now have four children: Elizabeth, Lewis, Earl C., Jr., and Polly. The family is connected with the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Portland, in which Mr. Bronaugh is a member of the board of trustees, and for eight years has been Sunday school superintendent. He is a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. The Arlington Club, University Club, State Bar Association and Alumni Association of the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi are among the organizations to which he belongs. During his university work he was one of the founders of Chase Chapter of Legal Fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, University of Oregon. Fraternally he is connected with the A. O. U. W. and the Royal Arcanum. In 1900 he was elected to represent the Seventh ward in the city council, and served two years, meantime being chairman of the committee on streets, health and police, and was also a member of the judiciary committee. Under appointment by the legislature in 1901 he became a member of the charter board and served as chairman of the committee on executive department and a member of the committee on the legislative department.

EARL C. BRONAUGH. In the last half century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people, and is a recognized power in all the avenues of life. He stands as the protector of the rights and liberties of his fellow men, and is a representative of a profession whose followers, if they would gain honor, fame and success, must be men of merit and ability. Such a one was Earl C. Bronaugh, who passed away March 6, 1899, after a connection of thirty-one years with the bar of Oregon, and it is safe to say that there never was an attorney in the state who was held in higher respect by his associates. Coming to the state at a time when the work of development had just begun, he became identified with the substantial growth and upbuilding of the same. Unostentatious in manner, he never allowed himself to become a public man, preferring to give his whole time to the practice of his profession.

At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, members of the Bronaugh family, who were French Huguenots, fled to Scotland for refuge, and from there came to America. The emigration must have taken place some time before the Revolution, as members of the family took part in the struggle for independence. Jeremiah Bronaugh, the father of the personal subject of this review, was born in Virginia, where the family had settled at a very early day. In about 1846, Mr. Bronaugh became a pioneer of western Tennessee, and still later removed to Arkansas, where he lived the balance of his life. In early manhood he was engaged in the mercantile business, but the most of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. By marriage he was united with Miss Elizabeth Clapp, a daughter of Dr. Earl B. Clapp, of Abingdon, Va. Dr. Clapp was a native of Massachusetts, and served as surgeon during the war of 1812 with the Virginia troops. He married Elizabeth Craig, of Abingdon, a daughter of Capt. Robert Craig. Captain Craig was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1787 he removed to the Old Dominion. During the struggle for independence he served under Washington during two campaigns. He was also very active in promoting patriotic societies, organizing many in different portions of the country. He died in Abingdon in 1834, aged ninety years. For seventy years he was a very active member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Earl B. Clapp was a descendant of Thomas Clapp, a native of Dorchester, England, who came to this country in 1633, and settled in Massachusetts, where the descendants of the family resided until some time prior to the war of 1812, when Dr. Clapp

migrated to Virginia, being the first member of the family to leave the New England states. His marriage with Elizabeth Craig resulted in the birth of four children, one of whom was Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jeremiah Bronaugh. Of this latter union there were seven children, three of whom lived to reach mature years, as follows: Earl C., our subject; Anna Louisa, now Mrs. Poindexter, of Bardwell, Ky., and William J., who died in Arkansas. His son, Jerry, is now an attorney of the city of Portland.

Earl C. Bronaugh was born in Abingdon, Va., March 4, 1831. There he spent the first twelve years of his life, at the end of which time he accompanied his parents on their removal to Shelby county, Tenn. There a new home was founded in the wilderness, and for six years Mr. Bronaugh assisted his father in the work of the farm and wood. While a resident of Abingdon he had attended the public schools and laid the foundation for an education, and while working with his father he devoted his spare time to study. Early in life he had become imbued with a desire to make law his life occupation. Accordingly, in 1847, he entered the law office of his uncle, J. W. Clapp, of Holly Springs, Miss., and after two years of study he was admitted to the bar.

Being without means to take up the practice of his profession at once, the following two years were spent in teaching in Tennessee and Arkansas. He then located at Jacksonport, Ark., where he engaged in practice for a short time. Soon after he removed to Little Rock, the same state, where for a time he served as clerk of the chancery court. Later, two years were spent at Brownsville, Ark., from which place he removed to Helena, in the same state. Here he became prominently identified with affairs and was elected judge of the circuit court in 1860. This office he continued to hold until the breaking out of the Civil war.

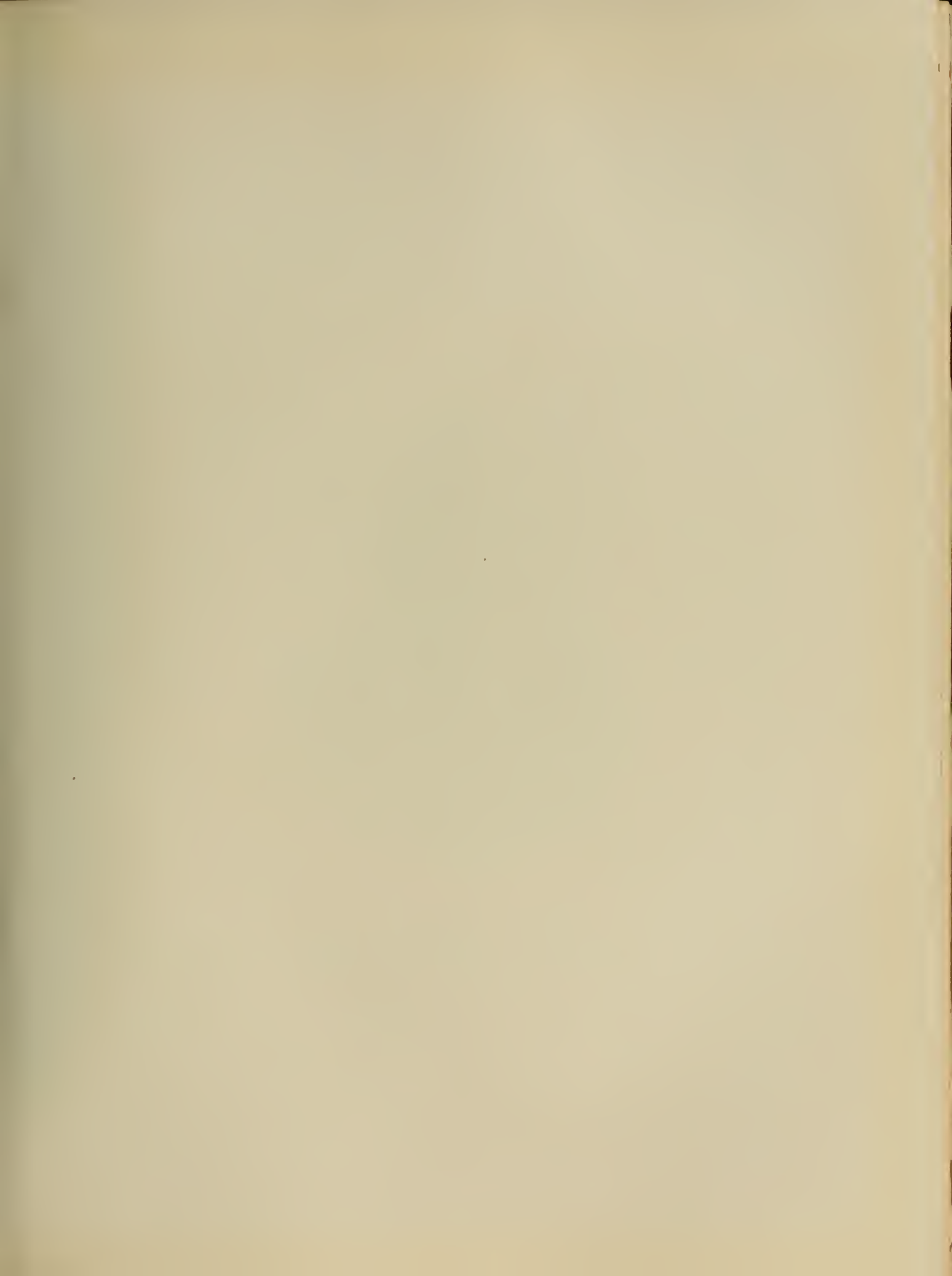
While not a man in sympathy with slavery, his education and environments had been such as to imbue him with the principles of the south. He was a firm believer in state sovereignty and when his adopted state seceded from the Union he gave his support to the Confederate cause. He enlisted in the army of the south and for one year continued in the service. At the expiration of this time his health failed and he soon after received his discharge from the service and returned home, where he remained until the close of the war. For a time after the close of the great struggle he remained in the south, but he soon realized that it was a poor country in which to strive for a fortune and position and after a few years he determined to seek newer fields in the far west where there were fairer

chances for reward. In the year 1868 he came to the city of Portland. On reaching here he was without a dollar in the world, but he was not of the sort that give up and become disheartened. He was determined to succeed and at once opened a law office. From the first he received his share of the public's patronage and as time passed and people learned of his ability his practice grew until at the time of his death there were none that commanded a more extensive clientage, and his legal attainments placed him in the very front rank of the Oregon bar.

For three years he was associated with Hon. John Catlin as a partner and for ten years was a member of the firm of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon. In 1882, owing to failing health, he removed with his family to St. Clair county, Cal., where he remained for two years. On his return to Portland he became a partner in the law firm of Whalley, Bronaugh & Northup. The senior member of this firm retired in 1889, and from that time until the death of Mr. Bronaugh, the style of the firm was Bronaugh & Northup.

At a meeting of the members of the Portland bar soon after the death of Mr. Bronaugh there was a large attendance and many of the leading attorneys of the city delivered a number of scholarly and eloquent orations. It was said at the time there was never before a like meeting where so many sincere and able addresses were given. The committee on resolutions, in addition to a sketch of his life, presented the following eulogy, which was adopted by the meeting:

"As a lawyer, Judge Bronaugh had few if any superiors at the Oregon bar. Some might excel him in eloquence, others in powers for skillful cross examination, but no one in the knowledge of the law or accuracy of statement. No case intrusted to him was lost through his want of care, research or ability. It has been said of him that no man could make a better record in a cause for appeal to the supreme court, and no lawyer saw the controlling questions in a case with more clearness than he. Before a jury he was an exceedingly dangerous antagonist. Always in earnest himself in what he did, he never failed to impress those whom he addressed with the sincerity of his views. Persuasive in speech, logical and forceful in argument, with a play often of quiet and graceful humor and gentle wit, of which he used to please and not to wound, it was not surprising that he should have been a great verdict winner. Those whom he vanquished in forensic contest never felt the sting of their defeat intensified by any boasting on his part or the detraction of the abilities or conduct of his adversary. In defeat he was always calm, courteous and





John, F. Caples

brave, fertile in resources but fair in action. It is not the language of mortuary panegyric, but the plain simple truth, which everyone in the community in which for thirty years he has lived and labored, will attest, to say of him that his name was the synonym of uprightness and honor, and that he was in the estimation of everyone, whether client or adversary, esteemed and respected as an honest man.

Priceless indeed is that legacy of a good and honored name that he bequeathed to his family which he loved so well, and for whom he so cheerfully labored. He was a devoted husband and father; a kind and generous neighbor; a plain and simple gentleman of the old school; unaffected in manner, speech and dress; sincerely devoted to his profession and unmindful of the strife and contentions of public life. He did not mingle much in public, was retiring and modest, and preferred the quiet home, the grave decorum of the court room, and the desk and library of his office. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and deeply sensible of the sufferings of the human race. The loss of seven children in their childhood and youth gave a touch of sorrow to his face, and the gravity of life and its issues made a profound impression upon his whole career. And yet he was a most hopeful man in the promises of the faith he professed. The hope of a simple, sincere Christianity animated his life and efforts. To him this life was but a preparation for that to come. It was therefore doubly earnest to him, for as Longfellow wrote, he felt—

'Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returneth
Was not spoken of the soul.'

"Although his star of life is no longer seen, yet it has set as sets the morning star in beauty, which goes not down behind the darkened clouds of the west, but melts away in the pure radiance of Heaven. Let us emulate his virtues and follow his example."

Mr. Bronaugh had a deep and abiding faith in the cardinal principles of the Christian religion. Though reared in the Presbyterian faith, later in life he identified himself with the Christian Adventist denomination, and became an earnest worker in the cause. He was a man of unsullied reputation, pure minded, generous hearted, and always adhering strictly to the principles which he laid down for his self-government, when, as a thoughtful and reasoning creature, he first decided to champion the cause of the Master of the hearts and lives of men. He contributed liberally of his means for the furtherance of the Gospel, and his benevolence

aside from church work was numerous, though very quietly conducted. The ethical system associated with the church was carried by him into his daily life, and in Masonry, in which he took an earnest and active interest, he found the fellow of the church. The time he had to spare from the practice of his profession was devoted to the study of the Bible; it was his recreation, and many of the Biblical articles from his pen have been published in different sections of the country.

HON. JOHN F. CAPLES. The descendant of a family identified for many years with the jurisprudence of Ohio, with the founding of at least one of the towns of that state, and with the maintenance of its agricultural prestige, the career of Hon. John F. Caples has naturally been founded on broad and liberal lines, and with a view to large accomplishment. He was born at what is now Ashland county, Ohio, January 12, 1832, and is the youngest of the eight sons and two daughters born to Judge Robert Francis and Charlotte (Laffer) Caples, natives respectively of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, Pa. The paternal grandfather Caples was of English descent, and was an early settler in Pennsylvania.

Judge Robert Francis Caples became identified with Wayne county at a very early day, where he engaged in farming and was associate judge of the county courts. In time he removed to within fourteen miles of Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, where he entered, cleared and improved the land upon which the town of Risdon was built, and of which he was one of the proprietors. The nearby town of Rome, of which Mr. Foster was proprietor, was eventually incorporated with Risdon, under the name of Fostoria. Judge Caples studied law in his youth and was admitted to the bar, in after life becoming known for his equitable rulings and wise disposition of legal complications. His death occurred in 1835 of cholera. His wife was of German descent, and a daughter of John Laffer, a pioneer of Allegheny county, Pa., who followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, under command of General Wayne. Mrs. Caples died in Ohio in 1852, having survived her husband seventeen years. Three of her large family are living, and of these Henry L., a resident of Vancouver, an attorney, and ex-member of the Washington legislature, came to the coast in 1852.

The education of Hon. John F. Caples was acquired in Risdon, now Fostoria, Ohio, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, which latter institution he attended for four years. His legal training was inaugurated with the firm of Stanton & Allison, of Bellefontaine, Logan

county, Ohio, and he was subsequently admitted to the bar of Logan county in 1853. In 1855 he transferred his law practice to Findlay, Ohio, and later to Warsaw, Ind., and after returning to Ohio entered the government recruiting service in northwest Ohio and northern Indiana. In 1865 he brought his family to the coast via the Isthmus, San Francisco and to Vancouver, Wash., in which latter city he engaged in practice and served as city attorney. A year later, in 1866, he located in Portland, and in 1872 was elected to the legislature from Multnomah county, was chairman of the judiciary committee, and assisted in the election of Mr. Mitchell to his first term in the United States senate. In 1878 he was elected district attorney, his territory comprising Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Columbia and Clatsop counties, a responsibility maintained by Mr. Caples for six years in succession, an honor hitherto accorded to no district attorney in the state. In 1897 Mr. Caples was appointed United States consul to Valparaiso, Chili, by President McKinley, and while holding this important post had opportunity to exercise the diplomacy and tact which have been important factors in the formation of his success, and which were especially required because of the complications resulting from the Spanish-American war. Mr. Caples resigned the consulship in 1901, and thereafter returned to Portland, where he has since engaged in a general practice of law.

In Champaign county, Ohio, Mr. Caples married Sarah J. Morrison, in 1854, Mrs. Caples having been born in Ohio, and her death occurred in California in 1877. Six children were born of this union: Carrie, wife of Dr. W. H. Saylor, of Portland; Mrs. Matthieu, of Portland; Mrs. Paget, of Portland; Mrs. Anthony, of California; Robert A., a newspaper man of Vinita, I. T.; and Jennie, living at home. Mr. Caples is a member of the State Bar Association and of the Board of Trade. Fraternally he is associated with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., the Consistory and the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As a staunch upholder of Republicanism he has enrolled himself among the western politicians in the broadest sense of that much abused term, and aside from the honors before mentioned, served as presidential elector of Oregon in 1892, and was the messenger who conveyed the vote to Washington. In 1896 he served in a similar capacity for President McKinley. Back in Ohio Mr. Caples was a delegate to the Ohio state convention at Columbus in 1856, and he was present at the Chicago nomination of Abraham Lincoln. As an orator, eloquent and effective platform speaker, and general trial lawyer, Mr. Caples is excelled by few, if any, on the Pacific coast, and within the state of Oregon no one is

personally known to more people than he. He is a member of the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the board of trustees, and chairman of the same for many years.

HON. JAMES WILLIS NESMITH. The name which heads this review is one written high in the annals of Oregon's history, and stands for the life of a man whose influence still makes itself felt throughout various circles in the life of the west. Beyond the borders of the state which Colonel Nesmith made his by the life and work of a pioneer, has also gone that broadening influence, for he became one of the prominent men of the national government during the trying times of '61, and gave the strength of his intellect and manhood toward the support of those principles, upon which the foundation of the Union rests. True, always, to his principles of honor, loyal to that which claimed his allegiance, and earnest in the prosecution of whatever duty came into his hands, Colonel Nesmith won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, friend and foe alike trusting him, for in his social, business and political relations, in public and private life, his career was free from the stain of dishonesty. Oregon is justly proud to claim him as a representative son.

The life of Hon. James Willis Nesmith began in New Brunswick, in 1820, while his parents, William Morrison and Harriet (Willis) Nesmith, were visiting in the north. Both the father and mother of Colonel Nesmith were representatives of old and distinguished families, on the paternal side inheriting the sturdy qualities of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After their marriage in 1814 the young people took up their abode in Maine, where they remained until the death of the mother, which occurred while the colonel was still an infant. When this son was five years old, the father lost his entire fortune by fire, and was thus prevented from giving to his children those advantages which would otherwise have been theirs. Though deprived of the regular training of school, Colonel Nesmith did much studying, as he had a natural inclination for books, and had also a keen observation, which enabled him to pick up a great deal of valuable knowledge as he grew older and found more association with the outside world. Like many another eastern-bred youth, he felt a strong desire to test his ability in a pioneer life, and he was not old when he came as far west as Ohio, and in company with his cousin, Joseph G. Wilson, late member of Congress from Oregon, attended the district school near Cincinnati. A little later he came to Missouri, and was joined by his father, who died and was buried there.

After the death of the elder man the younger had left no ties to bind him to the east, and he at once sought to join a company bound for the trip across the plains. He failed to join the party he sought, but became, instead, a member of the Applegate party, who crossed in 1843. Locating in Oregon City, he followed out the suggestion of Peter Burnett, who was also one of the party that crossed the plains in 1843, and began the study of law. With that application which ever distinguished his efforts, the colonel soon became familiar with the common sense idea of jurisprudence contained in the few books which came into his possession, and two years later qualified to fill the office of judge under the provisional government.

Always a staunch Democrat, it required no small degree of courage for Colonel Nesmith to ally himself on the side of another party and platform, as he was compelled to do, at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. Many of those who had always been his friends, Democrats in politics, gave their support to the southern cause, while his ideas of honor and his deep-rooted convictions made the colonel a staunch Unionist. He was not an abolitionist, nor in sympathy with the anti-slavery agitation, and it was because of this that his friends expected him to join them in their espousal of the southern cause. He did not, however; he stood apart from the regular party ranks, and in 1860 accepted a position as elector on the Douglas ticket. He was elected through the votes of the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans, the latter having entire confidence in the integrity and the worth of the man selected to fill the position. He therefore became senator to fill the place left vacant by General Lane, for many years a warm personal friend of the colonel's, and who accepted the place of vice president on the old Democratic ticket with Breckinridge. Whatever trials and difficulties arose during the time in which Colonel Nesmith served as senator were met with that same courage, that frank, fearless honor, but masterly will and intellect, which contributed so largely to the personal success of the man. It was not an easy position to fill, and a man less worthy in any way would have failed in the discharge of duties. Until the close of the war he upheld national authority and became a trusted adviser of President Lincoln. After its close, however, he vigorously opposed the reconstruction measures of the Republican party, and was ever afterward identified with the Democratic party. Upon his return to Oregon he became a leader in that party, and in 1873 was elected to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of his cousin, Joseph G. Wilson.

Colonel Nesmith was never too busy in the pursuit of his profession, or his own aggrandizement

in any way, to neglect his duty as a citizen and a pioneer in the western state. He was one of the number who fought in the Cayuse war in 1848 to avenge the death of Whitman, and again in 1855 he served with distinction in the Rogue river and Yakima wars, earning there the title by which he has ever been known, that of colonel. In 1857 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs, and served for two years, in a position of great responsibility, covering a field which included Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He also served at one time as United States marshal at Salem, and became a member of the state legislature, meeting every duty promptly, and as promptly fulfilling it. This most admirable trait was that which won the commendation of those who had the interests of Oregon at heart, and meant to intrust them only to men who possessed the courage, honesty and earnestness of purpose to carry forward the great plan which was to make her one of the first of the states.

In 1846 Colonel Nesmith was united in marriage with Pauline Goff, whose father was a pioneer of 1844, and she bore him the following children: Joseph Lane, Mary J., Harriet, Valena, James and William. The death of the colonel occurred in 1885. Thus passed away from mortal sight one of the men to whom Oregon owes her greatness; but memory survives the lapse of time, and his name loses none of the luster which attaches to it as that of a pioneer, a courageous, loyal, worthy man and gentleman.

BLUFORD D. SIGLER. In the business career of Bluford D. Sigler, the young man of the present generation may find a source of inspiration and encouragement. Coming to Portland when that city was at the zenith of its era of early commercial development, he was still a very young man when he decided to establish himself independently in business. But the northwest, with its boundless resources, is a country of young men, and here Mr. Sigler found abundant opportunity to build the foundations of a business which is amply rewarding his laborious and well-considered efforts.

Mr. Sigler was born in Georgetown, Vermilion county, Ill., November 27, 1866. His family was founded in Illinois by his paternal grandfather, John Sigler, a native of Pennsylvania, who became one of the earliest pioneer farmers of Vermilion county. His son, Samuel W. Sigler, father of B. D., was born in Illinois, and was reared and educated in that state. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he left his farm to take up arms in the defense of the Union, and served as a private in Company C, Seventy-

third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His active service continued until the close of hostilities. He married Deborah Smith, a native of Vermont county and a daughter of Jefferson Smith, an extensive farmer and an early settler of Illinois. In 1870 Mr. Sigler moved with his family to Medoc, Jasper county, Mo., and engaged in a general merchandise business, which he disposed of five years later in order to take up his residence in Dayton, Ore., where he established a similar business. In 1883 he removed to Portland and conducted a feed business until 1898, but in that year returned to Dayton, where he now resides.

The only child in his father's family, B. D. Sigler received his education in the public schools of Illinois and Missouri, concluding his studies in the high school of Portland, to which city he removed with his parents in 1883. In his boyhood he had become familiar with the mercantile business, having been educated along these lines by his father, and in 1886 became a clerk in a store in Mount Tabor. At the expiration of two years he became identified with the sawmill business of Smith Brothers & Company, whose works were located at the foot of Harrison street. In 1897, in company with Samuel E. Wrenn and W. V. Smith, he organized the Multnomah Box Manufacturing Company, which succeeded to the business of the Multnomah Box Company. This enterprise proved highly successful, and at the end of three years was disposed of at advantageous terms. The wholesale feed business next engaged the attention of Mr. Sigler, who organized the Sigler Milling Company in 1901, with himself as secretary and manager. The concern conducts an extensive and constantly increasing trade in flour, feed, lime, land, plaster, and shingles, besides doing a general commission business. A. T. Smith is president, and A. J. McDaniel vice-president. The business is located on the corner of Front and Madison streets, occupying a building 30x75 feet, and containing four floors.

Aside from the enterprises with which he is identified in Portland, Mr. Sigler has taken a wholesome interest in politics, the Republican party receiving his stanch and unqualified support. In 1902 he was nominated for councilman for the sixth ward, and elected by a majority of one hundred and twenty-five. In the council he is a member of the committees on accounts and current expenses, sewers and drainage, and parks and public property; and is chairman of the committees on liquor license, and on health and police. He is a life member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, of which he served as secretary for one year; and is now vice-president of the same and a member

of the Commercial Club. His marriage, which occurred in Portland united him with Veina E. Adair, a graduate of the University of Oregon, whose parents came to this state in the early '50s.

REUBEN DANNALS, one of the pioneers of Clackamas county, was born in Greene county, Ohio, October 23, 1829, and is the second oldest son of the four sons and five daughters born to Reuben and Hannah (Wyckel) Dannals, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and the east.

From his native county of Bedford, Pa., the elder Reuben Dannals removed with his parents to Ohio, and later to Illinois and Iowa, coming to Oregon in 1865. Settling in Linn county, he farmed for several years, but at the time of his death, in 1883, at the age of eighty-two years, was living a retired life. All of the children of the family were obliged to work hard from early morning until late at night, and Reuben performed his share with willing heart and capable hand. As might be expected, he had little time for either leisure or study, and his education has been a matter of his own acquiring during later years. He was one of the most enthusiastic of the little band who crossed the plains in search of larger opportunities. Although there were eighteen wagons from their own neighborhood in Iowa, the Indians were so very troublesome that they were obliged to fall in with a freight train for protection during the most dangerous part of the journey. Three ponies were stolen during the dawn of one morning, and they had many other experiences which added zest and interest to the journey.

When the family arrived in Clackamas county Mr. Dannals bought, on his own responsibility, one hundred and forty-two and one-half acres of land, a part of which he soon after sold, and at present his possessions consist of eighty of the original acres, besides one hundred and sixty acres at Highland, this state. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has met with great success in his chosen occupation. With him across the plains came the wife of Mr. Dannals, formerly Hannah Colson, who was born in Ohio, and whom he married in Iowa. Three children have been born into the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dannals, of whom Charlotta is the oldest; Hiram is the second child and only son; and Minnie is the youngest. Mr. Dannals is a Democrat in politics and is fraternally associated with the Grangers. He enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him, and his integrity and public spiritedness have never been questioned.





W. H. Byrd

WILLIAM H. BYRD, M. D. The family of which William H. Byrd, M. D., of Salem, is a distinguished representative is one of the oldest and most favorably known throughout the Willamette valley. His father, Lorenzo A. Byrd, who is still living in Salem at the advanced age of eighty-one years, is a striking type of the best class of sturdy pioneers who braved the dangers and hardships of the plains more than half a century ago in order to assist in the foundation of a new commonwealth in a region whose natural wealth was, in those early days, little more than conjectural. The family was founded by him in the northwest in 1847, and since that year the unusual versatility and adaptability of its members to environment have been demonstrated in various ways. With descendants who have taken a high position in professional, educational, mercantile and agricultural circles, this honored pioneer must view with a great degree of satisfaction the happy augury which led his ambitious young steps toward the greater possibilities of the northwest, and inspired him to earnest and upright endeavor. (See sketch of Lorenzo A. Byrd, which appears elsewhere in this volume.)

William H. Byrd, the eldest son in the family of Lorenzo A. and Martha (Savage) Byrd, was born near Fairfield, Marion county, Ore., October 31, 1854, was reared on his father's farm, and received his classical education in the public schools of Fairfield and Salem. Upon reaching young manhood he engaged in teaching school, at the same time beginning the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. C. Shelton of Salem. In 1880 he matriculated in Cooper Medical College, in San Francisco, but the following year entered the medical department of Willamette University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881. Opening an office in that year, he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession uninterruptedly, with the exception of the winter of 1890-91, when he took a course in surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College. His practice has assumed large proportions and has been attended by exceptional success.

For several years Dr. Byrd has been local surgeon for the Southern Pacific Company. When Willamette University established its medical department in Salem, in 1896, he was chosen professor of surgery, and one year later was made dean of the faculty, a post which he has continued to fill to the present time. Since 1896 he has also served on the staff of the Salem Hospital, which was established in that year. In the line of his profession he is identified with the Marion County Medical Society, the Oregon State Medical Society, the American Med-

ical Association, and the International Association of Railway Surgeons.

In Salem, in 1882, Dr. Byrd was united in marriage with Teresa Holderness, a native of Oregon. She died in Salem in 1886, leaving a daughter, Winifred M., now a student in the Boston Conservatory of Music. In 1890 he married Margaret J. Macrum, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of I. A. Macrum, deceased, of Forest Grove. Mrs. Byrd is a graduate of the Pacific University, and a lady of many graces of mind and character. Dr. and Mrs. Byrd are the parents of two children, Clarence M. and Donald W.

In politics Dr. Byrd is a Democrat. For several terms he has been a member of the Salem Board of Education, and has also served in the city council. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a member of Pacific Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., Multnomah Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., DeMolay Commandery, Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland; and has taken all the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Salem, in which he has been exalted ruler.

Genial in disposition, optimistic in temperament, and an erudite scholar, Dr. Byrd commands the attention and good will of the community in which he dwells. By his contemporaries he is regarded as the peer of the most noted physicians and surgeons of Oregon. A well-trained and inquiring mind has resulted in the accumulation of a vast store of the knowledge disseminated by the greatest masters of medical and surgical science; and to this he has added through his own personal investigations, directed along special lines which have appealed to him as worthy of profound study. By the laity he is highly regarded for the many splendid traits in his character which have become so conspicuous during his professional career in Salem.

JOB CONNER. For many years a highly esteemed resident of Ballston, the late Job Conner was well known throughout this section of Polk county as an industrious and enterprising farmer, a good citizen, a kind neighbor, a loving husband and father; and his death, which occurred November 10, 1888, on the home farm, was a cause of general regret.

A native of Ohio, Job Conner removed in boyhood to Iowa with his parents, and resided in that state until 1847. Following the tide of civilization westward in that year, he, with three of his brothers, William, Nathan and Robert, came to Oregon to take up land in this newer

country, hoping thereby to speedily improve their financial condition. All settled in the Willamette valley, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1871 Job Conner purchased the farm now owned and occupied by Mrs. Conner and her family. Laboring earnestly and industriously, he placed a large part of it in a good state of cultivation, and added substantial improvements, making his estate one of the most valuable and attractive of any in the vicinity, residing on it until his death.

In 1855 Mr. Conner was married to Polly Ann Riggs, who died April 13, 1871, leaving several children. Those living are: Robert S., of Colorado; Thomas Edgar; Jane Baxter, Roswell, Yamhill county; Louisa Morrison, of California; Nancy Ann Berdau, of Idaho; and one who died in infancy.

On May 16, 1872, Mr. Conner married Martha Hicklin, who was born in Jennings county, Ind., September 27, 1842. Her father, John L. Hicklin, removed from Kentucky, his native state, to Indiana, from there coming to Oregon in 1849. Locating first on the Columbia river, he remained there a year, then went to Washington county in search of a more favorable site for establishing himself permanently. Being pleased with the land in that part of the state, he took up a donation claim near what is now called Tigardville, Ore., and having made some improvements, sent for his family. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Thorn, went with her family from Indiana to St. Joseph, Mo., where she joined a train composed of twenty-eight wagons starting across the plains. Four of the wagons came to Oregon, Mrs. Hicklin and her family reaching the home farm at Tigardville on September 13, 1851. Mr. Hicklin continued adding to the improvements already made, by energetic efforts clearing a good homestead, on which he carried on general farming until his death, October 14, 1877. His widow survived him, dying in June, 1882, at the home of her sister, Jane Conner, near Ballston.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Conner five children were born, namely: Mrs. Sarah Olmstead, who resides on a farm adjoining the parental homestead; Lowman, living at home; Elbert, who is in Idaho; Belle, living at home; and Mrs. Ella Hastings, of Smithfield, Ore. Mr. Conner actively supported the principles of the Republican party, and served his district several terms as school director. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pleasant Hill while Mrs. Conner belongs to the Baptist Church at Ballston.

PETER WILLIAM MESS, city recorder of Mount Angel, and an educator of extended experience, was born in Luxemburg, November 9,

1842, but received practically his entire training and education in the United States. The family had long been identified with Luxemburg, his father, Michael, having been born there September 12, 1799. The father removed with his family to the United States in 1847, Peter William Mess being then three years old. After a year near Tiffin, Ohio, Michael Mess removed to a farm in Henry county, where his death occurred in 1855. He did meritorious service under King William of Holland, and he not only served the Dutch Republic for five years for himself, but undertook an additional five years for a stranger. His wife, Susan, was born on disputed territory bordering on the Moselle river, September 12, 1803, and her death occurred in Henry county, Ohio, July 10, 1871.

The fourth of the five children in his father's family, two of whom were daughters, Peter William Mess was educated in the public schools of Ohio, at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, and at the Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, leaving that institution to enlist for the Civil war. As a soldier in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Mr. Mess participated in many of the important contests of the war, including the battles of Thompson's Station, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnell Hill, Resaca, Cassville, and Pickett's Mill. In the latter he was wounded so severely as to necessitate the amputation of his right hand. He was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., November 8, 1864, cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and returned to his class work at Tiffin College. At the expiration of the session he engaged in teaching a district school in Henry county for a term, and then studied for a term at the State University at Bloomington, Ind. Returning to Ohio, he passed through the freshman, sophomore, and junior years at Delaware College, and though within a year of graduation, discontinued his study to engage in teaching in Henry county, Ohio, in the fall of 1869. After five terms in Henry county he removed to Kansas in April, 1874, locating at St. Paul, where he engaged in educational work for ten years at St. Francis College, and for six years in the district schools of the neighborhood, making sixteen years in all. For one year he served as superintendent of Kaw Indian schools of Kansas, and was appointed census enumerator of Neosho county in 1890. The same year he located in Mount Angel, Ore., and continued his former occupation of teaching, occupying the chair of mathematics at Mount Angel College.

In September, 1891, Mr. Mess bought a small place in Roseburg, Ore. The following June he returned to Mount Angel, and was appointed postmaster of the city. In 1894 he removed to Grand Ronde, teaching in the male department of

the Indian school. Since then he has been recorder of Mount Angel, and has also held a notary's commission since 1892. Mr. Mess has had two first-grade certificates, and now holds a certificate which entitles him to teach for six years.

While living in Ohio in 1871, he was united in marriage with Mary Clemmens, who was born in Ohio in 1840, and died in Kansas in January, 1883. A second marriage was contracted by Mr. Mess in Neosho county, Kans., his wife being Eva M. Reischman, a native of Louisville, Ky., who was born in 1855, a daughter of Nicholas Reischman, a native of Bavaria, Germany. Mr. Reischman came to the United States in 1851, locating at New Albany, Ind., where he engaged in farming until removing to Kansas in 1868. He came to Oregon in 1895, and died in the hospital in Portland, June 13, 1902, at the age of seventy-four years.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mess, the order of their birth being as follows: Norbert N.; Lenora M.; M. Cyrilla; Michael J.; Peter W., Jr.; Theresa Rose, and Benedict Rupert, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Mess is a Republican in politics. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, G. K. Warren Post No. 114, Department of Kansas, and finds a religious home in the Roman Catholic Church.

CHRISTOPHER A. VANDRAN. When but fourteen years of age Christopher A. Vandran made the journey with his parents from his home near Wurtzburg, Bavaria, to America, and each year has witnessed a forward step in the march of progress for this emigrant family. The father, Christopher, Sr., was born in Bavaria, and was there engaged as a carriage manufacturer, but hoping to better the condition of his family he came to America in 1881, settling first in Kansas, remaining, however, but two months before changing his location to Oregon. In this state he located near Coburg, Lane county, where he died after engaging for several years as a farmer in this vicinity. The wife of Christopher, Sr., also a native of Bavaria, died in Albany, being the mother of five children, all of whom are living.

Christopher A. Vandran was the second of his parents' family, having been born near Wurtzburg, Bavaria, September 2, 1867. He received his education in the public schools of his native country, and on settling in Oregon he engaged with his father in farm work. Later he spent two and a half years in St. Paul, Marion county, and in 1884-5 he occupied his time as a gardener. Tiring of a farm life, he came to Albany in 1890 and entered

the employ of Mr. Gross, who was then manager of the Southern Pacific Hotel. In 1894 Mr. Gross sold out in Albany, and Mr. Vandran was made manager for the company of the Depot Hotel, a transient house and railroad eating station, and has since continued to hold the position. Mr. Vandran is now much interested in the breeding of Chinese pheasants, raising for stock birds, and shipping them as far east as New York, in fact, to every section of the United States. He began his raising of pheasants from wild birds. He also owns a few fine bird-dogs. Through the kindness of Mr. Vandran the rose garden and pheasant farm are thrown open to the public, and during the twenty minutes' stop of all the overland trains at Albany the passengers enjoy the interesting sight.

Fraternally Mr. Vandran is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and religiously belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

PRESTON BRUCE MARSHALL. The Albany Farmers' Company, of which Preston Bruce Marshall is secretary and manager, was organized April 25, 1873, and has since held its own among the developing and substantial concerns of Linn county. From a comparatively small beginning it has increased its sphere of usefulness until the company now have an elevator at Albany with a capacity of two hundred thousand bushels, one at Tangent of one hundred thousand bushels, and one at Tallman of the same capacity as the latter, the combined capacities being four hundred thousand bushels. The company act as agents for the farmers, taking their grain and general produce, storing it until making the desired sale, and charging them a reasonable per cent for the transaction. Needless to say they have facilities for disposing of commodities not at the command of the individual farmer, and to the hard-worker the item of getting this business taken off his hands is by no means an indifferent one. The enterprise has stimulated trade and encouraged the farmers to do their best, for they are assured that a superior grade of produce brings a better price than an inferior one, and besides establishes his reputation as painstaking and progressive.

Mr. Marshall, who has held his present position since 1889, is a member of an old pioneer family of this state, and was born on a farm near Albany, November 11, 1861. His grandfather, John, was a large farmer near Springfield, Ill., where was born his father.

Arthur G., in 1831. When the latter was twenty-one years of age, in 1852, he started across the plains with his sire, and on the way grandfather John succumbed to the deprivations of the journey, and the young man was left to complete the distance alone. He located on a claim seven miles from Albany, and some time after coming here married Josephine Morris, who was born in Illinois, and crossed the plains with her father, Preston Morris, in 1851, settling on a farm in Linn county, where the father died. The young people went to housekeeping on the donation claim settled upon by Mr. Marshall, who proved a good manager, and amassed a competence for his wife and children. His wife, who is still living on the old claim, bore him eleven children, seven of whom are living, Preston Bruce being the second child.

Like his brothers and sisters, Preston went to the public schools, and he afterward attended the State Normal at Monmouth. After teaching school for a year he engaged in farming on the old place, and in 1889 located in Albany, where he was elected to his present position by the board of directors of the Albany Farmers' Company. In this county he was united in marriage with Winnifred Wilds, a native daughter of Linn county, and daughter of one of the early pioneers. One child, Arthur, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. Mr. Marshall is a Republican in politics, and is an ex-member and secretary of the county committee. At present he is serving his second term in the city council from the Third ward, and is chairman of the license committee. He is fraternally prominent and widely known, and is identified with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment, the Rebeccas, and the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Native Sons. Mr. Marshall is esteemed for his many admirable personal characteristics, for his unquestioned integrity, and for his appreciation of the duties and demands of the highest citizenship.

ARTHUR H. WATKINS. Worthy of special mention among the younger generation of business men in Polk county is Arthur H. Watkins, general manager and secretary of the Coast Range Lumbering Company, the largest milling concern on the west side of the Willamette river south of Portland. His father, E. H. Watkins, now living at Cathlamet, Wahkiakum county, Wash., is extensively identified with the business interests in Polk county, and has proved himself a veritable master of western opportunities.

In Herefordshire, England, where E. H. Watkins was born and reared, he married for his first wife Emma Gaut, with whom he came to the United States in 1867, locating at Plymouth, Lucerne county, Pa., on the banks of the Susquehanna. Here he engaged in a general merchandise business with considerable success, and here was born his son, Arthur H., May 3, 1873. In 1878 the elder Watkins desired to go west, and his wife and son therefore went to England, where they visited relatives and friends for five years, and where the lad went to school. In the meantime the father reached Leadville, Colo., where he engaged in mining, and in 1881 went to New Mexico, making his headquarters at Las Vegas. In 1884 he came to Oregon and located at Portland, where he became interested in a grocery business on the east side, and after giving that up in 1891 removed to a farm of two hundred and fifty acres near North Yamhill, Yamhill county. About 1893 he became interested in a lumbering, farming, and general merchandise business in Wahkiakum, Wash., which is still operated under his name, as is also a large business at Seattle, Wash. It will be seen that he has a genius for organization, as well as many-sided business ability. He owns a large town site adjoining Cathlamet, and is prominent and influential in commercial and business circles. A Democrat in politics, he has served as county commissioner, and has been a member of the state central committee of Wahkiakum county. His first wife died in Portland in 1887, and of the three children born of this union Arthur H. only is living. Mr. Watkins married in 1890, Cora P. Church, of Portland, and of the three sons born of this marriage two are living, Ray and Ralph.

Educated in the public schools of England and America, Arthur H. Watkins studied also at the Bishop Scott Academy for one term, and eventually graduated from the Holmes Business College in Portland. From early youth he has been identified with his father's various interests, and at present is connected with both the farming and lumbering enterprises of the elder man. In 1894 he became a member of the general merchandise firm of E. H. Watkins & Son, of Washington, and in 1896 engaged in logging in the same state. In the summer of 1901 he came to Falls City and engaged in the general merchandise and lumbering business, and now has charge of the Coast Range Lumbering Company's interests, a responsibility which he is proving thoroughly capable of assuming. The mills have a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand feet per day, and the company have two miles of flume, connecting the mills with the planing mills at Falls City. They are equipped with modern machinery and dry kilns, and for the





Jesse Edwards

transportation of their output have a switch of the S. W. & F. Railroad. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, and from the beginning of its business life Mr. Watkins has been its general manager and secretary.

So successful a business man must needs see the advantage of lending his influence to all efforts to improve the general conditions among which he is living and working, and Mr. Watkins is keenly alive to all public-spirited undertakings. Though not particularly active as a Democrat, he is now serving his first term on the city council and his sound judgment and advanced ideas will undoubtedly be called into requisition in other official capacities. He married in Cathlamet, Wash., Rosa A. Haniagan, of which union there have been born three children, one of whom, Lester, is deceased, and Harold and Arlyn are living at home. Mrs. Watkins is a daughter of C. R. Hamagan, a farmer of Iowa who came to Oregon in 1881, and after living for a time in Portland removed to Washington in 1883. He is still living on his farm in Wahkiakum county, and is devoting his energies principally to stock-raising.

Mr. Watkins is fraternally connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Astoria. He is popular and well known in Polk county, and has a comprehensive knowledge of both lumbering and merchandising, occupations which go together in the west, as in Michigan and other lumbering centers, and which in Oregon have been among the prime developing factors of the state.

JESSE EDWARDS. Many enterprises of Newberg owe their establishment and successful conduct to Jesse Edwards, who is now the president of the Newberg Terra Cotta and PRESSED Brick Company. He is classed among the public-spirited citizens, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the settlement made by the Friends church. He came to Oregon September 8, 1880, when a young man, his birth occurring in Hendricks county, Ind., February 8, 1849. He represents one of the old families of the south. His paternal grandfather, Anuel Edwards, was born in North Carolina and successfully followed farming throughout his business career, his death occurring in Hendricks county, Ind., when he had reached the advanced age of about ninety years. His son, John Edwards, the father of our subject, was born in Guilford county, N. C., September 4, 1806, and in the year 1830 he removed to Indiana, making a settlement in Hendricks county upon the farm on which the birth of his son Jesse occurred. There he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he disposed of his interests in

the Hoosier state and came to Oregon, settling in Newberg, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-eight years of age. He was a stock-raiser and also speculated in land in addition to carrying on general farming pursuits, and in all his business undertakings he prospered and at the same time his integrity and honor were above reproach or question. He married Abigail Stanley, a native of North Carolina, as was her father, Jesse Stanley. The latter likewise devoted his energies to farming and prospered in his chosen work. He died in North Carolina at the advanced age of eighty years.

Jesse Edwards was the only child born unto his parents, but both his father and mother had been married before. He supplemented his early educational privileges, afforded by the common schools, by study in the high school at Westfield, Hamilton county, Ind., and then, in order to further fit himself for life's practical duties, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Indianapolis, Ind., and when he was graduated therefrom he pursued a course in the University of Michigan as a pharmacist. Later he established a drug store at Mooresville, Ind., and conducted the enterprise in a profitable manner for a year, but at the end of that time he returned to his father's farm and assumed control of the business as manager, devoting his attention to the cultivation of grain and to the raising and shipping of stock. In 1874 he removed to Hamilton county, that state, and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he also stocked with good grades of cattle, horses and hogs, living thereon for three years or until 1877, when he once more returned to the old family homestead, which he purchased. When three years had passed he came to Oregon and settled on the present site of the town of Newberg, purchasing the land on which the place has since been built. His first purchase made him the owner of one hundred and eighty-five acres; his second purchase brought to him fifty acres; and later he bought one hundred and twenty-four acres. He now owns one hundred and seventy acres, which is highly cultivated and improved. Here he built the Newberg House, which was first his private residence, and in 1885 he erected his present beautiful home. In 1882 he established a general mercantile store and in 1883 he became the owner of the first steam sawmill in this portion of the country. Mr. Edwards is very quick to recognize and utilize business opportunities and certainly no man has done more for the upbuilding of Newberg than he. In 1886 he established a tile factory, which was conducted for some time, and in 1890 he assisted in the organization of the Bank of Newberg, becoming its president in the second year of its existence,

and continuing to serve in that capacity until 1899. In 1892 he organized the Newberg Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company, of which he is still the head. This is the only pressed brick manufactory in the entire state, and from the beginning Mr. Edwards has been its chief executive officer and to his capable management and keen business discernment the success of the enterprise is largely due. The other stockholders of the company are members of his immediate family, his son, O. K. Edwards, being manager, secretary and treasurer, while C. J. Edwards is vice-president. The business is capitalized for \$50,000, with \$30,000 paid up, and the trade is constantly growing in volume and importance, so that the industry is now an important one. The capacity is two million bricks per annum. In 1898 Mr. Edwards also established a private dairy, which he is continually improving.

Mr. Edwards was married in Hendricks county, Ind., to Miss Mary E. Kemp, whose birth occurred in Park county, that state. Her father, Jeremiah Kemp, was a native of North Carolina and a tinner by trade. Removing westward he took up his abode in the Hoosier state and there he died in early manhood. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been born four children, three sons and a daughter: Clarence J., who is proprietor of the Newberg Electric Light Plant and an excellent business man; Walter F., who deals in wood and builders' supplies, both wholesale and retail, in Portland as a member of the firm of Timms & Edwards, agents and manufacturers; O. K., who is manager of the pressed brick and terra cotta business of this place; and Mabel, who is at home. She has attained considerable proficiency in painting and music. The sons have all completed a college course and the family is identified with the Friends church, in which the different members are active and faithful members. In 1879, in Indiana, Mr. Edwards served as a recording minister of the church and he took a very active and helpful part in the organization of the denomination in Newberg. For ten years he was president of the board of managers of Pacific College, an institution under the auspices of the Society of Friends, serving in that capacity until 1901, while at the present time he is one of its members. He has given generously to the support of this institution and has also labored effectively for its upbuilding and promotion. Three times has he made trips to the east in the interest of the college. In politics an earnest Republican, he served for two or three years as a member of the city council at Newberg, and was also a school clerk and trustee in his younger years. For almost a quarter of a century Oregon has numbered him among its prominent and progressive citizens. He may well be termed one of the founders of Newberg,

for he not only owned the site of the town, but has been the promoter of many of its leading business enterprises. His connection with any undertaking insures the prosperous outcome of the same, for it is his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellow men.

MERRITT L. THOMPSON. The drug store of Merritt L. Thompson is one of the active business centers of Falls City, and in its appointments would do credit to a much larger and older community. Since coming into the possession of the present owner in 1893, a marked change has taken place in the enterprise, the trade has steadily increased, and the stock has been correspondingly enlarged to meet more exacting and discriminating patronage. Since September, 1897, Mr. Thompson has been the postmaster of Falls City, and as a staunch upholder of Republican principles other honors have been conferred upon him. He was mayor for one term, and for the past four years has been city treasurer. It will thus be seen that he is possessed of characteristics which inspire confidence and suggest authority, and which place him in the front rank of promoters of the general well-being.

The representative of an old New York family, Mr. Thompson was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., August 18, 1864, his father, Charles H., and his grandfather, Lovell, being natives of the same state. Charles H. married Jerusha Merritt, who was born in New York state, and with her he removed to a farm of eighty acres one and a half miles from Greenville, Mich., where he is now living, and is about sixty years of age. Of the two sons in the family, both were educated in the public schools, and both started at a practically early age to earn their own living.

Merritt L. began to work in a drug store at Genoa, N. Y., when fourteen years old, and the following year accompanied his parents to Michigan. After going to school for a year he entered a drug store in Greenville for a year and a half, and then filled a similar position in a store in Howard City, Mich., for about the same length of time. Returning to Greenville he engaged in the drug business for about four years, and then made up his mind to try his luck in the far west. In Aberdeen, Wash., he found employment in a drug store, and during his two years' association

with this concern visited his home in Michigan on two occasions. Desiring to go further west, he came to Portland in 1890, but after vainly looking for a position for a couple of months went to Independence, Ore., where he remained for five months. In the meantime he had been looking around for a desirable permanent location, and hearing of a drug store for sale in Falls City came here in 1893 and purchased the business of Otto Messman.

Reaching the west with comparatively few available assets, Mr. Thompson has made the most of his opportunities, and for his industry can point to his drug store building, several town lots, and the thirty acres of land adjoining the city on the west, which is laid out in lots, and is known as Thompson's First Addition.

In Falls City, in 1895, Mr. Thompson married Maggie Travis, who was born in Pennsylvania, as was also her father, Calvin M. Travis. Mr. Travis removed from his native state to Kansas, and from there came to Oregon in 1890, locating at Falls City. A carpenter by trade, he has spent many years in working at his trade, but is now engaged in farming near the city, although well nigh eighty years of age. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Hallett E. and Mildred. Mr. Thompson, as an official, has proven himself worthy of the confidence of the people. He is equally well known in fraternal circles, being identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees of Falls City. He is enterprising, progressive and public-spirited, a shrewd business man, and a very genial companion.

E. S. REMINGTON. One of the much esteemed farmers of Yamhill county is E. S. Remington, a native of Ohio, born May 13, 1833, a sojourner in Illinois, and a westerner by long adoption. For many years his father was a resident of Trumbull county, Ohio, where he followed the trades of carpenter and millwright. In 1837 the family removed to Illinois, and twelve years later, in famous '49, the father prepared to go west in the hope of bettering the condition of those dependent on him for support. He traveled by ox team as far as Salt Lake City, where he sold his team, going the remainder of the journey by pack-mules. In common with the thousands of others who thronged to the west at that time, he tried prospecting and mining for several years in California on the American river.

While awaiting the father's return, or financial success, the principal support of the mother was her son, E. S., a lad of sixteen, who in the four

years' absence of his father grew to sturdy manhood, generously taking up the burden of caring for the family, even venturing in 1853 to set out with the family to join the wanderer in the west. When we think of what the journey must have been to him, with its dreariness and danger, the long days and lonesome nights when he could not help but think of his responsibility should they never see again the loved one they were going so far to join, we gain a truer estimate of the courage of this young pioneer.

However, after six months, the emigrant train, consisting of fifteen yoke of oxen and one mule team, reached Bear valley safely, August 20, 1853, and the reunited family went at once to settle on a pre-emption claim, the one selected being eighteen miles from Sacramento, where they remained until 1859. The last year but one of their residence there was marked by the death of the father, thus once more throwing the entire responsibility upon the shoulders of the son. In 1859 the family made another move, into the state where they have ever since lived, settling three miles south of Hillsboro, in Washington county, Ore., where they remained for three years. They then removed to Marion county, making this their home until 1893. Here Mr. Remington met and married Miss Hannah Rauch. She was also a sturdy product of the middle west, who crossed the plains from Illinois with her parents in 1853. Until 1893 the young people made their home in Marion county, but in the last-named year they went into Yamhill county, where Mr. Remington bought the Joseph H. Garrison donation claim just south of Whiteson. Two years later, in 1895, he was bereaved by the death of his wife. In 1874 he had also lost his mother, for whom he had continued to provide even after his marriage, making her an honored member of his home up to the time of her death. She became the mother of nine children, three of whom are living.

Mr. Remington is the owner of considerable property, consisting of one hundred and ninety-nine acres in the home farm, seventy-five acres adjoining and one hundred and twenty in hill land, besides land in Marion county, making nearly four hundred acres in all, well improved and under cultivation. He made all the improvements on the farm now occupied by his son, the original land bought in Yamhill county, and also built a house where he now lives. He has four children living and settled near him: Henry, who runs a portion of the home farm, married Susie Thurman and has two children, Leta and Melvin; Elizabeth is the wife of William A. Forrest and the mother of one child, Vernal; and Mina and Vina are twins, Mina being the wife of C. Patterson, and Vina making bright the home that would otherwise be lonely without

the presence of the wife and mother. Though now retired from active duties, Mr. Remington has not lost the zest of living, having always taken an active part in politics, being a stanch Republican, and holding at various times public offices at the request of his fellow-townsmen. He has lived a good, clean, useful life, giving from his earliest boyhood to those who claimed his help, bringing into his character the fruits of this self-sacrifice that have made him a most respected member of every locality of the west in which he has lived.

J. H. GRIMES. An important farming enterprise of Yamhill county is that managed by J. H. Grimes, who is successfully raising grain and general crops, and is making a specialty of Jersey cattle and O. I. C. hogs. This farm is located five miles south of Dayton, between Salem and Wheatland, and about one hundred and thirty acres are under cultivation, Mr. Grimes having recently purchased sixty acres of the adjoining farm.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Grimes was born near Millersburg, Elkhart county, September 25, 1862. His father, who was a farmer in the vicinity of his birthplace, died when his son was only two years of age. There were three other children in the family, and in spite of their limited resources the mother and children managed to keep together and share their common sorrows and pleasures. The son, J. H., managed to acquire a good education in the common schools, and he eventually assumed charge of the paternal farm, remaining with the rest of the family until his twenty-first year. In 1884 he came to Oregon, settling in Yamhill county near his present location, and from then until 1895 found employment on various farms in the vicinity. In the year last mentioned he was employed by the C. K. Spaulding Logging Company in Newberg, remaining in their employ for two years, after which he located upon the farm which has since been his home.

March 15, 1885, Mr. Grimes was united in marriage with Minnie Seese, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Eli Seese, a farmer by occupation. Mr. Grimes is a stanch Democrat in his political views, and has taken an active part in the undertakings of his party both here and in his native state of Indiana. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights and Ladies of Security. With his wife and two children, Ray and Venelli, he is a member of the Evangelical Church, in which he is an active worker. Mr. Grimes has won the respect of all who know him in his adopted state and all accord him the credit due so conscientious and painstaking a farmer.

THOMAS W. RICHES, who for ten years has filled the position of postmaster in Silverton and is one of the well and widely known citizens of that locality, is numbered among Oregon's native sons, his birth having occurred on the 17th of November, 1853, in the Geer settlement amid the Waldo Hills about six miles from his present home. The Riches family is of English lineage. The grandfather, Thomas Riches, was born in England. Crossing the Atlantic to the new world he settled at Hamilton, Canada, where he spent his remaining days. His son, George P. S. Riches, the father of our subject, was born near London, England, and accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world in 1830. Desiring to make his home in the United States instead of in the Dominion, he removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in the logging and lumber business until 1847.

In that year he crossed the plains to Oregon, among many other emigrants and brave pioneers who made their way into the northwest to subdue the wilderness and claim from the red man the dominion of this rich section of the country. He located in Oregon City, where he was engaged in business as a ship builder; and later he removed to Oakpoint, Wash. In 1851 he took up his abode in the Waldo Hills, where he secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, and there he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1892, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Watkins, who was born in Anderson, Ind. She started across the plains with her parents, but both died during the journey, one surviving the other only a day; and they were buried in the same place. Mrs. Riches is still living and makes her home on the old donation claim. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters, and of these three sons and three daughters are yet living.

Thomas W. Riches, the eldest of the family, having obtained a public school education, engaged in farming for himself on attaining his majority. He was married, and in order to have a home of his own he purchased one hundred and fifty-one acres of the old donation claim from his father. This he continued to improve and cultivate until 1883, when he sold that property and removed to Silverton, where he purchased a grocery store, which he conducted for six years. He was then made assistant postmaster, and under President Harrison's administration was appointed postmaster. He was also appointed to the position of turnkey in the State Penitentiary, but remained there only six months. Returning to Silverton, he later engaged in clerking





A. C. Dickins

in a general mercantile establishment until he was re-appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and again by President Roosevelt, so that his incumbency in the position covers an entire decade.

Mr. Riches has been twice married. In 1873 he wedded Rosa Hibbard, who was born in Oregon and died in Silverton on the 17th of September, 1883, leaving two children: George H., who is now assistant postmaster; and Amy, who is an educator at Jefferson, Ore. For his second wife Mr. Riches chose Mary L. Hall, who was born in Vancouver, Wash. They have five children: Lloyd, Lelia, Harold, Gladys and Marjory.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Riches is an Odd Fellow, and is very prominent in the order. He has served as grand patriarch, and was Oregon's representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in Detroit in 1889, and also in Richmond, Va., in 1890. He is likewise connected with the Woodmen of the World, and has filled all of the offices in the local order. His life is in harmony with the teachings of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, which is based upon brotherly kindness and helpfulness. For one term Mr. Riches has served as school director, and for two terms has been a member of the city council of Silverton. In public office he is always prompt and faithful in the execution of his duties, and his administration has been business-like, systematic and progressive, giving general satisfaction to the many patrons of the office.

HORACE E. BICKERS. The superintendent of the state reform school in Marion county is well qualified for his responsible position, years of practical business experience and close association with men in many walks of life having mellowed his judgment and turned his thoughts into humanitarian and common sense lines. Horace E. Bickers was born on his father's donation claim within six miles of the reform school, September 26, 1856, a son of Henry C. Bickers, who was born in the state of Virginia in 1820.

Henry C. Bickers was reared in Virginia and Kentucky, and as a young man removed to New Orleans, where he learned and followed the trade of ship carpenter. In the southern city he married Mary Carter, who died four years later, leaving three children, all of whom died young. In order to reach the western coast Mr. Bickers joined the government service and came across the plains with a caravan, stopping for a short time in the mines of California. His trip was not altogether satisfactory, for he encountered much difficulty with the Indians, and was wounded while attempting to defend himself during an attack. In 1851 he came to Marion county, Ore.,

and worked at the carpenter's trade, and in 1853 took up a claim of four hundred acres about two miles east of Marion. The same year he was married to Mrs. Malinda Brown, widow of Thomas J. Brown, who crossed the plains with her former husband in 1852. Mr. Brown's death on the plains was one of the sad occurrences which marked the early emigration to the west, and his wife proved one of the heroic pioneer women upon whose shoulders fell so much of the responsibility in the early days. Alone she resumed her journey with her four children, and coming to Marion county, she started a boarding house in Jefferson, of which she was the amiable hostess at the time of her second marriage. After his marriage Mr. Bickers continued to live on his claim, and there he and Jacob Conser built the first three reapers in this part of the state, and the first ones on the coast.

The elder Mr. Bickers was variously connected with the affairs in the county, and for many years derived a substantial income from cutting and sawing logs. He also engaged in carpentering and building, getting the material from the timber and making lumber by hand. In 1861 he took about \$30,000 worth of cattle and horses into eastern Oregon, intending to engage in an extensive stock-raising business. The severe winters of '61-'2 annihilated his hope in this direction, for out of his herd he had but one team of horses left. With this team he drove his family to Boise City, Idaho, and there engaged in mining and prospecting and also followed that occupation in different parts of that and the adjoining country. In 1869 he went into San Diego county, Cal., and discovered what is now known as the Washington Ledge in the Julian district, and the same year, with his son, spent some time in Seattle, Wash. The year 1873 found him in Alaska during the excitement of that year, and on this trip he was accompanied by his son, Horace E. Several months were spent in the mines and in the fall of '73 they returned to California, where he made his home until his death in 1893. His wife died in August, 1900, at the age of eighty-one years. She was the mother of four children by this marriage, of whom Horace E. is the second oldest. William H. died in 1882; Mary died in 1862; and Andrew J. is a resident of Waldo, Wash.

From so energetic and ambitious a father Horace E. Bickers inherits the traits that have brought about his own success. He was educated in the public schools and learned carpentering from his father, an occupation which he followed from the age of twelve to that of twenty years. He was seventeen years of age when he went to Alaska, and the experience among the miners gave him an insight which he might otherwise

never have received. In 1879 he went to Pendleton, Ore., where he acceptably filled the office of clerk in the postoffice until 1886. For the following two years he engaged as an accountant, and the next occupation to which he turned his attention was merchandising in Alba. His little store was also the postoffice of the town during the three years of his residence there, after which he sold out his interests and returned to Pendleton. In 1896 he was elected recorder of Umatilla county, serving for two years, and thus launched upon the sea of politics stepped naturally into his present position as superintendent of the Oregon State Reform School, to which he was appointed in 1899, his appointment being duly confirmed by the secretary of state.

In 1881 Mr. Bickers married Miss Ida Bean, of Vancouver, Wash., and of this union there were born three children, of whom Horace E., Jr., died in infancy; Hazel, who after graduating from the public schools of Pendleton, took a special course of music at Eugene, Ore., and is now attending the conservatory of music at Portland; and Mabel, also a student, is living with her parents. Mr. Bickers has always been a very active man in the Republican party, and fraternally is associated with various orders, namely: The Masons, belonging to Pendleton Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M.; and Pendleton chapter, R. A. M.; is a member of Pendleton Camp, W. O. W.; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Pendleton; and Damon Lodge No. 4, K. P. Both himself and wife are identified with the Eastern Star.

MARTIN R. SETTLEMIER, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Marion county, was born in Montgomery county, Ill., March 24, 1846. His educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools of the frontier and were somewhat limited because his services were needed upon the farm. At the age of eighteen years his father allowed the sons to begin farming on their own account. The family had come to Oregon in 1850 and when Martin R. reached the age mentioned his father gave him two hundred acres of the original donation claim adjoining Mount Angel on the west. He also secured fifty acres more, and now has a valuable farm of two hundred and fifty acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. There are altogether one hundred and fifty acres planted to cereals and other crops, while the remainder is devoted to pasture land. He has twenty-three acres planted to hops, which is becoming a very valuable product of the northwest. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and draft horses, and has some very fine specimens of Belgian horses and Durham cattle. In

the various branches of his business he is meeting with creditable success. The greater part of his land was unimproved when he took possession, being covered with brush, but this he cleared away and transformed the tract into productive fields. He also built his residence, two barns and the other necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and today the farm is one of the best improved in this section of the county. Mr. Settlemier's possessions are not limited to this property, however, for he is the owner of two lots and residences in Portland and a house on east Davis street in East Portland. He also owns some lots in Astoria, Ore.

About two miles from his present home, in 1872, Mr. Settlemier was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Simmons, who was born in October, 1855, on Howell Prairie in Oregon. Her father, John H. Simmons, was a native of Indiana, and in 1845 made the long and wearisome journey overland to the northwest with his parents. His father secured a donation claim on Howell Prairie in Marion county, thus becoming the owner of six hundred and forty acres of valuable land. The father of Mrs. Settlemier resides about two miles northeast of our subject's home.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Martin R. Settlemier have been born nine children: Etta, now the wife of J. B. Palmer, who has two sons and one daughter, Hazel, George and Jesse, and is living in the Yakima district of Washington; Flora, who is assistant postmistress in Mount Angel; Elmer, who carries on farming on the old homestead, is married and has one daughter, Minnie; Mamie, deceased; Eva, the wife of C. Janz, a farmer on Howell Prairie; and Mary, Sadie, Perry and Adelpia Eldorene, all at home.

In his political views Mr. Settlemier is an earnest Republican who has studied closely the issues and questions of the day, and gives a stalwart support to the principles in which he believes. For one term he served as clerk and for many terms as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. In his farm work he is prospering through methods which always bring success, and his well improved property with its splendid buildings and highly cultivated fields forms one of the most attractive features of the landscape.

PETER A. FINSETH. The largest and finest mercantile establishment in Polk county is universally conceded to be the Bee Hive, operated and owned by the firm of Nordby & Finseth, the latter of whom is the general manager and largest stockholder. This store, which has been an upbuilding factor of Dallas since 1899,

has been located in the Odd Fellows Building since 1900, and has quarters 32x80 feet in ground dimensions. The firm has a comprehensive understanding of the needs of a cosmopolitan community, and carries a complete and up-to-date line of dry goods, notions, shoes and clothing, and in its attitude toward a large and appreciative trade observes the courtesy, tact and consideration invariably associated with permanent success and uninterrupted retention of patronage.

Financially speaking, P. A. Finseth began at the bottom round of the ladder four years ago, and has since worked his way up to a substantial mercantile position. He is one of the many Scandinavians who have found a practical field of effort in the northwest, and who is appreciated because of his many fine national characteristics. Born in Trondhjen, Norway, July 19, 1867, he was reared in his native town until his fifteenth year, and attended the public schools, his emigration to America taking place in 1882. He located in Sioux City, Iowa, and inaugurated his mercantile career as a clerk in a dry goods store, remaining in that capacity for five years. In 1887 he shifted his residence to Portland, Ore., and engaged as a clerk for the proprietors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' store, two years later being promoted to the management of the linen, drapery and blanket departments. In 1894 he became a salesman in the linen department of the store of Olds, Wortman & King, and in August, 1898, resigned his position to start up in business for himself in Portland. On Morrison street, between First and Second streets, Portland, he established the Crescent, a well-equipped and modern dry-goods store, of which he was sole proprietor until January, 1899. He then started up business in Dallas on Main street, but has since removed his stock to the Odd Fellows building.

In Sioux City, Iowa, Mr. Finseth married Anna Paulson, a native of the vicinity of Christiania, Norway, and who is the mother of two interesting children, Leif and Roy. Mr. Finseth is a member of the Board of Trade, and in his political affiliation is a Democrat, and fraternally is identified with the Woodmen of the World. He is possessed of a broad knowledge of the mercantile business, and his friends and associates predict a continuation of his present success.

THOMAS HOWE. No more genial personality is included among the citizens of Mount Angel than Thomas Howe, and it is doubtful if any furnish more frequent glimpses of the bright and happy side of life. Mr. Howe is possessed of fine business ability, has substantially launched himself in the commercial life of the town, has invested in real estate, and has established the

reputation of being one of the best dog fanciers and trainers in the United States.

In Mr. Howe is found a refutation of the generally accepted belief that the English are devoid of humor, and lack effervescence and buoyancy of spirit. He was born in Dorsetshire, England, June 22, 1842, his father, Thomas, and his mother, Phillows (Garrett) Howe, being natives of the same shire. The elder Thomas was a farmer during the greater part of his active life, and he was also a contractor for large excavations and kindred work. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight, his wife having died at the age of eighty-two. Eighteen children came into this home, fourteen sons and four daughters, of whom Thomas, Jr., is the fifteenth in the order of birth.

As soon as he had completed his education in the public and parish school in Dorsetshire, Thomas Howe entered upon an independent existence as game-keeper for John Tatchell Bulling, in the parish of Marshwood, Dorset. He was also game-keeper for Lady Rool, whose employ he left to enter that of Hon. Captain William Hood Waldron, of Dunchideock, Devonshire, England. He lived for a time in South Wales, and at the age of thirty-two began to work as porter and ticket collector for the Great Western Taffail Railroad. In 1875 Mr. Howe came to Canada, and after a residence of five years in Orillia, returned to England for nine months. Again locating in Canada, he soon after came to the United States, and at Salem, Ore., started the dog kennels which have since made him famous. He raises pointers, setters, and brake dogs in large numbers, always has them on hand, and ships them to all parts of the United States, some of them being sent beyond the borders of the country. In connection with his kennels Mr. Howe owns and manages a furniture store in Mount Angel, and also handles buggies, hacks, and agricultural implements. He also carries guns and ammunition, all manner of sporting goods, as well as pianos and organs. He has demonstrated his faith in the future of this section by investing heavily in real estate, and besides the two acres in connection with his home, owns the store building called the Howe Block. He is a Democrat in political preference, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

In Dorsetshire, England, April 3, 1863, Mr. Howe married Emma Rawlins, a native of the same shire, and whose father, Robert Rawlins, died on his farm in Dorsetshire at the age of forty-four. His wife died in 1883 at the age of seventy-three years.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Howe, of whom Charlotte, the eldest child, is the wife of George Applin, living in Dorsetshire, England; they have two children, Flossie and

Alice. Frank is a resident of Portland, and is representative agent for the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and the Remington Arms Company; Frank won the cup and gold medal from the mayor in 1902; he married Clara Rustin and they have four children: Florence, Wesley, Fred and Harry. Alice is the wife of T. R. Ryan of Mount Angel; has five children, Mary, Edward, Agnes, Leon, Frank; and Emma, the youngest daughter, is living at home. Two of the sons, Fred and Walter, are deceased. Mr. Howe has many friends in Salem, in Mount Angel, and in different parts of the state, and it is needless to say that he occupies an altogether enviable place in the social and business life of his home town.

JOHN JAMES COLWELL. When Scotland denied religious liberty to thousands of her loyal citizens, near-by Ireland offered an asylum to such as desired to avail themselves of her more rational but less prosperous conditions. Among those who, smarting under their years of persecution, took themselves and children to the sheltering country, were the paternal grandparents of John James Colwell, a retired farmer and business man of Falls City. The grandparents settled in County Cavan, Ulster, Ireland, and here John James Colwell, Sr., was born, reared, and eventually married a bonnie Scotch-Irish lassie by the name of Mary Ann Glenn. Miss Glenn was born in Ireland, of Presbyterian stock, and her father, William, born in Scotland, came to Canada at an early day, settling near Hamilton, where he died at an advanced age. From Ireland John James Colwell, Sr., came on a sailing vessel to Canada about 1834, locating on a farm near Toronto, where he farmed with moderate success until removing to St. Paul, Minn., in 1864. He and his good wife reared a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, and besides giving them as good an education as his circumstances permitted, he left a nice little estate at the time of his death in 1899, at the age of about seventy years.

Born twenty miles north of Toronto, Canada, July 12, 1849, John James Colwell was fifteen years of age when he went with the family to Minnesota, and in 1870 he entered the University of Minnesota, where he remained five years. In 1875 he started out to make his own living in the world, and as a mail carrier in Minneapolis, delivered the missives of Uncle Sam for about a year. In 1876 he went to Texas and engaged in school teaching twenty-two miles south of San Antonio, some time later turning his attention to stock-raising near that city. He remained in Texas seven years, and in 1884 returned to Minnesota and worked on his father's farm until

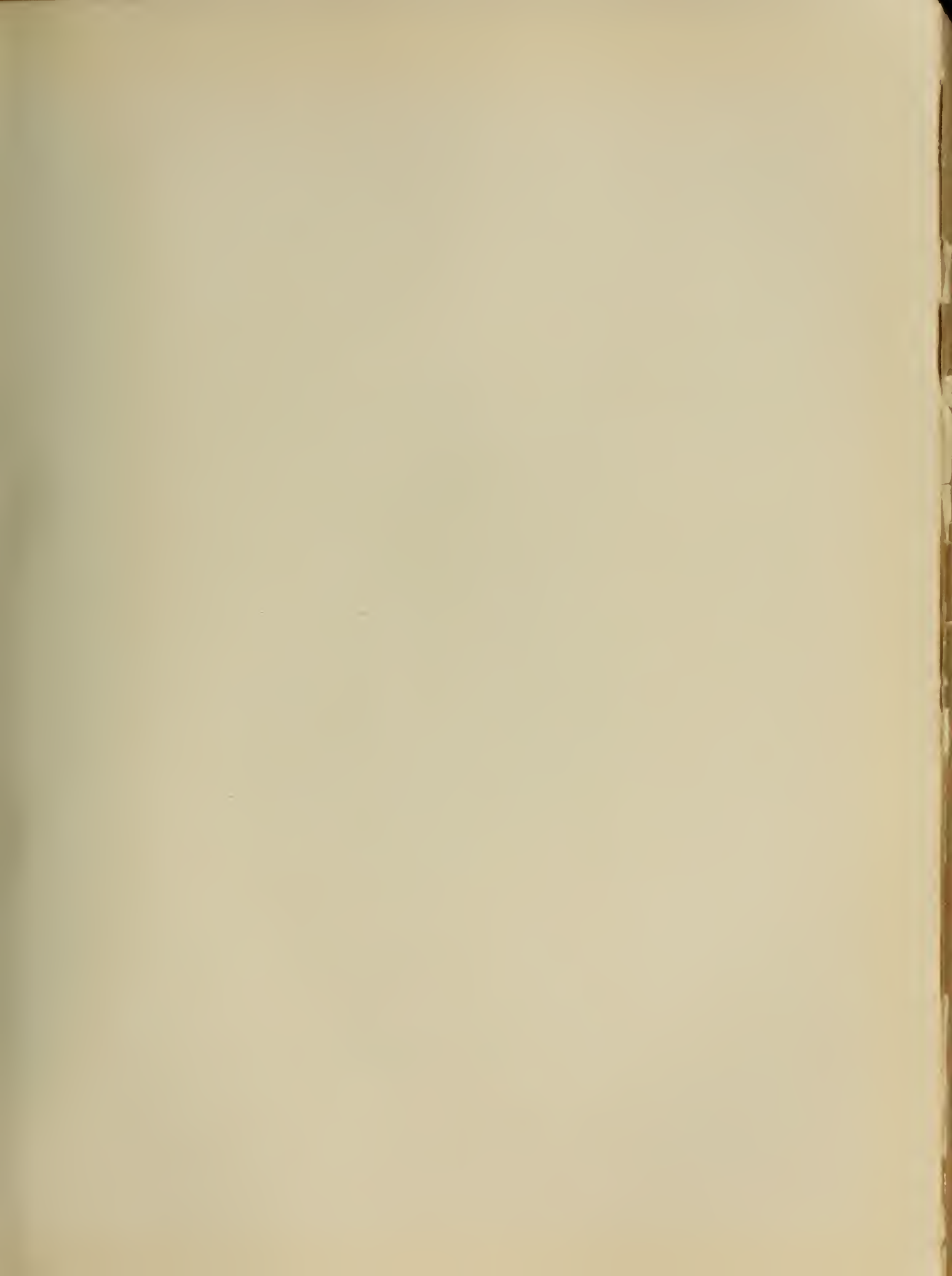
1886. He had long desired to see the far west, so he came to Portland, and as a means of livelihood engaged with the street car company as carpenter for about a year, when he returned east, and 1887 found him filling the position of foreman and check clerk of the floating gang at the steel mills at Carbondale, Pa., and two years later he again made the trip across the country to Oregon, locating on a farm adjoining Falls City. In 1891 he abandoned farming and in Falls City, worked at teaming for two years, and in 1893 engaged in a general merchandise business. He was fairly successful as a merchant, and in 1902 closed out his business, and prepared to take the rest of his life easy. That he is succeeding in his expectations is evident from his disposal of his time, for he has just returned from a delightful trip of three months to California and Texas, in which latter state he still has interests.

While living in Carbondale, Pa., Mr. Colwell married, September 27, 1890, Cora M. Baker, who was born in Fell township, Lackawanna county, Pa., July 17, 1870. Mrs. Colwell is a daughter of Jackson Baker, also born in Pennsylvania, and who, after many years of farming in his native state, came to Oregon in 1891. Mr. Baker located on property one mile east of Falls City, where he is now living with his wife, formerly Sarah Ann Montgomery, who is now seventy-eight years of age.

Mr. Colwell is a Republican in politics, but has never sought official honors. He has always been an earnest promoter of education, and in this capacity served for a term on the school board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has contributed generously towards its support.

LOUIS H. PFANDHOEFER, M. D. Falls City is fortunate in the possession of so erudite and successful a practitioner as Dr. Louis H. Pfandhoefer, who came here in 1898 after many years of practical experience in Buffalo, N. Y. Although devoting his energies to all branches of medicinal science he has made a specialty of obstetrics, and has already demonstrated his skill in this direction. That he is favorably impressed with his adopted town and county is evidenced by the fact that he has invested in considerable property and besides a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres, owns residence property consisting of five acres, on the banks of the creek. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political affiliation is independent.

As his name indicates, Dr. Pfandhoefer is of Teutonic ancestry. He was born in the Rhine province of Germany, January 7, 1853. His





Lee Laughlin

family had long been known in the locality, his father, Louis, being a native of the Rhine country, as were also several of his forefathers. His mother, formerly Margaret Wusthoff, was born near there, so that his paternal and maternal associations are connected with one of the most historic and fertile parts of the empire. Louis Pfandhoefer, Sr., was a blacksmith by trade, and was also an excellent business man, so that his combined abilities resulted in a substantial little property. He was able to give his three sons and six daughters more than an average education.

Louis H. is the seventh child of this family, and he passed from the public schools to the historic Bonn University, from the portals of which have stepped forth some of the most brilliant men. However, his university career was destined to be short-lived, for, owing to the death of his father, he was obliged to return home at the end of the first term. In 1873 he entered the normal school, and thereafter engaged in educational work in Germany until coming to the United States in 1879.

In America Dr. Pfandhoefer located in Bayonne City, Hudson county, N. J., where he taught school for two years, and in the winter of 1881 changed his field of endeavor to Buffalo, N. Y. While teaching in the latter city he became interested in medicine, and in 1883, entered the Buffalo Medical College, from which he was duly graduated in the class of 1886. Thereafter he engaged in practice in Buffalo, but by 1898 found that his health was failing, and that a change of climate was imperative. He therefore came to Oregon, and for seven months rested and enjoyed life in Portland, coming then to his present home in Falls City.

In 1881 the doctor was united in marriage in Buffalo, N. Y., with Annie H. Winkelman, who was born in Buffalo, although her father, Charles, was a native of Germany. A tanner by trade, Mr. Winkelman was successful in both Germany and America, in the latter country plying his trade in the New England states and in Buffalo, where his death occurred at the age of fifty-eight. Five children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Pfandhoefer, of whom Louis, Jr., Charles and Johannas are deceased, while Henry and Violet are living at home.

HON. LEE LAUGHLIN, who, as a youth of fourteen, crossed the plains in 1847 with the largest caravan which had as yet raised the apprehension of the Indians, and paved the way for succeeding home and fortune seekers, has been substantially identified with the growth of Yamhill county, and has contributed to its agricultural, political and general well-being. The

Laughlins, and there are many belonging to this special family, have proved themselves pioneers in the highest sense of that important term, and one and all have left the impress of strong and rugged personalities on whatsoever they have found to do in the great northwest.

James Laughlin, the paternal grandfather of Lee, was born in South Carolina, and participated in the Revolutionary war at the battle of Cowpens. He was a farmer by occupation, and when a man of middle age, with his family, removed to Hopkins county, Ky., where his death occurred. He married Rachel Dalrymple, who died in Missouri at the age of seventy-five years. Of the large family of children born into the family of James Laughlin, Samuel, the father of Lee, was the oldest, and was born in the Pendleton district, South Carolina, December 2, 1791. He was ten years of age when the family fortunes were shifted to Kentucky, and he remained on the paternal farm in Hopkins county until his twenty-second year. About 1814 he began to have pioneering inclinations, and, saddling his horse, started forth on a journey to what is now the great city of St. Louis. Arriving at the then small town, then a French settlement, he was offered five acres of land in the heart of the now busiest section of the city for his horse, but refused the offer as inadequate. In Franklin county he purchased a farm, but a high-water washout induced him to move north into Lincoln county. Reports from the journal of Patrick Gass, who accompanied Lewis and Clark, filled him with the fever of unrest, and he disposed of his Missouri farm, and joined the largest train that, up to that time, had ever braved the dangers of the plains. There were twenty-nine wagons under Capt. Joseph Magone, and besides Samuel and his brother, James, there were eleven Laughlins in the party. No braver or more determined band ever carried the flag of civilization before them, nor did any have more typical and varied pioneering experiences. Starting on their way April 19, 1847, they arrived at Wapato lake November 1, of the same year. In January, 1848, Mr. Laughlin took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, three miles north of Yamhill, and there engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his death, June 22, 1869. A former Democrat, he left his party on account of its slavery attitude, and died firm in the faith of Republicanism. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

While his father was living on a farm in Lincoln county, Mo., Lee Laughlin was born January 17, 1833. His expedition across the plains, at the age of fourteen, was both interesting and developing, and so imbued had he become with western ideas and chances, that at the age of sixteen, during the gold fever of '49, he went down

into California, on the Trinity river, and engaged in mining for about three months. He was fairly successful on the Sacramento and Trinity rivers, making sometimes as high as \$150 per day. With his little hoard he returned to Oregon in January, 1850, and the next year made another trip overland to the mines of the New Eldorado. As soon as age permitted, he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, three miles north of Yamhill, and engaged in farming thereon until 1864. In the meantime, Mr. Laughlin had realized the importance of education, and as opportunity offered, had applied himself at the public schools, also attending the Pacific University for a couple of years. For two terms he applied this knowledge as an educator in Yamhill county. After disposing of his Yamhill county farm he removed to Horseshoe Bend, near Boise City, Idaho, and engaged in the hotel business for a couple of years, and in 1866, returned to Yamhill county, and opened up a general merchandise business in North Yamhill. As the largest merchant in that section, he catered to an increasing trade for nine years, his affability and business ability enlarging both his capital and his list of friends. After retiring from business, in 1876, Mr. Laughlin paid a visit to the east for a few months, but finding the need for active occupation, returned to the store the same year, remaining there until 1886, when he permanently retired from business activity.

The business aptitude and progressive spirit of Mr. Laughlin has created a demand for his services in connection with many undertakings in this county. He is credited with being one of the principal organizers of the Republican party in Oregon, and since then has closely and actively watched the trend of Republican affairs. His first definite service was in 1860, when he was elected county assessor, and ten years later, in 1870, he was nominated to the state legislature. However, the Democrats being in the ascendancy, his seat, with that of others, was severely contested, and the political plums passed into the keeping of the opposition. In 1874, Mr. Laughlin was duly elected to the state legislature from Yamhill county, and so satisfactory were his services for the best interests of the people, that his re-election followed in 1880. During the last session he was chairman of the committee on public lands, and was also instrumental in securing the erection of the State Insane Asylum. Other offices were duly maintained with credit by this broad and liberal minded citizen, including that of school director and clerk for many years, and mayor of North Yamhill for a couple of terms. As a politician, he has won additional respect and confidence from those who placed him in office, and his services have invariably been accompanied by substantial and popular re-

sults. Mention of the creditable war record is due so valiant an Indian fighter, he having served in the Yakima Indian war of 1855. In 1887, Mr. Laughlin was one of the organizers of the McMinnville National Bank, and was a member of the first board of directors, and first vice-president, which position he held until the death of Judge Cows, in 1897, when he succeeded him as president, holding the position at the present time.

October 8, 1856, Mr. Laughlin was united in marriage with Emma Stewart, who was born in Putnam county, Ohio, and whose father, Benjamin E., crossed the plains in 1847, locating in North Yamhill. Mrs. Laughlin, who died February 11, 1901, left no children, but homeless children have at times found shelter and care under the hospitable Laughlin roof, and have grown to maturity under the most kindly and parental influences. Mr. Laughlin is a man of broad information and most liberal ideas, and his services to his adopted state are of an enduring and highly appreciated nature.

FREDERICK SCHWAB. The warehouse business of Frederick Schwab is contributing to the financial stability of Mount Angel, the owner being one of its most enterprising citizens. He embarked upon his present occupation in 1893, and has since dealt in grain, hay and potatoes, making a specialty of the latter. Other interests also claim the time and attention of Mr. Schwab, and he owns a farm of sixty acres two and a half miles east of the town, ten acres of which are within the corporation limits, although not yet laid out in lots. He has built a fine residence, and he also owns the warehouse and lot. Mr. Schwab takes a keen interest in the general affairs of this town, and may be counted on to meet any just demand upon his resources. Although independent in politics, he has held important city offices, including membership in the city council, and three terms as recorder.

The early life of Mr. Schwab was spent in Johnson county, Iowa, where he was born November 1, 1863, and whence he removed with his parents to Harrison county in 1866. His father, Louis, was born at Frankfort, Germany, and, immigrating to the United States in the first flush of manhood, located in Philadelphia, Pa., and engaged in the meat-market business. At the expiration of five years he removed to Iowa, settling on a farm near Blairstown, Benton county, where he remained until 1866. He then located in Harrison county, purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and ten years later, in 1876, removed to Crawford county. In 1881 he became a resident of Oregon, and near Mount Angel bought one hundred and fifty acres,

one and a half miles east of the town, and where he died in 1882. His wife, Josephine (Winters) Schwab, was born in Baden, Germany, and died in Oregon in 1893, at the age of seventy-one years. She was the mother of five sons and four daughters, of whom Frederick is sixth in order of birth.

As a boy Mr. Schwab accompanied his parents in their migratory agricultural life, and his education suffered somewhat from the uncertain conditions. Nevertheless, he was apt and quick, and has all his life been one of those who learn more from observation and direct contact with men and affairs, than from books. The business in which he is now engaged was his first attempt to earn an independent livelihood, and his success is proof of the wisdom of his selection. Since coming to Mount Angel he has married Mary Mayer, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 2, 1869, and whose father, Joseph, is at present living on the family homestead in the German principality. Mrs. Schwab came to America to visit her brother Joseph in 1890, and while here met and married her husband. Six children have been born of this union: Mary, Gertrude, Joseph, Bertha, Agnes and Paul. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS G. HOPKINS. A valuable addition to the society of the western state has been Thomas G. Hopkins, with the many admirable characteristics that bespeak his nationality, and who, for a number of years has been an estimable citizen of Oregon, through his substantial business enterprises and shrewd judgment becoming a leader in the financial circles of the city of Albany. He is now at the head of the Albany Hardware Company, a business which was begun about 1885, and has since grown to remunerative and satisfactory proportions, becoming an incorporated concern in 1901, and through its successful operations adding much to the prestige of the city.

Thomas has been a family name for many generations in the Hopkins household, the grandfather and father both bearing the name. Both were born in Dartford, County Kent, England, the elder man emigrating to America, settling near Fond du Lac, Wis., where he was followed by his son in 1857. The grandfather followed chair manufacturing, while the father engaged in the hardware business in the city of Fond du Lac, continuing profitably in the same until 1891, and now living retired in that city at the age of seventy-nine years. He married Mary Wikes, also a native of County Kent, England, where she was born in 1812, the daughter of William

Wikes, who later settled in Wisconsin. At her death she was the mother of six children, four daughters and two sons, all of whom, except one son, are still living.

The birth of Thomas Hopkins of this review occurred November, 1852, and he was the second of his father's children. He was reared in the state of his father's adoption and educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac. At the age of nineteen years he was apprenticed to a tinner, remaining with him until 1872, when he went to Green Bay, Wis. After three years he returned to Fond du Lac, and passed the ensuing two years. In 1877 he severed his connection with Wisconsin, coming to California. For a short time he worked at his trade in San Francisco. In July, of the same year, he came to Portland, Oregon, and after a year's successful prosecution of his trade in that city he was made second foreman of the firm of Hexter May & Co., with whom he remained for three years. In 1881 he came to Albany and entered the employ of W. C. Tweedale, remaining for two years as an employe, when he purchased an interest in the business, the firm being then Tweedale & Co. This co-partnership was continued for eighteen months, when Mr. Hopkins sold out and began business for himself in the hardware line. From 1890 he had a partner in the person of his brother, H. J. Hopkins, who died in 1901. He has now one of the largest hardware stores in Albany, carrying a complete line of all articles to be found in an establishment of this nature. He conducts also a plumbing and tinning shop.

The marriage of Mr. Hopkins occurred in Salem, in May, 1883, and united him with Cora Reily, a native of that city. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Alco Club.

EDWARD ANGUS McPHERSON. The position of first warden of the state penitentiary is now (1903) being acceptably filled by E. A. McPherson, a native of Salem, Ore., born October 13, 1866, the son of W. A. McPherson, one of the progressive and able pioneers of 1852, who left the imprint of his strong personality upon the course of events in the early history. The father was born in North Carolina and in his native state became associated with newspaper work; but, feeling his ability to help in the up-building of a new country, he accepted the hard lot of a pioneer, and in 1852 crossed the plains and located near Scio, Linn county, Ore. He first engaged in farming, persevering amid the discouragements and trying conditions of those primitive days and succeeding in his work.

Some time after he located in Albany and was later elected state printer, his death occurring about 1892, in Portland. Besides E. A. McPherson of this sketch, there were the following children: Cassius, who died in Salem; Ella, the wife of John M. Lewis, treasurer of Multnomah county; Leon, of Portland; Kate, the wife of W. S. Weeks, who has charge of the supply department of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, of Portland; Guy, of Portland; and Pearl, also of that city.

The early education of E. A. McPherson was received in the common schools of the state, after which he entered Willamette University. Upon the completion of his school course he entered the State Prison and for three years acted as guard, winning the confidence of the officials of that institution. He then located in Portland and became a clerk in the employ of the Moyer Clothing Company, with whom he remained for six years, working under Ben Selling. April 1, 1903, he received the appointment to his present position. While a resident of Portland Mr. McPherson was president of the Retail Clerks' Association and secretary of the Trades Council, in which discharge of duty he manifested the same thoroughness which has distinguished his entire career.

February 28, 1893, Mr. McPherson was united in marriage with Miss Carrie B. Hart, who was born in Wisconsin, in 1876, and two sons have been born to them, Oscar and Donald. In his fraternal relations Mr. McPherson is a member of the Masonic order, Mt. Tabor Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to Portland Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E. Politically, he casts his ballot with the Democratic party.

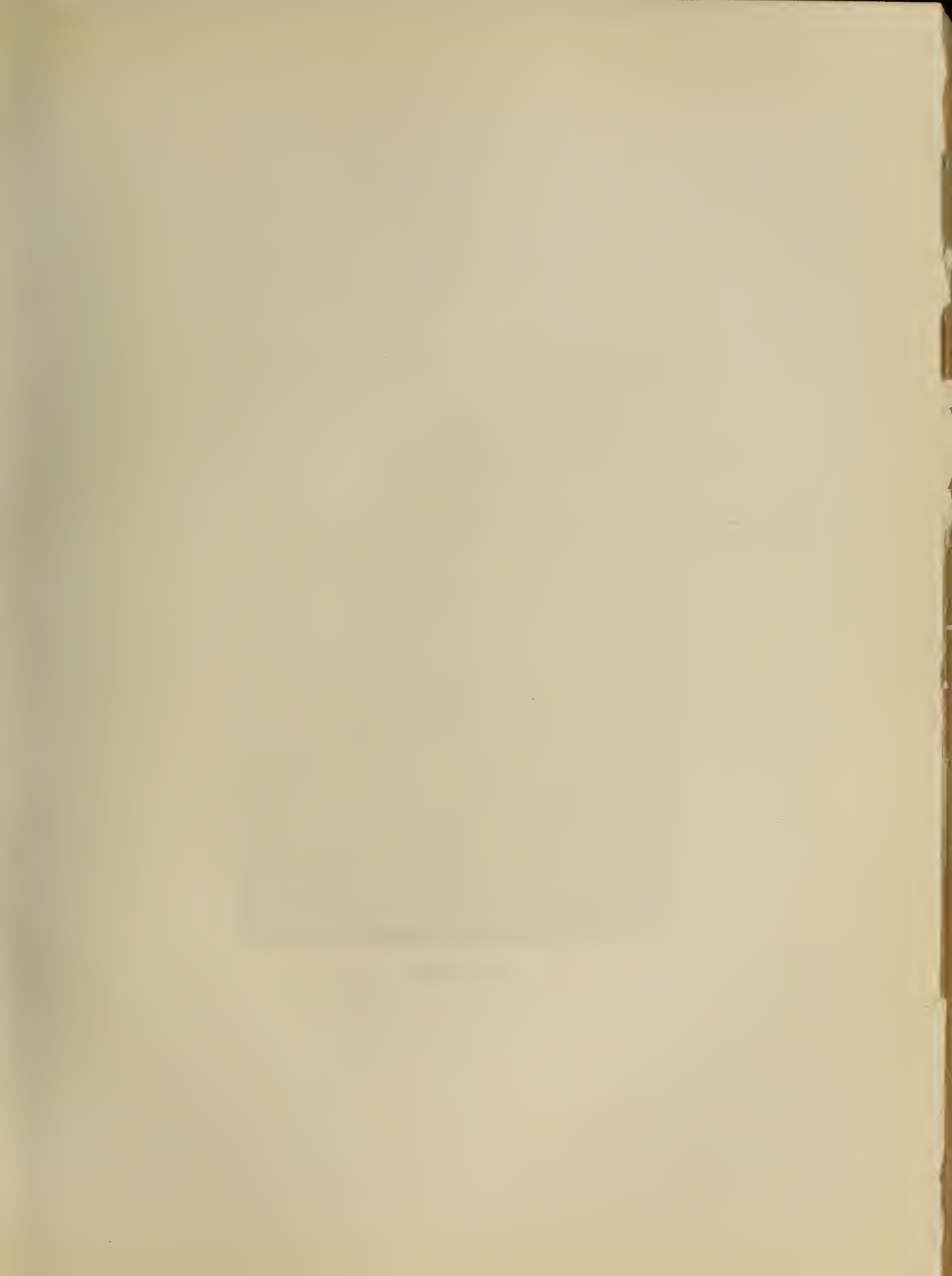
JAMES DANNALS. Formerly engaged in the furniture business in Albany, James Dannals had a reputation for fair dealing and honest worth not exceeded by any of the other pioneers of 1851. He is one of those who came to the west with a stanch belief in its future, and his success in the various occupations in which he was engaged strengthened his conviction that Oregon is a place par excellence for homes and substantial fortunes. Of an old and honored New York family, Mr. Dannals was born on a farm near Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. His father, Richard, a tanner by trade, was a native of the same state, as was also his mother, Lucy (Clough) Dannals, who was born in Onondaga county, and died in Rochester.

As one of the three children to attain maturity in his father's family of five, James Dannals remained at home until his twenty-first year, in the meantime performing his

share towards the general support. He learned the cabinet-makers' trade in Rochester, N. Y., and thus equipped for a livelihood removed to near Freeport, Ill., in 1849. While plying his trade he heard a great deal about gold mining on the coast, and contracting the gold fever himself he crossed the plains in 1850 with horse teams, starting out in March, and arriving at his destination on the American river in California after about six months on the plains. That he had a very exalted idea of mining is hard to believe, for in the spring of 1851 he crossed the mountains to Oregon with pack mules, arriving in Corvallis in June, 1851. Here he worked at his trade of building in partnership with Bushrod Wilson, and in 1853 took up a donation claim east of Coburg, in Lane county, which he improved to some extent, engaging also in building and contracting. Four years later he started a furniture business in Eugene, both manufacturing and dealing, but five years later disposed of his store and again turned his attention to farming. This farm was subsequently traded for a farm near Albany, Linn county, which he lived on until starting his furniture business in 1876. He is now living retired in Albany.

In Linn county Mr. Dannals married Louise Clover, daughter of Paul Clover, and who was born in Indiana, settling in Linn county after crossing the plains with her parents in 1852. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dannals, of whom Oscar Paul is a blacksmith in Albany; Lucy is now Mrs. Worth Huston, the sheriff of Linn county; Rosa died in Albany; Frank is a painter in Albany; Daisy is now Mrs. Allen of Washington; Charles is engaged in painting in Albany; and Laura is living at home. Mr. Dannals is a very determined Republican, and has always stanchly upheld the principles and issues of his chosen party. He served as councilman for one term and has held other offices of trust in the community. His religious relations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

JOHN H. LINES. Among the pioneers of 1853 who have long since passed beyond the ken of those who knew and valued them in life, is John H. Lines, recalled as one of the men of southern birth who reflected great credit upon the agricultural and political development of Linn county. Born April 21, 1803, in South Carolina and removing with his parents to near Louisville, Ky., he was reared on a farm, and with a common school education and plenty of inherited ability and





PAUL DARST.

determination, settled in Louisville as a young man and engaged in the drug business. At an early day he removed to Lee county, Iowa, where he owned a large farm devoted to general farming and took a prominent part in local politics. For seven and a half years he was clerk of Lee county. Disposing of his Lee county farm in 1853, he brought his wife and four children to Oregon by way of the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco, and in Linn county, Ore., three miles south of Albany, located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres. This he improved to some extent, and after selling it at a profit invested in five hundred and forty acres east of Knox Butte. As in Iowa, his reliable and substantial traits of character, and oft-evinced interest in the public welfare received practical recognition from his fellow-townsmen, and he served as county clerk seven and a half years. From his first voting days he was a staunch Republican, but in local affairs confined himself rather to the personal character and principles of the respective candidates than to the issues of the party which they represented.

On November 17, 1842, in Lee county, Iowa, Mr. Lines married Martha M. Sample, who was born in Huntington county, Pa., February 11, 1824, and died in Oregon, September 8, 1902, having survived her husband thirty-four years. Mr. Lines died on his claim, October 21, 1868, leaving behind him a legacy of good will, success, and honor, and the esteem of all with whom he had ever been associated. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lines, of whom Margaret, the oldest child, died in early youth; Mont D., a farmer, lives in eastern Oregon; Perry C. died in Linn county, September 2, 1887; Virginia is the wife of L. C. Marshall of Albany; Lillie is the wife of Dr. L. Foley, of Lebanon, Ore.; Frank is a farmer in Linn county; Cyrus died in early childhood; and Fred E. is engaged in farming in Linn county.

PAUL DARST. For the history of Paul Darst, one of the most interesting and worthy of the early Oregon pioneers, we herewith acknowledge indebtedness to the able article prepared by his brother, William, at the request of members of the Oregon Pioneer Association. As the sole survivor of a little party of three who traversed the plains comparatively alone in 1847, and as the later associate of his brother in many of his worthy undertakings, Mr. Darst is qualified to speak disinterestedly and to the point, and he is probably the only one of whom

absolutely reliable information could be obtained at the present time.

Paul Darst was born in Gallia county, Ohio, September 28, 1819, and when eight years of age removed with his father, David, to Hocking county, of the same state, going in the fall of 1838 to Vermilion county, Ill. In the fall of 1840 they took up their residence in Henry county, Iowa, and when Paul was twenty-one years of age he started out to make his own living at farm work, continuing thus until the spring of 1847. During a portion of this time he worked on farms in Dade county, Mo., returning then to Iowa, where, in the spring of 1847, he prepared to cross the plains, accompanied by his brother William and John Morley. This small party, with their one wagon and team of oxen, started away from home and kindred April 7, 1847, and, continuing their way westward to within a few miles of St. Joseph, Mo., there camped on a river called One Hundred and Two. The 7th of May they crossed the Missouri river into the Indian country, and after traveling for a few days joined what was known as the Davidson party, of whom Albert Davidson was the capable guide, he having been to Oregon on a previous occasion. In the company were about forty-seven wagons, and Paul Darst and his friends joined them, traveling as far as Ash Hollow. There the company divided into three parts, Mr. Darst and his two companions and wagon becoming a part of the Louisa company, consisting of seventeen wagons. Arriving at the Powder river, the Louisa party also divided, and the Darst party became members of a small company of four wagons. Crossing over the Cascade mountains, they came to the new Barlow road, which had but recently been opened to the public, the toll on this thoroughfare being \$5 for a wagon and team, and ten cents a head for stock. This little party arrived on the Clackamas river, a short distance below Oregon City, September 7, 1847, just four months from the time of leaving St. Joseph, on the Missouri river, and five months from the time of leaving Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa.

After resting on the Clackamas river for two or three days, the four wagons proceeded up the Willamette valley on the east side, and along what might be called the mountain road. They passed the present site of Silverton, in the eastern part of Marion county, and on to the Waldo Hills country near the town of Sublimity. Here the party broke up, and as there was plenty of vacant land all around in this section nearly every man availed himself of the opportunity and became an independent landowner. Mr. Darst located on the claim which he afterward sold to George W. Hunt for \$100, and the same

became famous for its fine stock, and was later the site of the Whiteaker postoffice. This early settler took part in the Abaqua river war, which contest has often been questioned, but which, according to an eye witness, William Darst, was quite a momentous struggle. In February or March, 1848, in the eastern part of Marion county, and on the Abaqua river, the Indians became very troublesome, and Paul Darst and some of his companions went forth to meet them in mortal combat. William Darst and his friends arrived at the home of John Warnock too late to engage in the conflict, and were unable to follow because the deep snow covered up their tracks. When the party returned they reported that the Indians had been routed, some being killed, while the Indian wives and children were taken prisoners, as were also the horses and cattle. However, this wholesale capture was merely a ruse, and was used to induce the Indians to permanently abandon the county, whereupon their wives, children and cattle were turned over to them. To this day, in the estimation of William Darst, they have never since interfered with the peace of mind of any of the residents of Marion county. The whole party followed the red men to the Santiam river and saw them cross over, never to return.

Until 1849 Paul Darst worked on his original Oregon claim, and then went to the gold mines of California, making the journey on a sailing vessel, for passage upon which he paid \$60 in the steerage from Portland to San Francisco. On the Yuba river he worked in the mines until about October 1st, and then, owing to impaired health, he returned to Oregon with about \$1,500. Thereafter he worked on his claim until the passage of the donation law by congress, and he then sold his land, and in the vicinity purchased three hundred and twenty acres of deeded land. This was the eastern half of the claim of David Simpson and wife, about two and one-half miles north of Sublimity, in Marion county. Here he started in a second time to make his agricultural fortune, a task appreciated only by those who have cleared land in Oregon and assiduously worked for its cultivation. He was also a carpenter of much ability, and in connection with the management of his farm accomplished considerable building in his neighborhood and in California. For some years he was also engaged in teaching school in the neighborhood where he resided. In 1852 he was elected assessor of Marion county, and according to his brother William, assessed the whole of the county without any help whatsoever. This was an enormous task even in those early days, in order to make the return in the time required by law. In 1856 he volunteered in the Yakima Indian

war, and of his service Col. George K. Shiel says: "Paul Darst enlisted about the 1st of January, 1856, in the second company raised by Marion county, E. J. Harding captain, for the recruited battalion of the First Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, in the Indian war of 1855-56. Col. Thomas Cornelius commanding." Mr. Darst remained with the command until it was mustered out of service some time in May, 1856, and, according to the colonel, had a very hard time of it. Their extremity may be imagined when it is known that for two or three weeks they were obliged to subsist solely upon horse meat and wild onions.

After the war Mr. Darst returned to his farm and combined farming and carpentering, and in 1857 was again elected assessor of Marion county. In the meantime the country had grown to such an extent and was so much more thickly settled that it was impossible for him to cover the whole county in the time required by law. Up to this time he had been a staunch Democrat but with the beginning of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the north. October 24, 1861, he married Cindarella Phillips, a young woman of about twenty, and together they commenced housekeeping on the donation claim. Mrs. Darst was not blessed with good health and in the fall of 1866 she went with her husband to California, remaining for about a year. Returning to the Oregon farm all went well until the 1st of April, 1874, when Mr. Darst was stricken with apoplexy. Following the custom of his time for all complaints the physician bled his patient in the arm and brought on paralysis of the right side. Gradually Mr. Darst grew worse, continually lost strength and at last failed to respond to remedies administered. April 23d his spirit left its earthly house, and he was buried not far distant from where he had come and gone and labored for so many years in the Downing settlement, about fourteen miles from Salem. A short time after his death a son was born to his wife, and thus three children were left fatherless, and a wife was left without her chief consoler and greatest strength. The son was called Charles Paul, and at present he is managing the home farm of five hundred and twenty acres for his mother. Of the daughters, Fidelia, is the postmistress of Whiteaker, and Parthenia is living at home. Mr. Darst was a man of force of character, of untiring industry and good business judgment, as evidenced by his possession of eight hundred acres of land. As reminders of a sterling pioneer, and as the possessors of abilities and admirable characteristics of their own, the household enjoys an enviable place in the community.

W. W. HALL, who has ever been found true to the trusts reposed in him in official life and who made for himself a most creditable record as county clerk of Marion county, is numbered among Oregon's native sons, his birth having occurred near the present site of Woodburn, July 25, 1805. His father, Benjamin F. Hall, one of the honored pioneers of this state, was born in Clay county, Mo., in 1826, while the grandfather, James Hall, was a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to Missouri. In 1845 he brought his family to Oregon, traveling with an ox train across the long stretches of sand and over the mountains. When the party were on the Meeks cut-off they became lost. At length they made their way to the Snake river and in November arrived in Oregon City. The grandfather secured a donation claim in Marion county near Champoeg, and improved a farm, upon which he spent his remaining days.

Benjamin F. Hall was a young man of nineteen years at the time of the emigration of the family to the northwest. When he had attained his majority he, too, secured a donation claim, comprising three hundred and twenty acres near the present site of Woodburn, and this property is still in his possession. His financial resources increased and gradually he extended the boundaries of his original tract and now has large farming interests. At one time he was the owner of fourteen hundred acres of valuable land, but this he divided with his children. He maintains his residence on the old home place and is an honored pioneer citizen seventy-six years of age, who receives the respect and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He has not only been helpful in the reclamation of the wild land for purposes of cultivation, but has also aided largely in the promotion of intellectual and moral interests of the community. He has taken an active part in educational work and in the upbuilding of the schools, and has been a liberal contributor and helpful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He was married March 24, 1854, to Miss Mary A. Johnson, who was born in Tazewell county, Ill., July 2, 1829, a daughter of the Rev. Neil Johnson, whose birth occurred in North Carolina, whence he removed to Kentucky and in pioneer times took up his abode in Illinois. In 1851 he brought his family to Oregon, making the overland journey, and settled near what is now the town of Woodburn. Here he secured a donation claim and his energies resulted in transforming the wild tract into a finely developed farm. In the establishment of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this part of the state he took a most active interest and was instrumental in founding a church in Salem and other places. While he depended upon his

farm to bring to him and his family a living he engaged in preaching the gospel without financial remuneration, and his influence in behalf of Christianity was widely felt. He died in McMinnville at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, but the influence of his life and labors is yet a potent factor in the lives of many in this part of the state. His daughter, Mrs. Hall, is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and is now seventy-three years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born eleven children, nine of whom reached nature years: A. D., who is a farmer at Waldo Hills, Marion county; Sophronia J., the wife of G. W. McLaughlin, who resides in Buena Vista, Polk county, Ore.; E. N., also a resident farmer of Buena Vista; E. T., who follows farming near Salem; O. L., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; William W., of this review; Mrs. Edith Haller, of Woodburn; C. C. and J. J., who follow agricultural pursuits near Woodburn.

William W. Hall remained upon the home farm until seventeen years of age. Having acquired a good preliminary education in the public schools in 1883 he entered the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, in which institution he was graduated in 1888, completing the regular five years' course with the degree of B. S. Mr. Hall then engaged in teaching, first becoming principal of the Brownsville schools. Later he was principal of the schools of Hubbard, Ore., and afterward occupied a similar position in Woodburn. He put aside his educational labors when elected county clerk in June, 1898, as a candidate of the Republican party. He received a majority of two hundred and twenty-eight and in 1900, when re-elected, his majority was increased to eight hundred and forty-nine. This fact stands in incontrovertible evidence of his promptness, system and accuracy in the discharge of his duties. No more capable official has ever served as county clerk and when he retired from the position in July, 1902, he carried with him the confidence and good will that he had taken with him to the office. He owns a farm at Woodburn and is engaged in horticultural pursuits and to some extent in stock-raising, but continues to make his home in Salem.

Mr. Hall was married in Corvallis, Ore., to Miss Clara Lilly, who was born in Benton county, this state, in 1868, a daughter of S. N. Lilly, one of the pioneer settlers who became identified with farming interests of Benton county at an early day. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hall is blessed with one daughter, Eva. Socially Mr. Hall is connected with the Masonic fraternity of Woodburn and likewise belongs to Woodburn Lodge No. 102, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past noble grand, while both he and his wife are connected with the Rebekah degree. He is also

a member of Salem Lodge No. 336, B. P. O. E.; French Prairie Camp No. 47, W. O. W.; Salem Assembly No. 87, Union Artisans; and Daniel Waldo Cabin No. 3, Native Sons of Oregon. He has always been a Republican in politics and interested in the welfare of his party. His entire life having been passed in the northwest he is imbued with the progressive spirit which has led to the wonderful development of this section of the county and is a popular and enterprising young man widely known in Salem.

EUGENIO E. GOFF. In no department of science has more searching inquiry been made during the past few years than in that relating to electricity, and although great progress and many important developments have been established, scientists are aware that but little is as yet really known of this potent force, which is destined one day to revolutionize labor, and settle complicated questions connected with our industrial conditions. One of the pioneer and most competent electricians of Oregon, E. E. Goff, of Albany, built, at Astoria, in 1887, the second electric light plant installed in the state, and has since carried on a successful business in that line. The representative of one of the early New England families, Mr. Goff was born November 6, 1858, in Bentonsport, Van Buren county, Iowa, a son of J. H. F. Goff.

A native of New York state, J. H. F. Goff was employed as a bridge builder in his younger days, constructing railroad bridges, for which he hewed the heavy timbers from the forest. He also built many saw and flouring mills. Removing to Iowa he continued his operations in that state until 1861, then removed to Nevada, and, near Lake Tahoe, he erected seven saw and shingle mills. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1870, he located in California, four miles south of San Jose, here he embarked in horticultural and agricultural pursuits, also built a four-mile flume for the Los Gatos flouring mills. Two years later he settled in San Benito county as a miller and ranchman, but subsequently returned to San Jose, and lived there until his death, in 1896, at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Hannah M. Gelatt, who was born in New York, a daughter of Richard Gelatt, a civil engineer and surveyor, who removed from New York state to Iowa. Four sons and two daughters were born of their union and of these three sons and one daughter survive, all excepting Eugenio E., the subject of this sketch, residing in San Jose, where their widowed mother still lives.

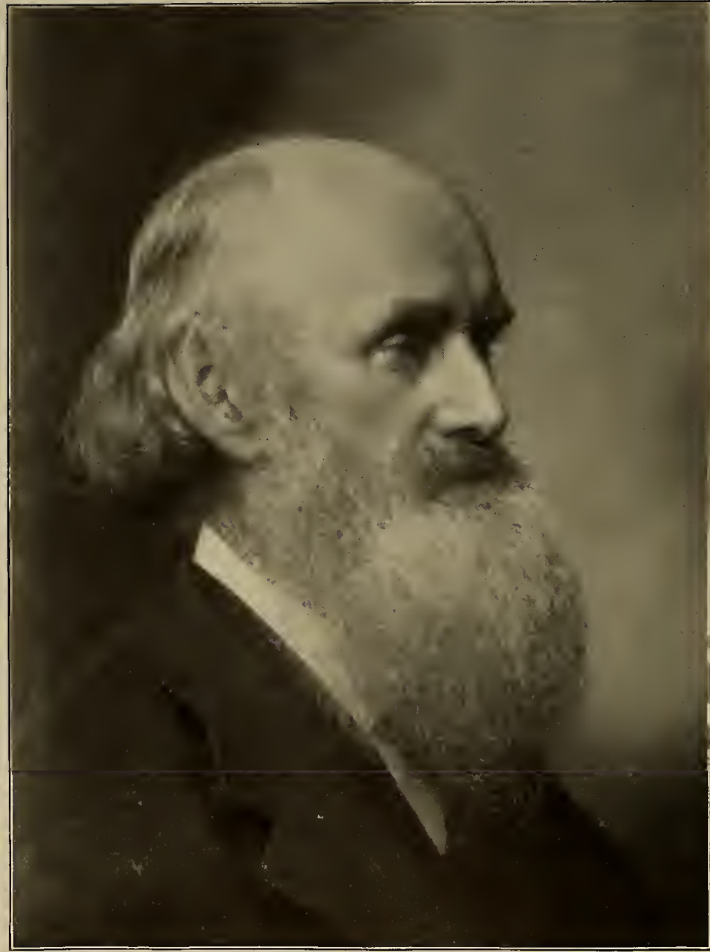
In 1861 J. H. F. Goff made his initial trip to Nevada, going by ox-teams across the plains, and returning to his Iowa home the same year

by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. In 1862, taking his family with him, he again went to Nevada, being three months in accomplishing the journey to Carson City. There E. E. Goff obtained the rudiments of his education, attending the public schools until twelve years old. In 1870 he accompanied his parents to San Jose, Cal., where he continued his studies in the high school. He subsequently worked with his father on the ranch, and in the grist-mill, then learned the painter's trade, which he followed four years, being employed in Oakland and in San Jose. Entering the employ of the Pacific Coast Electrical Construction Company in 1882, he was stationed at the Union Iron Works, in San Francisco, under the instruction of Prof. N. S. Keith for a year. Mr. Goff was then sent by the company to Portland, Ore., to take charge of the newly patented electrical machinery at the Mechanic's Fair; here he made a most satisfactory and successful exhibit of electrical goods. Continuing with the same company, Mr. Goff remained in Oregon after the close of the fair as their Construction Electrical Engineer. In 1887 he installed, for J. C. Trullinger, the Astoria Electric Light Plant, of which he subsequently had charge for eighteen months.

Accepting the agency for the Heisler Electric Company, of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Goff had headquarters in Portland, and in the next two years he sold and superintended the installation of five Central Station Plants, namely: At Pendleton, Eugene, Salem, East Portland and Albany. Purchasing a half interest in the Albany Electric Light Plant, in 1889, he has since resided here as its superintendent. In company with the late N. H. Allen, he incorporated the Albany Electric Light, Power and Telephone Company. Since taking charge of this plant, in 1889, he has made great improvements in the service, increasing its power from a fifty-two horse-power to a one hundred and sixty horse-power, which is developed by water and steam. On January 15, 1903, this plant was sold to the Albany Canal and Water Company, of which Mr. Goff is stockholder, and general superintendent and electrician. More water power and more room being needed, the plant was removed one block farther south, where a new building has been erected, and furnished with ample machinery of the most approved modern patents, including a new boiler and engine, two hundred horse-power, and horizontal twin turbine water-wheel of two hundred and sixty horse-power, also electrical machinery for both light and power.

Mr. Goff married, in Berkeley, Cal., in 1886. Clara Etta Kelsey, who was born in Oakland, Cal., October, 1858, and they have two children: Laura Adele and Alice Irene. Fraternally Mr. Goff is a member of St. John Lodge, A. F. &





P. F. Clark

A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. He belongs to the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is a deacon, and is also secretary of the Sunday school connected with it. He is one of the trustees of Albany College, in the management of which he is warmly interested. Socially he is a member of the Alco Club, and is a supporter of the Republican party.

CAPT. PETER F. CLARK. Twice has Peter F. Clark crossed the plains to the west, once with oxen and once with horses, on the way experiencing the deprivations and adventures which befell the early seekers after homes and fortunes. His life in the northwest has been successful and after a creditable war record during the Rebellion, and many years of farming and stock-raising, he may well survey with satisfaction his well directed career. A native of Greene county, Ill., he was born January 27, 1829, a son of Christopher H. and grandson of Peter H. Clark, the latter of whom was born in Virginia, on a plantation near Norfolk, December 18, 1779. The paternal great-grandfather, presumably the founder of the family in America, was a supposed second cousin of Captain William Clark, famed in Revolutionary annals, and he spent many years of his life in Virginia, and probably died there at an advanced age. His son, Peter H., was a minister in the Baptist Church, and reared a family of eleven children, of whom Christopher H. was the third oldest. He removed to Greene county, Ill., about 1824, and there died in 1833, at the age of fifty-four years.

Christopher H. Clark was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., August 10, 1806, and was reared on a farm, profiting by the religious atmosphere created by his father's calling. Although enlisting in the Black Hawk war he was never called upon to serve, and in 1822 he preceded the family to Greene county, Ill., his parents settling near him when they followed him there in 1824. He became an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and in 1848 disposed of his lands and removed with teams to Lawrence county, Mo. There he lived until the spring of 1865, when he moved to Bourbon county, Kans., and it was there that his death occurred March 23, 1887. His marriage united him with Margaret Bell, who was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., January 23, 1809, and who came from a family distinguished in the early history of the country. Her grandfather, Francis M. Bell, was born in North Carolina, November 23, 1782, and his half brother, John Bell, was the presidential candidate on the Union ticket in 1860.

Until his twenty-first year, Peter F. Clark remained on the home farm in Missouri, and in

1850 crossed the plains with ox teams, mining for two years on the American river in California. In 1852 he returned to the east via Panama, and farmed and raised stock in Missouri with considerable success. The beginning of the Civil war found him living on a farm developed by his industry into a paying property, yet he left his interests and enlisted, May 19, 1861, in the home guards of Lawrence county, which guards had been raised principally through his instrumentality. The services of the guards were recognized by the governor of the state and were paid accordingly, Mr. Clark serving as captain about four months. For the following two months he was a member of the state militia, after which he raised Company A, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, of which he was made first lieutenant, serving thus until the end of the war. Two companies, A and H, were detached from the regiment and sent to carry supplies to Kit Carson's regiment, and to act as escort to the governors of Arizona and New Mexico.

After the close of hostilities, Mr. Clark returned to Missouri and engaged in farming until 1874, when he again crossed the plains, this time with horse teams. Four months and thirteen days were consumed in the journey, whereas five months were lost in the former trip. Locating at Zena, Polk county, he remained there until 1876. He then purchased his present farm of one hundred and fourteen acres, all of which is under cultivation. The property is now rented and Mr. Clark is enjoying a well earned rest from the arduous toil which marked his earlier years. September 23, 1852, he was united in marriage with Margaret J. Marsh, in Lawrence county, Mo. Mrs. Clark was born in Tennessee, November 10, 1830, and died in Polk county January 28, 1900, leaving three children living and one deceased, as follows: Margaret E., who became the wife of A. W. Cochran, but is now deceased; Henrietta C., the wife of J. N. Gibson, of Pullman, Wash.; John F., an attorney-at-law of Oregon City, and Addie E., who graduated from the McMinnville College in 1889, and for three years was engaged in teaching in Polk and Yamhill counties. In 1896, Miss Clark went to Oregon City and became a grade teacher in the West Side school, later accepting a similar position in the Barclay school. After two years she became principal of the school, in which position she remained until June, 1903, when she was elected to the important position of superintendent of the Oregon City schools.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Clark has taken a keen interest in all matters of general interest, and his influence has often been felt in the councils of his party. Among other positions of trust

and responsibility which he has filled, may be mentioned that of justice of the peace for twelve years, postmaster at Zena for six years, and clerk and director of the school board for many years. He is a member of Salem Post, No. 10, G. A. R., a member of and a deacon in the Baptist Church. A man of high moral courage and unquestioned integrity, Mr. Clark commands the highest respect of all who know him, and well deserves the financial and general success which has crowned his honest efforts in the northwest.

ABRAHAM McKILLOP. A lunch counter enterprise in Albany which is deserving of the large patronage accorded it, is that owned and operated by Abraham McKillop, who, though a young man, has both the experience and special ability for his chosen calling. The Albany Lunch Counter has many attractions for the hungry wayfarer, not the least of which is absolute cleanliness and agreeable surroundings. The viands are the best procurable, and where preparation is required, the utmost skill is evinced, an excellent chef being in attendance in the culinary department. The genial and tactful proprietor has a good word for everyone, a fact which goes far towards retaining his constantly increasing patronage.

The adaptability of the brightest of the sons of Erin is the inheritance of Mr. McKillop, who has also Scotch blood in his veins, his grandfather. James, having established the family in the north of Ireland after leaving his native Scotland. Abraham was born in Belfast, Ireland April 10, 1872, and is the youngest of the ten children born to his parents, James and Martha (McMeekin) McKillop. James McKillop was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and by trade was a linen weaver. He died when Abraham was two years of age, and his wife died when the boy was nine years old. The other children are James, who came to Oregon in 1870, lived on a farm in Marion county, and was killed while hauling lumber in the mountains; Robert lives on a farm at Scio, Ore.; Hannah, deceased, was the wife of Mr. McCauley, of Salem; Archie was accidentally killed in a logging camp; David is living on the farm of his brother Abraham near Salem; William is a farmer near Silverton; and Alexander is a rancher in California. Archie McKillop, brother of James, and uncle of Abraham, was a pioneer of the Pacific coast, having crossed the plains in 1849, and located in Marion county, where his death occurred.

After the death of his mother, Abraham McKillop went to live with a cousin until he was fourteen years old, and in 1886 he came to America, traveling overland to Salem, Ore. His

first business experience was in a restaurant in Salem, where he began at the bottom and worked his way up to be cook, learning also to be a practical and economical buyer. In 1896 he came to Albany and bought and conducted a restaurant for two years, disposing of the same in 1898 in order to pursue a similar occupation in Sandow, B. C. He was very successful in the northern country, and at the end of eighteen months returned to Albany and again bought the restaurant he had owned before. Two years later he sold it and bought the White House Restaurant in Salem, a year later disposing of his purchase to buy, for the third time, the old Albany eating house. Since 1900 he has conducted this time-honored restaurant known as the Albany Lunch Counter, with gratifying success.

In Albany Mr. McKillop was united in marriage with Estella Critchlow, who was born in Salem, and who is the mother of one son, Archie. Mr. McKillop is a staunch defender of Republican principles, but he has hardly been long enough in one place to actively participate in the local undertakings of his party. He is popular fraternally, and is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The old McKillop farm, settled by his uncle near Salem, is the property of Mr. McKillop, and its one hundred and eighty-one acres are devoted to grain and stock farming, and managed at present by his brother.

FRANK SKIPTON. On the corner of Second and Ellsworth streets, Albany, is located the livery and feed stable owned and managed by an enterprising and up-to-date business man, one who appreciates the value of first-class carriages and well-bred horses. Frank Skipton has a thorough understanding of his business, and is known as one of the popular and successful liverymen in the Willamette valley. He has tact and is obliging, never out of humor, and able to count his friends and patrons by the score. He was born on a farm near Des Moines, Iowa, October 20, 1865, his father, Elijah, having settled there at a very early day, removing from his native state of Illinois. The paternal grandfather, James, lived for many years in Illinois, and lived in contentment to the end of his days. Elijah Skipton brought his wife and three children across the plains with horse teams in 1851, spending six months on the way, with a train of one hundred wagons. He settled on a farm of two hundred and thirty acres in Benton county, Ore., seven miles from Corvallis, where he is still living, and successfully engaged in farming, stock and prune-raising. He is a prominent Democrat, and served continuously as county assessor for twelve years, refusing to

longer fill that important office. He has also been county commissioner, and is a man of leading characteristics, thoroughly in touch with general affairs. His wife, formerly Mary Marion, a native of Illinois, is also living, as are four of their seven children, Frank being the fourth in order of birth.

While on the paternal farm Frank Skipton attended the public schools, and in time entered the schools of Roseburg, later attending the Philomath College. His school days ended, he returned to the farm, and after his marriage in Douglas county, in 1891, with Miss Alvia Imbler, bought two hundred and sixty-six acres of land near the old home, which he improved and devoted to grain raising for four years, when he sold it. He still owns seventy-one acres of the old farm. In 1895 he located with his family in Albany, and in 1896 bought the livery business of John Smear, which he has since maintained most successfully. To such an extent has the business grown that he opened another barn to accommodate his large and constantly increasing trade. The main barn is 110x96 feet, ground dimensions, and has ample accommodations for horses which are for sale, a department in which Mr. Skipton realizes large yearly returns.

He is identified with Laurel Lodge No. 17, Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Knights of the Maccabees. All who know him entertain respect for the admirable personal characteristics of Mr. Skipton, and recognize in him a man of strict business integrity. In public matters he has always been a liberal contributor.

FERRIS A. LUCAS. The Bryan-Lucas Lumber Company, formerly the Luckiamute Milling Company, is one of the substantial commercial enterprises of Polk county, and in the community around Falls City enjoys a reputation in keeping with its large output and the high character of the men directing its affairs. The prime factor in the development of this industry is Ferris A. Lucas, a lumberman of many years' experience, and one who, although, comparatively speaking, one of the younger business men of the county, has already evinced marked financial ability. Born in the heart of the lumbering district of Michigan, in Steuben county, September 14, 1865, and reared at Stanton, the heart of the lumber section, he was accustomed from earliest boyhood to the hum of the sawmill, and to the free and easy life around farm and mill. His father, Israel J. Lucas, born in Ohio, moved from Indiana to Montcalm county, Mich., about 1865, and there became interested in milling and farming. He is a very successful, prominent and

ambitious man, and has amassed quite a fortune from his combined interests. At present he is living at Stanton, Mich., where he owns four farms, at the age of sixty-five years. He is of Scotch-English descent, and his father, Israel, was also a native of Ohio, and died in Indiana. Israel, Jr., married Mary Ann Hodges, who died in Stanton, Mich., at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom Ferris A. is the second child.

When within three months of graduation at the high school of Stanton, Mich., Ferris A. started in to farm for himself, being at that time twenty-one years of age. In 1889 he began to work at the carpenter trade, and in 1891 came to Oregon, locating in Falls City. He was not slow to realize that he had found a very desirable lumbering locality, and in 1896 became interested in a shingle mill, and the following year bought a lumber or sawmill with a capacity of fifteen thousand feet per day. In 1898 he put up a mill with a capacity of one hundred thousand feet per day, located four miles southwest of Falls City, and having a flume which carries the lumber to the town. At present seventy-five men are employed around the mill. The new mill, now being erected, will have the very latest in milling machinery, and will be another addition to a large and flourishing lumber community. A dryer is also being built at present, with a capacity of eighty thousand feet. A market is found in all of the states west of the Mississippi river, and the mill products are known all along the coast. As in Michigan and other lumbering centers, the company maintains a large general merchandise store for the accommodation of its employes and their families, the store building being one of the finest of the kind in the county. It is three stories high, and has ground dimensions 40x80 feet. In the building is a hall 40x80 feet, and the store contains everything in demand in the general merchandise line.

First known as the Luckiamute Milling Company, Mr. Lucas changed his associations in 1897 and took as his partner John J. Montgomery, and in 1898 sold a third interest to A. H. Dodd. In 1899 he bought out Mr. Montgomery, and in the same year sold a half interest in the business to R. E. Bryan, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of the Bryan-Lucas Lumber Company. Mr. Lucas is progressive in his ideas, and has all modern improvements in his business, including a telephone connection with Falls City.

In Michigan Mr. Lucas was united in mar-

riage with Carrie E. Calkins, a native of Hillsdale county, Mich., and daughter of H. S. Calkins, a native of New York. Mr. Calkins was an early settler in Michigan, and at the present time is employed by his son-in-law in his mill. The twins born to Mr. and Mrs. Lucas died at birth. Mr. Lucas is a Democrat in political affiliation, and fraternally is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. A man of sterling integrity and sound business judgment, he not only has the confidence of the business community, but the friendship and good will of all who are associated with him in whatsoever capacity.

OLIVER EMMETT LEET. Among the real estate men who are helping to spread abroad the many advantages of Polk county, and by their advocacy of its climate, soil, and resources inducing homeseekers to settle within its boundaries, may be mentioned Oliver Emmett Leet, an enterprising citizen of Falls City, and a large landowner in different parts of the state. Mr. Leet is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at the old homestead at Williamstown, May 9, 1850. On this same farm his father, Alonzo Leet was born, reared, married, and eventually died at the age of sixty-five years. He was a farmer during his entire active life, and because of good management and shrewd business ability acquired a competence. The old Leet homestead was the scene also of the birth of the paternal grandfather, William. The paternal great-grandfather, Gerard, was born on Leet Island, Conn., which was named in honor of the family. Alonzo Leet married his wife Laura in Vermont, the daughter of Oliver Hill, a farmer of the Green Mountain state.

The youngest son and fourth child in his father's family, Oliver Emmett Leet was educated in the public school near the home farm, and at the age of seventeen learned the stone mason's trade in North Adams, Mass. In 1875 he came to the coast, and after a short time spent in California returned to Massachusetts. During the latter part of 1876 he came to Nebraska, but the same year returned to Massachusetts. A third time he came west in 1878, this time reaching California, but in December he again visited his native state. The various trips to the coast had been utilized by Mr. Leet for making observations of the country, and in hope of finding a desirable permanent location. October 15, 1879, he came to Oregon, and in October, 1880, settled in what is now Sherman county but at that time it formed but one precinct of Wasco county, containing only thirteen voters, and there he cast his first vote in Oregon for James A. Garfield, for president. He engaged in stock-raising, principally

horses and cattle. In addition to the land he had taken up he bought a large tract and placed it partially under cultivation, and in 1888 desiring to try his fortunes in another part of the state, he settled in Newport, where he remained four years. Returning to his farm in eastern Oregon in 1892, he continued to farm and raise stock for two years. In December, 1894, he came to Falls City, where he bought ninety acres adjoining the town, and engaged in farming and fruit-raising. In 1896 he removed to Dallas, returning to the farm in October, 1898, and there remaining until November, 1901.

Locating in Falls City, Mr. Leet engaged in the real estate business, and although a comparatively recent addition to the business life of the city, he is recognized as one of the substantial business factors in the community. He deals principally in farm and timber land, concerning which his life of activity in various parts of the state has given him a wide knowledge. Personally he owns a great deal of property in Oregon, at Dallas, Hillsboro, and in Portland, as well as valuable town property in Falls City.

Mr. Leet married, June 30, 1872, in New York state, Mary Jane Parker, a native of Stanford, Vt., and daughter of Harry Parker, a native and farmer of Vermont. Mr. Leet is prominent in social affairs of his adopted town, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically a Republican, he held the office of councilman in Newport, Ore., for two terms. He is a resourceful and enterprising man, conscientious and painstaking, and with a particularly fine regard for the courtesies and amenities of life.

SILAS LIVINGSTON. Occupying a prominent position in the industrial circles of Albany, Linn county, Ore., Silas Livingston is a member of the firm which controls the interests of the Albany Planing Mills, a large and lucrative business which adds much to the financial prestige of the city. Though in business but a comparatively short time, as far as regards independent interests, Mr. Livingston has forcibly demonstrated his ability along these lines, and has made a gratifying success of his work.

The birth of Mr. Livingston occurred in Yorkville township, Racine county, Wis., March 13, 1844, his parents being David and Julia Ann (Nichols) Livingston. The founder of this family in America was John Livingston, an emigrant from Scotland. After a short residence in Canada he came to the state of New York and there became a farmer, later making his home in Wisconsin, where he died. His son, David, the father of Silas Livingston, was born in New York state, and was also a farmer. He became





John Hughes

a pioneer of Racine county, Wis., and later removed to Minnesota, where he lived in both Hennepin and Carver counties. With his wife, the daughter of George Nichols, Mr. Livingston made the journey to Portland, Ore., where he died. His wife survived him until 1899, her death occurring in Albany. Her father was first a resident of New York state, where Mrs. Livingston was born. Subsequently he resided in Wisconsin. Of the nine children born to them, eight sons and one daughter, all attained maturity, though only three are now living. Of the sons four served in the Civil war, being as follows: John, in Burdan's First Sharpshooters; Alexander, likewise in Burdan's First Sharpshooters, being wounded at Antietam; Jasper, in the Ninth Minnesota; and S. Livingston, fourth of the children. The three first named are now dead, John and Jasper both dying while residents of Minnesota.

Silas Livingston was about seven years of age when his father removed to the state of Minnesota. There he was reared to manhood on the paternal farm, receiving a limited education in the district schools. Though but eighteen years of age Mr. Livingston enlisted in 1862 in Company D, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, and was sent to the scene of the Sioux Indian uprising, where he served until the Indians were subdued. He was then sent south, passing through Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, and serving through the siege of Mobile. Before he left the service he was made a corporal. After a service of three years and three months he was mustered out at Ft. Snelling, in September, 1865.

In his native state he afterward engaged in farming for two years. In 1867 he went to Kansas and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, near Columbia, Cherokee county, where he remained for twelve years engaged in farming and threshing. At the close of that period he came west, settling first in Los Angeles county, Cal., near Wilmington, and in 1879 coming to Oregon. On his arrival in this state he first engaged with the bridge department of the Oregon Limited, and remained with them for seven months. After spending the winter in southern Oregon he came to Linn county, and in Albany engaged in the shops of the Althouse & Pierce Planing Mill Company. After one year here he returned to Portland, and was employed for the ensuing twelve years in planing mills of that city, and others in Albany, being principally engaged with the Sugar Pine Mill and Fixture Company with the exception of three years spent in the employ of the Curtis Lumber Company in Mill City, Ore. On entering the business for himself he engaged with Mr. Sears, and they now occupy three floors of a building, the dimensions of which are 60x90 feet, all fix-

tures and machinery being thoroughly up-to-date. The business has increased in volume through the enterprise and conscientious effort of Mr. Livingston and his partner to turn out exceptional work.

Mr. Livingston was married in Hennepin county, Minn., to Miss Amy Gould, a native of Wisconsin. They have four children, as follows: Alexander, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad, who makes his home at Ashland, Ore.; Grace, wife of Sanford La Salle, of Albany; Pearl and Robert. Mr. Livingston is a Republican in his political affiliations, and in military circles he is known through his membership of McPherson Post, G. A. R.

JOHN HUGHES. The name of John Hughes, who for many years was one of the substantial business men and influential citizens of Salem, is closely interwoven with the history of the Willamette valley since the pioneer days of the community. He was born in Blountville, Tenn., June 21, 1831, a son of John Hughes, who was also a native of that state. His grandfather, David Hughes, was born in Ireland, but prior to the Revolution crossed the Atlantic to Virginia. When the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the American army and fought for independence. He became a pioneer of eastern Tennessee, and there died at the age of ninety-two years. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. Mr. Hughes' father, who carried on farming in eastern Tennessee, died at an early age. He had married Ann Himes, who was born in Lancaster, Pa., a daughter of Abraham Himes, who was also a native of the Keystone state and of German descent. He removed from Pennsylvania to eastern Tennessee, and there Mrs. Hughes was reared. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Knoxville, Tenn., at the age of ninety years.

John Hughes was the eldest of a family of four children and the last surviving member. He was reared in his native locality, pursuing his education in the district and subscription schools. In 1852 he went by stage to the Mississippi, and took a boat for Council Bluffs, Iowa. On the 20th of May of that year he left the latter place and started for the gold mines of California. He and four comrades outfitted with a three-yoke team of oxen and one wagon, proceeding westward until they reached the forks of the Green river, where the party divided, three of the number going to Oregon and two to California. Cutting their wagon in two and dividing the oxen,

they continued on to their respective destinations.

On the 7th of October, 1852, John Hughes arrived in the city of Portland, and came thence to Marion county, where for seven years he was engaged in farm work. He then engaged in painting in Salem for a number of years. In 1863 he began business as a merchant in that city, establishing a store for the sale of groceries, paints, oils and other commodities. For forty years thereafter, with the exception of the time when he was temporarily out of the city, he devoted his time to building up a trade which ultimately became one of the most important in the Willamette valley. At the time of his death he was the oldest merchant in the city of Salem. He erected the Hughes block, built a portion of the bank block, and at one time was interested in the Salem Flouring Mill. It will thus be seen that his efforts were not confined to one line of enterprise. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, and his identification with commercial pursuits resulted in making him one of the wealthiest men of the city.

Mr. Hughes was married in Salem July 29, 1857, to Miss Emma Pringle, who was born in Warren county, Mo., in 1838, a daughter of Virgil K. Pringle, whose birth occurred in Hartford, Conn., July 29, 1804. Her grandfather, Norman Pringle, was also born in Hartford, and about 1820 removed to Missouri. Her father, settling in Warren county, that state, followed the shoe-making trade until 1846, when he came to the northwest, accompanied by his wife and six children. They started April 15, 1846, with two ox-teams, coming over the old trail by way of Fort Hall and the Applegate cutoff. The travelers endured many hardships and much suffering. They made a road of their own from Humboldt to Oregon, reaching the Willamette valley on Christmas day, after a tedious journey of nine months. They brought their teams only as far as Eugene, and their cattle gave out on the journey. Mr. Pringle engaged in shoe-making in Salem until 1851, when he settled upon a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres four and a half miles southeast of the city. There he carried on farming for a time, but later he returned to Salem and was identified with business interests there until, having acquired a handsome competence, he retired to private life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a man of unassailable integrity and genuine worth. He married Pherne Brown, who was born in Montpelier, Vt., March 22, 1805, a daughter of the Rev. Clark Brown, who was

an Episcopal clergyman in the Green Mountain state. His entire life was devoted to the ministry in Vermont.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pringle were born eight children, of whom seven reached years of maturity—Virgilia, who became the wife of F. R. Smith, and died in Salem; Clark, who served in the Cayuse Indian war and is now living in Spokane, Wash.; Octavius, who was fourteen years of age when he crossed the plains, and is now living in Prineville, Ore.; Sarelia, who became the wife of Charles H. Northrup, and died in California; Albro, who died in Seattle; Emma, Mrs. Hughes, and Ella, widow of C. D. Young, a resident of Salem, and the only child who was born in Oregon.

The father of this family passed away in Salem, March 24, 1887, when eighty-three years of age. The mother's death occurred in the same city May 23, 1891. She was a great-granddaughter of Dr. Joseph Moffet, of Brimfield, Mass. His daughter, who became the grandmother of Mrs. Pringle, was liberally educated, and afterward engaged in teaching. She married Rev. Clark Brown, who died in Maryland. She afterward took her family to Missouri, whence, in 1846, she came to the northwest. In a log cabin at Forest Grove she established a private school which afterward developed into a widely patronized and celebrated institution. Her original capital in this enterprise is said to have been but six cents. Little by little the attendance increased until she had forty pupils. This pioneer educational institution, for years known simply as "Mrs. Brown's School," afterwards became the Tualatin Academy, and is now widely known as Pacific University. Mrs. Brown was thus actively and prominently connected with the educational development of the northwest, and her name should be enrolled among those of the prominent pioneers who contributed to the upbuilding and general welfare of Oregon.

Unto John and Emma (Pringle) Hughes were born five children—George P., who is manager of his father's store; Lulu, wife of A. N. Bush, of Salem; Francis, who is also connected with the store; Genevieve, wife of David B. Mackie, of Portland, and Ethel, wife of W. A. Carter, of Gold Hill, Ore.

The military experience of John Hughes was confined to the Indian troubles occurring in the pioneer days of Oregon. In October, 1855, he enlisted in the First Oregon Regiment for service in the Yakima Indian war, and was engaged in the Walla Walla country until 1856, taking part in many fights with the red men. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows, having served as Noble Grand of Salem Lodge, No. 1; and Mrs. Hughes is

identified with the Order of Rebekah. With his wife he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, taking an active and zealous part in its work. He was a trustee of Willamette University, and the cause of education always found in him a warm friend. He served as a member of the Salem City Council several terms, and exercised his prerogatives in support of all measures for the general good. He was also associated with the State Pioneers' Association and the Oregon Historical Society, of which Mrs. Hughes is also a member.

Few residents of the Willamette valley resided in this section of the state longer than Mr. Hughes and his estimable wife. They have witnessed its remarkable transformation as Nature has yielded up her rich treasures for the use of man, as business interests and industries have been established, and as the general work of improvement has been carried on. Their influence has invariably been on the side of substantial advancement. Mr. Hughes personally accomplished much toward promoting the commercial activity of Salem, where he was for so long a period numbered among the highly honored and prominent merchants. His death, which occurred April 25, 1903, was a distinct loss to the community; for few of the inhabitants of Salem have so closely endeared themselves to their fellow men of two mature generations as did this noble, upright and useful citizen of Oregon. The record of his life, a few of the more important features of which we have endeavored to preserve for the future, certainly contains much that should prove a source of inspiration to the rising generation and of pride to his descendants. No finer tribute to his memory can be offered—no more lofty monument to his fame can be erected—than the preservation in literature of the simple facts as they are known to all who knew him during his long and useful life.

GARDNER BROTHERS. No donation claim in Polk county is surrounded with more interesting reminiscences of the old pioneer days than that which was taken up by Samuel J. Gardner, one of the pioneers of 1843, and which is now occupied by his sons Cyrus L. and Chester C. Gardner, two of the most promising and successful of the younger generation of agriculturists and stock-raisers of his neighborhood. Especial interest surrounds the life of Samuel J. Gardner, who represented in his character and attainments the most hardy and resourceful of the emigrants who dared the dangers of the plains before the innumerable later caravans had rendered them more habitable and less hazardous.

Born in Boston, Mass., September 10, 1821, he died in California, December 26, 1866, having gone to the southern state for impaired health.

As a young man in the east Mr. Gardner engaged in school teaching for some years, and in 1843 came to Oregon accompanied by Nesmith, Applegate and Abernethy, spending a few years on the French Prairie, in Marion county. When he came to Polk county he had a pack on his back containing his worldly possessions, and finally with his earnings made arrangements to take up three hundred and twenty acres of land. March 3, 1853, he married Eliza Ann Smith, born in Missouri, July 1, 1835, and daughter of James Smith, who crossed the plains in 1846, locating on a claim near Lewisville, consisting of a section of land. After this marriage the young people came to the claim now owned by the sons, and built the house which is still standing, a silent reminder of the many years of struggle and deprivations in the early days. This house was built in 1850, and in it the six children were born, four of whom are living: George W., of Falls City; Thomas J., of Salem; and C. L. and C. C. on the home farm. For a second husband the wife of Mr. Gardner married, November 27, 1867, John A. Williams, who was born in 1812, and died April 30, 1884, on the home place. Of this union there were two children, Alvin A. and John D., the former of whom is deceased, and the latter of whom lives at Falls City. For a third husband Mrs. Williams married, January 3, 1886, W. A. Frost, and her fourth husband, married September 26, 1891, was Jacob Rhodaberger. Mrs. Rhodaberger died in Falls City December 26, 1901, at the age of sixty-six.

The Gardner brothers were given a common school education, and under their father's discipline developed into thrifty and conscientious farmers and stock-raisers. Cyrus L., was born on the donation claim February 1, 1861, and Chester C. was born on the same farm February 8, 1864. Chester C. married, February 11, 1891, Hattie Elliott, who was born in Polk county, December 11, 1871, and whose father, James W., crossed the plains in 1862, locating in Polk county, and from there removing to his present home near Bellevue, Yamhill county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gardner: Cyrus Orville; Wiley M.; Edith L.; and Lester W. Like their father, the sons are Democrats in political affiliation, but have never desired or been willing to accept anything but minor local offices. C. C. Gardner is a member and trustee of the Evangelical Church at Bridgeport. The brothers own the original donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres jointly. Chester C. purchased three hundred and eighteen acres adjoining on the south and Cyrus L. owns

one hundred and sixty adjoining that on the southwest, making a farm of eight hundred acres in one body. The Gardner farm is one of the most valuable in Polk county, and has all of the modern improvements which are calculated to facilitate a high-class general farming enterprise. Both men are of advanced and practical ideas, and have enviable reputations for substantiality and all-around general worth to the community.

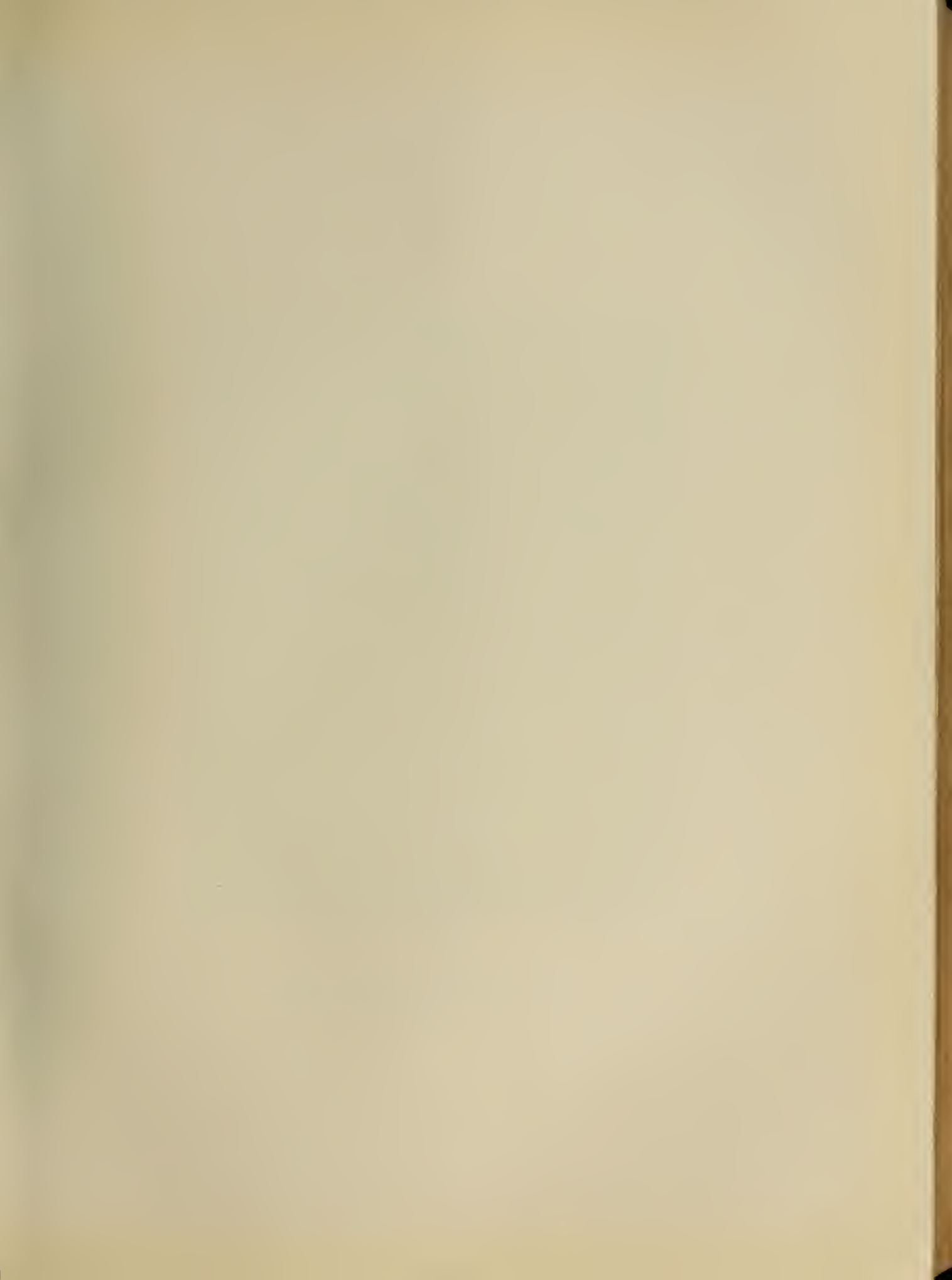
JOHN B. SMITH. Certain distinguishing features mark the establishment of the Smith family in Oregon, both as regards the father, Isaac, and his son John B., the latter of whom now owns and operates the original donation claim taken up by his sire in 1853, and where he was born November 18, 1856. The elder Smith was born in Warren county, Ky., February 14, 1816, a son of Godfrey Smith, who died at a comparatively early age, and who claimed Dutch ancestry. Isaac Smith went to Warren county, Ill., as a young man, and there married Margaret Butler, who was born in Kentucky or Illinois in 1822, and who bore him nine children, six of whom were sons, John B. being the seventh, all of whom are now living: Rufus M.; Silas W., of Waitsburg, Wash.; Berryman M., who was police judge of Portland for two years; Flora A. Campbell; R. Matilda Humphrey; John B.; Ira S., who was sheriff of Polk county one term and member of legislature one term; Isaac L., United States lighthouse keeper at Canby, Ore. Mr. Smith owned a large farm in Warren county, Ill., which, however, he disposed of in the early '50s, and in 1853 outfitted with horse and mule teams and crossed the plains to Oregon. His family had in the meantime grown to large proportions, and all accompanied him on the search for better and larger opportunities in the far west. The train was under command of Captain Butler, father of Mrs. Smith, and the journey covered a period of six months, being comparatively immune from distressing accidents or setbacks. The first winter was spent in Polk county, and the next spring Mr. Smith took up the claim now owned by his son, which consisted of three hundred and twenty acres. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his death, April 29, 1897, his wife having preceded him in December, 1871. He was a prominent man in his neighborhood, and his influence for growth and progress was of more than local extent. Since the Civil war a staunch Republican, he served many years as justice of the peace, and was elected to the state legislature for one term, serving as county judge until declining health necessitated his resignation from office. Broad and tolerant in his views,

he was public-spirited in the extreme, and willingly shouldered the large responsibility which fell upon him in the early days.

Educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, and La Creole Academy at Dallas, John B. Smith began farming with his father, and at the age of twenty-one became independent, taking his share of the farm profits in return for labor expended. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Maggie Hill, who was born in Tennessee, December 27, 1867, and came to Oregon in 1884 with her father, Licurgus, locating in Polk county. Mr. Hill now lives in Bridgeport, four miles from Falls City, and is engaged in general farming and hop-raising.

After his marriage Mr. Smith continued to live on the home place, and in December, 1900, bought out the other heirs, and now owns the entire property. His farm is one of the finest and most valuable in this section, and is devoted chiefly to the raising of stock, including sheep, goats and cattle. The most modern improvements have been introduced, for the present owner is progressive in the extreme, and keeps abreast of the times in congenial and successful occupation. That he has been more expansive than the average farmer is evidenced by his town as well as city interests, for he owns considerable town real estate, including four lots in Newport. The staunch friend and promoter of education, he has materially advanced the educational opportunities of the children in his neighborhood, and has rendered valuable service as a trustee of Dallas College. He is an upholder of Republican principles, has been a trustee and school clerk for many terms, and held other positions of trust and responsibility in the county. With his family he is a member of the Evangelical Church, and for many years has been the popular and helpful Sunday school superintendent. His four children are being given every advantage within the power of their parents to bestow. Oscar P. is in Dallas, while Cecil, Hallie and a baby are living at home.

JOHN MORRIS. A paying farming and fruit-raising property of Polk county is that owned by John Morris, which, though not one of the largest in the neighborhood, is one of the best improved and most fertile. In 1890 he purchased the sixty acres comprising his farm, forty-five of which are under cultivation, and seven acres of which are devoted to strawberries. He has given horticulture considerable study, and finds a ready market for his finely flavored fruit. Mr. Morris was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 1, 1840, his father, Asa, being a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Franklin county, Ohio, at the age of fifty-five years.





C. O. Boynton.



Mary E. Boynton.

The mother and family moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1853, and the son, John, stayed on the home farm until 1860.

Crossing the plains in the spring of 1860, John Morris was a member of the D'Lashmutt party, which included his widowed mother, who afterward married Jonathan Dyer. She died in Polk county in 1880, aged seventy-eight years. After arriving in Polk county, he lived with Mr. D'Lashmutt on Salt creek. In 1862 he went to eastern Oregon, and in Baker county engaged in mining for a year, going in 1863 to Placerville, Idaho. As a miner he was not successful, and his short but disastrous experience convinced him that the life of the farmer was after all one to be desired. So in 1865 he went to Walla Walla, Wash., and after a year of farming came to Polk county, locating on Salt creek. He was moderately successful as a farmer and stock-raiser, and in 1872 had saved enough money to justify him in marrying and wedded Mary E. Farley, a native of Yamhill county, daughter of Robert and Lydia (Casper) Farley, of which union there have been born five children: William A., a graduate of the Stanford University, now teaching the Latin class in the East Portland school; Robert F., attending the Willamette University; Carl G., graduate from the law department of Willamette University and died at home September, 1901, aged twenty-four; and two died in infancy.

For a number of years after his marriage Mr. Morris lived near Perrydale, and in 1891 came to his present farm near Salem. He is a Republican in politics casting his first vote for Lincoln in 1864, and has held the school offices for many years. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Rickreall, while his wife attends the church of the same denomination at Salem. Liberal minded and enterprising, Mr. Morris is also noted for his good business ability, and for his unswerving integrity. For further reference regarding the Morris family, see sketch of E. L. D'Lashmutt elsewhere in this volume.

CHARLES OSCAR BOYNTON. Following a career of credit to himself as a farmer and business man, Charles Oscar Boynton came to Woodburn in 1891, and erected his present comfortable and hospitable home on seven acres of land purchased for the purpose. With the exception of a year in the grocery business, as the partner of W. E. Finzer, he has since lived a retired life. Mr. Boynton is enrolled among that noble band of pioneers which arrived in Oregon October 3, 1850, and has since given their strong and reliable characters to the development of western resources. Of Revolutionary ancestry on both sides of his family, he was born in Troy, N. Y.,

June 10, 1822, his father, Ebenezer L., having been born on the old paternal farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Brattleborough, Vt., August 8, 1796. The paternal grandfather, Joel, also a native of Vermont, succeeded in making a fair living for his family out of the Vermont farm, whose well tilled and somewhat worn acres are still in the possession of the Boyntons. He left his plow and difficult duties to participate in the war for independence, serving with distinction in the Colonial army. He lived to be ninety-nine years old. Ebenezer L. Boynton moved from Vermont to New York about 1812, settling in Catskill, where he married Elizabeth Fancher, who was born near New London, Conn., January 21, 1795, and whose father, Andrew Fancher, was also a native of Connecticut, a farmer by occupation, and a valiant soldier in the Revolutionary war. In New York, he settled in the timber near Syracuse, cleared his land, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and died at an advanced age.

In 1821, Mr. Boynton removed from Catskill to Troy, N. Y., where he was appointed inspector of provisions by the legislature, which position he creditably maintained for many years. In 1836 he took up his residence in Fulton county, Ill., where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and also eighty acres of timber land. Here he died at the age of ninety, after a very active life, during which he took an important part in the politics of his locality. At first a Jeffersonian Democrat, his political convictions had broadened, and he died a staunch Republican, and a warm admirer of the character and political policy of Abraham Lincoln.

The third oldest in the paternal family, Charles Oscar Boynton, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one left the farm and apprenticed himself to the cooper's trade, at Cuba, Fulton county, Ill. In 1843, he located on a farm near Cuba, married Mary A. Bonney, July 26th of the same year, Mrs. Boynton being a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and born December 29, 1823. Her father, Truman Bonney, was born in the state of Vermont, where he was a tanner, stave maker, and later a cooper, and from where he emigrated to Ohio, settling near Sandusky, and, in 1834, removed to Fulton county, Ill. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1845, and settled on the donation claim upon which his death occurred. After his marriage, Mr. Boynton continued to live on the Illinois farm, and in the meantime a great deal of local interest had been aroused regarding the superior opportunities in the west, and it is not surprising that quite a little colony in the neighborhood disposed of their farms and needless possessions, and prepared for the long journey over the plains. Nine families made up the little train

that courageously set forth into the practically unknown west, and accomplished their desire without any particular incident. They came by way of the north side of the Platte river, and the first winter in Oregon Mr. Boynton spent two miles northeast of Woodburn. Near Needy, Clackamas county, he then took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, which he proved up, and which continued to be his home for thirty-nine years. The town of Needy sprang into existence upon a portion of the Boynton farm, and the owner was deeply interested in the various enterprises which gradually helped to establish a community of fair proportions. Nor was he an outside spectator, for he gave generously towards the promotion of various enterprises there represented, notably the Methodist Episcopal Church, for which he contributed five acres as a building site, and also gave money towards the erection of the edifice. In this connection, it is pleasant to mention the great good accomplished by Mr. Boynton in connection with the church, of which he has been a member for a great many years. He has always felt the help emanating from this denomination, and during the early missionary days, such well remembered disciples as Waller, Hines, Garrison and Parrish were welcome guests at the Boynton home. The first camp meeting grounds were held on this old farm, and many social and religious undertakings received their first inspiration from the vigorous personalities and helpful enthusiasm of Mr. and Mrs. Boynton. Their home was the center of a genial good fellowship appreciated by all the early settlers, and their hearts responded to all calls for sympathy and practical help.

Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Boynton, Ebenezer Larned, a horse dealer in Woodburn, married Lucinda Morgan and has three sons: Charles O., Jr.; Alva T., who is married and has one daughter, Eddie; and Edward, deceased; Bradford A. is deceased; Helen A., deceased, married Clark McCown and had three children: Mary A., married, and has one daughter; Charles W. and Lida; Thurston A., deceased, married Josie Moor and had one daughter, Thursa, the wife of Mr. Goodman, of Malheur county, Ore.; Jennie Alice, deceased, married Cuthbert Stump, and had three children: Paulina, Mary and Charles C., the latter deceased; Albert, twin brother to Jennie A., died in early childhood; C. Truman, living in Malheur county, Ore., married Susan Zumwalt, and they have two daughters, Bertha and Mary A., each of whom is married and has one son; Bessie is the wife of John Popejoy, and has two daughters: Mary A. and Charlotte O., the latter having three children, Marietta, Harley and an infant, and is living in Stockton, Cal.; Ida, deceased, married J. Robert Sconce, and they had one son, J. Robert

Sconce, Jr., now in the United States navy; Lida, a twin sister of Ida, is living at home with her parents. Mr. Boynton has always been a Republican, and his fitness for office has received constant recognition. He served four years as county assessor, and was county commissioner for the same number of years. For twenty-two years he was justice of the peace, and his rulings were always equitable and in accord with the principles of truth and justice. Since living in Woodburn, Mr. Boynton has been solicited to fill numerous political offices, but has always refused. He served as delegate to the county convention, and was delegate from Clackamas county to the first Republican state convention in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton are the only survivors of the first Methodist Episcopal class between Salem and Oregon City, organized by Alvin Waller. They are both members of the Pioneer Association, and Oregon Historical Society, and Mr. Boynton is a charter member of Woodburn Lodge No. 106, A. F. & A. M., and with his daughter, Lida, belongs to the Eastern Star.

SIDNEY TOMLINSON, who served as chief executive of Woodburn during the years 1901-02, was admirably adapted to the requirements of his responsibility, was the seventh to hold office in the city and presented a clean, wide-awake, and progressive administration. His foresight and recognition of its necessities resulted in the organization of a fire company for the protection of life and property, and he otherwise evinced a desire to place his charge among the influential, modern, and thrifty municipalities of the Willamette valley.

A native of the vicinity of Zanesville, Ohio, Mr. Tomlinson was born March 17, 1855. His family was represented in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war. The soldier of whom there is most authentic account is the paternal grandfather, Solomon Z., who was born in Virginia, reared in Pennsylvania, and participated in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. The prime of his life was passed in Ohio, where he married, and whence he removed in 1860 to Nemaha county, Kans. In 1878 he took up his residence on land in the state of Iowa. He died at the age of ninety-three in Boone county, Iowa, where he was stricken with paralysis while at the home of his son, James F., the father of Sidney.

James F. Tomlinson was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 22, 1824, and in early life was a shoemaker by trade. After removing to Iowa in 1856 he settled in Boone county, where he bought land on the banks of the Des Moines river, forty-five miles from the city of that name. He became

prominent as a farmer and politician, gathered a considerable fortune into the family exchequer, and held, among other political offices, that of county commissioner for sixteen years. His wife, Elizabeth (Simmons) Tomlinson, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Simmons. Her death occurred in Iowa August 17, 1857, when her son Sidney was seventeen months old. Of the two children in the family, Clarinda is now the wife of H. A. Whitted, the latter a farmer near Steele, Idaho.

For twenty-seven years of his life Mr. Tomlinson lived on his father's farm, and the many responsibilities which fell to his lot prevented more than irregular attendance at the public schools. As a relaxation from agricultural life he engaged in a general merchandise business at Pilot Mound, Boone county, Iowa, for four years, and then removed to Harlan county, Neb., where he lived on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres for about a year. Upon removing to Oregon in 1888 he settled in Medford, Jackson county, and worked as a carpenter and builder for about three years. Since coming to Woodburn he has engaged in contracting and building on a large scale. Among his most worthy attempts in this direction may be mentioned the brick block opposite the depot; the building of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he afterward sold; and Hotel Woodburn, the finest and best appointed hostelry in the city, and which is being conducted under his personal supervision. Before being elected mayor in 1901 he was a member of the city council for two terms, and he has also served six years on the school board, and in 1903 was re-elected for the ensuing three years, doing his utmost during that time to advance the cause of education, as exemplified in the Woodburn school. He was one of the chief organizers of the Woodburn Board of Trade, an organization which has materially promoted the mercantile and commercial interests of the city and county. He is the president of the board, and one of its most helpful and enthusiastic members. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees, and has passed the chairs of each. Mr. Tomlinson is extensively interested in real estate business, handling city and farm property in Willamette valley.

The family of Mr. Tomlinson consists of his wife, formerly Miss Lottie White, whom he married in Boone county, Iowa, April 1, 1882; and his only son, Vernon Wayne, who was born in Boone county, Iowa, January 18, 1883, and is now a student in the State University at Eugene, a leader of the University debating society, and will graduate in 1905. Mrs. Tomlinson is a daughter of Mathias White, who was born in Kentucky, and has owned and managed farms in Indiana, Illi-

nois, and Iowa, and died in the latter state. The mother still resides in Boone county, Iowa, and is over eighty years of age. Mrs. Tomlinson comes from a family noted for their abilities as musicians, and she herself possesses marked talent. She has given private instruction to many and is a vocalist of ability. From 1896 to 1900 she was assistant principal in the Woodburn school, and was principal of the Hubbard school from 1900 to 1901 inclusive. With her husband she ably manages the hotel in which they are both interested.

DEDRICK H. BOMHOFF. One of the successful and representative mercantile establishments in Woodburn is the grocery business of Dedrick H. Bomhoff, but recently located in a new building, fitted with all modern improvements. Mr. Bomhoff is one of the many sons of Germany who are utilizing their commendable national traits for the upbuilding of the northwest, to which he came in 1891, and in regard to the advantages of which he is most enthusiastic. He was born in Hanover, Germany, February 10, 1868, his father, Henry, and his mother, Anna, being natives of the same part of the kingdom. Henry Bomhoff is a carpenter, builder and contractor, and is at present living with his wife in Homfeldt, where he has been in business for many years.

The oldest of the three sons and two daughters in his father's family, Dedrick was not destined to reach maturity in his native land, for at the age of twelve he had a chance to come to come to America with a kinsman, locating in Greenleaf, Washington county, Kans., where he attended the public schools. Since that early age he has made his own living, and has no one to thank but himself for the large measure of success which has come his way. Having heard a great deal about the west during his life in Kansas he came hither in 1890, locating at Olympia, Wash., where he remained for a year. For a couple of years he worked on farms near Butteville and Hubbard, Ore., and became identified with Woodburn in 1894, his various efforts having resulted in his saving quite a little money. In 1898 he stepped boldly into the mercantile life of the town, and bought out O. A. Nandall's grocery store, which he has since conducted in larger form, and with increasing patronage. The new store just completed is worthy of both the town and man, is well stocked with the commodities most in demand in growing and progressive communities, and has at its head a very genial, broad-minded and tactful manager, whose pleasing personality makes his place of business popular and profitable.

Through his marriage in July, 1896, with Mrs.

Lizzie M. Scheurer, Mr. Bomhoff became allied with one of the pioneer families of Oregon. Mrs. Bomhoff is a daughter of Peter Fellow, who was born in the disputed territory of Alsace-Lorraine, between France and Germany, and who came to America at a very early day. Mr. Fellow located first in Illinois, and in 1860 came around the Horn to San Francisco, from there embarking for Portland. He took up a donation claim near Butteville, Marion county, Ore., consisting of six hundred and forty acres, improved the same to a fine farm, and lived there for the remainder of his life. Through her first marriage Mrs. Bomhoff had one child, Mabel, and of her second marriage there have been born three children, Annie, Grace and Harry.

Mr. Bomhoff is interested in all that has to do with the upbuilding of his adopted city, and has been before the public in various capacities. As a Republican he has served in the city council for one term. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a charter member of the encampment. With his wife and children Mr. Bomhoff is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Is also member of the Mercantile and Tradesmen Protective Association. In 1899 he purchased and remodeled a dwelling which is now one of the finest in Woodburn, all the modern improvements to be found therein, and has a drilled well, one hundred and seventy-seven feet deep, the deepest in the city.

HENRY J. OSFIELD is a leading and prosperous representative of mercantile interests in Dallas, where he is engaged in dealing in groceries and queensware. A native of Illinois, he was born in Urbana, October 22, 1856, and is the second in order of birth in a family of seven children, five of whom are living. The parents were John J. and Rachel (Servis) Osfield. The paternal grandfather was a resident of New York and belonged to one of the old eastern families. John J. Osfield was born in the Empire state and came to Lockport, N. Y., where he pursued his education and learned the blacksmith's trade. Removing westward as civilization made its way into the Mississippi valley, he took up his abode in Urbana, Ill., where he became interested in the conduct of a wagon and carriage factory as a member of the firm of Boyden & Osfield. He was associated in that enterprise for many years and in 1876 he removed to Iowa, establishing his home in Villisca, but after two years he came to the Sunset state, locating in Portland, Ore., where he was engaged in carriage manufacturing throughout the remainder of his business ca-

reer. His wife was born in Ohio and was a daughter of Asher Servis, who was a native of New Jersey and who married a Miss Scofield, a native of Connecticut. Removing westward, Mr. Servis followed farming in Warren county, Ohio, afterward in Illinois and subsequently in Harrison county, Iowa, where his death occurred. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Osfield were born seven children, five of whom are yet living and with the exception of our subject all are residents of Portland. The father died in September, 1901, at the age of seventy-six years, but the mother is yet living in Portland.

H. J. Osfield spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Urbana, Ill., acquiring his education in the public schools there, and in 1876 when twenty years of age went to Iowa, where he carried on farming on his father's land. He remained a resident of that state until 1880, in which year he arrived in Portland, Ore., where for two years he was employed at blacksmithing and carriage making. He then accepted a position as shipping clerk with the firm of Frank Brothers, dealers in implements, acting in that capacity for eight years or until 1890, when, with the capital he had acquired through his own labors, he established a store in West Portland. He was also instrumental in securing a postoffice there and was appointed its first postmaster. He continued to engage in general merchandising and to discharge his official duties until October, 1895, when he sold his store and removed to Dallas, thinking to find a broader field of labor at this place. Here he opened a grocery, queensware and notions store and later he purchased the store building which he now occupies. It is a two-story brick building, 30x70 feet, and he also has a large warehouse. His grocery and queensware store is the most extensive in the county, and he is also the leading dealer in produce. He has been very successful in his business here, working up a large trade. He carries a fine line of goods. His store is neat and attractive in appearance and his business methods commend him to the confidence and support of the public.

In Logan, Iowa, Mr. Osfield was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellison, who was born in that state, and they have two children, Ada F. and Carroll Henry. They hold membership with the Presbyterian Church of Dallas, and Mr. Osfield is serving on the board of trustees. Socially he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and was made a Mason in Jennings Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M. He is also a staunch and unswerving Republican, an active member of the





W. C. Hubbard

board of trade and takes a deep and helpful interest in everything pertaining to progress and improvement in his locality. He is widely and favorably known, and throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated, and at all times has been actuated by a fidelity to his country and her welfare.

JUDGE W. C. HUBBARD. The qualities which endear man to man are dominant traits in the character of W. C. Hubbard, and so widely and favorably is he known in Salem and the surrounding country that it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the record of his career. His residence in the state dates from 1847 and therefore the pioneer history of Oregon is as familiar to him as is the latter-day progress and development. He was born in Pike county, Ill., twelve miles from Pittsfield, November 8, 1836, and is the eldest living of the four surviving children in a family that once numbered eleven born unto Charles and Margaret (Cannon) Hubbard. The father was born in Kentucky February 14, 1800, and at an early day removed to Missouri, settling near St. Louis, while later he became a resident of Pike county, Ill., and there carried on farming. The explorations that had been made in the northwest and the reports that he had heard awakened in him a desire to become a resident of the section of the country whose resources were so glowingly described. Accordingly, in 1847, he started for Oregon accompanied by his wife and six children. They had two wagons drawn by oxen, thus traveling in the primitive manner of the times—the vanguard of civilization which was soon to transform this district from a wild region inhabited by Indians to one of the most important sections of our great land. They traveled by way of St. Joseph, Mo., crossing the river there, thence proceeding up the Platte and over the old Oregon trail. On the way the baby of the family died while they were in the Cascade mountains. They had no trouble with the Indians until they arrived at the Columbia river and even then they managed to make the red men keep their distance. They had left the main road at the foot of Blue mountain and proceeded to Whitman station, intending to spend the winter there. Dr. Whitman, at the time, was down in the valley and Mrs. Whitman urged them to proceed on their way because she believed that there would be many emigrants behind them whom they would have to assist later in the season. They arrived, therefore, in the valley October 20, and the

father secured a donation claim on Clear creek, seven miles northeast of Oregon City, but remained there for only a year, when he gave up the property. He then located on the French claim, purchasing a tract of a former owner and also securing a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres. With characteristic energy he began to clear, improve and cultivate his land and in course of time a splendid farm was seen as the result of his labors. He continued to engage in agricultural work until his retirement from business life. He died at the home of his son in Mission Bottom in 1884, when eighty-four years of age. A worthy Christian man, he held membership in the Baptist Church and into the minds of his children he instilled lessons of industry and integrity which have borne good fruit in their later lives. His wife, who was born in Missouri, April 19, 1811, was a daughter of James Cannon, who died in that state. Mrs. Hubbard passed away at the old homestead in 1880.

Judge Hubbard spent the first ten years of his life in the state of his nativity and then came with his parents as they journeyed across the country to the northwest. He assisted in driving the loose cattle and walked six hundred miles of the way at one time, but at intervals he had the privilege of riding for a short distance. After reaching Oregon he remained at home with his parents until twenty-two years of age with the exception of a period of two years. In his youth, he attended school near his home and in Oregon City and at the age of nineteen years worked in the mines of California for a time. He passed through the Rogue river Indian war country, making the journey on pack horses, and at length arrived at Yreka, Cal. He was then engaged in mining at Deadwood until 1857 when he returned to his home, remaining with his parents until 1859. He then came into possession of one hundred and sixty acres of new land covered with brush, and there he began farming, but after two years he rented an improved farm, upon which he lived for three years. By that time his labors had brought to him a good financial return and with the money he had thus earned he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in the Mission Bottom and located at his new home. As the years have passed and his financial resources have enabled him to make additional purchases he has added to his property until he now owns a farm of six hundred acres in one body which is under a very high state of cultivation. This is pleasantly located twelve miles north of Salem. There grain is raised on an extensive scale, and to the cultivation of a portion of the property Judge Hubbard gives his personal

supervision. He is, however, living practically retired at his home in Salem.

The judge was married in Parkerville, Ore., in 1859 to Miss Helen M. Cooley, who was born in Clay county, Mo., and was brought across the plains to Oregon in 1844, her father, Christopher C. Cooley, bringing his family to the northwest in that year. Reaching his destination, he settled on French Prairie, where he engaged in farming until his death. Mrs. Hubbard was but four years of age at the time of the overland trip. Unto the judge and his wife have been born seven children: Walter S., who is a member of the fire department of Seattle; Orville B., who is engaged in mining in Alaska; Oscar, who died on the home farm at the age of twenty-five years; Ira W. and Wylie W., who are stock men, living in Salem; Rodena, who died when but three weeks old; and Dollie, of Salem.

In his political views the judge has ever been an earnest Republican and has studied closely the issues and questions of the day and puts forth every effort in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of his party. While residing upon his farm he was elected and served for two terms as county commissioner, entering upon the duties of the office in 1882. From early manhood he has also served as a school officer and the cause of education has found in him a warm and helpful friend. In 1892 he was elected county judge of Marion county on the Republican ticket for a term of four years, assuming the duties of the office in July of that year, serving continuously until July, 1896. In December, 1902, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the position of city councilman from the fourth ward and in January, 1903, he took his position as a member of the board of aldermen for a two years' term. Fraternally the judge is connected with Chemeketa Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., of Salem, and Salem Encampment. Judge Hubbard is kind-hearted, liberal, sympathetic and honorable, and in all life's relations he has been found true to the trusts reposed in him and worthy of the regard accorded him.

BENJAMIN B. COLBATH, who is now serving as sheriff of Marion county, was born in Salem, April 22, 1866. His father, Elijah J. Colbath, was a native of Bangor, Me., and became one of the pioneer settlers of Oregon in 1852. When a boy he went to sea and for many years followed a life on the ocean wave, rising successively from one position to another until he had become captain of a vessel. As such he sailed around Cape Horn to Portland and then

resigned his captaincy in order to establish a home in Oregon. In 1853 he located in Salem and built a sawmill on the Willamette river, for the manufacture of lumber. For twelve years he conducted that enterprise in a profitable manner and then floods washed away the mill. He afterward engaged in contracting and building in Salem, where he likewise followed the occupation of a millwright until he went to the shore of Puget sound in 1889. He erected several large mills there but afterward returned to Salem, where he was actively identified with the improvements of the city as a contractor and builder. Many of the fine structures which he erected still stand as monuments to his enterprise and his skill. He was a Democrat in his political views and he died in Salem May 14, 1898. His widow, still surviving him, was born in Pike county, Ill., and bore the maiden name of Gabriella Hayden. In 1852 she came to Oregon with her father, William Hayden, who brought his family to this state, making the long and arduous journey across the plains, and upon its completion settling in Salem. In this state he followed farming until his death, which occurred in Polk county in 1868. Mrs. Colbath is still a resident of Salem, and of her six children five are still living, namely: James H., of Salem; Benjamin B.; Nathaniel, who is employed as a clerk in Salem; Alfred B., a contractor and builder here; and Camilla, of Salem.

Mr. Colbath was reared in Salem and his early educational privileges were those of the common schools. Later he entered Willamette University and completed a course in the Portland Business College in 1886. From early boyhood days he had been familiar with the building trade, having assisted his father, and followed carpentering in Salem until he went to Tacoma, where he engaged in the operation of a planing mill. For four years he was identified with industrial interests there, but in 1890 returned to Salem, where he carried on contracting and building on his own account until 1898, when he was appointed deputy sheriff under F. W. Durbin, serving for four years as his chief deputy. At the end of that time, in 1902, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of sheriff and was the only candidate on that ticket elected, the others all being defeated by a large Republican majority. Certainly no greater evidence of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens could be given than the fact that he was thus chosen for office. On July 7, 1902, he took the oath for a two years' term and is discharging his duties with the same reliability and promptness that characterized his service as deputy. He has always been active in support of the Democracy and his labors have not been without result in securing successes.

Mr. Colbath was married in Seattle, Wash., in

1850, to Miss Amanda Harrington, daughter of T. S. Harrington, and a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, and they have one son, Cyril B. Fraternally Mr. Colbath is connected with the Woodmen of the World and also with the Daniel Waldo Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon, and is also a member of Salem Lodge 336, B. P. O. E. He is a man well liked as is indicated by his election to the office of sheriff and his fidelity to duty is a matter above question.

CHARLES F. BELT. There is a satisfaction in having before one's eyes the example of a successful life, especially if the person who lived that life be in any way connected with one's own. It is an invisible, yet invincible, shield; it is the passport to a successful career, and even an abuse of the confidence inspired by such an association does not always have the effect of a withdrawal of the latter, since the potency of successful living continues long after the life is done. But better still than the example of such a life is the inherited tendencies that give fulfillment to so fair a promise.

In the years of Charles F. Belt, a native Oregonian, this fact is exemplified, for with the life of his father before him he could hardly fail to touch the first rounds of the ladder of success, but lacking inherent worth he could never have climbed to the height he now occupies. His father, Dr. Alfred Metcalf Belt, was born in Kentucky, July 23, 1804, and reared in Platte county, Mo. After completing his study of medicine he practiced there for many years. In 1850, with his wife and six children, he joined an emigrant train bound for Oregon, and on his arrival, continued the practice of medicine, making his home in the city of Salem. Those were the early days of Oregon, and the physician often had to travel many miles to reach his patients. Mounted on a horse with his saddle bags behind him, Dr. Belt rode up and down the Willamette valley, often remaining from home a week at a time in his ministrations to the remote settlers. It is doubtful if there was another pioneer who had more knowledge of this section of the country, on both sides of the Willamette river. With his long practice and thorough knowledge he filled with admirable success the position of professor in the medical department of the Willamette University, enjoying an enviable reputation that had been honorably earned by years of application in the profession to which he had given his life. In Masonic circles Dr. Belt was also prominent, having been made a Mason in Missouri. In Oregon he gave his hearty support to the upbuilding of the lodges of the craft, and he became a mem-

ber of Salem Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., and in the Grand Lodge of Oregon it was his honor to serve as its first grand master, an additional honor being the perpetuation of his name in the Belt Lodge of Kerby, Josephine county. In the midst of his busy life he found time to go to the defense of his country against the uprising of the Indians, serving as colonel of volunteers and as surgeon general. In his religious views Dr. Belt was a member of the Episcopal Church and Democratic as to his political affiliations.

On August 21, 1881, he passed away, after over fifty years in the successful practice of his profession. He married, June 17, 1835, Nancy, daughter of Gen. Thomas Ward, who won renown in the war of 1812. Mrs. Belt survives him, being now in her eighty-fifth year. She still makes her home in Salem, the scene of her husband's labors. Her father, Gen. Thomas Ward, died in Benton county, at the age of forty-nine years.

Of this union were born ten children, their names being as follows: Thomas; Sarah Elizabeth, now Mrs. Huelat; Joseph, who was graduated from the Cooper Medical School, dying in Salem; Emily, now Mrs. J. W. Jordan, of San Francisco; Alfred M. in the employ of the government at the Mare Island Navy yards of San Francisco; John D., a druggist of Sheridan; Benjamin F., pharmacist in Reading, Cal.; George W., an attorney and circuit judge at Spokane, Wash.; Marian, now the wife of Judge Burnett, of Salem, and Charles F., who was born February 14, 1860, in Salem, Ore.

With a fine education secured in the excellent public schools of Salem and the Willamette University, Charles F. Belt felt able to cope with the world in his efforts to live up to the splendid example set by his father, and in 1890 he left Salem, going to Dallas to study pharmacy with his brother, John D., where he remained for six years. Being strong in his political convictions, which were Democratic, he had early taken an active part in public affairs, and his efforts were appreciated by his fellow-townsmen, securing for him the appointment of postmaster of Dallas, under Cleveland's last administration. For five years he served in this capacity, at the end of which time he purchased a drug store in partnership with G. N. Cherrington, continuing in the business with marked success, and now owning one of the handsomest stores in the city, elegantly finished in white pine, with fixtures to match the surroundings. Their stock is up-to-date in every way, and their practiced handling of trade has won them many commendations. Their business is further increased by the plac-

ing in their hands of the agency of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In 1896 Mr. Belt married Miss Emma Black, also a native of Oregon, the daughter of Joseph Black, a very prominent man of Dallas. Mr. Belt was elected a member of the city council in 1902, and he became a Mason in Jennings Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., in March, 1891, and has since taken the Scottish Rite degrees in Oregon Consistory No. 1 of Portland, besides being a member of Al Kader Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Salem Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and the Native Sons of Oregon.

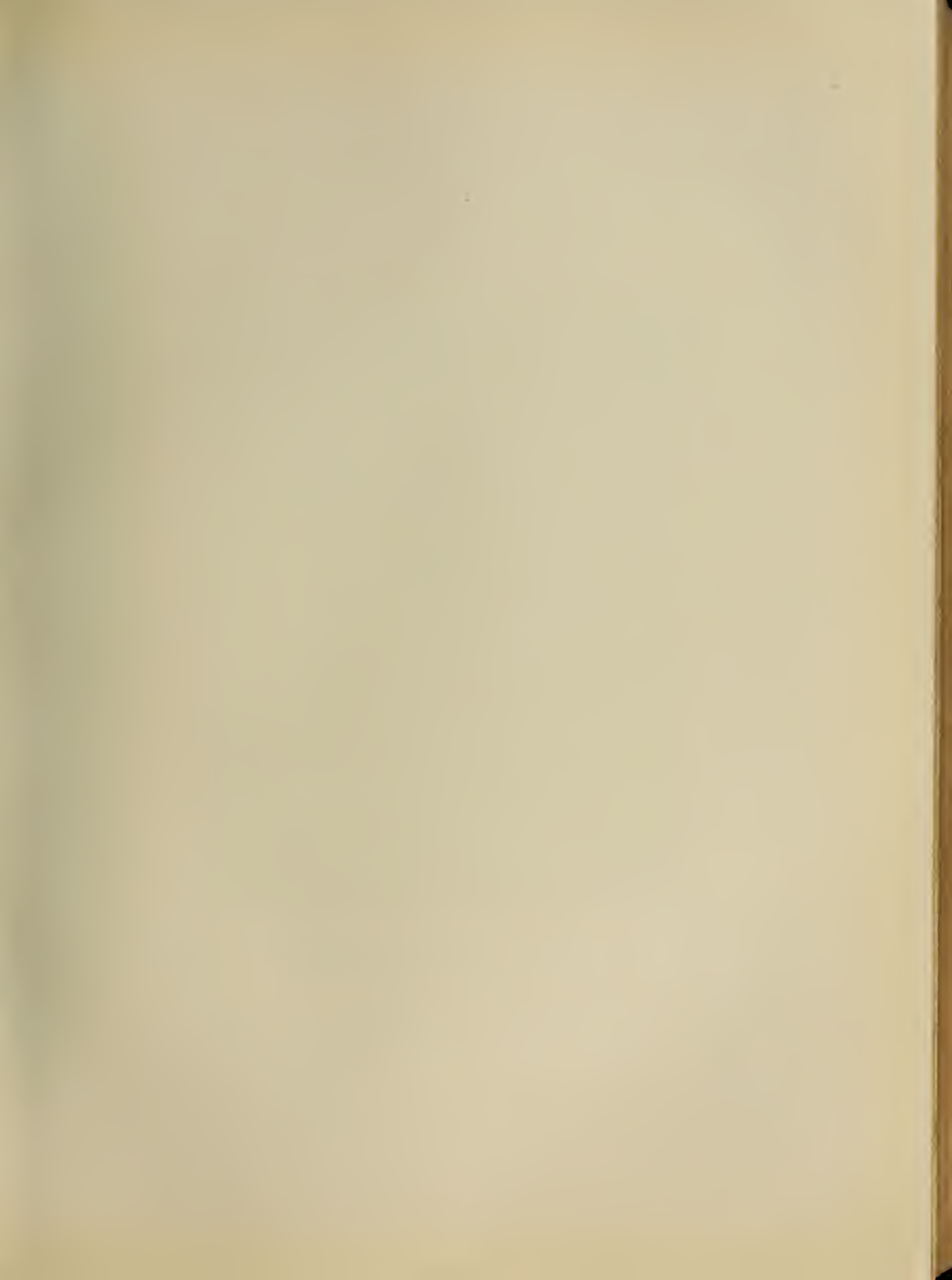
JOHN M. KITCHEN, M. D., who for thirty-eight years has been a resident of Oregon, and for more than a quarter of a century has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Stayton, is a representative of one of the well-known families of Missouri. His father, Thomas Kitchen, was born in North Carolina, but at the age of twelve years left that state with his parents and emigrated to Missouri, where he grew to manhood. In 1847, having heard much of the wonderful opportunities afforded by the northwest, he set out for the Oregon country, the customary ox-teams being employed to convey him across the plains. After a journey consuming six months he arrived in Marion county. For some time he remained at the home of a Frenchman named Laroque, who had a claim on what is known as French Prairie, but as soon as he had become familiar with the relative value of lands in that locality he took up a donation claim on Muddy creek, near the site of the town of Halsey. In 1849, when the gold excitement was at its height in California, he left his newly established home and started on horseback over the mountains for the new Eldorado. His journey was rendered a very dangerous one by the presence of numerous bands of hostile Indians, who persistently attacked him; but he passed through in safety, reaching the gold fields on the Sacramento river, where he at once engaged in mining. Some time later he found it more profitable to run a pack train from San Francisco to the mining camps. In this occupation he remained until 1851, when, having acquired a handsome little sum of money, he returned to his home in Missouri, going by water to New Orleans. At the same time he also made a visit to his birthplace in North Carolina.

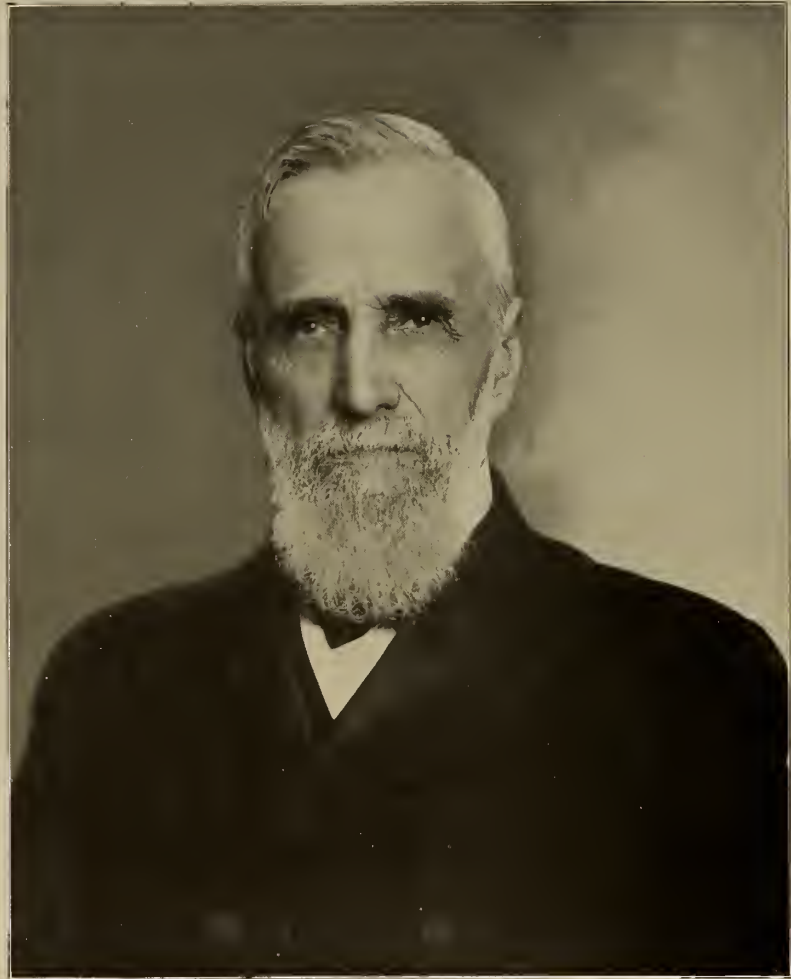
Mr. Kitchen's next location was near Little Rock, Ark., where he purchased a ranch; but not finding agricultural life in that region as satisfactory as he had anticipated he soon returned to Missouri and re-engaged in farming

until 1864, when he went to Texas to remain until the close of the Civil war. The remaining years of his life were spent in that state, where his death occurred in 1900, at the age of eighty-five years. Sixteen years prior to his death he was stricken with paralysis, but it did not seriously affect his general health. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary McHard, a native of Kentucky. The only child of this union is Dr. John M. Kitchen. His second wife was Mary Best, a native of Missouri. To them were born eight children, four of whom are living: Jefferson, Moses, Samuel Tilden, all of Missouri, and Lottie, wife of Henry Teeters, of Randolph county, that state.

Dr. John M. Kitchen was born near Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., February 12, 1842. The death of his mother occurring when he was but eighteen months old he was taken into the family of his mother's parents, with whom he remained for ten years. On account of the better educational advantages to be derived by the change he was then given into the care of his paternal grandparents. He attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered McGee College, a Presbyterian school now located at College Mound, Mo., where he remained for two years. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, enlisting July 5, 1861, in the First Regiment of the Third Division of Infantry, under the command of General Sterling Price. He remained in this service from that time until June, 1863, in the meantime participating in the battle of Carthage, and numerous other engagements. At one time he remained in camp for four weeks drilling for a campaign, during which period the Federals were met at Fort Scott, Kans. In 1863 he was taken prisoner in company with a few other Confederate soldiers near Osceola, Mo., and for some time was imprisoned in a large store building in Clinton, that state. During his incarceration his slumbering convictions were awakened into life by maturer thought and judgment, and he realized that the south would eventually be vanquished. He took the oath of allegiance to the United States and entered the enrolled militia of Missouri in the fall of 1863. In 1864 he was honorably discharged, and entering the drug store of a personal friend, Dr. T. B. Jackson, a son of ex-Gov. Claiborne Jackson, who was also a physician, he began the study of medicine. In April, 1865, he started on his journey across the plains, reaching Brownsville, Linn county, Ore., October 5, his trip having been rendered more than ordinarily interesting by several exciting skirmishes with the Sioux Indians in the Medicine Bull Mountains.

Upon his arrival in Linn county Dr. Kitchen





W. H. Odell

engaged in teaching in the public schools, a vocation he followed until 1874. In the meantime he continued his medical researches in Willamette University. In June, 1875, he removed to Stayton and engaged in practice in partnership with Dr. McCauley. The following year he resumed his studies in the medical department of Willamette University, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in June, 1877. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the conduct of a laborious practice in Stayton, with the exception of a few months spent in East Portland and about four years, during which he took a much-needed rest on account of the state of his health. In 1893 he visited the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and from there went to New York City, where he took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College.

The marriage of Dr. Kitchen, which occurred October 20, 1872, united him with Melissa J. Wheeler, a daughter of Jason and Eliza (Claypool) Wheeler. They have an adopted daughter, Deane, now the wife of Dr. F. R. Bowersox, of Glendale, Ore. Fraternally Dr. Kitchen is a Mason, affiliating with Santiam Lodge No. 25. In his political preferences he is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and has never wavered in his faith in the righteousness of the principles underlying the fabric of that party. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Dr. Kitchen's career as a practitioner has been greeted with success. He has not rested content with the foundation of knowledge with which he was equipped at the beginning of his career, as is altogether too frequently the case, but he has been and is to-day a constant student, keeping fully abreast of the most advanced thought in medical science. He is esteemed alike by his fellow-practitioners in the Willamette valley and by the laity, who keenly appreciate his talent and ability, the great care which he bestows upon all cases intrusted to him, whether his patients be rich or poor, and the kindly disposition so frequently manifested by him in the midst of his arduous professional labors. He is accorded a personal character above reproach, and belongs to that class of men who are always ready and anxious to contribute to the well-being of their fellow-men.

GEN. W. H. ODELL, who is now living retired in Salem, but who for many years was an active factor in business circles and in the development and progress of the state, was born near Delphi, Ind., December 25, 1830. He comes of an old family of Welsh lineage. On leaving the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, his first American ancestors settled in Canada, whence

representatives of the name later went to New York. James Odell, the grandfather of our subject, was born in northern New York, whence he removed to South Carolina. Later he became a pioneer farmer of Ohio and Indiana. He died near Delphi, Ind., where he had settled in 1825. John Odell, the father, was born near the dividing line between North and South Carolina, in 1799, and in 1803 was taken by his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, and in 1808 to Wayne county, Ind. He stood guard at a block-house in which the farmers had taken refuge during the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1825 he took up his abode near Delphi, Ind., being the first settler of the township, following an old trail to his home, as there was no wagonroad. Having built a log house he began hewing out a farm in the midst of the forest of oak and black walnut trees, and continued his farming operations in the Hoosier state until 1851, when he came with his family to Oregon, traveling across the country until he reached Yamhill county. He settled near Dayton, securing a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which he broke and improved, making his home thereon until his death, in March, 1869. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican; and religiously he was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While in Indiana he married Sarah Holman, who was born near Louisville, Ky., a cousin of Congressman Holman, of Indiana, and a daughter of George Holman, who, in 1781, at the age of sixteen years, was taken prisoner by the Indians while acting as an escort to a government team on the road from Virginia to Kentucky. For three years he was held captive by the Indians, and then securing his freedom, he settled near Centerville, Wayne county, Ind., where he followed farming until his death, at the age of one hundred and two years. He was a representative of an old Virginia family, of English descent. His daughter, Mrs. Odell, died in Yamhill county, in 1888, at the age of eighty-three years.

In the family of John and Sarah Odell were eleven children, ten of whom reached years of maturity: Mrs. Martha Coovert, deceased; Russell B., a farmer of Josephine county, Ore.; Joseph, who died in Yamhill county; Mrs. Sarah McTeer, who resides near McMinnville; W. H., of this review; James A., who died in Eugene, Ore., in 1872; Mrs. Mary Farnsworth, who died in Yamhill county; George W., a physician, residing near McMinnville; Charlotte, now Mrs. A. L. Alderman, of Dayton, this state, and John Albert, who is engaged in the insurance business in McMinnville.

Upon the home farm in Indiana General Odell was reared and pursued his education in the subscription schools. When twenty years of age he

came with his parents to Oregon, starting from Indiana on the 10th of March with ox teams, in a train of sixteen wagons, with four yoke of oxen to each wagon. At Peoria they crossed the Illinois river, and at Fort Madison, the Mississippi. They purchased one hundred and fifty head of cattle in Iowa, and then proceeded onward, crossing the Missouri river at Council Bluffs. At that time there was not a single house on the site of Omaha, and beyond that a waste. They followed the old Oregon trail, and did not see any Indians between Elkhorn and Green river, except at a ferry, and there they were leaving because of a small-pox scare. The family arrived in the Willamette valley September 26, 1851, and in Yamhill county October 3.

Mr. Odell remained with his father until February, 1853, and assisted in breaking the fields, planting the crops and also in planting an orchard. He then entered the Oregon Institute, now Willamette University, where, for two years, he pursued a course in the classics and civil engineering, going into the field in the summer of 1854, with a corps of surveyors. He began as chainman with a company engaged in government work in Yamhill county, after which he returned to school, and the next spring he again spent two months in surveying. In 1855, he settled on a farm near Dayton, and continued to improve the place until 1860, when he rented his land, and he and his wife took charge of the Santiam, better known as Lebanon, Academy, with which they were connected for three years. Removing then to Eugene, General Odell entered the service of the surveyor-general of Oregon as deputy United States surveyor, and was thus engaged until 1871. During two summers, 1864 and 1865, he was employed by the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road Company, in locating and making the survey of the route, and in the summer of 1869-70, was superintendent of construction of the military road. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant surveyor-general of Oregon, and made his headquarters at Eugene. He served in this office until 1874. The following year he was nominated a presidential elector on the Republican ticket, and being elected, he was selected by the Electoral College to carry the votes to Washington, and he became a prominent factor in what was known as the Oregon Case. The votes which he carried for Oregon made the election of the Republican nominees, Hayes and Wheeler, possible.

General Odell continued to act as deputy United States surveyor until the spring of 1877, when he purchased the *Statesman*, of which he was the editor and proprietor until 1884, and during that time he was for two years the state printer, having been elected in 1880. After selling his paper he was appointed postmaster of

Salem by President Arthur, and filled the position for four years and one month, or until April, 1889. In 1891, he was appointed by the surveyor-general of Oregon as inspector of public surveys. For fifteen months he was engaged by the Indian department in surveying and allotting lands to the Indians on the Selitz reservation. With Judge Boise and Major Harding he was appointed a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians for such of their lands as were in excess of the amount of the allotments. In this work General Odell was made disbursing agent. In 1895, following the election of Governor Lord, he was appointed clerk of the state land board of Salem, and upon the expiration of his four years' term he retired to private life, and is now living in Salem.

In 1855, General Odell married Mrs. Elizabeth (McLench) Thurston, who was born near Bangor, Me., and was a graduate of the Bangor Female Seminary. In 1853, she became preceptress of the Oregon Institute, which position she held for two years, and in 1860, of the Santiam Academy for a term of four years. She was the widow of the Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, who crossed the plains in 1847, and settled in Oregon City. He was an attorney, and served as a delegate to congress from the territory of Oregon. He died while on the way home from the second session on the steamer off the coast of Acapulco, Mexico. Mrs. Odell, who died in Portland, in March, 1890, was the mother of two children by her first marriage, George H., and Mrs. A. W. Stowell, of Portland. In 1894, in Indiana, the general married Mrs. Carrie (Bright) Taylor, a native of Ohio.

General Odell is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Oregon Historical Society and the Pioneer Society. Since 1878 he has been a member of the board of trustees of Willamette University, and its president since 1891, and his efforts in its behalf have been instrumental in promoting its welfare and extending its influence. Always a Republican in politics, his opinions have carried weight in the councils of his party, and for many years he was a member of the state central committee. An active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is now serving as chairman of the board of trustees of his home church, and in 1890 he was a delegate to the general conference of the church held in Chicago. If one examines his life to find the secret of his influence in so many lines, it will be seen that it rests upon his deep interest and zeal in every movement which he endorses,—a zeal which inspires others. He has much of that quality which, for want of a better name, is called personal magnetism, and which arises from a sincere regard for his fellow men and a hopeful view of the world and its progress.

CHARLES P. BISHOP. Among Salem's business and professional men none is more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than C. P. Bishop, who has made his home here for twelve years, a period within which the city has attained her present proud position, vying with other metropolitan centers for leadership in the world of commerce. For many years Mr. Bishop has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs and his clear-headedness, discretion and tact as manager and leader. He is now serving as mayor of the city and is a popular and progressive officer, his administration being at all times practical and beneficial.

Mr. Bishop was born in Contra Costa county, Cal., September 23, 1854, and traces his ancestry back to an early epoch in American history. His great-grandfather was killed in the war of 1812. His grandfather, William Bishop, was born in the south and was married in Tennessee, after which he removed to Alabama. He was a mechanic and went to that state in order to build cotton gins. Subsequently he became a pioneer farmer of Indiana, and in 1836 removed to Illinois, settling in McLean county, ten miles from Bloomington. There he secured government land, which is still in possession of his descendants and upon that farm he passed his remaining days.

Hon. W. R. Bishop, the father of Salem's mayor, was born in Carroll county, Ind., and obtained his education in the public schools of Illinois and in Cherry Grove Seminary. In 1850 he started across the plains to California, traveling with mules and horses. He made his way to the mines and for a year was engaged in a search for the precious metal, after which he turned his attention to farming, which he followed in California until 1856, when he went by way of Portland to Linn county, Ore. There he secured a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres and devoted his energies to its cultivation and improvement until 1879, when he removed to Portland, where he is living retired. In 1893 he represented Multnomah county in the state legislature. He served as secretary to Governor D. W. Ballard of Idaho, and was appointed by him superintendent of public instruction for that territory. He acted in the latter capacity from 1866 to 1868, when he resigned in order to return to Oregon. He has been an advocate of Republican principles since the Dred Scott decision, and upon the organization of the party he became a stalwart advocate of its principles and has never wavered in his allegiance to the party. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity; and he is an ordained minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In early man-

hood he married Elizabeth J. Adams, a native of Indiana. Her father started across the plains to California in 1846, accompanied by his wife and three children; but he died during the trip. His widow continued the journey and with her little family located in California, where Mrs. Bishop was living at the time of her marriage. She became the mother of three sons and four daughters. With the exception of one daughter all reached mature years, namely: C. P., of this review; Mary D., the wife of W. O. Stannard, of Portland; Jay A., of Salem; Mrs. Clara L. Starr, of Brownsville, Ore.; Mrs. Effie Muir, who died in Portland in 1901; and Fred E. and Estella, both of Portland.

C. P. Bishop, of this review, was reared upon the home farm in Linn county, Ore., and obtained his education in the public schools of Crawfordsville. In 1874 he started out in life for himself as a clerk in Brownsville, and in 1878 began business on his own account as a general merchant of Crawfordsville, where he remained until 1884. In that year he established a clothing store in McMinnville, which he conducted with success until 1889, when he joined Thomas Kay in the incorporation of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mills Company, Mr. Kay becoming president and manager, while Mr. Bishop was a director in the business until 1900, at which time he resigned. He assisted Mr. Kay in building up the mills at Salem, and in 1889 he went to Portland as a representative of the milling interests there. In 1891 he established his home in Salem and became proprietor of the Salem Woolen Mills store. In 1897 he established the Salem Woolen Mills store in Portland, located in the Sherlock building. This store is large and well arranged and in each place he carries on a general merchant tailoring business with excellent success. He is a man of marked enterprise, keen discernment and unflinching perseverance, and he forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution.

While residing in Brownsville, Ore., Mr. Bishop was married to Miss Fannie Kay, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in November, 1857, a daughter of Thomas Kay, who was also a native of the same country and became a practical woolen manufacturer, as were his ancestors for several generations. Crossing the Atlantic to New England he there engaged in woolen manufacturing. About 1862 or 1863 he came to Oregon, having been persuaded by the people of Brownsville to remove to this state and build and operate a woolen mill there. Two or three years afterward, however, the mill was burned, and while he had periods of prosperity he also suffered a number of hardships in his business career. In 1872, in company with two others he leased the old Brownsville Mill for a period

of three years, and later they purchased the property, conducting it for sixteen years, when they sold out. In 1889 Mr. Kay built the Salem Woolen Mill, of which he was manager up to the time of his death in 1900. This proved a large and important enterprise and was successfully conducted by Mr. Kay from its establishment. In 1896 his plant was destroyed by fire, but the following year he rebuilt and carried on the work with unflagging energy. Prominent in the Masonic fraternity, he attained the Knight Templar degree, and his life was in harmony with the beneficent teaching of his craft. His widow, Mrs. Ann Kay, still resides in Salem. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have been born three children: Clarence M., who spent five years in the University of Oregon; Thomas Royal, who was for two years a student in the Willamette University; and Robert Chauncey, who is now preparing for a commercial career at the Bond Institute of Mercantile Training in New York City, and will probably follow in the footsteps of his father. The two eldest sons are graduates of the Philadelphia Textile School, and of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art at Philadelphia, and will devote their lives to the woolen manufacturing industry on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Bishop is a member of the Greater Salem Commercial Club and is a man of marked influence and popularity in the city because of his genuine worth of character and his devotion to the public good, his loyalty to Salem and its interests being above question. In December, 1898, he was nominated on an independent citizen's ticket for mayor of the city and was elected by a large majority. He filled the office so acceptably that in December, 1900, he was re-elected. His administration has been one of great benefit to Salem and its people. He has been progressive and practical; and while he has introduced many improvements he has at the same time saved a large amount of money to the people. His administration refunded eighty-five thousand dollars of the floating indebtedness by reducing it twenty thousand dollars, and then refunded sixty-five thousand dollars by popular loan at four per cent, payable on or before ten years. Formerly the interest had been from six to eight per cent. It had always been claimed by financiers that bonds must be sold to bondholders, and that there must be a stipulated time of maturity; but the course which Mr. Bishop introduced soon proved practical and the issue was subscribed for three times over in Salem. In this he established a precedent hitherto unknown in Oregon. During the first year of his administration the electric light contract expired and was reduced from fifty-four hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars.

His business ability and his business-like administration of the city's affairs have been manifest in many other ways proving equally valuable to Salem. He has demonstrated that the affairs of the city could be run upon a tax levy of ten mills on the dollar, which his predecessors could not do, for in controlling the city's affairs they had run behind in expenses. Under the leadership of Mr. Bishop the city has certainly had an economical administration and is not only out of debt, but has a good surplus in its treasury. The soldier on the field of battle has displayed no greater loyalty than has Mr. Bishop in the support of American institutions and his condemnation of political intrigue. There is no doubt that had he entered into the methods of many politicians he could have obtained almost any office he might desire, but with him principle is above party, purity and economy in municipal affairs above personal interest.

Along other lines of progress and advancement Mr. Bishop is also prominent. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of McMinnville; and in 1897 he was elected a trustee of the Willamette University and is now vice-president of its board. He also is a member of the Oregon Historical Society. In consequence of his prominence in political, commercial and social life he has a wide acquaintance and has gained a host of warm friends, whose high and sincere regard he possesses.

THOMAS A. JONES. Soon after the birth of Thomas A. Jones, which occurred in Johnson county, Ind., August 20, 1844, his parents, Lewis W. and Mary A. (McCalpin) Jones, removed to Andrew county, Mo., where they resided for six years. The agitation regarding the rich lands and mining opportunities in the far west even at this early day had penetrated the quiet agricultural regions of Missouri, and Lewis Jones was one of the first men living in his neighborhood to place credence in the reports heralded throughout the country. After carefully considering the matter he decided to cast his lot among those who were seeking their fortunes in the country west of the Rocky mountains. Disposing of his farming land at a profit he outfitted for the long journey across the plains with four wagons and four yoke of oxen each, and started overland. Arriving in Oregon in the fall of 1852, after a journey which consumed six months, he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in the Waldo Hills, then, as now, considered one of the garden spots of the entire Pacific slope. This property was located near what was known as the Union Hill school house, and contained a log cabin





Frederick Brooks

in which his family found shelter from the inclement weather of the approaching rainy season. A few acres were fenced in, and with this improvement to encourage his pioneer spirits he set about the task of housing his stock and performing such other duties as were required to make his household comfortable among the strange surroundings.

For six years this sturdy pioneer continued to occupy this farm, and undoubtedly would have made it his permanent home had not the title to the land been disputed. In order to avoid legal complications he bought three hundred and twenty acres near Jefferson, upon which there were a few improvements. There he resided until removing to Oakland, Ore., where he died in 1884, at the age of seventy-two years. The death of his wife occurred at the same age.

Lewis Jones was an energetic man, enterprising, capable and resourceful, and appeared to appreciate fully what was demanded of pioneer settlers of the most reliable kind. He took an active interest in the cause of education, promoting good schools, and was in a large measure responsible for the excellent condition of the roads of the county, even as they exist at the present day.

The little log school house located a mile from the Jones farm numbered among its pupils in this early day Thomas A. Jones, who was accounted one of the most eager and capable of the young searchers after knowledge. At the age of twenty-one years he began to work on the surrounding farms. October 30, 1878, he was united in marriage with Ellen Short, who became the mother of nine children. Of these Walter, the oldest son, has been in Alaska for the past five years; Etta is the wife of Norman Williams and they reside in Fairhaven, Wash.; William lives on a farm near his father; the remainder are Edith, John, Clifford, Bessie, Susan and Bertha, the two last named being now deceased. Bertha had become the wife of L. W. Ross, a jeweler of Albany, and they were the parents of two sons, Elfin and Carlton. The mother of this family passed away in January, 1886.

After his marriage Mr. Jones rented land for six years, and then bought the farm in the Waldo Hills, which is now his home. It contains one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, ninety acres of which is under a high state of cultivation. Upon the settlement of the estate of Mrs. Jones' father, John W. Short, another farm of one hundred and nine acres was added to this first one, both farms at present being devoted to general farming and stockraising. Mr. Jones is recognized as one of the progressive farmers of Marion county, and his efforts have contributed materially to the agricultural prestige of the community. He exhibits a commendable public spirit when

the occasion demands, and is known as a man of strict integrity and excellent business judgment.

FRANK MARTIN BROOKS, M. D. Everything in connection with the life and work of Dr. Frank M. Brooks, of Silverton, indicates prosperity, culture, knowledge of the world, and exceptionally high professional standing. He enjoys one of the most desirable and lucrative practices in the Willamette valley, and from his home radiate helpfulness and strength into hundreds of homes throughout Marion county.

Dr. Brooks was born in Salem, Ore., April 10, 1868, a son of John and Martha R. (Harper) Brooks. His father, who was born in Kentucky March 7, 1824, crossed the plains in 1864, and settled upon a farm near Salem. There he engaged in general farming until 1897, when he retired from active life to spend his remaining years with his children. He still owns a home in the suburbs of Salem, consisting of twenty-five acres, the remainder of his property having been laid out in lots and named the Brooks subdivision. His marriage to Martha R. Harper, who was born in Hart county, Ky., August 2, 1834, occurred in Kentucky, April 9, 1848. To this union ten children were born, named in the order of their birth as follows: Mary W., deceased; Irene, wife of E. P. Hodnett, of Portland; William W., deceased; John H., of Silverton; Lydia A., wife of R. H. Leabo, of Salem; Frank M.; Clyde C., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Edward A., head keeper of the United States light station at Dungeness, Wash.; Lenora, of Portland, and Dr. Benjamin F., of Sedro Woolley, Wash.

After being graduated from the Salem public schools, in 1882, Dr. Brooks, then fourteen years of age, entered the employ of Murphy, Grant & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants, in their branch house in Portland, with whom he remained for two years. In the meantime he had decided to devote his life to the science of medicine, and therefore resigned his clerkship for the purpose of applying himself wholly to the mastery of his chosen profession. After a course of study with Dr. Horace Carpenter, covering a period of two years, he entered Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, where he studied one year. He then entered the medical department of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890. The first two years of his career as a practitioner were spent in La Camas, Wash., but since 1892 he has been engaged in his professional labors in Silverton, with the exception of the time devoted to further research in the east and in foreign capitals. In 1894, he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated May

15, 1895. Again resuming practice in Silverton, he was very successful. In 1902 he temporarily abandoned a large and lucrative practice in order that he might spend three months in Europe. This period he devoted to post-graduate work in the leading hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna, Prague and Edinburgh, where he was enabled to avail himself of instruction at the hands of some of the most illustrious exponents of medical and surgical science in the world. With this rare equipment for his future career he returned to Silverton, and is now practicing with a degree of success which has at once given him rank with the foremost physicians and surgeons of Oregon.

January 21, 1891, Dr. Brooks was united in marriage with Agnes Gordon, a native of Chicago, Ill., and a daughter of the Rev. John Gordon, D.D. Her father, who is a clergyman in the Baptist Church, is a native of Scotland. He was formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church of Portland. He is now a resident of Philadelphia, where he is pastor of the Second Baptist Church and dean of Temple College. Two children were born of this marriage, Irwin and Agnes, both of whom are living at home. Agnes Gordon Brooks died in Silverton, April 11, 1898. On September 11, 1900, Dr. Brooks married Jessie Fremont Davis, who is also a practicing physician. She was born in Silverton February 8, 1870, a daughter of Dr. Platt A. Davis, a pioneer physician of Silverton. She was educated in the Silverton public schools and in the Academy of the Sacred Heart of Salem, being graduated from the latter institution in 1887. In 1892 she entered the medical department of the University of Oregon, from which she was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1896. Until her marriage, she was engaged in practice in Silverton, though independently from the practice of her father.

Contrary to family tradition and family training, Dr. Brooks is a staunch adherent of Republican principles. For one term, from May, 1899, to May, 1900, he filled the office of mayor of Silverton. Fraternally, he is associated with the Masons, being a member of Silverton Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., and other orders.

In closing this brief review of the career of Dr. Brooks, it does not seem out of place to make a permanent record of the high esteem in which he is held by reason of the many substantial and gracious traits of his character. The foundation of his learning had been laid broad and deep, and he has exhibited a determination to make the best of the opportunities afforded by the time and location with which he has been favored, by adopting every possible means of keeping in touch with the most advanced thought in the world of medical science. Personally, he is extremely liberal in his views of affairs in general, the result of extended travel and close contact

with some of the best and brightest minds in Europe and America. Possessed of an optimistic temperament, his presence in the sick-room brings a cheer and encouragement which, in themselves, do much toward bringing a forgetfulness of woes to the patient. Aside from his professional labors—though they are of a most arduous nature—he has taken the time to give such aid as lies within his power to the advancement of other local interests. No worthy enterprise calculated to promote the best interests of the community is slighted by him; but on the contrary, he lends his influence, as well as more material aid when the occasion demands it, to the advancement of all measures which, in his opinion, will elevate the social, industrial, moral and intellectual status of the community. All in all, his record is one worthy of emulation by young men who are actuated by ambitions similar to those which prompted him to undertake preparation for a career in medicine. It is with genuine pleasure that those responsible for the compilation of this volume give this review of his life and work a prominent place in the annals of the men of the Willamette valley.

MAURICE KLINGER. One of the most important elements in our American citizenship is that furnished by the fatherland. The representatives of the Teutonic race have ever been progressive and have carried the civilization of their own country westward, taking an active part in reclaiming new districts and bringing them up to a high standard of improvement and progress. Mr. Klinger has been one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of Salem, his labors being felt along many lines of advancement and certainly he deserves prominent mention in this volume. He was born in Alsace, Germany, April 10, 1844. His father, Maurice Klinger, was a farmer and distiller there and spent his entire life in that province. The grandfather of our subject was also a native of that locality. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Eckerlen, was born in Alsace and was a daughter of August Eckerlen, a farmer of that community. Unto the parents of our subject were born six children, of whom Maurice is the eldest. The others are August, of Mt. Angel, Marion county; Emil, who resides at the old home in Germany; Edward, who is also living at the old home place in the fatherland; Mrs. Adele Ackerlen, of Germany; and Ernest, who makes his home at New Whatcom, Wash.

In the land of his nativity Maurice Klinger spent the days of his boyhood and youth, attending the national schools in accordance with the rules of the country. He learned the distiller's trade in his early youth. When sixteen years of age he became his father's assistant at farming

and distilling and was thus engaged until 1869, when he began learning the brewer's trade in the city of Kaisersburg. He afterward completed his trade at Colmer and in 1873, thinking to enjoy the better business opportunities of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic from Havre to New York City, and thence proceeded inland to Illinois. He was employed by John Stenger, a brewer of Naperville, Ill., and afterward spent a few months in Chicago, going thence to St. Louis, where he was in the service of the Leup and Anheuser-Busch Companies and also of the Winklemeyer Company.

The year 1877 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Klinger in Salem, and here with the capital he had acquired through his own diligence and economy he established the Capitol Brewery located on Commercial street. He afterward purchased the present site and in 1885 erected a new brick brewing plant, the main building being seventy-five by eighty feet. There is also a boiler house and ice machine and the plant is thoroughly equipped with all modern accessories for carrying on the work. There are two ice machines, one of ten tons and the other of twenty tons, and two boilers are used in the operation of the plant. He manufactures malt, beer and ice and the capacity of the brewery is thirty-five hundred barrels per annum. In the early days of his residence here Mr. Klinger had to haul his product to different cities in Polk, Yamhill and Marion counties before the era of railroad shipment. As the years have passed he has built up a very extensive trade, developing a splendid brewery and the patronage which is accorded him has made him one of the wealthy citizens of his community. His business methods have ever been straightforward and honorable and the business which he has developed has become one of the leading industries of Salem. Mr. Klinger has also extended his efforts into other lines of activity and his building interests have done much to improve the city. He erected store buildings, including a double store and a single store, and he is also the owner of other property. His attention is now largely given to the supervision of his investments. In 1900 he sold the brewery business, for he found that his attention was largely taken up by his other interests.

Mr. Klinger was married in Sublimity, Ore., to Miss Virginia Eckerlen, who was born in Alsace, a daughter of John Eckerlen, who was also a native of that locality and a farmer by occupation. In 1871 he brought his family, consisting of his wife and five children, to America, locating in Dupage county, Ill., and in 1875 he became a resident of Sublimity, Ore. He followed farming in that locality for a time, but afterward died in Mount Angel. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Klinger, who was born

in Alsace, while her death occurred in Sublimity. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Eckerlen were five children, of whom four are living, Mrs. Klinger, wife of the subject of this review, being the third in order of birth. She has two children, Ernest and Bertha.

Mr. Klinger belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has held office in the Salem lodge. He votes with the Republican party and in matters of citizenship he is public-spirited and progressive, giving hearty aid and co-operation to every movement for the substantial up-building and material improvement of his city. He certainly shows in his life history what may be accomplished by determination and energy guided by sound business judgment, for to these qualities he owes his splendid success in life.

WILLIAM Y. RICHARDSON, who is serving as county treasurer of Marion county, represents one of the old and honored pioneer families of Oregon, his grandfather, John Richardson, having arrived in this state in 1851. Andrew J. Richardson, the father of our subject, was born near Quincy, Ill., and was about eighteen years of age when the family crossed the long, hot stretches of sand and made their way through the mountain passes into the fertile valleys of Oregon. They settled in Linn county, and on attaining his majority A. J. Richardson secured a donation claim near Scio in that county. With characteristic energy he began its cultivation and improvement and resided thereon until 1872, when he took up his abode in Stayton, where he conducted a hotel known as the Farmer's Hotel. He is one of the oldest representatives of this line of business in Oregon and has a wide acquaintance among the traveling public. He married Emeline Crabtree, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Washington Crabtree, who was born in Tennessee, whence he removed to Missouri. About 1852, with ox-teams, he crossed the plains and settled near Scio in Linn county, where he remained until his retirement to private life, when he took up his abode in Stayton, dying there in October, 1901, in his ninety-third year. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were born seven children: Susan C., wife of J. H. Wylie, a business man of Seattle, Wash.; William Y., of this review; Warren, of Stayton, Ore.; and four who have passed away.

William Y. Richardson was born on the home farm near Stayton, Linn county, June 2, 1864, and upon the home farm remained until eight years of age, when his father removed to Stayton just as the place was being established. There the son attended the public schools and later he was engaged with his father in the livery busi-

ness under the firm name of Richardson & Son. When nineteen years of age he purchased the business from his father and continued as proprietor of the barns with success. Later he consolidated his business with that of Thomas Brothers, under the firm name of Thomas Brothers & Company. They had two barns in Stayton, conducting these until 1894, when the firm sold out to Thomas & Trask. Mr. Richardson then moved to Salem to become proprietor of the Club stables as a member of the firm of Downing, Thomas & Co. This firm conducted a general livery business for three years; at the end of that time our subject sold out and returned to Stayton, where he engaged in dealing in stock including cattle, sheep and horses. He was recognized as a prominent dealer in sheep, buying and selling. When elected to public office in July, 1902, however, he returned to Salem.

Mr. Richardson was married in this city to Miss Maude Kress, a native of Wisconsin, and they have two children, Paul K. and Homer J. Mr. Richardson belongs to the Woodmen of the World and he has taken an active interest in local politics, serving for seven years as a member of the city council of Stayton, and for one year as its president. In 1902 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county treasurer and was elected by a majority of about sixteen hundred. On the 7th of July, of that year, he entered upon his duties which he is now acceptably discharging, managing the affairs of the office in a prompt and business-like manner.

JAMES A. HOWARD. A liberal and enterprising citizen of Albany, Linn county, is to be found in the person of James Austin Howard, who has recently become connected with the commercial life of the city, engaging in 1902 in the real estate business. The energy and application which he has put forth clearly stamps him as one of the rising young men of the community.

J. L. Howard, the father of J. A. of this review, was a native of Kentucky, and the son of Charles Howard, a representative of an old Virginia family. The grandfather made his home in Kentucky at an early date, later removing to Iowa, where J. L. Howard spent much of his life up to the year 1864. At this period he crossed the plains with ox-teams, six months of the year being consumed in the passage, during which they had many exciting encounters with the Indians, and upon the arrival in Oregon he settled near Sheridan, Yamhill county, where his mother died. A short time after he continued the journey by team into California,

and from that location returned east via San Francisco and Panama. On making his home in Iowa once more he located four miles south of Marshalltown, and engaged in farming. Fond of the excitement and adventures of traveling Mr. Howard made many trips to Oregon, his last one being the ninth and leaving him a resident of the state in which he had been so long interested. The last journey was made in June, 1887, and the changing years had brought a wonderful difference in the mode of traveling, his thoughts in the Pullman sleeper going back to the days and nights on the open plains, surrounded by a loneliness which held many unseen dangers, and through which the pioneers of those early days fought their slow, patient way.

The first settlement which Mr. Howard made was one mile east of Amity, where he now owns a farm of two hundred and seventy-two acres, and from which he later removed to a location one-half mile southwest of Albany. This consists of a comparatively small place, but from the cultivation of which he gains substantial returns, as ten acres embodied in the property are devoted to the raising of fruit. The wife who shares his home was formerly Rachel A. Gillespie, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Norilla Gillespie, a prominent farmer in Marshalltown, Iowa. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Franklin is an extensive farmer in Washington; Charles Norilla is a merchant in Chico, Cal.; James Austin is the subject of this review; Robert Pleasant is farming on a part of the old home in Yamhill county; Stephen Edward is also engaged in farming on the home place; Ernest E. and Ella Penelope are both at home with their parents.

The natal day of James Austin Howard was February 13, 1871, and his birth occurred in Marshalltown, Iowa. His childhood was spent in a far different manner from many, enjoying with a child's keen delight the various trips across the country, and which gave to him a residence in Iowa, California, Texas and Oregon, in all of which he attended the public schools, his education being in no wise neglected on account of the many movings. He crossed the plains eight or nine times and in 1887 he became with his parents a permanent resident of Yamhill county. There he attended and graduated in the Amity schools, thereafter taking a course in both the McMinnville College and Willamette University. Interested more or less in his father's pursuit he followed farming in Amity for a short time, but in 1896 he went to Corvallis and engaged in the commission and produce business, in which business he remained for about a year. Returning at the expiration of that time to the farm he conducted the occupation for five years, when he again changed his



L. J. Davis

location, settling in Albany, and entering upon his present business career. In addition to his real estate business, he is also engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle.

In Anny Mr. Howard was married to Miss Lula M. Jones, who was born in Yamhill county and educated in McMinnville College, and of this union one child has been born, Francyl. In his fraternal relations Mr. Howard affiliates with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Independent Order of the Lions, and the Twenty-five Hundredths of Albany, and religiously is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Broadminded and earnest in his efforts for the general welfare, he is interested in all political movements, his convictions lying with the Democratic party. In the business affairs of the city he is a member of the Albany Real Estate Exchange, in which he acts as treasurer.

L. T. DAVIS. A fine old pioneer home, an exclusive agricultural and stock-raising enterprise, and a forceful, progressive personality is embodied in the farm and character of L. T. Davis, than whom there is no more prominent and influential man in Yamhill county. Mr. Davis is a native of Andrew county, Mo., where he was born March 26, 1838, a son of Samuel and Mary (Brock) Davis from whom he inherited the sterling traits which have brought about his success.

Samuel Davis was one of the best known of the pioneers of this county, and though his death occurred as long ago as February 27, 1875, his aptitude in grasping and using the opportunities by which he was surrounded in the west may well serve as an example to all aspirants to homes and a competency. Mr. Davis was born in New Jersey, December 13, 1804, and when a young man moved to Ohio, where he married the wife who proved a helpmate indeed, and who died January, 1872, three years before her husband, at the age of sixty-six. The couple moved to Missouri in 1836, and ten years later, in 1846, started across the plains with nine yoke of oxen and three wagons, on the way experiencing little difficulty with the Indians, nor was their health impaired by the deprivations to which they were subjected for six months. Mr. Davis settled near Dilley, Washington county for about a year, and then lived for a year near Olympia, Wash., returning to the farm near Dilley, for about six months. In 1848 he became identified with Yamhill county where he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, upon which he erected a log house for the temporary residence of his family. The following year, the well remembered '49, he went to California with his son Albertus, and for a year engaged in mining and

prospecting with considerable success. Returning with his little hoard to his family in Yamhill county he engaged in farming and stock-raising, his material success and personal popularity increasing with the passing of the years. At one time he owned one thousand acres all in one body, and he made many improvements on his land, keeping at all time in touch with the progress of farming as understood in the most advanced centers of activity.

In his capacity as an all around useful citizen, Samuel Davis exerted a highly moral influence in the community, and he was one of the pillars and the chief supporters, financially, of the old-school Baptist Church. At no time was he especially connected with politics, and never worked for or accepted responsible official recognition. He was a staunch advocate of education, and as far as lay in his power gave his children every available advantage. Of the nine children born to himself and wife J. B. is deceased; William B. is a farmer of Whitman county, Wash.; Martha A. is deceased; Albertus C. is deceased; and L. T., Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel A. and May M. complete the number. All the daughters are deceased.

After leaving the parental home, at the age of twenty-one, L. T. Davis went to Boise City and became interested in mining and prospecting. He was educated in the public schools and at McMinnville College, and in his youth devoted much more time to securing an education than is permitted to the busy life of the average farm-reared lad. He also experienced many pleasures among the half wild scenes of the country, among which was that of hunting. He has had many exciting adventures while enjoying this pastime, his experiences being principally with bears and Spanish cattle. Many a time he has been driven to take refuge in a tree where he has remained a half day, one time especially recalled while hauling rails with an ox-team. One night he heard some sort of an animal prowling about the house and he went out with the intention of chasing it away, when he was met by a huge black bear which caused himself and dog to beat a hasty retreat. June 17, 1873, he married Margaret A. Hunsaker, a native of Oregon, and niece of Rev. A. J. Hunsaker, of McMinnville. Her parents crossed the plains in 1847, settling in Polk county. In the house where he now lives Mr. Davis and his wife started in to make a home on the old donation claim three and a half miles southwest of McMinnville, and here Mrs. Davis died in 1892. Four children were born to them, Mary E. and Ernest W., both of whom are deceased, and Lois V. and Naomi E., at home. In 1895 Mr. Davis married Clara J. Skinner, a native of Indiana, and daughter of O. B. and Letitia Skinner, who came to Oregon in 1877. O. B. Skinner

died in Yamhill county in 1897. Of the seven children born to himself and wife four are living, namely: Charles J.; Clara J.; Ida A., who spent four and a half years in India as missionary for the Baptist Church; and Orrin C.

With the exception of three years spent in eastern Oregon and McMinnville Mr. Davis has lived continuously on his present farm, which is one of the finest in the county from the standpoint of productiveness and location. The home, on a hill commanding a view of the surrounding country, has all the charm of a life dating to the remote past, and although crude methods were employed in its construction, it is still stanch and whole, and capable of weathering many a storm, and resisting many a wintry blast. From farming Mr. Davis has branched out into other paths of activity, and some little credit is due him as an inventor. In 1866 his fertile brain invented a combined header and thresher, to which he sold the right in 1883, but which is still manufactured and in use on the coast, and highly appreciated for its many merits. In 1865 Mr. Davis and his father incorporated the Blue Mountain Road, still run as a toll road, and one of the oldest public thoroughfares in this part of the state. The Davis farm is the scene of extensive stock-raising, Red Poland-China and Berkshire hogs bringing a considerable revenue. One of the chief departments of interest on the farm is an orchard of thirty-five acres, containing about four thousand fruit trees, chiefly prunes, many of them bearing a fine grade of fruit.

A Prohibitionist in political preferment, Mr. Davis has refused all responsible and time-taking offices in the county, but has served as school clerk and supervisor for many years. He is one of the stanch supporters of the Baptist Church, is a deacon and clerk in the same and contributes generously of his means for its charities and general maintenance.

MRS. JOSEPHINE BOYLE is the owner of one of the most highly-cultivated farms of Polk county, owing to her capable management. She was born in Howard county, Mo., December 5, 1830. Her father, Col. Nathaniel Ford, was born in Buckingham county, Va., January 22, 1795, and her mother, Lucinda Embree, was a native of Clarke county, Ky., born November 18, 1799. Colonel Ford removed from Virginia to Kentucky, and thence to Missouri, locating in Howard county. For twenty years he was a member of the Missouri legislature, and also held the offices of sheriff and county clerk. In 1844 he left Howard county, and with ox teams made the journey to Oregon. In the company which made this trip were seventy-five men, of whom he was cap-

tain. They started April 15, and arrived December 13, 1844. On reaching Oregon City Colonel Ford decided to spend the winter there with his family, and the next spring came to Rickreall, where he established the town, and was the first man to locate on the Rickreall stream, which was named by the Indians. He took a donation claim where the town of Rickreall now stands, and resided there until his death, which occurred January 21, 1870. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Oregon legislature for several years. His wife died in January, 1874. In the early development of Polk county Colonel Ford took an active and prominent part. He was a natural leader among men and received the highest respect and esteem from all his friends and neighbors. Unto the colonel and his wife were born ten children, of whom four died in infancy and six accompanied their parents to Oregon. Mrs. Boyle is now the only surviving member. Her husband, Dr. J. W. Boyle, was born in Tazewell county, Va., April 15, 1815. His father, Abraham Boyle, was also a native of that county, and died in the Old Dominion about 1828.

Dr. J. W. Boyle removed from Virginia to Indiana, where he remained for a short time, thence removing to Fairfield, Iowa. Taking up the study of medicine he graduated from the medical school of St. Louis, Mo., in the winter of 1843-4, after which he returned to Iowa, continuing there until 1845. He then came to Oregon, where he was the pioneer and only physician in Polk county. He followed his calling through many difficulties, often traveling one hundred miles to minister to a patient, and thus he became a welcome friend in the frontier homes of the pioneers, having a very extensive practice throughout Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Linn, Benton and Lane counties. He possessed but limited means when he made his way to Oregon, and made his home with Colonel Ford, at Rickreall until 1846, when he married the colonel's daughter, Josephine. He had taken a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, and on his marriage took three hundred and twenty acres more, and the young couple took up their abode on the farm now owned by Ben Whiteaker. Dr. Boyle continued in the practice of medicine, and in 1859 removed with his family to Salem, where he engaged in practice until his death, which occurred July 6, 1864, when he was thrown from his carriage and killed. His loss was deeply mourned by his many friends and acquaintances, as he was known throughout the Willamette valley as an able physician and a kind and sympathizing friend. Unto Dr. Boyle and his wife were born seven children: Han-

nah Tatum, at home; Mrs. Rena Childers, of Portland; James M., of Dawson City, Alaska; William, at home, and Charles, at home, and two deceased. The farm where Mrs. Boyle resides consists of two hundred acres of rich and valuable land, which is at present operated by her sons. She is a member of the Christian Church and is well known in the community where she lives, her friends regarding her with esteem and affection because of her many excellent traits of character.

HARRISON BUTERICK. It was not without a trial of the possibilities of his own land that Harrison Buterick ventured across the great ocean and continent that lie between his present home and the land of his birth, nor yet blind instinct that led him to the fertile fields of Oregon, ready intelligence and shrewd judgment making him quick to act upon the suggestion contained in the glowing reports of the west that came to him in his first residence in the United States. The birth of this representative farmer of Polk county, Ore., occurred in Yorkshire, England, November 12, 1839, being the son of William Buterick, of Lincolnshire, England, who passed the years of his life in the country of his birth, dying there in 1875, at sixty years of age. He married Cenia Harrison a native of England, who died in 1845. Of the five children born to these English parents Harrison Buterick was next to the youngest, and was only six years old when he lost his mother. The education of his boyhood years was exceedingly limited, on account of the burden of self-support that fell upon his shoulders at fourteen, engaging then among the farmers of the neighborhood, where he worked until he was twenty-one years old. At that age he shipped as fireman of a steamboat plying on the North sea, in which occupation he remained for eleven years, having risen to the position of second engineer two years previous to his resignation.

Acting upon the sober judgment of his mature manhood, Mr. Buterick started for the United States, and after a voyage of fourteen days he landed in New York City, going thence to Grant county, Wis. For eighteen months he found occupation among the farmers of that section, but could not be satisfied to remain there with the more brilliant opportunities of the west portrayed in every report that reached him through the various channels connecting all farming sections of the country. His first venture into Oregon was into Yamhill county, where he settled near North Yamhill in the fall of 1872, and engaged in his chosen work of farming. Until 1889 he made Yamhill county his home, when he removed to Polk county, settling upon

his present farm of four hundred acres leased from G. Glandon. He is now actively interested in general farming, and has also a threshing machine, with which he gains no little profits.

Mr. Buterick married, in 1862, Jane Hutchcroft, also a native of Yorkshire, England, born in June, 1838, and of the union five children have been born, of whom William is a resident of McCoy; Sarah A. is the wife of S. A. Cane, of Sheridan; Elizabeth is the wife of R. L. White, of McCoy; James lives in McCoy; Hannah is the wife of Melvin Bailey, of Bethel hills. Having gained an education through the constant application of the years of his manhood, Mr. Buterick sees the advantages accruing from the early training in the school room, and is actively interested in all educational movements of his vicinity. He is now director of the school in his district, and was road supervisor in Yamhill county, serving in the interests of the Republican party which he supports with his vote. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiates as trustee.

B. D. WELLS. A fact which elicits no surprise among his acquaintances and friends is that B. D. Wells is an enthusiastic admirer of the Willamette valley, and a firm believer in the possibilities which the future may grant to the earnest, patient laborer among the scenes of this resourceful country, for it was in this clime that he experienced an almost wonderful recovery to health and strength when he had journeyed here but to die, as he thought. He made the trip from California in the fall of 1899, driving through, having left the southern state with nothing but the outfit necessary for travel, and engaged on the route at haying and harvesting to make enough to sustain his family, though he was ill from the time of starting until they arrived three months later, lacking six days, in Stayton, Ore. There he located, broken in health and weary with the journey, expecting to hear his summons to "join the innumerable caravan," but instead he soon felt the change of returning health and the vigor and courage which it imparts, and into his once empty hands have come a lucrative and engrossing custom in his business of a veterinary surgeon, especially noticeable since March 16, 1902, when he located in Albany, Linn county, and from which city his practice extends throughout Linn, Benton and Marion counties, and also into Lane and Polk counties.

Dr. Wells was born in Boston, Erie county, N. Y., June 8, 1852, the son of Major Wells, also a native of that state, and who died there after a successful career in the furniture busi-

ness. The mother was Sarah Olin in maidenhood, also a native of New York state, and she now makes her home in Holland, Erie county, of the same state. She was the mother of five children, four of whom are now living, the third oldest being Dr. Wells, of this review. He was reared principally in Erie county, his education received through the medium of the public schools. In early youth he learned the carpenter trade, but met with an accident which prevented the continuance of the work. He then entered, in 1876, a branch school of Toronto Veterinary College, located in Buffalo, N. Y., and which was known as Buffalo Branch of Toronto Veterinary College, where he remained over two years. About this time he was incapacitated by illness and compelled to return home, and when able physically he began the practice of his profession in Holland, a city of his native county, from which he later removed to Wellington, Ohio, and from there located in Barton county, Kans., where he continued his work as a veterinary surgeon. Two years later, in 1888, he removed to Riverside, Cal., and there combined horticultural pursuits with his profession, and after eleven years' residence in Corona and Long Beach, he decided to leave for the northwest, and it was then the memorable trip was made to Oregon. In his first location of Stayton Dr. Wells remained two years, after which he sought a home in Albany, which residence, though of short duration, has made him many friends and a successful business.

The marriage of Dr. Wells occurred in Wellington, Ohio, Miss Martha Dyer, a native of that city, becoming his wife, and of the union one child, Garnett, has been born. In his fraternal relations Dr. Wells affiliates with the Masons, having been made a member of this order in Wellington, Ohio, where he still belongs, and politically he casts his ballot with the Republican party. Along the lines of his profession he is deeply interested, as a member of the State Veterinary Association utilizing every opportunity to excel in his chosen work. Dr. Wells has had many obstacles to contend with in his efforts to earn a livelihood, but he has allowed nothing to discourage him or make him lose faith in his own ultimate victory, and he owes his success to indefatigable energy and effort, the qualities which, in bringing personal success, also make the most worthy citizens.

EDWARD A. PIERCE, M. D. Though a comparatively brief period has passed since the establishment of Dr. E. A. Pierce in Oregonian fields, the time has been sufficient for him to demonstrate the splendid talent which is his in

the practice of the most noble of professions, and to number him among the successful physicians of the state. Through a tour which he made of the west in 1894 the doctor was enabled to arrive at a correct estimate of the advantages held out to the man of energy and talent, and after a year's location in Portland he came to Salem, Marion county, in 1896, and has since made this his home and the scene of his activities.

The Pierce family is one of those whose lineage dates to the foundations of this country, on the paternal side being allied with the house which produced a president, and on the maternal side having ancestors among the passengers of the Mayflower. The paternal grandfather, Judah Pierce, was a native of Massachusetts and in the militia of that state acted as colonel, and after his removal to Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., was appointed to the position of colonel. His son, Ethan A., the father of Dr. Pierce, was born in New York state, and spent his entire life there as a farmer, with the exception of two years in California, as a gold hunter of 1849, going by way of the Isthmus and bringing back with him the substantial fruits of his efforts. He married Harriet A. Geer, a native of Connecticut, and the representative of a prominent family of that state, her father, Moses T. Geer, and her mother, Hannah Phelps Dennison, both owing their nativity to that section and tracing their ancestry to a proud English birth. Both father and mother have since passed to their reward, the death of the latter occurring in 1860. Of the eight children born into this family four daughters and two sons are now living, the youngest being Dr. E. A. Pierce, born in Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., April 3, 1855.

Dr. Pierce was reared upon his father's farm and trained to a thorough agricultural life, which though he has since departed from it, has been of no little benefit in the establishment of habits of energy, industry and the practical application of every rule which has brought about the success of his own career. Until seventeen years old he attended the district school in the pursuit of an education, entering then the Cortland Normal School, where he took a business course of two years. He also attended Homer Academy at different times from the age of eighteen until he had attained his majority, and engaged in the study of medicine even while teaching. In 1876 he became employed in his brother's store at Center Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., where he had charge of the drug department and was later appointed hospital steward of the Broome county almshouse, which position he also held in the insane asylum. This latter position was maintained from 1880 until 1885, during which time he studied medicine under the tutelage of Dr. C. B. Richards, who was in charge of the



S. W. Weaver
Alice G. Weaver

insane ward, and entered and graduated March 10, 1885, from the medical department of the University of New York City. The class numbered two hundred students, and the one selected for grand marshal was Dr. Pierce, the commencement exercises being held in the Academy of Music, with Gilmore's band discoursing music to the six thousand people present.

After his graduation Dr. Pierce located in Binghamton, Broome county, and opened an office wherein he continued successfully for ten years, identifying himself with many public movements of the city and making his voice heard in all matters of progression. The second year of his residence there he became jail physician and the third year was elected coroner, which latter position he maintained for six years, and during the last year acted as health commissioner and was also on the staff of the city hospital. While a resident of Binghamton, in company with Dr. C. W. Ingraham, he purchased Mt. Prospect medical institute for treatment of tuberculosis. Having married an Oregonian the doctor came west in 1894 to visit the country and while here became impressed with the opportunities and decided to locate permanently. In September, 1895, he settled in Portland after a resignation of his eastern positions, and in the spring of the following year came to Salem, where he has since engaged in the general practice of medicine and given the power and purpose of his life to the advancement of worthy and progressive movements in his adopted community. In exchange for various positions in his eastern home, among them being that of the presidency of the Broome County Medical Society, presidency of Binghamton Medical Academy, member of the New York Medical Society, of which he is now an honorary member, he has accepted those of equal importance in the Willamette valley, as member of the Oregon State Medical Society, Marion County Medical Society, occupying the chair of physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest, and that of lecturer on hygiene of the Nurses' Training School and the Sanitarium, and is also on the staff of the city hospital of Salem. Another position which he resigned to come to Oregon was that of assistant surgeon of the Sixth Battery, New York National Guards, to which he was commissioned by Gov. D. B. Hill, holding the rank of first lieutenant until 1895. In February, 1903, he was appointed physician to the Indian Training School at Chewawa, and one of the commissioners of the State Board of Health April 4, 1893.

The marriage of Dr. Pierce occurred in Binghamton and united him with Miss Grace Parrish, a native daughter of Oregon, having been born in Salem in 1872, but was then in the east studying music, under Professor Scharwenka.

Previous to this she had received the best instruction that the west afforded both in classical and musical courses, having been educated in Willamette University, Mills College, of Oakland, Cal., and Anna Wright Seminary, of Tacoma, Wash., in the latter institution graduating in music. The father of Mrs. Pierce was the Rev. Josiah L. Parrish, one of Oregon's oldest and most noted pioneers, and one whose labors in behalf of the advancement of the western cause lifted him to a prominence among his fellow men. A sketch of the life of this venerable pioneer is given on another page of this work. Not alone prominent in the pursuit of his profession, Dr. Pierce has allied himself with various fraternal orders and social clubs, having been made a Mason in Otseningo Lodge, Binghamton, N. Y., and there rising to the degree of Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, and is now allied with Demolay Commandery of Salem, the Consistory of Portland, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Salem Commercial Club, in which he acts as vice-president, and is a member of the Illihee Club. Politically he is a Republican.

SAMUEL W. WEAVER, M. D. With an extended reputation in the practice of his profession, Dr. Weaver's earnest study and wide experience have given him a knowledge and skill that have gained for him the confidence and esteem of his many patrons, and won for him a fine position among the leading practitioners of Marion county. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Canonsburg January 9, 1853, a son of Thomas Weaver. His paternal grandfather, John Weaver, was born, lived and died in Canonsburg, Pa., being a well-known contractor and builder, and a prosperous farmer. He married Miss Mary McMillen, a daughter of Rev. John and Catherine (Brown) McMillen, the former a noted Presbyterian divine, and the founder of the first Latin school established west of the Allegheny mountains. This school, opened near Canonsburg in 1775, was afterwards called Jefferson College, later being merged into the Washington and Jefferson College.

Thomas Weaver spent his long life of four score years in Canonsburg, where he was busily employed in agricultural pursuits. He married Elizabeth Lesnett, who was born near Bridgeville, Pa., a daughter of Frederick Lesnett, a well-known farmer of that section of the country. Of the ten children born of their union, one son and one daughter died in infancy. Seven sons and one daughter grew to

years of maturity, and the doctor, a brother, Frank Ritchie, and his sister are the only ones now living.

Receiving the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native town, Samuel W. Weaver subsequently attended the Canonsburg Academy, later entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1882. Beginning the practice of his profession in Pennsylvania, he remained in Washington county two years, then settled at Paradise Valley, Nev., continuing there an active practitioner for two years. Coming to Oregon in the spring of 1886, Dr. Weaver located in Hubbard, where he has a large and constantly increasing practice, being known as one of the leading physicians of this locality. In addition to his practice, the doctor has also another source of revenue, having a half interest in the drug store of Weaver & Scholl, a well-known and well-patronized establishment. Since coming here he has identified himself with the best interests of the city, and has built a most attractive residence for himself and family in a desirable location.

Dr. Weaver was married November 1, 1888, in Hubbard to Alice Grim, who was born September 28, 1867, and educated in that city, and of their union two children have been born, namely: Francis E. and Guy G. Mrs. Weaver is a daughter of Judge John W. and Frances E. (Geer) Grim, pioneers of 1847, and both now deceased. Judge Grim was the first county judge of Marion county. His family comprises the following children: Byron; Martha, wife of M. Schmer of Yamhill county; Thurston, of Marion county; William, of Marion county; Isaiah, of Portland; Edwin and Edgar, twins, the former mining in Philippine Islands and the latter an attorney at Nome, Alaska; Mary, wife of George H. Beebe, of Woodburn; Ralph, of Clackamas county; and Alice, wife of Dr. Weaver. Politically the doctor is a Democrat, and has rendered the city excellent service one term as a member of the city council. Fraternally he is a member of Hubbard Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is an accomplished musician, belonging to the Hubbard Symphony Orchestra, in which he plays the first violin. Among his valued possessions he counts the first violin ever played in this valley, it having been brought here prior to 1847.

LEVIN NELSON ENGLISH. To be successful in business, one must have, as a rule, an occupation that is congenial. The truth of this proposition finds an illustration in the agri-

cultural undertakings of Levin Nelson English, who owns and occupies a finely cultivated farm near Sublimity. He is not only one of the most prosperous farmers in Marion county, but also one of the most ambitious and advanced in his ideas. He thoroughly enjoys his vocation, takes advantage of all innovations which, in his opinion, will prove beneficial, and is constantly looking for ways and means to render more contented and happy those intrusted to his care. His farm consists of four hundred acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation, and its improvements include three fine cattle barns, recently constructed. A general air of neatness and thrift in evidence everywhere bespeaks the careful and painstaking farmer.

A native of Macoupin county, Ill., Mr. English was born September 17, 1832, a son of Levin N. and Mary (Tucker) English, respectively of Kentucky and Maryland. When his son and namesake was three years of age the father moved to a farm near Burlington, Iowa. From there he went to Davis county, that state, his family in the meantime being increased to four sons and three daughters. In 1845 he made arrangements to cross the plains, and laid in a large supply of provisions, besides loose cattle and the requisite number of oxen. The long journey was accomplished in six months' time. Upon their arrival at the Cascade Mountains they crossed the range on pack animals, driving their cattle before them. Their wagons were left at The Dalles, in order to facilitate the journey westward from that point. At that time all the members were in fairly good health, and felt they had reason to congratulate themselves on their escape from Indian depredations and other disasters. But the family were saddened at this point by the death of one of the children, William, and a lonely grave was left to mark the last resting place of one who had counted much on making his way in this country of wonderful resources.

The family spent the first winter in Oregon City. In the spring of 1846 the father bought a right to six hundred and forty acres of land located seven miles east of Salem, in Marion county, upon which a small log cabin had already been erected. Into this the family moved and resided until prosperity permitted the erection of a more commodious residence. He then returned to Marion county, located on a farm, and operated it for two years, at the expiration of that time removing to Salem, where he died in 1880 at the age of eighty-five years.

Mr. English was a man of strong personality and marked characteristics. He always exhibited a keen interest in current events, and had strong convictions as to the righteousness of the policy pursued by those intrusted with the

administration of the affairs of the government. In politics a staunch Democrat, he was honored by election to the Oregon State Legislature and in turn honored his county by the faithful performance of the duties intrusted to him. For many years he also served as a justice of the peace. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons.

Of the children born of his first marriage, Melinda married Joseph Foss, of Howell Prairie; William died while crossing the plains, as noted; Hiram is deceased; Mary A., deceased, was twice married, her first husband being Jeremiah Morris, after whose death she became the wife of Coleman Burnett; Rebecca was the wife of Preston Smith; Delilah is the widow of William Hendricks, and resides at Chehalis, Wash.; Levin N. is the subject of this sketch; and Robert is deceased. For a second wife Mr. English chose Mrs. Mary Daley, a native of Missouri. Of this union the following children were born: Francis, deceased; Thomas; Mahalla; LaFayette; Elizabeth; Nancy, and Lewis.

When the memorable journey across the plains was undertaken Levin Nelson English, Jr., was thirteen years of age. At the age of fifteen he enlisted with the Oregon troops for service in the Cayuse Indian war with his father and brother Hiram, and during the three months' campaign in which they were actively engaged they had some very trying and exciting experiences. For twenty-seven days they were without bread of any kind, and besides being exposed constantly to the menaces of the Indians, they suffered at times from most inclement weather. After the massacre at Whitman's Station they fought their way through their savage enemies, following them through to the Snake river, where a fiercely contested battle took place. The elder English raised his own company, drilled it, and throughout the entire campaign served as its captain. After the thrilling experiences of the three members of this family they were glad to return to their home.

Until his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Riggs, which took place in February, 1853, the subject of this memoir remained at home assisting his father in the operation of the farm. His wife, who is a native of Scotland county, Mo., is a daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Burton) Riggs, and crossed the plains from Iowa in 1852. They settled on a donation claim four miles south of Eugene, and later removed to Umatilla county, where Mr. Riggs died, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife passed away in that county at the age of eighty-three. After his marriage Mr. English resided for a time on Howell's Prairie. In 1853 he took up a claim of five hundred acres in the foothills, where he erected a log cabin and remained for four years.

He then purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres on Howell Prairie, which he operated successfully for ten years. This property he sold at the end of that period and went to California, spending two years at Los Angeles and San Diego. Upon his return he rented a farm for a year. In 1870 he purchased his present farm of four hundred acres, which is unquestionably one of the finest and most productive in the Willamette valley.

Unto Mr. English and his estimable wife four children have been born. Robert N. is deceased; William H. now has charge of the home place; Alice is the wife of Byron Denney, of Marion county, and has one daughter, Florence; John A. is engaged in farming near Sublimity, and has a family of two children, Clarence and Mildred.

It will be seen from a reference to this brief outline of the career of Mr. English that he is doubly entitled to a permanent place in the annals of the representative families of the Willamette valley. He is not only a descendant of one of the earliest pioneers of the state and a pioneer himself, but during the long years of his residence in Oregon has been closely associated with the best interests of the home of his adoption in various ways. He is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens as a man of probity, ever willing to assist in every way in his power in fostering and developing the resources of the state, in securing the best possible educational facilities for the rising generation, in inculcating in the minds of the young a healthy moral tone, and in aiding materially all projects of a worthy character. His spirit is an unselfish one, broad and liberal. That he has attained more than the ordinary measure of success in his chosen field of endeavor is a fact that can be attributed solely to his own energy, perseverance and praiseworthy ambition. The record of his career, which is here preserved for the inspiration of future generations, will do much to promote in the minds and hearts of those to come, a worthy ambition to emulate the principles which have guided his life and crowned it with the success which is his just due.

JOHN M. WATSON. One of the best known representatives of the dairy interests of Marion county, Ore., is John M. Watson, who resides on a farm of seventy-five acres near Turner, where he devotes his time principally to the product of a fine herd of Jersey cows. Mr. Watson was born in Beaver county, Pa., near Beaver Falls, April 8, 1848, the son of Nicholas and Hannah (Creighton) Watson. With his parents he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1853, and thence, in 1860, to Findlay, Ohio, wher-

he completed his education and grew to maturity. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, which formed a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps. His active service was principally in North Carolina, and the principal engagement in which he participated was the battle of Kingston, that state. At the close of the conflict he was mustered out of the Federal service and at once returned to his home, where he remained until his twenty-fourth birthday. At that time he moved to Auburn, Ind., where he was engaged in the manufacture of hubs and spokes for three years. In the Centennial year he sought better financial returns for his energies and abilities by a prospecting tour of the Black Hills. Soon after abandoning this venture he went to Iowa, where he remained for a short time. The opportunities which he was earnestly seeking not appearing to him up to this time, he finally decided to try his fortunes in the far west, Oregon appealing to him as a fertile field for young men of brain and brawn. Removing to this state in 1876 he located in Marion county, where he remained until 1879. In that year he went to Idaho, where he took up government land under the pre-emption act, and operated a farm for two years. Returning to Oregon in 1881 he engaged in the management of a hotel at Turner, in which his efforts were attended by success. Upon the expiration of two years he became associated with the Oregon Milling Company, an occupation which he found both congenial and profitable, and to which he devoted his time for seven years. At the end of that time he purchased the farm upon which he now resides. Here he makes a specialty of dairying, though general farming is engaged in to some extent.

Mr. Watson has been twice married. In 1872 he was united with Miss Clara Beach, who became the mother of one daughter, Clara, now deceased. In 1879 he married Miss Jane Steele. They are the parents of five children, named as follows: Clara E., wife of E. L. Martin, of Turner; William Byrd; Ruth; Sophia R. and John M., Jr.

Mr. Watson has become one of the thoroughly representative men of Marion county. An earnest Republican, he has been prominently identified with the party, and has been called to positions of official trust. In 1890 he was elected county commissioner of Marion county, serving continuously in the office for eight years. He has also exhibited a profound interest in educational matters, and has been a member of the local school board for several years. Fraternally he is a member of Pearl Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M., of Turner, in which he has filled the various chairs. On every occasion when

Mr. Watson has found the opportunity to demonstrate his public spirit he has done so, not for the sake of any personal aggrandizement, but with motives of an entirely unselfish character. He has accomplished all in his power for the improvement of the social, moral and intellectual status of the community, and in all ways has shown himself to be a useful citizen.

WILLIAM E. BAKER. That Mr. Baker has been an important factor in the growth and up-building of Albany is disputed by no one, but on the contrary he is conceded by all to be one of the city's most enterprising citizens. As a contractor and builder he stands second to none in the profession in Albany, where upon every hand are to be seen evidences of his superior handiwork. When he came here in 1888 the city could boast only two brick buildings, but in the years that have intervened scarcely a brick structure has been erected for which he has not had the contract. As a partial list of the structures he has erected mention may be made of the Masonic Temple, Baltimore building, Vance building and the woolen mill, all in Albany, and the bank building in Lebanon. In addition to contracting and building, he also fills contracts for doing cement work of all kinds, this department alone furnishing a splendid income.

A native of England, Mr. Baker was born near Wells, Somersetshire, where his father, William, who was descended from an old established family, followed the peaceful life of the agriculturist. Charles Baker, the grandfather, was a wagon and carriage-maker by trade. William Baker chose as his life companion Charity Foxwell, also a native of England, and the daughter of William and Mary (Stone) Foxwell, the former of whom was a stone and brick contractor. The parental family comprised eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom reside in England with the exception of William E. and his brother Walter G., who is superintendent for a large contracting firm in Seattle, Wash.

William E. was the oldest child born to his parents, the date of his birth being January 13, 1850. His early boyhood days were spent in steady application to his books in the national schools in the vicinity of his home, and at the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to his maternal grandfather for a term of seven years to learn the mason's trade. His grandfather dying four years later, however, he completed his apprenticeship under the direction of John Parrot. When twenty years old he began to apply the knowledge gained during his apprenticeship, and for one year worked at his trade at Bristol. In 1871, when he had reached his majority, he set sail for the United States, his destination be-



James Helmick

ing Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y., where he remained until 1876, working at his trade. From the latter state he went to Sibley, Iowa, engaging in contracting and building there for twelve years, or until coming to Oregon in 1888.

W. E. Baker and Miss Mary Lukens, a native of Somersetshire, were united in marriage in England, and of the six children born to them all are deceased. His identification with the Masonic order dates from the time of his residence in Sibley, Iowa, and he is now a member of St. John's Lodge in Albany. Later he was made a Royal Arch Mason, being identified with Bailey Chapter, and subsequently was raised to the commandery, affiliating with Temple No. 3. While in England he was made an Odd Fellow, and is now a past officer in the lodge of the order at Albany, besides being identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Business and fraternal matters have not absorbed his time and attention to the exclusion of religion and politics, however, and in the Episcopal Church of Albany, of which he is a member, he is accounted one of the staunch supporters. Politically his sympathies and support are in favor of the Republican party. In his business dealings Mr. Baker has been very successful, his good management and fair dealing winning him a handsome competence, and he is numbered among the substantial citizens of the community.

JAMES HELMICK. There is an indisputable honor attached to the fact that one has come to ownership of the many attributes which go to make up the necessities of life, the strongest of them being the inalienable rights of citizenship, through an inheritance which has followed the name, proving the loyalty and the courage of an immediate ancestor. To James Helmick, a farmer of Polk county, has been given such an inheritance, left to him by his father, Henry Helmick, a pioneer of 1845, and a man who won his way against heavy odds in the days of Oregon's early history.

Henry Helmick was born in Germany, September 14, 1822, and came with his father, Stephen Helmick, to America in 1825. The first settlement was made in Pennsylvania, from which state the elder man removed later to Indiana, and followed this up with a movement into Iowa, settling near Burlington, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Henry Helmick grew to manhood principally in Iowa, and in 1845, he left the familiar surroundings of his youth and started across the plains for the productive lands of the northwestern territory. Two yoke of oxen and a wagon embodied all his worldly wealth, but courage was a dominant trait in the character of the pioneers of the times and

he made the six months' journey, buoyed up by the hope of finding a home in the western land. The greatest misfortune of the trip befell Mr. Helmick after the journey was ended, or nearly so, the strong current in the river at The Dalles sweeping away the raft upon which the wagons were standing, preparatory to being taken ashore. Thus deprived of all that would have made farming a possibility, Mr. Helmick was compelled to take any kind of work offered, the first being to help in building a barn, the pay for which enabled them to subsist for a short time. The first winter was spent on Tualatin plains and in Salem, and in the spring of 1846, Mr. Helmick took up a donation claim upon the present site of Salem. He remained there but a short time, however, before giving it up and coming to Polk county. The claim which he took up here was located four miles south of Monmouth, and consisted of six hundred and forty acres, upon which he engaged in stock-raising and farming until his death, in 1876. Through perseverance and unending industry he had succeeded in building up a fortune, owning at the time of his death thirteen hundred acres. But once in the intervening years had he departed from the industries of his farm, that being in the spring of 1849, when he was attracted to the gold mines of California. Not meeting with the success he had expected and desired, he returned in the fall of 1850, and found a greater wealth in the wide lands of his adopted state.

The wife who shared the trials and burdens of the early life of Mr. Helmick was, in maidenhood, Sarah Steeprow, who was born in Indiana, July 4, 1823, of German parentage. The marriage was celebrated April 14, 1845, and the next day witnessed their departure for the west. Of the four sons and one daughter which blessed their union, two died in infancy, the remaining three attaining maturity. They are as follows: James, of this review; Lewis, now deceased; and Mary C., who became Mrs. James Tedrow, of Corvallis, Ore.

James Helmick was born in Polk county, Ore., February 21, 1851, upon his father's donation claim, and the old house in which the family lived is still standing. His early education was received in the district schools of his native county, which he attended until he was nineteen years old. At that age he left school and entered upon the work of the farm, remaining at home until his father's death, when the property was divided among the children. He now owns five hundred and eighty acres of land, to the cultivation of which he is devoting his intelligent effort, being now one of the most extensive and successful farmers in this neighborhood. He is principally interested in general farming, though sixteen acres are set apart for the raising of hops. In

addition to his farming interests Mr. Helmick is engaged in a warehouse at Parker Station, having built the same in partnership with his brother, Lewis, in 1882. He handles grain in immense quantities, shipping from forty thousand to fifty thousand bushels annually, as well as produce of all kinds. He has met with the same success in this work, which has characterized his every effort, and stamped him as one of the leading farmers of Polk county.

In 1880, Mr. Helmick married Miss Amanda Mayes, who was born in Marion county, Ore., April 25, 1860. She was the daughter of Stephen Mayes, who crossed the plains in 1852 and located in the northern part of Marion county. The five children born to them are as follows: Francis, Sarah, Nellie, Mary and William, all of whom are still at home with their parents. Politically, Mr. Helmick is a staunch Republican, and through the influence of this party he served as county commissioner in 1890-94, and has also held the position of road supervisor, and that of various school offices. In his fraternal relations he affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ZENAS FERRY MOODY. No man in Oregon is more highly respected than Hon. Zenas F. Moody, and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he is held. His life has been one of labor—labor in the business world and in the field of public service—and the result of his efforts is to be found in the benefits which have accrued to the entire commonwealth. He is a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance and his strong intellectuality. His entire life has no hidden phase, being an open scroll inviting the closest scrutiny.

Born in Granby, Mass., May 27, 1832, his ancestry, both lineal and collateral, is distinctively American through many generations. The line may be traced back to George Moody of Moulton, Suffolk county, England, whose son, Deacon John Moody, crossed the Atlantic to the New World in 1633, settling in Boston, Mass. Later he resided in Roxbury, in that state, and in Boston he was made a freeman. His son, Samuel Moody, married Sarah Deming. At the time of his death, Samuel Moody was serving as a selectman in his town. His son, who also bore the name of Samuel, was born November 28, 1670, and died November 10, 1774. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Samuel Lane of Suffolk, Conn., and the son born of this marriage, another Samuel Moody, was born in Granby, Mass., September 10, 1702, and wedded Mary Hovey. The son of this union was Thomas Hovey Moody,

the great-grandfather of the subject of this review. He was born in South Hadley, Mass., August 31, 1736, and married Eunice Chapin, a native of Massachusetts. Their son, Gideon Moody, grandfather of Z. F. Moody, was born in Massachusetts March 15, 1765, and served in the Revolutionary war in a company commanded by Captain Oliver Consey. To one of his sons, the father of Z. F. Moody, he gave the name of his own father, Thomas Hovey Moody. The birth of this son occurred August 19, 1795, and he became a farmer in New England. Eventually he removed to Illinois, settling at Concord, Morgan county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He served as Major in the old Massachusetts State Militia, and in politics he was originally a Whig and afterward a Republican. He married Hannah Ferry, who was born in Massachusetts, a daughter of Noah and Hannah (Montague) Ferry. Her birth occurred March 17, 1794, and she gave her hand in marriage to Thomas H. Moody in May, 1817. Her father was a son of Noah Ferry, Sr., and a grandson of Charles Ferry of Springfield, Mass. Senator T. W. Ferry of Michigan is a cousin of Governor Moody, his father, the Rev. William Ferry of Grand Haven, having been a brother of the Governor's mother. Hannah Montague was a daughter of Joseph Montague. The ancestry in that line may be traced back to Richard Montague of Hadley, Mass., who was the first of the name to come to America. He was of English birth, and in England the family history may be traced back to Normandy, the French name being Montacut.

Unto Thomas H. and Hannah (Ferry) Moody were born six children, five of whom reached mature years: Thomas Hovey, who followed farming in Illinois and afterward in Nebraska, in which state he died; Mary, who became the wife of Lemuel Stoughton and died in Connecticut; William Ferry, who was a merchant in Philadelphia, where his death occurred; Z. F. of this review; and Gideon Webster, who resides in Morgan county, Illinois. The parents were members of the Congregational Church. The mother died in Bedford, Mass.

Ex-Governor Moody spent the days of his youth in New England. He acquired his rudimentary education in the district schools, and afterward became a student in the Union School in Chicopee, Mass. He began his business career as a clerk. In 1851, possessed of a strong desire to see more of the country, he came to Oregon, sailing from New York March 13 as a passenger on the steamer Empire City. He landed at Aspinwall, and thence proceeded by way of the Chagres river and on the back of a mule to Panama. Here he boarded the steamer St. Louis, which carried him to San Francisco. There he



Wm. M. Moody

became a passenger on the Columbia, bound for Astoria. It carried two hundred and fifty-three steerage passengers and five hundred and fifty first cabin passengers. Ex-governor Moody traveled in the steerage; for his money had become exhausted and, having nothing left, he borrowed twenty dollars to take him to Portland. For fourteen miles of this journey he traveled on foot.

As it was necessary that he secure employment of some kind at once, he began doing chores for his board. Six weeks later he secured a position with the first surveying party in Oregon engaged in the survey of the meridian line. He started in as chainman, but steadily worked his way upward until he became an expert surveyor. He followed this profession for some time, acting as Deputy United States Surveyor the greater part of the time until 1856, his labors being in the valley and among the mountains of this section of Oregon. In 1854 he embarked in general merchandising in Brownsville, Linn county. The following year he went to California, where Surveyor-General Hayes appointed him to examine surveys at the headwaters of the Salinas. After devoting six months to this labor he returned to San Francisco and made his report. In the fall of 1856 he left the Pacific Coast for Illinois, traveling by way of the Panama and New York route. Until 1862 he remained in Morgan county, Ill., residing in the city of Jacksonville, where for one term he served as county surveyor. But the fascinating influences of the great west were strong upon him, and, pining for life on the coast, he returned by way of the route he had taken to Oregon a few years before. Upon his arrival in this state he located at The Dalles. There he engaged in general merchandising for some time, and also performed considerable labor as surveyor. As deputy United States surveyor he located the boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Subsequently he again engaged in mercantile pursuits at The Dalles, where he served for a time as member of the city council.

Varied and important have been the interests which, from time to time, have claimed his attention. His work, while contributing to his personal success, has also been an important factor in the development of the state in many ways. In 1865 he organized the Oregon & Montana Transportation Company, which built steamboats to navigate Lake Pend d'Oreille and Clark's Fork of the Columbia river, now on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The aim of this company was to secure the transportation business from Montana to the Pacific coast. For one season the company continued in business, but the Missouri river route proved cheaper on account of the expenses incurred by the transfer

by wagons, which was necessary from White Bluffs to the lake, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. On account of this feature the company could not well compete with the Missouri river route. In an early day, from 1870 to 1874, Mr. Moody also had a contract for carrying the mails on the steamers on the Columbia river. With his sons, he has long been associated in business at The Dalles as a grain merchant and the owner of extensive warehouse interests, and the enterprises there have reached large and profitable proportions.

The active part which Mr. Moody has taken in public affairs, his splendid record as a business man, his ability, energy and devotion to the public welfare, led to his selection for high political office. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republicans of Wasco county as their candidate for the state senate, and received a majority of the votes cast. The election was contested, but as the senate was composed of eleven Democrats and eleven Republicans, Mr. Moody's opponent, who had been granted a certificate of election, was allowed to keep his seat. In 1880 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the state legislature, was elected, and was serving as speaker of the house when he received the nomination for the governorship. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention in Chicago which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. He was the only Harrison man from the Pacific coast, and throughout the convention he gave the Indiana statesman his support, casting his ballot for him from the start. In 1882 he was the Republican nominee for the office of governor against the Rev. J. L. Smith, and was elected by a majority of nearly two thousand, being the first Republican nominee elected in sixteen years.

Governor Moody took the oath of office in September, 1882, and as the legislature had voted to make the time of inauguration in the January following the election, he was thus retained in office until January, 1887. He was not a candidate for re-election, and retired to private life at the close of his term. In the meantime he had accomplished much for the state. There has been no administration of more practical benefit to Oregon than that of Governor Moody. He made a close study of the social, economic and political problems which confronted Oregon, and brought to his administration the keen discrimination and sound judgment of a practical business man, in addition to the loyalty of a public-spirited and patriotic citizen.

We would intrench upon the province of history if we were to enter into a detailed account of his administration; but in the record of his life there should be given at least an indication of the work which he accomplished while oc-

cupying the gubernatorial chair. The biennial message which he transmitted to the legislature showed that he possessed a thorough understanding of the conditions in the state. During his term in office the tax rate was reduced from five and one-half mills on the dollar to one and nineteen-twentieths mills, and within this time, without special tax or appropriation by the legislature, much building was done. This included the erection of the brick stockade about the penitentiary grounds, and four additional workshops and a large wing to the main building of the penitentiary. Large tracts of land for the use of the asylum and the penitentiary were also purchased, all this being accomplished through the economy of the administration. The legislative hall and all the halls and corridors of the western approach and a portion of the eastern approach to the state capitol were completed, together with various minor improvements in the public buildings of the state, involving the expenditure of more than a quarter of a million of dollars.

In his biennial message of 1887, after a thorough review of conditions in the insane asylum, Governor Moody spoke of the fact that when a person appeared before the county court for examination as to his sanity, it was also customary to make inquiry as to his financial ability with a view to holding him responsible for his maintenance during the period of his confinement in the asylum. He urged that this practice should be abandoned, as the law frequently worked positive hardships in many instances, "particularly where the head of a household is bereft of reason, leaving the management of a small property in the hands of a dependent and inexperienced family." He also recommended that in case the patient who had been assigned for commitment was in extremely poor health, an experienced attendant should convey him to the institution in order that he might have the proper care while upon the way. In taking up the subject of the state penitentiary, he called attention to the fact that no provision existed for the separation of hardened criminals from youths and persons convicted of less heinous crimes, and serving the shortest sentences, and recommended that a course of moral training should be instituted, that the youthful criminals might be reformed and made law-abiding citizens. The State Agricultural College, the State University, the School for Deaf Mutes, the Blind School and the Orphans' Home also received due consideration and recommendations for means of further work. He showed that he had also made a thorough study of agricultural conditions, dairying and contagious diseases as affecting the prosperity of the state. He had also given earnest thought to questions of pilotage and navigation, as well as

to highways, and he recommended a fish commission for the further care and development of what is one of the most important industries of the northwest. He recommended the establishment of a railroad commission, and that state aid should be given to the state militia. Another subject which came up for his consideration, and which he recommended to congress, was the reapportionment of the state, calling attention to the inconsistency in representation caused by the unequal population in different parts of the commonwealth. In closing this message he said:

"The volume and importance of your duties increase with each biennial session, and the necessary additional labor involved in the consideration of matters brought before you will call for the most patient industry and faithful application. In determining your responsibility in this work, it is well to consider that there is greater danger of too much than too little, legislation. Certainty and stability in our statutes are of the utmost importance. Hasty work and frequent changes are to be deplored. A well-established law should remain untouched, unless the demand for amendment or repeal is urgent and of vital importance. In the introduction of new legislation every point should be well considered and acted upon with deliberation. Grave matters of legislation should not be delayed until the closing days of the session, and then forced through with such haste as to preclude the possibility of proper consideration.

"Upon taking the oath and assuming the duties of the office of chief executive of the state, I promised faithfully to endeavor to promote the prosperity of the state and the happiness of her people. The record has been made, and it will determine whether the obligation thus taken has been fulfilled. Called from the scenes of a purely business life, and without experience in the administration of the affairs of state, the varied and complex nature of the numerous duties incident to this office have brought many embarrassments not experienced by my predecessors, who had the advantage of antecedent training and acquaintance with public affairs. Whatever success may have attended my efforts is largely due to the co-operation of the legislative assembly and my official associates, and the generous forbearance of the people. For the confidence which has been reposed in me, and for the assistance and forbearance extended, I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments; and I bespeak for him who has been chosen as my successor the same generous co-operation and support. Trusting that the work of the session upon which you are about to enter may be such as to redound to your credit and to the prosperity of the state, and invoking for you in your labors the blessing and guidance of the Divine Ruler, I take my



Geo. H. Greer.

leave of the duties and responsibilities of the executive office."

Ex-Governor Moody was married in Brownsville, Ore., November 19, 1853, to Mary Stephenson, who was born in Boone county, Ind., a daughter of William Stephenson. At an early day she was left an orphan, and with friends came to Linn county, Ore., crossing the plains in 1852. They are the parents of five children: Malcolm A., who is now serving his second term as representative in congress from the Second district of Oregon; Zenas A., a mechanical engineer, residing in Ashland, Ore.; William Hovey, who is engaged in business with his father at The Dalles; Ralph E., who is a graduate of the law department of Union College at Albany, N. Y., now an attorney in Portland and a former representative in the Oregon state legislature; and Edna, wife of Eugene P. McCornack, of Salem.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Moody are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1856 he was made an Odd Fellow in Concord, Ill. He is now a member of Columbia Lodge No. 5, of The Dalles, in which he has filled all the chairs. He is also a member of the State Pioneer Association and the State Historical Society. Honored and respected by every class of society, for many years he has been a leader in thought and action in the public life of the state, his honorable career adding lustre to the history of the commonwealth.

GEORGE H. GREER, whose residence in Oregon dates from 1852, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 7, 1836. His father, James Greer, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born May 10, 1806, and in the year 1831 he came to America, locating in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in weaving in the woolen mills, being a hand weaver, for the steam process of weaving had not then come into use. In 1837 he went by way of New Orleans to Indiana, for the river route was practically the only mode of travel at that time, else one would have had to drive in private conveyance across the country. In 1841 he went to Missouri, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, and in 1852 he came to Oregon, making the journey with ox teams across the country to King's Valley. He arrived at The Dalles in August, having spent several months upon the way, for it was on the 1st of May that he crossed the Missouri river enroute for the northwest. On the 25th of October, he arrived in King's Valley and secured a donation land claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which he improved and continued to hold until 1871, when he sold that property and removed to Corvallis. In 1889 he took up his resi-

dence at Dallas, where he died when almost ninety-two years of age.

After coming to the northwest Mr. Greer followed farming and was also freight receiver and packer to Camden, Mo. In his political affiliations in early life he was a Whig and he strongly endorsed the Abolition principles when the question of slavery became the paramount issue before the people. When the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and remained one of its stalwart advocates until his demise. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, devoted to its work and laboring earnestly for the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity. He traced his ancestry back to the early Wesleyan denomination and he was most loyal to the teachings of Methodism. A memorial window has been placed in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dallas in memory of Mr. Greer and his wife. In early manhood he had wedded Margaret Hamilton, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, January 13 1808, and died at Dallas in 1885. Unto this worthy couple were born nine children, three sons and six daughters, of whom one son and three daughters came to Oregon.

George H. Greer was the third of the family and after acquiring his education in the common schools he entered upon his business career as a salesman in a store in Missouri. In this way he aided in the support of the family while his father was working in the mines of California. At the age of twenty years he began teaching school in Benton county, Ore., and in the winter of 1857 went to California. He taught in Sonoma county in 1858 and in Yolo in 1859, and in the summer of the latter year he returned to Oregon, where he continued his educational work until the fall of 1860. He then joined the Oregon Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1862 was made a deacon by Bishop Matthew Simpson and was ordained elder by Bishop Clark at Salem. He was then stationed at Dallas and afterward continued his labors as a minister of the gospel at Lafayette, McMinnville, and in the Puget Sound country. He was minister of a church in Olympia, afterward in Seattle and did his last pastoral labor in Port Townsend. In 1873, however, he left the Oregon conference because of the change in his religious views and for two years labored in the interest of the American Bible Society in western Washington. Burdened with doubt as to many of the teachings of the church, however, he then gave up religious work and went upon a farm, but his deep interest in the human race and its ultimate destiny continued to engage his attention and he eventually arrived at a belief in the Unitarian doctrine. In 1883 he became a student in the Unitarian Theological College at Meadville, Pa., and in 1884

the charge of Washington was assigned to him as a field of labor. He established societies in Tacoma and Seattle and again did work in Olympia and in Victoria, B. C. He was instrumental in building the house of worship at Tacoma now used by the Free Church, but on account of his wife's health he left that city and state and in 1891 went to Mayfield, Cal., where he remained until after the financial panic of 1893. Returning to Oregon, he then settled upon his farm, which is the old Spencer donation land claim which belonged to his wife's father. It comprises three hundred and twenty acres and since that time he has been devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He has twenty-five acres planted to prunes and the remainder of his land is devoted to general farming. In his work he is progressive and has developed a splendid property which annually returns to him a good income.

Mr. Greer was married in Oregon in 1864 to Miss Cornelia Jane Spencer, who was born in Wellsville, Ohio, and who pursued her education in the common schools and under the instruction of her father, John Spencer. He was born in Huntington county, Pa., April 17, 1802, and though he had no educational advantages in his youth, he became a man of scholarly attainments and broad intellectuality. While pursuing his ministerial work he mastered Greek and Latin without the aid of a teacher and he also read broadly in scientific literature and theological works. He continued upon the farm until 1828, when he was admitted to the Pittsburg Conference, which embraced western Pennsylvania, southeastern Ohio and the state of West Virginia. He thus continued his labors in the Methodist Episcopal Church until 1852, when he came to Oregon with an ox train, making the long and arduous journey overland. He located in what is still known as the Spencer farm, which is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Greer, in January, 1853, having spent the first winter in Portland. For a number of years he carried on agricultural pursuits here and in 1871 he removed to McMinnville, where his death occurred June 30, 1884. He was one of a family of nine children. His wife, Julia Ann Spencer, was born February 3, 1810, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and died upon the old Spencer homestead in October, 1889. The ancestry of the Spencer family can be traced back through many generations. The great-great-grandfather was Zachariah Spencer, who it is believed was born in England and for many years followed farming in Harford county, Md. The great-grandfather, James Spencer, lived for many years in western Pennsylvania and also became a successful farmer in Harford county, Md. He died in the former state and was buried in the cemetery at Johnstown, Pa. William

Spencer, the father of John, was born in western Pennsylvania in 1773 and is buried in the Johnstown cemetery. At the time of the Civil war John Spencer, the father of Mrs. Greer, was an active Union man and had previously been a strong champion of the cause of abolition. He was very prominent and influential and his entire life was devoted to the cause of humanity. Thoroughly unselfish, he gave of his time, his energy and his means for the welfare of his fellow-men. In politics he was an active Republican and for two terms he served as county superintendent of schools in Yamhill county. His daughter, Mrs. Greer, is a lady of exceptional culture and intelligence and she, too, has left the impress of her intellectuality upon the educational development of the state. For six years she engaged in teaching in the city schools of Tacoma and during that time she was elected county superintendent of the schools of Pierce county, Wash. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Greer have been born two sons. Elwin Spencer, who pursued a course in divinity in the Meadville Theological School, a Unitarian school at Meadville, Pa., is now at home. Medorem William, of Chicago, Ill., is a graduate in the electrical engineering department of the School of Technology in Boston, where he completed the course in June, 1891, and in 1892 he was graduated in literature in Stanford University.

Mr. Greer is a man of strong socialistic tendencies and is now a believer in Unitarian faith. Fearless and upright in defense of his honest convictions, he stands to-day one of the highly respected citizens of the county because of his fidelity to what he believes to be right and because of his honorable record.

DORY BUSSARD. Since becoming a resident of Albany, Linn county, Ore., Dory Bussard has established and built up, as proprietor of a feed stable, one of the largest industries of its kind in the Willamette valley. He has been in this business since 1897, having come to this city at that date, and conducted for four years a feed stable at the corner of Baker and Second streets, in 1901 purchasing the quarter block of the Pioneer Hotel property. Upon this land he erected a building which covers nearly the entire spot, the dimensions of the part under cover, which is galvanized iron and surrounded by a brick wall, being 133x102 feet and has a capacity of one hundred and seventy head of stock.

Mr. Bussard was born in Streator, Ill., September 25, 1863, the son and grandson of two William Bussards, the elder, a farmer, having removed from Pennsylvania to Circleville, Ohio, where the younger William was born. On attaining maturity the father of Dory Bussard be-

came a pioneer farmer near Streator, Ill., and in 1871 he made his home in Clinton, Mo., after three years returning to Illinois, now living upon a farm near Breeds, Fulton county. He married Caroline Defenbaugh, a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, the daughter of Dan Defenbaugh, who was the first white male child born in Hocking county, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Bussard died in 1875, in Canton, Ill., leaving nine children, of whom Mary is the wife of William Brown, of Canton, Ill.; Martin is engaged in the sale of agricultural implements in Albany, Ore.; Marquis is located near Eugene, farming; Margaret is Mrs. Duncan of Albany; Dory is the subject of this review; Susan is Mrs. Cygan, of Bloomington, Ill.; Elizabeth is Mrs. Mackey, of Chicago; Arizona is Mrs. Campbell, of Peoria; and William is in the northern part of Washington.

Dory Bussard, the fifth child, was reared on the paternal farm, and interspersed his home duties with an attendance of the public schools. When twenty-one years old he began farming for himself, engaging in the work near his birthplace, and after a few years he went to North Dakota, in 1888 purchasing near Devil's Lake new farm lands for wheat raising. Two years later he sold and again made his home in Illinois, then conducting a feed stable in Streator, where he remained lucratively employed for eight years. In 1896 he came to Oregon, locating first in Salem, where he built a feed yard, which, at that time, was the largest in the Willamette valley, but since his sale of that property in 1897, has taken second place in comparison with the one which he now conducts. In addition to his feed-yard Mr. Bussard is interested in a blacksmith shop and a hotel, the latter known as the Riverview House, and is also the agent in Linn county for the Corvallis Gate-opening Device, selling the farm right for this patent gate.

Through his marriage with Miss Carrie A. Mackey, a native of Streator, Ill., where the ceremony was performed, he has two children, namely: Edith and Ethel. Fraternaly Mr. Bussard is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of Pendo and Royal Neighbors. Religiously he is a member of the Congregational Church, and politically is a staunch Republican.

REV. JOSIAH L. PARRISH. No other state in the Union has been more liberally endowed with men whose personal sacrifices have made the life of the community in which they lived than has Oregon, a half century ago a wilderness, to-day the garden spot of the great northwest. It was firm faith in the future resources of this section which led to the wide emi-

gration in the early days, when men of erudition, talent and ambition gave up fair prospects in their native localities, crossed the plains with their myriad dangers, endured hardships and privations, and undaunted by discouragements of all kinds brought their adopted state to a position of prominence and enrolled their names among the beginners of a nation. The pride in a fair state is laudable and the efforts of these men to make a cause for loyalty have been thoroughly appreciated by posterity, but while many engaged in the advancement of industrial, commercial and political conditions there were others who accomplished no less fine results in the line of moral betterment, which is the true test of a country's greatness. What this devotion to a practical and earnest religion meant in the life of the state is beyond computation at the present day, though its undoubted power is visible in the prevailing conditions, and speaks eloquently of the noble, self-denying lives of the early missionary settlers.

"For God and humanity," was the watchword of one of those earnest men, Josiah L. Parrish by name, a missionary of the Methodist Church, and a consistent upholder of the faith which he professed. At the time of his death, May 30, 1895, he was the oldest living pioneer, and the changing scenes which marked each epoch in his life have become state history, in which his own name is indissolubly linked as that of a man who gave his best efforts toward the moral and material uplifting of those about him, Indian as well as white inhabitant honoring his memory. The life of Mr. Parrish began in Onondaga county, N. Y., January 14, 1806, where he was born the son of Benjamin and Sally (Lamberson) Parrish, natives respectively of Connecticut and New Jersey. The father was born in 1777, the representative of a Puritan family of English ancestry, while the mother inherited the trustworthy blood of Dutch forefathers. Of their ten children Josiah L. was the oldest son, and beyond the advantage of a brief attendance of the public schools, was unable to secure in boyhood anything but a very common education. His father being a blacksmith, he early learned that trade, working at it when he was so small that he had to stand on a stool to blow and strike. His home remained in his native town until he had attained his seventeenth year, when he removed with his parents to Monroe county and later to Allegheny county. While still located in his native state he found employment at Brockway, on the Erie canal, remaining for many years satisfied with the opportunities which the east offered. When thirty-three years old he left his home and going to New York City sailed on the ship *Lausanne*, October 9, 1839, bound for the then wilderness of Oregon, by way of the Horn and Sandwich

islands. He was then an ordained minister in the Methodist faith and it was in company with the missionaries which made up the party of the Rev. Jason Lee that he made the voyage and prepared to give of his strength and purpose of life to western growth and civilization.

In May, 1840, the party landed in Oregon, each of the several members preparing to go his own way in the fulfillment of the intentions with which the trip was undertaken. Though a minister and missionary Mr. Parrish was also a blacksmith, carrying with him a trade which is a most necessary adjunct to a successful teaching of religion, material benefit being imperative in an undeveloped country. He also engaged in harness, wagon and tool making. Mr. Parrish first stopped at the "old mission" located ten miles below Salem upon the banks of the Willamette river, where he was employed for three years in the prosecution of his trade, after which he was sent as a missionary to the mouth of the Columbia river. The Rev. Daniel Lee helped him to start a mission where he had found one white man, James Burney by name, this man having an Indian wife. Having always been accustomed to Indians, Mr. Parrish united with a clear common sense a fearless friendliness and a hearty good will, which met with a quick return in the manner in which he was able to handle the men with whom he came in contact. He first made his home on Clatsop plains, seven miles south of the Columbia river, in company with his wife and three children, and after becoming thoroughly familiar with the Indian language taught the religion which he had come to far to tell, and by his gentle, kindly personality so won the friendship of the red men that he became one of the most useful men of Oregon in his subjection and moral training. Several times during his life among them, being appointed Indian agent in 1849, his territory extending from California to British Columbia, and afterward being detailed to accomplish some dangerous missions in which members of their tribe were to be given into the custody of the whites. Two circumstances in particular are worthy of note, as they denoted the great confidence which Mr. Parrish had won among them and the power which his personality had over them. During the gold excitement a party of white men were sent from Fort Auford to find a trail that would connect with the trail for California, and while out they encountered two hundred hostile Indians, when several of their party were killed. Mr. Parrish was asked to take forty well armed men and go to the Indians and ask them for a conference with Dr. Dart, superintendent of Indian affairs, but he requested only that he have an Indian interpreter (the language of these Indians being Coquille) and various articles which he knew the

natives particularly desired. This was granted and Mr. Parrish sought the Indians and alone won from them a treaty of peace. In 1854 Mr. Parrish was Indian agent of the district extending from California to Coos bay, during which service several treaties were made with the Indians, resulting in much good to the country. At one time there was a serious trouble, in which Mr. Parrish was sent to arrest an Indian who had killed a white man, and though the entire country was stirred up over the affair, both whites and Indians, he went fearlessly among them and after some delay, but without violence, he succeeded in taking back with him the offender, who showed the power of the missionary's personality when he followed the party to Fort Auford without the exercise of force. Mr. Parrish then returned to Salem, where he found his wife very ill, her health having been failing for some time. For this reason he resigned his post, remaining near his wife in the tender ministrations which he never failed to give to those in trouble or distress. He continued his ministerial duties, being stationed regularly in Portland in 1849, and also preaching at many other locations in the state.

The wife who shared his strenuous life was formerly Elizabeth Winn, a native of New York state, having been born March 17, 1811, and there united in marriage with Mr. Parrish in 1833. Her death occurred August 30, 1869, leaving three sons, the oldest, Lamberson W., having died in September, 1840, during the first year of their residence in the west. Norman O. died November 26, 1900; Samuel B., who served as chief of police of Portland, and died in that city, 1898, and Charles W., born in September, 1844, was one of the first white children in Oregon. He is now a lawyer at Burns, Ore. The second marriage of Mr. Parrish united him with Jennie L. Lichenthaler, by whom he had two daughters, Grace G., the wife of Dr. E. A. Pierce, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume, and Josie, Mrs. Slater, of Salem. After the death of Mrs. Parrish in 1887 Mr. Parrish married the following year Mrs. M. A. Pierce, a native of Indiana, and the widow of J. O. Pierce, a pioneer of Washington county, Ore.

Beyond his abiding interest in the cause of Indian humanity Mr. Parrish became one of the most prominent men in the commercial and industrial life of Oregon, as active in all movements as in that of religion. He was a staunch supporter of all educational movements and served as one of the first trustees of the Willamette University, and later was elected a life-honorary member of the board of trustees, a position which he held for nearly thirty years. He became the owner of much valuable property in the Willamette valley and in the city of Portland, at one time



C. Siboolidge.

losing much of the latter through the kindness which prompted him to sign the notes of those who were never able to return the money, but this still left him with sufficient to pass through old age comfortably. Through his position as one of the early pioneers of the state Mr. Parrish was invited to drive the first spike in the Oregon & California Railroad, when in Portland, and with others he made a speech commemorative of the event and the changes which the years had brought to the west. In 1880 he drove the first spike in the street railway of Salem, the broadax which he used having been brought to Oregon in 1840, and after a long and singularly useful career in hewing timbers for many of the missions, it then lay rusting beneath the waters of the Willamette river, where it was lost in 1840, and afterward found and utilized once more in the mission of Clatsop. It now adorns the museum of the Willamette University, to which it was presented in 1892 by Mr. Parrish. Among the most noticeable of his unselfish and noble acts was the ministrations for seventeen years in behalf of the convicts of the state penitentiary, where he preached the religion which had meant the fullness of his own life, the appreciation shown by the men being evidenced by the gift of a gold-headed cane by officers and convicts on one of his birthdays. This cane was afterward lost by fire but the memory of his deeds outlasts time and destruction, the worth of such actions ending not with the passing of life, but going on down through the coming years with a never-ending influence, adding regard and veneration to a name already lustrous with the light of work well done.

AI COOLIDGE. No history of Silverton or this section of Oregon would be complete without mention of Ai Coolidge, so active a part has he taken in the business development and substantial upbuilding of his community. More than a half century has passed since he arrived in Oregon, and there has been no movement for the good of the state and the advancement of its material interests that has not elicited his attention and insofar as possible his active co-operation. Successful in his undertakings, he is at the same time a man free from ostentation and display, but the intrinsic worth of his character is recognized by all with whom he comes in contact and has gained for him the highest regard. He stands to-day one of the honored pioneer citizens of Oregon, being among the few who can relate from memory as an active participant in the affairs, the incidents which form the early annals of the state.

Mr. Coolidge was born in Union county, Ohio, February 15, 1823. His father, James

F. Coolidge, was a native of Massachusetts, and when a young man he removed to Union county, Ohio, locating on the Big Derby river, where he engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He first purchased eighty acres of land, but afterward added to that until the tract comprised a quarter section. He married Fannie Rice, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Squire Rice, who was also born in the Green Mountain state, whence he removed to Ohio. He became a trader and conducted a little store in Columbus at an early day. In the latter part of his life he was crippled by falling from a bridge, but he lived to reach the advanced age of about eighty years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge were born seven children, two daughters and five sons, of whom only two are living—Annette, widow of George Wilbur, of Marysville, Ohio, and the subject of this review. The father was a Whig in his political views and was a member of the Universalist Church. Liberal and kind-hearted, his generous spirit and genial nature won for him many friends, and his death, which occurred in March, 1846, when he was fifty-six years of age, was deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Ai Coolidge was the third in order of birth in his father's family. To a limited extent he attended the common schools and in his youth he worked in the fields almost from the time he could reach the plow handles. In 1844 he started out in life for himself and devoted his energies to the manufacture of brick in Union county, Ohio. The following year he removed to Wisconsin, where he spent one year engaged in trapping and hunting. In 1846, however, he returned to Ohio. He had left his native state with \$35 and he returned with \$40, thus realizing a profit of \$5 for his year's labor. Mr. Coolidge continued to make his home in the state of his nativity until 1851, when the opportunities of the northwest became known to him and he resolved to seek a home in this promising portion of the country.

A journey at that time was fraught with many hardships and considerable danger. The great system of railroads which now spans the country had not then been dreamed of, and the long journey over the hot and sandy plains and across mountains was usually made with ox-teams in covered wagons. It was in this way that Mr. Coolidge traveled, the party proceeding by way of the Platte river route. They were fortunate in escaping trouble with the Indians, and the journey over the new country really proved a pleasant one. On reaching Oregon Mr. Coolidge camped about a quarter of a mile from the present city of Silverton, and there was engaged in cutting logs for Bluford

Smith through that winter. He took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres about four miles southeast of the present site of Silverton, and then devoted his energies to the work which was before him. Beginning the development of his farm he split about seven thousand rails in order to fence a portion of his tract, built a house and the first year sowed six acres in wheat. In 1852 he embarked in general merchandising in what was then called Milford, but in 1855 was superseded by the present town of Silverton, and Mr. Coolidge transferred his business from the former to the latter. He occupied the Central hotel building, which is now standing there, and moved it from Milford to Silverton. Never for a day did he suspend his business, but continued it while the moving was going on, selling to customers all along the road. It required four months to get the building from Milford to Silverton. He brought his goods from San Francisco and continued to engage in merchandising at this place with good success for ten years. Subsequently he engaged in farming and raising cattle, having in the meantime purchased land to the extent of five or six thousand acres. He still retains possession of the first tract of land which he owned. Three miles south on Drift creek he bought four hundred and seventy-one acres and the soil is still in its virgin condition, there never having been a plow upon it. In the last year and a half he has sold about twelve hundred acres of his land, but he now has remaining more than two thousand acres. He has owned land all around the town, and is now the owner of the Coolidge or Postoffice block and the bank building. The enterprising spirit, practical labors and wise counsel of Mr. Coolidge have been most effective in the developing of Silverton. He was one of the promoters of the Silverton Electric Light Company and rebuilt the gristmill here, but later sold it. He is now the president of the Coolidge & McClaine Bank of Silverton, which was established in 1880 by Alfred Coolidge and A. F. McClaine, under the firm name of Coolidge & McClaine. It was incorporated under the same name in 1890. The bank has become one of the solid and trustworthy financial institutions of this part of the state. The bank building was erected in 1893.

About two miles above his present home Mr. Coolidge was united in marriage to Miss Sarah F. Allen, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Abner Allen, who was born in Tennessee, whence he removed to Illinois. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Oregon, locating about three miles south of Silverton. He purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres and continued its cultivation for some

years. His death occurred at the home of Mr. Coolidge. Unto our subject and his wife were born six children, but only two are now living, Dollie, Ai, May and Lena all having passed away. The surviving members of the family are Eva, who is at home, and Alfred, who is the owner and president of the Second National Bank of Colfax, Wash., and president of the Traders' National Bank of Spokane, Wash.

Mr. Coolidge is a stalwart Republican in politics and for two terms he served as county commissioner. He has also been councilman for several terms, and for a long period has been a school director. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office, and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He is alike honorable in business and social relations, and wherever he is known he is esteemed for his fidelity to principles which make up an honorable manly character. His life has indeed been a busy and useful one, and he has accomplished much. Though he is now eighty years of age and though the snows of many winters have whitened his hair, in spirit and interest he seems in his prime, giving to his business affairs careful supervision and at the same time taking an active interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of his locality.

JOHN J. SCOTT. Though young both in years and in his residence in Oregon, John J. Scott has made the most of natural ability and opportunity and holds now a position of prominence in the business affairs of the city of Albany, Linn county, where he has made his home since 1899. In the brief time of his residence he has shown exceptional ability along the lines of his business, and is a man of fine personality, winning a large circle of friends, who recognize his worth as a citizen. He is in the real estate business there and has every promise of a successful career, based upon the principles which have given him his first forward step in life.

The birth of John J. Scott occurred in Alpena, Mich., May 1, 1875, his parents being James, a native of New York, and Mary (McCallum) Scott, the latter of whom was born in Ontario and died in Michigan. The father early settled in Alpena, Mich., building and conducting a sawmill for many years. He later removed to Choate, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, and there built a sawmill, and conducted it successfully for some time, investing the proceeds of the sale of the same in a hardware business in Ewen, in the same county. In 1899 he changed his location to Oregon, now living upon a farm in Benton county, which is owned by himself and son, John, the

other son, Walter, completing his father's family, making his home in Polk county, Ore. John J. Scott was the older of the two sons, and was reared in Alpena, where he attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade, taking instruction in his father's store. After five years with his father he opened a tin shop in Ewen on his own responsibility, and conducted it until he changed his residence to Oregon in 1800. He first engaged in Albany with T. G. Hopkins in the prosecution of his trade, in which employment he remained for about a year, at the close of that period entering the produce business. In 1901 he began business as a real estate man of Albany, being one of the principals in the firm of Curran & Scott, which has since dissolved partnership, H. F. Hulburt taking the place of Mr. Curran. The firm name is now Scott & Hulburt. In partnership with his father he bought eighty acres of land two miles west of Albany, and in Benton county, where his father now lives, engaged in general farming.

Mr. Scott was married in Albany to Miss Nellie Riley, a native of that city, and the daughter of Peter Riley, a farmer and stock-dealer, who makes his home here. Mrs. Scott was educated in St. Mary's School. Interested always in the advancement of his business, Mr. Scott is a member of the Albany Real Estate Exchange, and politically he is a Republican.

PARIS R. WINSLOW. Left an orphan at a very early age, Paris R. Winslow has made his own way in the world without money or influence, and by so doing has won an honored place for himself among the successful and enterprising farmers of Polk county. Born in Lincoln county, Maine, April 21, 1846, he is a son of Josiah and Nancy (Rowell) Winslow, natives of Massachusetts, and whose death occurred in Maine respectively in 1851 and 1854. The elder Winslow was a blacksmith by trade, and followed it nearly all of his active life, combining therewith the management of a small farm.

Eight years old when left destitute of the care of father or mother, Paris R. went to live with an aunt in Hopkinton, Mass., where he continued the education begun in the public schools of Maine. Nothing of particular interest occurred in his life until the breaking out of the Civil war, when his desire to become a soldier and fight for the Union more than offset any business chances that might come his way. February 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry under Gen. B. F. Butler, and went to Mississippi, becoming a part of the Army of the Gulf. In this capacity he participated in the battles of Baton Rouge, Fort

Hudson, Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill. Under General Sheridan he was a soldier in Shenandoah valley, and under General Banks was at Winchester and Cedar Creek, serving under the same able leadership until the close of the war. After being discharged and mustered out at Augusta, Me., July 14, 1866, he started the same year for California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus, and going direct to Olympia, Puget Sound. There he engaged in farming until 1870, and then removed to Klickitat county, Wash., and engaged in stock-raising until 1874.

Arriving in Polk county, Ore., in 1874, Mr. Winslow lived first on a farm in the Eola Hills, and in 1890 rented his present farm, which he greatly improved and in time purchased. It consists of one hundred and two acres, twenty-five of which are under cultivation, the whole being devoted to general farming, stock-raising and dairying. In 1875 Mr. Winslow was united in marriage with Addie Vandevort, who was born in Lane county, Ore., in 1857, and whose father, W. H. Vandevort, crossed the plains in 1852. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, of whom Helen K. is living in Salem; Herbert is in California; Elvie and Walter are attending the Willamette University; and Frank and George are at home. With his wife Mr. Winslow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lincoln, of which he is class-leader and trustee. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been identified with local or other office. He is esteemed for his personal characteristics and success in life, and has many friends who wish him well and appreciate his public spiritedness and thrift.

ERASTUS SPAULDING is one of the retired residents of Newberg who has stored up a great deal of interesting and instructive information regarding the early days of California and Oregon. Descended from a fine and reliable New England ancestry, Mr. Spaulding was born in Milford, N. H., August 14, 1832, his father, Abel, being a native of Massachusetts, as was also his paternal grandfather, another Abel. The latter served in the war of 1812, and died in his native town of Peperal at the advanced age of ninety-four years. He was a farmer during his entire active life, and handed down to his namesake son a keen appreciation of the many advantages of an agricultural life. However, the second Abel branched out somewhat from the example set by his sire, and on his two hundred acre farm on the state line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in Milford township, engaged in sawmilling with a water-wheel mill for many years. His latter days were rendered precarious by a defective heart, and this distress-

ing disorder was the cause of his death at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, Anna Shaddock, was also born in the east, the daughter of a farmer in Massachusetts, and her death occurred on the old homestead in Milford township.

The second youngest in his father's family of seven sons and two daughters, Erastus Spaulding attended the early subscription schools at irregular intervals, and was early inured to long hours and hard work. Between the ages of ten and sixteen he knew little leisure on the home farm, and after that applied himself for seven years to learning and applying his trade of blacksmithing. During this time he lived in Westborough, Mass., and in 1858 he located in Leavenworth, Kans., where he lived and prospered for six years. Various activities engaged his attention in the Kansas city, including blacksmithing, masonry and teaming, and he also came to own and manage a saw-mill. He was a strict Abolitionist, and fearlessly made known his views on this then all-important question. Those were interesting times in Kansas, and the energetic blacksmith had some peculiar experiences. The Quantrells were traveling their liveliest gait, and the country was being scoured for their capture, dead or alive. Mr. Spaulding luckily escaped close association with this murderous band of robbers, and his services were never in demand to hunt them to their lairs.

In 1872 Mr. Spaulding unsettled himself from Kansas and located in California, where he found employment in the shop of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, managed by his brother. Thereafter he developed a talent for invention, and with a man named William Plumber invented what became known as the Plumber Fruit Dryer. They built the second fruit dryer in the state of California, and placed it in Sonoma, Sonoma county. They were fairly successful in manufacturing their dryer, but a drought appearing the second year they removed to Oregon in 1874, locating their plant at East Portland. Here they manufactured and sold their dryer for three years, made a large amount of money, but owing to a failure in the fruit crop the fourth year determined to dispose of their company rights. The severing of the partnership was accompanied by considerable friction, owing to the unreliability of the partner of Mr. Spaulding.

After retiring from manufacturing dryers Mr. Spaulding bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres near Pleasantdale, Yamhill county, a part of which was improved, and upon which he lived and farmed until 1896. He then took up his residence in Newberg, and though he still owns his farm, is practically retired from business activity. Four years ago he had a stroke of apoplexy, but at the present time has nearly recovered his normal health. In Massachusetts,

May 8, 1861, Mr. Spaulding was united in marriage with Elizabeth Kent, who was born in Canada, and whose father, a printer by trade, lived and died in the northern country. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding one died in infancy; Frank, who had just completed an apprenticeship as a machinist, was drowned while moving some lumber into its proper place for his employers in Portland, and, stepping backward, fell into the Willamette river, striking the lower deck of a steamer moored to the shore. His neck was broken, and for two days the effort to find his body was futile. However, a longshoreman saw in his sleep the place where the boy might be found, and strange as it may seem, a search of the place revealed the body of the unfortunate lad. He was twenty years and fifteen days old at the time of his death, and his taking away was sadly deplored by his family and many friends. C. K. Spaulding, the youngest son, is mentioned at length in another part of this work. Mr. Spaulding is a Republican in politics, and in religion professes no particular creed. He is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

J. J. COLLINS. Bringing with him into the west a fund of enthusiasm and a firm belief in the inexhaustible resources of the states of the Pacific slope, it is not a matter of wonder that J. J. Collins has grandly succeeded in his undertaking, building up for himself an interest in a substantial and remunerative business, as well as developing the latent possibilities of the country. After many years of experience in the timber lands of Michigan, where he gained a keen, true insight into every detail of the work, he desired a new and broader field for utilizing the ability and energy which he felt had become the moving power of his ambitions, and he therefore sought the fields of Oregon, and as a member of the firm of E. Dorgan & Co., of Albany, Linn county, he has added to the business possibilities of the city.

J. J. Collins was born in Carsonville, Sanilac county, Mich., December 5, 1865, the son of Jeremiah Collins, a farmer in that vicinity, and who died there. He was the second oldest of the eight children, six of whom are living, two sisters and a brother, F. H. Collins, having also located in Albany. He was reared to manhood on the farm of his father, receiving his education in the district school, and when eighteen years of age he went to Alpena, Mich., and entered the employ of F. W. Gilchrist. Beginning at the foot of the ladder he made his way gradually to one of the best positions in the business, becoming, before the close of the fifteen years' service, the buyer and scaler of logs. In 1899 he resigned





ANSON S. CONE.

his position and coming to Albany, Ore., he became one of the firm of E. Dorgan & Co., which was then formed by himself, E. Dorgan and F. J. Devine, the three being experienced lumber and timber men. Mr. Collins assumed charge of the office and the other two attended to the locating and buying of lands, beginning at once upon the work, and in their sale of the same meeting with extremely gratifying success. In 1902 they located about seventy thousand acres, most of the locaters being Linn county people, altogether in this short time having bought and sold over thirty thousand acres of land. The best efforts of this firm have been put forth in the endeavor to induce capital to build a good saw-mill in the city of Albany, and thus advance the timber interests of the county and vicinity, the value of which operations would extend throughout the Willamette valley, and induce emigration from the eastern states.

The marriage of Mr. Collins united him with Miss Katherine G. Mariman, a native of Missouri. In addition to the absorbing interests of his timber business, Mr. Collins is connected with fire insurance circles, representing the Phoenix & Milwaukee Mechanics. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America and Foresters of America, in the first named serving as treasurer.

ANSON STERLING CONE. A family numerously and worthily represented in Oregon is that of which Anson S. Cone is a member. He is widely known as one of the extensive farmers and stock-raisers of the Willamette valley, and since 1846 has been actively identified with the best citizenship of this state of unbounded resources and possibilities, and with its wonderful latter-day development. He was born near Shelbyville, Ind., November 6, 1827, a son of Gustavus Adolphus and Mary (Garrison) Cone. When he was four years of age he was taken by his parents to Laporte county, Ind., and at the age of thirteen accompanied them to Lee county, Iowa, where his father purchased a farm. As early as 1846 rumors of the superior advantages offered by the west began to reach the quiet agricultural region of Lee county, and the sons in the Cone family discussed the subject with as much enthusiasm as did any of their neighbors—and perhaps with more practical results. At any rate Anson and Aaron Cone, two of the most enterprising and ambitious young men of that neighborhood, joined a caravan bound for Oregon in the spring of that year, having outfitted with ox-teams, with the unalterable determination of putting their fortunes to the hazard in the wonderful new country. A halo of romance invested

everything connected with the great region for which they were headed, and, once started, nothing persuaded them to turn back.

Upon their arrival at Whitman's Station the brothers, accompanied by Asbury Pugh, purchased pack horses and proceeded on horseback the rest of the way to Oregon City, where they arrived about seven months after starting out. The following year Oscar H. and Gustavus A., their brothers, crossed the plains in the same manner, the former from the Iowa farm and the latter from Laporte county, Ind., and settled near Butteville. In 1852 the father of these young men, desiring to share in the advantages surrounding his sons, sold his Iowa property and followed them to Oregon. In 1853 Francis M., Oliver and Philander J. brought their mother to join the family, and thus were assembled in one state, and in practically the same neighborhood, the dear ones to whom separation and its attendant anxieties had been so severe a trial.

Anson S. Cone's first location in Oregon was in Washington county, where he was employed for a time at work upon farms which were being developed out of the wilderness in the vicinity of Hillsboro. Subsequently he removed to the vicinity of Oregon City, and in 1848 started for California with ox-teams. The pioneer spirit of adventure had taken possession of him, and he was determined to secure some of the gold, the discovery of which about this time had created such a sensation the world over. The party with which he traveled was the first to open a road over the mountains into the far-famed valley of the Sacramento. The expedition consisted of forty wagons and one hundred and twenty men, only one of whom was accompanied by his wife and children. Anson S. Cone first went to Sutter's Mill and prospected until the spring of 1849, at which time he visited the north, middle and south forks of the American river, experiencing fair success in his mining operations. In the fall of the same year his brother Aaron, who had been his companion in so many travels and adventures, and who had gone to California in the spring of 1849, died in Sacramento; and in August Mr. Cone himself became ill and was obliged to abandon his work and return to Oregon. He came by steamer from San Francisco to Astoria, and in the spring of 1850 went to Butteville, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. This is the property now occupied by J. B. Kenyon and his sons. In the summer of the same year he took up his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres, and upon this his father moved in 1852. In the latter year he built himself a log house on his original claim, and in the midst of crude and unattractive surroundings began the work of converting the wilderness into a productive

farm. For four years he maintained bachelor quarters on this property, and endured many hardships without complaint, assured of ultimate improvement in his condition.

In 1850, when the Indians who participated in the Whitman Massacre were tried, Mr. Cone served on the jury, in charge of Joseph L. Meeks, then United States marshal.

In 1861 Mr. Cone went to Florence, Idaho, and for two years earned considerable money in the mines. For a time thereafter, he turned his attention to a pack train with which he conveyed provisions from Lewiston to the mining camps of Elk City and Clearwater Station, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. During the heat of two summers he made this trip frequently, and finally, with his brother, Philander J., he took the train to Marion county. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Cone, widow of his brother Oliver, who had five children by her former marriage. Of these, Jane married Joseph Graham, of Clackamas county; Alvina is deceased; Orville O. resides near Sandy, Ore.; Everett A. M. lives on the farm; and Mary F. is the wife of Mr. Tower, in the mail service in Portland. By her first marriage with William Long she had a son, John Wesley Long, now on the home farm.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Cone settled on the farm upon which his father formerly lived, and which now consists of four hundred acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, has seventeen acres under hops, and is breeding hogs and Angora goats in large numbers. In politics he is a Republican, but has never evinced a desire to hold public office. Thorough, practical and substantial in appearance and fortune, he is a typical, large-hearted and resourceful northwestern pioneer. Possessed of a genial disposition and a kindly public spirit which actuates him to many deeds which will always reflect credit upon his name, he strives to do his part in the world toward making it better and happier. At his home he and his family dispense a gracious and generous hospitality. The publishers of this volume have taken great pride in preserving for the future a record of the life of Mr. Cone, with this brief estimate of the esteem in which he is held by those who have learned to know him best, feeling assured that such a review will prove the fountain-head of inspiration for many an ambitious youth of the present day, as well as of generations yet to come.

Z. H. RUDD. No history of the Willamette valley would be complete were no mention made of Z. H. Rudd, who, as manager of the Linn County Abstract Company, occupies an impor-

tant place in the business affairs of the county. A native son of the state, he was born August 27, 1862, a son of Harry L. and Lydia A. (Morrison) Rudd, natives of Rutland county, Vt., and New Hampshire, respectively, the latter a daughter of Major Morrison, also a native of New Hampshire, but who finally settled in Michigan.

Harry L. Rudd was proud to claim descent from an old New England family. He was a farmer's son and was early initiated into the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. From Rutland county, Vt., he removed to Cass county, Mich., there also engaging in farming. In 1849, however, he was seized with the fever of unrest, as were so many others upon the announcement that gold had been discovered in California, and forthwith started across the plains with gold and California as his goal. In the fall of the year 1851 he returned to the east, and in Michigan, in the early part of 1852, was united in marriage with Miss Lydia A. Morrison. The young people at once started across the plains, ox teams furnishing the motive power. He became associated with John N. Donalds in the management of a merchandise business in Burlington. Adjoining what is now known as Peoria, Linn county, Mr. Rudd took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, and at once began to transform it into a habitable tract.

The long and useful life of Harry L. Rudd was brought to a close in 1892, his death occurring in Albany, his wife preceding him by one year. To this worthy couple three children were born, only two of whom are living. Lura, Mrs. Haight, of Albany, and Z. H.

As his father was a farmer, it was but natural that Z. H. Rudd should become acquainted with the duties that pertain to the farm, and at an early age he gave a helping hand. When the district schools were in session he improved every opportunity which they afforded, and subsequently he attended Armstrong's Business College in Portland, from which he graduated in February, 1882. From then until 1891 he remained on the old home farm, taking an active part in its care and cultivation. In 1891 he was appointed deputy to the county recorder, E. E. Davis, holding the position two terms, and in the meantime gaining a practical insight into the details pertaining to the office. In 1892 Z. H. Rudd, E. E. Davis and W. A. Kimsey formed what has since been known as the Linn County Abstract Company, although the individual owners have changed somewhat since its organization. Mr. Kimsey's interest was later purchased by the two other partners, and subsequently B. M. Payne and Z. H. Rudd bought Mr. Davis' interest. Substantially all the abstracts written in the county pass through the company's hands, and it goes

without saying that the company enjoy the complete confidence of the people wanting work in that line. A number of assistants are required in the office to do the detail work. Mr. Rudd is manager of the company, for which position he is thoroughly qualified.

In Lebanon, Linn county, Mr. Rudd was united in marriage with Miss Mary Rieland, whose birth occurred in Ohio. Fraternaly Mr. Rudd is a Mason, being identified with St. John's Lodge No. 62 and is also enrolled among the Royal Arch Masons and the Woodmen of the World. Socially he holds membership with the Alco Club, and in political matters invariably casts his vote in favor of Democratic candidates. Mr. Rudd and his sister still own the old donation claim which his father took up in 1852, but rent it to tenants. In his business dealings he has been very successful, his good management, enterprise and fair dealing winning him a handsome competence, which numbers him among the substantial citizens of the community.

WILLIAM GOLTRA. Since coming to Oregon in 1853 William Goltra has been closely connected with the business as well as the agricultural interests of the communities of which he has been a resident, through the exercise of his practical, clear-cut methods, dictated by an unusually keen judgment. Not empty-handed when he came west—for no man can be called so who has mastered a trade, and with earnest energy and industry prepares for the work which is to win his livelihood—he also had for his capital the personal traits which have since characterized his success, and also called forth the admiration and esteem of those who have witnessed his efforts.

The Goltra family came originally from Germany, the first representative in America being the great-grandfather of William Goltra. He settled in New York state, where Oliver Goltra was born, the latter serving his country in the war of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation and made his home in young manhood in New Jersey, and later in life removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where his death occurred. The second Oliver, the father of William Goltra, was born near New Brunswick, N. J., and in that state he engaged at his trade of a hatter, carrying on his work in both Middlesex and Somerset counties until 1861, at which time he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., and became a farmer in Morgan county, later removing to Lincoln, where he died. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian. He married Anna Harris, a native of New Jersey, and a descendant of Welsh and English ancestors. Her father, William H. Harris, died in New Jersey, where Mrs. Goltra also died, his

loyalty having been tested in the war of 1812 during which he faithfully served. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Goltra, ten attained maturity and nine are now living, only two of whom came to the Pacific coast, another son, Nelson, coming at the same time that William Goltra emigrated. He settled in Linn county, Ore., where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and was killed in Corvallis in 1858, by the explosion of one of the boilers of the saw-mill.

The oldest child living of this large family is William Goltra, who was born May 24, 1834, near New Brunswick, N. J., and there reared to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. He early learned the trade of a carpenter, working at the same for some little time in his native state, but when only nineteen years old he started with his brother for the west. The outfit, consisting of ox teams and necessary supplies, was obtained in the spring of 1853 and they set out over the "Barlow route" for Oregon, May 12 witnessing their departure from the site of Kansas City, and five months later, to the day, they arrived at their destination. Mr. Goltra walked the entire distance between Missouri and the western territory, driving a team, his pluck manifest in the way he endured hardships and privations in this first struggle of life. The brothers first located in Clackamas county, Ore., and there spent the winter following the journey. William Goltra engaged in the prosecution of his trade. In 1854 he came to the city of Albany, Linn county, and for the ensuing eleven years continued here, contracting and building. In 1855 he bought the right to a donation claim seven miles southeast of Albany, known originally as the Keller claim, and near which the Southern Pacific railroad now runs, and improved and operated it in connection with his interests in Albany. In 1865 he removed to the farm and devoted his energies entirely to the cultivation of the same, and has added to the original number of acres purchased until he has four hundred and thirty acres. In 1873 he rented the farm and again located in Albany, engaging then in the grain business. He has since continued in this work, meeting with a gratifying success which can scarcely fail to accompany earnest, persevering effort, such as Mr. Goltra has put forth in everything that he has attempted in life. He buys grain from Linn, Marion and Lane counties principally, and ships to Portland and San Francisco, dealing almost entirely in wheat and oats. In 1896 he bought out the branch house of the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Hardware Company, of Portland, and moved the stock into his own building at the corner of Ellsworth and First streets, where he carries a complete line of all farming implements, carriages,

wagons and harness. The business is conducted under the firm name of Goltra & Rumbaugh. Mr. Goltra is well known through his extensive grain dealing, especially in the eastern part of the Willamette valley, where he bought and shipped grain over the "East Side Railway" between Silverton and Coburg, and the main line between Harrisburg and Turner, for many years. Mr. Goltra also owns other farms in the vicinity of Albany, and for some years was interested in the Farmer's Elevator Company, of which he was one of the organizers.

The marriage of William Goltra with Sarah E. Denney, occurred in Lebanon, Linn county. She was born in Ohio, the daughter of Christian Denney, who crossed the plains in 1852 and settled in Linn county. Of the four children which blessed this union, Eva died in Albany; Addie became the wife of D. W. Rumbaugh, of Albany; Laura was married to J. B. Starr, now of New York City; and John O., a graduate of Willamette University, is the secretary of the Portland Trust Company, and makes his home in Portland. Mr. Goltra is a Methodist in his religious views and a Republican in politics, and though never desiring official recognition, he takes an active interest in political affairs and gives every effort toward the betterment of municipal government and hearty encouragement toward movements calculated to advance the general welfare of the city. He is one of the representative citizens of the west, and it is through the efforts of such men of ability and integrity that the commonwealth of Oregon has so quickly risen to a place of importance in the affairs of the country.

E. J. SEELY. An important factor in the industrial interests of Linn county, and a leading member of the Democratic party, E. J. Seely holds a commanding position among the active and enterprising men of the thriving city of Albany. He takes a prominent part in public matters as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and is widely and favorably known as a most successful creamery operator, being the secretary and manager of the Albany Butter and Produce Company. A son of the late William Seely, he was born July 3, 1866, in Whitehall, Greene county, Ill. He is of French-Canadian descent, his paternal great-grandfather, Anthony Seelye, as the name was formerly spelled, having been born of French ancestors, in Canada. He subsequently removed to Missouri, settling in St. Louis, when that now important city was but a hamlet. His son, Stewart Seely, who curtailed the family surname by cutting off the final "e," was the grandfather of E. J. Seely. He was born and bred in St. Louis, but as a young man

settled in Greene county, Ill., where he became a farmer of some prominence.

Born in Whitehall, Ill., William Seely was reared to farming pursuits, and continued a resident of his native town until 1888. Emigrating then to Benton county, Ore., he purchased land in Alsea, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1892. He married Jennie Jones, who was born in Greene county, Ill., and died, in 1896, in Alsea, Ore. Her father, Josiah Jones, a native of North Carolina, was a pioneer settler of Greene county, Ill. Of the thirteen children born of their union, eight survive, namely: E. J., the special subject of this sketch; Charles, a resident of Astoria; Curtis, who is engaged in the creamery business at Waldport, Ore.; Mrs. Lana Neal, of Heppner, Ore.; Mrs. Lucy Warfield, Harry, Gusta and Inez. The last four named children live in Alsea valley.

Brought up on the home farm in Greene county, Ill., E. J. Seely obtained his education in the district schools and the Whitehall high school. Leaving home at the age of nineteen years, he went to Bartelsville, I. T., where he was employed in farming and stock-raising until the spring of 1889. Coming then to Oregon, he located at Springfield, Lane county, where he remained for five years in the creamery business, being associated with Douglas & Co., as manager of their creamery, and while there became proficient in the trade of a butter maker. Removing, in 1895, to Albany, Mr. Seely became secretary and manager of the Albany Creamery Association, with which he was connected five years. In 1900 he organized the Albany Butter and Produce Company, of which he has since been the secretary and manager. Buying a corner lot he built the creamery, and has been instrumental in the establishment of an extensive and profitable dairy business, making a specialty of manufacturing a choice grade of butter, in the season of 1902 making 155,000 pounds. Remodeling the building in 1902, Mr. Seely erected a cold storage plant, and is in every way successful. He both stores and manufactures ice, in which he carries on a substantial retail trade, having a lucrative patronage in Albany.

Mr. Seely married, in Albany, Miss Stena Freerksen, who was born in Illinois, of German ancestry, and they have one child, Claribel Seely. For several years Mr. Seely has been a member of the Democratic Central Committee, of which he is now the chairman, and for one term represented the third ward in the City Council. Fraternally he was made a Mason at Eugene, Ore., joining Eugene Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of Eugene Chapter, R. A. M., and of Temple Commandery, No. 3, K. T., of Albany, being Past E. C. He united with the Odd Fellows at Springfield, Ore., and now be-



David Craig

longs to Albany Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, and to the Albany Encampment, of which he is Past C. P. Mr. Seely likewise belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to the Alco Club, and to the State Dairymen's Association.

CAPT. DAVID CRAIG. The fine farming property owned by Capt. David Craig, located eight and a half miles from Salem, has witnessed many large undertakings in the line of stock-raising and general farm operations, and without doubt has been one of the most productive and profitable farms in Marion county. The owner has advanced ideas relating to his preferred occupation, and through the medium of his own practical experiments, agricultural journals and conferences with others as thoughtful and inquiring as himself, has probably brought his farm to as high a state of perfection as it is possible at the present time and under present conditions in the northwest. Of the three hundred and forty acres in the property, three hundred are under cultivation. The work of improvement has been greatly facilitated by reason of the many natural advantages existing, chief among which is the presence of numerous living springs. A beautiful rural home, surroundings of shrubbery, trees and flowers, with fine barns, hop houses and the most modern of agricultural implements, convey an idea of the enterprise and progressive spirit of one of the representative land-owners of Marion county.

When Captain Craig took possession of his farm in 1877, he had to deal with and solve the problem of disposing of vast areas of scrub oak and underbrush. Having accomplished this work, he began, on a small scale, the raising of wheat and oats, gradually increasing his annual production until he became one of the extensive grain-producers of his community. At the same time he embarked in stock-raising, a business which soon developed to large proportions. In years gone by, some very valuable stock has been bred on his farm. During the stock-raising period of his career, which terminated in 1895, he was awarded many prizes at the State Fair. He has made a specialty of Angora goats, Cotswold sheep and Poland-China swine. In 1894, Captain Craig put sixty acres of his land under hops. Two years later he reduced this to thirty acres, which has since been devoted uninterruptedly to the culture of this product. In 1902 the yield was over eighteen tons.

A native of Toronto, Canada, Captain Craig was born February 8, 1852. When eight years of age he was taken by his parents to London, Canada, where his rudimentary education was received. After the completion of his studies in the public schools he entered Day's Business Col-

lege in Toronto, from which he was graduated. He was variously employed during the earlier years of his young manhood, until he came to Oregon with his father in 1875. His father located on a farm in the Waldo Hills in Marion county in that year, where David Craig remained for two years. In 1877 he settled upon the farm which he now occupies, and which he has since made his home. April 20, 1881, he was married to Olivia Small, a native of Silverton, Ore., and of this union five children have been born: Ernest E., the eldest son, while a student in Mount Angel College, ran away to participate in the Spanish-American war, and died in the Philippine Islands; Harvey S. graduated from the classical department of Mount Angel College, in June, 1903; Alma M., Willard D. and Vernon W. reside with their parents.

Recognizing his qualifications for public office, the people of Marion county elected Captain Craig to the Oregon state legislature in 1895, and again in 1897. During both sessions he supported all measures inspired by a desire to promote the highest interests of the state and the community in which he resides, and those who watched his record accord to him the highest credit for the capable and efficient manner in which he safeguarded the causes of his constituents. His first presidential vote was cast for a Republican candidate, and he has since stanchly adhered to the principles of that great party. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order, affiliating with Pacific Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., of Salem, and Multnomah Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., also of Salem. For many years he was connected with the Oregon National Guard. Upon the organization of Company I, Second Regiment, Oregon National Guard, in September, 1887, he was elected first lieutenant. May 17, 1890, he was elected to the captaincy of the company, and filled this office until his resignation, in 1892, after a continuous service of nearly five years.

Captain Craig is a man possessed of a high public spirit and a keen sense of personal honor. In all his associations with his fellow-men he has exhibited those characteristics which cause a man to be respected and honored, and his influence and his means have always been at the command of the public when the opportunity of assisting in any cause for the advancement of the general welfare presented itself to him. He has been a frequent contributor to the press, and his opinion on public affairs, thus disseminated, has been of immediate interest to the people. In every sense he has shown himself to be a thoroughly representative citizen, and his name will go down in history as that of one of the thoughtful, unselfish, generous-hearted and conscientious citizens of the county.

MANFORD McCROSKY. Though a resident of Oregon but three years, Manford McCrosky has become a man of no small importance in the industrial life of the community in which he has chosen to make his home. Having met with a gratifying success in his line of work in the middle west he has ventured to extend his operations into the less tried opportunities of the Pacific slope, confident as to his ability to win the approval and business confidence of the people with whom he should deal, and his effort has met with speedy and entirely satisfactory results.

Mr. McCrosky is a representative of a Scotch-Irish family, his grandfather, Samuel McCrosky, having been a near descendant of an emigrant from the country across the water. His home was originally in Pennsylvania, and from that state he removed to Ohio, where he continued to follow his occupation of farming. Near St. Paris of the latter state the father of Manford McCrosky, John, was born and reared to manhood, likewise following the occupation of an agriculturist, later making his home near Argos, Ind., where he was well known through the substantial results of his work. He married Cynthia Hunt, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Isaac Hunt, a farmer in that state, and she was the mother of two children, a son and a daughter. She died when the son, Manford McCrosky, was an infant.

The birth of Manford McCrosky occurred near Argos, Ind., September 24, 1864, and he there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools of that state. Until 1888 he remained at home, and at that date he removed to Rosewood, Champaign county, Ohio, and there engaged in the employment which had occupied the attention of his forefathers. After a few years he became interested in the creamery business in the city of Rosewood, being one of the organizers of the Rosewood Elgin Butter Company, of which he became director, secretary and manager. The business venture was entirely successful and he continued in this employment until 1899, when he decided to carry his interests into the west. Unlike the pioneers of old, but no less interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the land in which he was seeking a home, he traveled to Oregon, and at once entered the employ of the Albany Creamery Association, remaining, however, but six weeks at their skimming station at Tangent, before he accepted a position as butter-maker with the T. S. Townsend Creamery Company, of Salem. For seven months he was satisfied with this position, but January 1, 1901, he returned to Albany at the request of the Albany Creamery Association, and though they gave him the position of manager and secretary he also took charge of a department where he could make the butter. Though receiving help

at times in his department the work which he has chosen is done entirely by himself, and he derives much satisfaction in so doing when viewed in the light of results. He has competed in several butter-making contests, his first being at the Oregon State Fair, where he took first premium. At the Hillsboro meeting of the Oregon Dairymen's Association, December 16-18, 1902, he took the gold medal, his butter scoring 96½, and through his successive triumphs a proper valuation has been placed upon his work. He is also interested as a stockholder in the Albany Creamery Association, of which he is secretary and manager.

The marriage of Mr. McCrosky occurred in Urbana, Ohio, and united him with Victoria E. Newcomb, a native of that city, and they are now the parents of two children: Carl R. and Cecil B. Religiously Mr. McCrosky is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Democrat, while in his home in Rosewood serving for six years as justice of the peace, a position which he resigned on coming to Oregon. Always interested in his business affairs, Mr. McCrosky is an active member of the State Dairymen's Association, and during the Oregon state fair at Salem, in 1900, he was a judge of the creamery display.

JUDGE H. H. HEWITT. For many years associated with the jurisprudence of Oregon, Judge H. H. Hewitt occupies a position in the community of Linn county in keeping with his profound legal attainments, his political integrity and sagacity, and his advantages as a native son and a member of one of the earliest pioneer families of the northwest. Born near Wheaton, Yamhill county, December 7, 1846, he laid the foundation for his present rugged constitution on the home farm, and gained his rudimentary education while irregularly attending the public school of his neighborhood. A son of Henry and Elizabeth (Matheney) Hewitt, he is a grandson of another Henry.

The father of Judge Hewitt was born near Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., November 19, 1822, and was sixteen years old when his father moved overland to Platte county, Mo. A mountaineer chancing to pass the lonely and isolated farm of the Hewitts discoursed glowingly upon the advantages in the far northwest, and young Henry lent a ready ear to his account, and eventually inspired others with faith in the remote western country. At a public meeting he secured the signatures of a number of the prominent settlers of the locality, the majority of whom withdrew after promising to make ready for the proposed journey. At best the project was a hazardous one, for no wagon train had as

yet penetrated the limitless tracts of the plains, and the chances were against their reaching the desired goal. Nothing daunted, the young man persevered in agitating the plan which accentuated his limitations and made his days and nights restless with uncertainty. He finally succeeded in getting together a party which included Messrs. Applegate, Burnett, Martyn, Lennox, Waldo, and many others, as well as Captain Matheney, one of the central figures in this first great emigration towards the western sea. Captain Matheney was one of the settlers of Platte county with whom the Hewitts became acquainted soon after removing there, and his daughter, Elizabeth, finally became the wife of young Henry Hewitt. She was born in Indiana, while her father was born in Virginia, and reared in Kentucky. From Indiana he took his family to Illinois, and in Hancock county won the rank which clung to him through life, that of captain of a company organized to drive the Mormons out of Nauvoo. In Missouri the fearlessness which characterized his entire life made him an important factor in the then wilderness country, and he naturally fell into a foremost position in the opening expedition of 1843.

History furnishes various accounts of the brave and fearless men who sold their middle west farms and risked all on the chance of reaching the western slope of the Rocky mountains. That the company was a large one is certain, for it is practically agreed that their original intention was to travel in four columns, of thirty wagons each, and sufficiently far apart to facilitate the formation of a square into which the loose cattle could be driven at night for protection from the Indians. Owing to the necessity of forming so many new paths this plan proved impracticable, and it is assumed, after reading many accounts, that the train finally resolved into a single line, the different wagons of which took their turn in leading the way. However, three companies were formed, each having a captain, and thus organization was effected, and complications minimized. Great difficulty was experienced with the loose stock, and greater difficulty in crossing the North and South Platte rivers. Here also one can hardly get a correct version of the methods employed, for each company accomplished the feat according to their best judgment, and the result, good or bad, of those who had preceded them. One authority speaks of chaining all of the teams together and passing over the South Platte in a solid column, while another recounts the placing of buffalo robes under the wagons, thus transforming them into boats. Ferries were made by lashing two Indian canoes together, and placing the wheels on each side of the wagons in the canoes. The mountains offered many obstacles for the intrepid travelers, and it is recorded of

Mr. Hewitt that he was the first to drive a wagon over the range since Whitman's time-honored vehicle passed that way in 1838. From The Dalles the most of the party went by water, the cattle being driven along the south shore, and made to swim the Columbia river at Sauvie's island, going thence to Vancouver.

Locating in Washington county, Mr. Hewitt the next year moved to a claim three miles north of Wheatland, Yamhill county, the same being the Joseph McLaughlin farm, first settled upon in 1832, and constituting the oldest farm on the west side of the Willamette. Here he improved his land, reared his children, and ennobled his life by as true, sincere and helpful a career as any that contributed to the upbuilding of Oregon. His old-time friend, Captain Matheney, true to his former record, continued to exert an influence among his new surroundings, and after taking up his residence in Wheatland established the Matheney Ferry, destined for a long era of usefulness in propelling people across the river. The captain was a large, strong man, with wonderful powers of endurance, and an expert axman. A remarkable shot, he hunted with his friend in the timberlands, and up to the time of his death at the Hewitt homestead, at the age of eighty, delighted to recall the trials and adventures with which he had to contend in crossing the plains, and during the subsequent settlement of Yamhill county. His daughter, Mrs. Hewitt, who died in October, 1899, was the mother of ten children, the order of their birth being as follows: Ann Eliza, deceased wife of Mr. John L. Thornton, of Yamhill county; D. M., a farmer in Polk county; Judge H. H., of Albany; A. W., of Salem, Ore.; A. J., living on a part of the old home in Yamhill county; J. C., of Salem; M. C., a builder of Sacramento, Cal.; J. L., a doctor of dental surgery of Portland; H. W., a jeweler in La Grande, Ore; and L. L., living on the old homestead in Yamhill county.

Mr. Hewitt, whose death occurred January 15, 1899, at the age of seventy-six years, was a staunch Republican, and took an active part in the establishment of his party in Oregon. He was a regular attendant at county and state conventions, and served two terms as commissioner of Yamhill county. He was successful as a farmer, and at one time owned Scott Mount, in Portland, which he sold to H. W. Scott many years before his death. He participated in all of the measures adopted for the development of his county, and contributed both time and money for many worthy causes. His varied experiences included some time spent in the mines of California in 1848. His family was distinguished during the Civil war by the meritorious service of two of his brothers, one of whom, Andrew J., lost his life in battle as colonel of his regiment, and the

other, Adam, entered the service after returning from Oregon, whither he had gone with a pack train in 1842.

Judge H. H. Hewitt secured his higher education at the Willamette University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870, with the degree of A. B. For the following nine years he engaged in educational work, his time being disposed of for a year as principal of the Baptist College at McMinnville, as principal of the public schools of Amity for two years, principal of the Scio schools for two years, principal of the LaFayette Academy for a year; as professor of Greek, Latin and mathematics in the Albany Collegiate Institute for two years, and as principal of the latter institution for one year. In 1872 he was elected superintendent of schools of Yamhill county. In the meantime Mr. Hewitt had devoted his leisure to the study of law, and, having been admitted to the bar in December, 1877, he opened a law office in Albany in July, 1879. For ten years he engaged in practice in partnership with H. Bryant, and later was connected for three years with O. H. Irvine. In 1888 he was elected attorney of the Third judicial district on the Republican ticket, and in 1894 was nominated judge of the same district, and elected by a large majority. Upon the completion of his political service he retired to private practice, and has since been senior member of the firm of Hewitt & Sox. He is an ex-member of the State Central Committee, and was chairman of the Congressional Committee at the convention held in Roseburg, Ore., in 1902. For two years he has served as city attorney.

In Yamhill county in 1872 Judge Hewitt was united in marriage with Maggie J. Rowland, a native daughter of the county, and daughter of Jeremiah Rowland, and sister of Dr. L. L. Rowland, of Salem. Jeremiah Rowland was one of the early settlers of Yamhill county, having crossed the plains in 1844. Mrs. Hewitt died in 1899, leaving a daughter, Olga L., who shares her father's appreciation of mental culture, having graduated from the Albany College. Fraternally Judge Hewitt is prominent as a member and ex-senior warden of Albany Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member, and ex-vice president of the State Bar Association. No name in the legal annals of this county carries with it greater influence than does that of Judge Hewitt. He has the personal characteristics which rivet popular attention, and command universal respect. Industrious, fearless, profound and practical, he has made himself distinguished for erudition in the legal profession, for painstaking and exhaustive examination of every subject engag-

ing his attention or committed to his care, and for guarding well the interests of clients, the public and the integrity of law.

JASON N. BRANDEBERRY. The firm of Brandeberry & Wheeler represent the largest retail lumber enterprise in Linn county. Started in Albany in 1899, an era of prosperity has already dawned for the promoters, both of whom are men of extended experience in their chosen occupation, and command the confidence of the business world. J. N. Brandeberry, the senior member of the firm, was born in Troy township, Ashland county, Ohio, November 18, 1848, and lived on a farm for the first twenty-two years of his life. The most remote ancestor of whom authentic record has been kept is his paternal great-grandfather, who came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where his son, Abraham, the grandfather, was born. The latter removed to Medina county, Ohio, as a young man, and there Conrad Brandeberry, the father of J. N., was born, and upon the same farm the grandfather passed several years of his life, his death occurring after his removal to Ashland county, the same state. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Conrad Brandeberry farmed for many years in Ashland county, but in 1854 took up his residence in Williams county, Ohio, and died there in October, 1902, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the United Brethren Church. His wife, Jane (Malcolm) Brandeberry, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, a daughter of Alexander Malcolm, who brought his family from Scotland and settled in Ashland county, where the balance of his life was spent in farming. Mrs. Brandeberry, who survives her husband, is the mother of eight children. One of her four daughters is deceased.

From the public schools J. N. Brandeberry went to Oberlin College, Ohio, which he left at the end of a year to engage as a clerk in a drug store in Bryan, Ohio. During his four years' association with this concern he acquired a complete knowledge of the business, and thereafter traveled for a year before his marriage in Pioneer, to Mary L. Himes, a native of Williams county, Ohio. After farming for a year Mr. Brandeberry engaged in the drug and grocery business in Montpelier, and after four successful years his store was consumed by fire and he lost about all that he had accumulated. He then turned his attention to railroading, beginning as fireman on the Wabash Railroad, and the fifth year was promoted to engineer, acting in that capacity for two years. In 1886 he came to Corvallis, Ore., and worked at the carpenter's trade for a short time, and then became manager



B a Leonard

of the warehouse business of Wells & Cauthorn for about ten seasons.

Mr. Brandeberry's first lumbering experience was acquired in partnership with Nels H. Wheeler, with whom he has since been associated in business. The firm rented a mill in Corvallis for two years, and were so successful that they started a branch concern in Albany in June, 1899, thereafter managing both mills until disposing of the Corvallis mill in October, 1899. The company now have two yards, one on Jackson and Water, the other on Water and Washington streets, the main yard covering half a block. The company have complete arrangements for conducting a large retail and wholesale business, the former the most extensive in the county, the business being facilitated by switch connections with both the Southern Pacific and Corvallis & Eastern Railroads. The lumber for manufacturing is brought from Mill City, Ore., and the firm turn out all kinds of lumber and builders' materials. They are the exclusive agents, outside of Salem, for the Curtis Lumber Company, shipping their output to the east, west, north and south in the Willamette valley.

This prosperous part of Oregon has no more enthusiastic advocate of its many advantages than Mr. Brandeberry, who has evidenced his faith in its future by investing in real estate, and in a general participation in the upbuilding of its material, social, and moral structure. His progressive spirit is shared by his sons, Earl C. and Marvin D., the former a bookkeeper and the latter a salesman for the mills, both of whom are enterprising, ambitious, and promising members of the younger generation of business men of Albany. Mr. Brandeberry cast his first presidential vote for a Republican candidate, and he has never strayed from his allegiance to his party. Fraternaly he is connected with Albany Lodge No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Albany Tent No. 5, Knights of the Maccabees.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN LEONARD. A history of Marion county were indeed incomplete without due mention of two of its most venerable and honored pioneers, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Leonard. Though the husband is now past eighty-three years of age, and his wife but five months younger, each continues to perform the duties which from long experience have become second nature, the husband still caring for his farm, and the wife performing her household work. The Leonard farm consists of two hundred and eighty acres, and general farming and stock-raising are engaged in, particular attention being given to fine Durham cattle.

A native of Bradford county, Pa., Mr. Leonard was born November 15, 1819, and is one of

ten children born to Abel and Abi (Leonard) Leonard. His father, Austin Leonard, who was born in Massachusetts, was of Scotch or English descent. Preserved Leonard, who was probably a brother of Austin Leonard, served with the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. Abel Leonard, a tanner by trade, removed, in 1804, to Bradford county, Pa., and, with the family of which his wife was a member, founded Leonard's Hollow, now known as Leona. He was engaged in business there until 1829, when he removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio. In 1852 they started across the plains, intending to join their son, B. A., who had gone the year before; but the deprivations of the journey were more than they could stand. Arriving at the Missouri river they gave up the trip, as too exacting, and retraced their steps to Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives with their son, Horace. Their children, named in the order of their birth, were as follows: Junietta, wife of Asaph Blanchard; Leicester Upham; Harriet, wife of Philemon Guthrie; Horace F.; Laura, wife of William Glenn; Rosamond, wife of Hiram Belden; Benjamin Austin; Sallie, Mariah, and Abigail. All are deceased, excepting the subject of this review.

Naturally Benjamin Austin Leonard took to the shoemaker's trade as a boy, working with his father, and eventually serving a regular apprenticeship. He attended the public schools as opportunity offered, and worked at his trade for many years in Ohio. November 9, 1840, in Caldwell county, Mo., he married Jane Soaps, who was born in Campbell county, Tenn., February 24, 1820. Thereafter the young couple went to housekeeping in Caldwell county, Mo., where they lived until 1851, and then outfitted to cross the plains. They were six months on the way, and at the end of their journey, September 6, 1851, found themselves in the Waldo Hills, where Mr. Leonard took up a donation claim of three hundred and thirty acres, upon which he lived until 1867. This was all wild land, but he succeeded in improving much of it, and in acquiring fair success in general farming. He then bought the place where he now lives, four miles southwest of Silverton, and has since made all of the improvements.

While conducting his farming enterprises, Mr. Leonard has taken an active interest in Republican politics, although he has never desired official recognition. Eight children were born to himself and wife, the order of their birth being as follows: Abel Brower, operating the home farm; Horace, deceased; Thomas Benton, living at Ritzville, Wash.; Marv A., widow of Hiram Smith Reed, of Salem; Flora, wife of Alexander Clark, of Salem, and Lucinda, deceased (twins); Ellen S., wife of Jefferson Scriber, a banker at

La Grande, Ore., and Jennette, wife of Jefferson Pooler, of Salem. Mr. Leonard has many friends in the vicinity of his home, and his long association with the county has been prolific of the best possible good feeling among all with whom he has been associated.

CHARLES OLVIS. Not all men find the niche in life which Nature intended they should fill, but that Mr. Olvis, who is foreman of the Albany tannery, is the right man in the right place is conceded by all. His paternal great-grandfather fought in the English army. The latter's son, Charles Olvis, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and in 1816 brought his family to America, settling in Baltimore, Md. He died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. Among the children who came to this country with the grandfather in 1816 was John, the father of Charles, the subject of this article. He followed the weaver's trade in Baltimore until his death, at the age of forty-five years, his death resulting from injuries inflicted by a horse. He had married Miss Margaret McCartin, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, whose father, Edward McCartin, was born in County Down, Ireland. By trade he was a weaver, following the same in Scotland, and after his emigration to America carried on the same business in Baltimore. Mrs. Margaret Olvis also died in the latter city at the age of sixty-three years.

Of the seven children who formerly comprised the parental family only two are living. Charles Olvis was the youngest of the family and was born August 9, 1841, in Baltimore, Md., where he attended the public schools. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the tanner's trade under Spear & Cole, and after completing his apprenticeship went to Philadelphia to take a position at his trade. It was in 1864 that he came to the Pacific coast, making the trip by way of Panama, and ere long he found work at his trade in Salem, Ore. In March, 1865, he went to South America, and in the course of his travels visited Chile, Bolivia and Peru. The following year he returned to Oregon, and for the next two years was foreman of a tannery in Milwaukee, Ore. In 1868 he became interested in the mines at Boise Basin, but soon returned, content to resume work at his trade, first taking a position at Portland, later at Astoria, and finally at Salem, where he was foreman of a tannery. He was subsequently employed in San Francisco for two years and four months, but finally, in 1872, returned to Oregon, and for two years was foreman of the Lineweber tannery. Going from there to Victoria, British Columbia, he had full charge of a tannery there for five and one-half years, and at the expiration of that time again

returned to Astoria and for eight years filled his former position of foreman in the Lineweber tannery. Upon the death of the proprietor Mr. Olvis leased the plant and for ten years was successfully engaged in the manufacture of leather. From Astoria he went to Vancouver, where he had charge of a tannery for over two years, and then, in July, 1902, returned to Oregon his identification with the Albany tannery dating from that time. Three months later he was made foreman of the beam house, and in February, 1903, became superintendent of the entire plant.

In Portland was celebrated the marriage of Charles Olvis and Miss Mary Johns, the latter a native of Germany. Two children were born of this marriage, a son and a daughter. The former, John, learned the tanner's trade and is now his father's able assistant. The daughter, Maggie, is Mrs. Marovich and resides in Portland. Mr. Olvis is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in political matters is a staunch defender of the Republican party.

JOHN B. HOLMAN. As vice-president of the Albany Iron Works, John B. Holman occupies a position which has been won through the display of intelligent and practical ability, perfected by long experience in the line of a machinist in various shops throughout different parts of the United States. His talent for the work which he has chosen to do amounts to veritable genius, an inheritance which has been added to through many years of effort and cultivation, and, as all earnest and persevering labor meets with wide returns, so Mr. Holman has risen to a place of importance in the industrial life of the Willamette valley, in which he has been largely instrumental in establishing and perfecting the details of his business.

The lineage of the Holman family is that of English nobility, their ancestry being traced back to Sir William Boes Bennett Holman. The father of John B. Holman, Lewis, was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, the son of a manufacturer of threshing machines, and the one who gave to his descendants their taste and talent for such work. The father also became a manufacturer, and later in life he settled in Ontario, Canada, where he followed the business of contracting and bridge building. With the invariable success of this family he rose to prominence in the community in which he made his home, remaining there until his retirement, soon after which his death took place. In his religious views he was a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics he was always greatly interested, giving his hearty support to William Lyon Mackenzie, who led the Ontario opposition against the Conservatives. His wife was formerly Jane

Bailey, also a native of England, and the daughter of Richard Bailey. He was a representative of a prominent English family. Upon his emigration to America he settled in Ontario, where he became a large landowner, interesting himself in the cultivation of his many broad acres. Mrs. Holman, whose death occurred in Canada, was the mother of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom only one son is deceased. Besides John B. Holman the living sons are R. D., a millwright in Salem; W. L., proprietor of the Holman Car Shops, of San Francisco, Cal.; James, a stairbuilder of Chicago, Ill.; Samuel, a contractor of Chicago, Ill.; George, a teacher in the schools of Ontario; and Joseph, a wealthy manufacturer, who died in London.

The birth of John B. Holman occurred November 19, 1839, in London, Ontario, and was there reared to manhood, receiving a rather limited education in the national school of the province. Early seeking the life which gave him an opportunity for the display of unquestioned talent, he had served his apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, and received his papers at twenty-one, having begun it when only sixteen and a half years old. With the documents evidencing his capability he set out for the broader opportunities of the United States, finding employment in various cities, among them being Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Rochester. In the best machine shops in the United States he remained for two years, where the training and experience proved invaluable to him. At the expiration of that period he returned to the old foundry and there worked for the Hon. Elijah Leonard, of London, for a short time. In 1865 he again left the community and settled in the western part of the United States. The trip, which was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama, was an eventful one in many ways, the steamer, *Ocean Queen*, on which he sailed from New York City, being wrecked off Cape Hatteras, thus obliging him to go to Cuba, and from there to Aspinwall, thence across the Isthmus. He took passage on the *Golden City* to San Francisco, and completed the voyage from that city to Portland on the *Brother Jonathan*.

On arriving in Oregon Mr. Holman settled in Salem, where he soon found employment in the shops of Drake & Moore, and remained with them to their entire satisfaction until the firm dissolved partnership. In 1867 he assumed entire charge of the shop of B. F. Drake of Salem, which provided very limited means for workmanship. Under difficulties he gradually established a more secure footing for the business and a more extended line of operations, making a gratifying success of his work, and as superintendent and manager he conducted the business until 1890, leaving it at this date one of the largest and

most substantial machine shops in the Willamette valley. Able at this time to take a more active part in a business proposition he came to Albany, and with others bought out the business of Sox & Stewart, and changed the firm to the Albany Iron Works Company, of which he became vice-president and manager, proceeding to give his energies and talents to the up-building of this work. With the exercise of judgment, skill and management the business has come to be one of the most substantial and firmly established of any in the Willamette valley, the amount of work being done showing large returns for the money invested. The line of operations now extends over the entire valley, along the coast, and also in the state of Washington.

In London, Ontario, in 1861, Mr. Holman was married to Jane Weeks, a native of London, England, and four children have been born to them, of whom Walter John is chief electrical engineer in charge of the government plant at Presidio, Cal.; Minnie S. is the wife of Thomas Holman, of Salem; Carrie is the wife of H. G. Meyer, of Salem; and Victoria E. is the wife of J. H. Linn, of Santa Rosa, Cal. In his fraternal relations Mr. Holman affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership with Olive Lodge, No. 18, at Salem, and also belongs to the Encampment of Salem, in both of which he is a past officer; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also identified with the State Historical Society. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though public-spirited and earnest in his endeavor for the general welfare, Mr. Holman is independent in his political views, believing that to be the surest means toward good government, and he carefully considers both men and question before casting his ballot.

EDWARD BIDDLE belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the Willamette valley. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the prominence which the future had in store for this great and growing country, and, acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered, in the fullness of time, the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise. He is now connected with many extensive and important business interests in Polk county, being proprietor of the Dallas Iron Works, which constitute the leading in-

dustry of this character in the Willamette valley.

Mr. Biddle is a native of Greece, Monroe county, N. Y., his birth having occurred there on December 9, 1844. He is the eldest in a family of six children born unto Edward and Adelaide (Beeby) Biddle, both natives of Canada, the former born in Quebec and the latter in Montreal. The maternal grandfather was of English descent and became a farmer in New York. Edward Biddle also removed from Canada to the Empire State and, establishing his home in Greece, Monroe county, carried on agricultural pursuits in that locality until his death. His widow died in Rochester, N. Y., in April, 1903, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Upon the home farm Edward Biddle was reared and the work of plowing, planting and harvesting early became familiar to him. He attended the public schools in his youth and then, not desiring to follow the plow as a lifework, he turned his attention in other directions and in 1860 was apprenticed to the machinist's trade in the shop of M. S. Otis in Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in their shops, and later was sent by the company to Centralia, Ill., where he remained for several months. Subsequently he was employed in a machine shop in connection with steamboat building at Cincinnati, but after a brief period he went to Hannibal, Mo., and for a year was employed as a machinist in the shops of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway Company. During that time he joined a military company which drilled and was in the state service for three months in pursuit of the notorious Bill Anderson of Missouri. After his return from military duty he continued as a machinist in the railroad shops for three months and then went to Louisville, Ky., where he was employed in a similar capacity. His next move took him to Keokuk, Ia., where he was employed in the Des Moines Valley shops until the spring of 1865, when he went from Keokuk to New Orleans, where he again secured work at his trade. He afterward went to Whistler, Ala., and for three years was there employed in the Mobile & Ohio Railroad shops, when he returned to Rochester, where he continued for three months. At the end of that interval he started for New York, intending to go to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, but ere he embarked he was led to change his plans and for three months was employed in the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. At the end of that time he carried

out his intention of coming to the Pacific coast. He took passage at New York on the steamer Aspinwall bound for the isthmus, and from Panama he sailed on the steamer Golden Age for San Francisco.

In that city Mr. Biddle was employed as a machinist in the Union Iron Works for two months, and then, going to Sacramento, he obtained a position in the machine shops of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, remaining there for three years. He next was employed in the shops of the same company at Rockland, Cal., and later spent a year in the shops of the Vallejo Railroad Company. He was afterward made repair engineer at Marysville for the same company and later returned to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, working in their shops at Sacramento as a machinist for one year. At Carlin, Nev., he was employed as foreman in the machine shops of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for three years, and later secured a position at Carson City, Nev., in the shops of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad Company, acting in that capacity for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period Mr. Biddle left the railroad service and became machinist in the Belcher mine at Virginia City, Nev., where he remained for more than two years, when he became machinist in the Overman mine, later setting up pumping engines and machinery in the Lady Bryan mine of Virginia City. His next position was that of chief engineer of the Sutro Tunnel Company and in that capacity he acceptably served for six years, during which time the tunnel was completed.

In 1880 Mr. Biddle arrived in Oregon and for seven years was employed as a machinist and engineer by the Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, with headquarters in Dallas. Then, having through his industry, economy and careful management, acquired some capital, he established his own machine shop and foundry in 1888. He has since conducted it and has practically rebuilt the plant, supplying it with new machinery, with water power and all modern equipments for facilitating and turning out work of the highest grade. The foundry has two cupolas and has made castings weighing as high as thirty-seven hundred pounds. In the foundry both brass and iron castings are manufactured and all kinds of repair work in machinery, boilers and engines is done. Mr. Biddle also manufactures the best hop presses in Oregon, known as the Morrison Improved Hop Press. He likewise manufactures hop stoves and feed mills. The Dallas Iron Works are the oldest in the valley and the west outside of the city of Portland.



Handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading "W. G. Wood".

In 1870 in Virginia City, Nev., Mr. Biddle was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Davis, who was born in Boston, Mass., a daughter of Luther Davis, who followed the baking business in Boston and afterward in Virginia City. Mrs. Biddle is a most estimable lady and holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Biddle was made a Mason in Jennings Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and for two terms was its master, while for eight terms he was high priest of Amesworth Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M. He stands today as one of the leading representatives of the craft in Oregon, and is past grand scribe and at present grand king of the Grand Chapter of Oregon. In politics an earnest advocate of Republican principles, he is serving as president of the Republican Club of Dallas, and for six years he has been a school director and two terms was a member of the city council. For forty-two years he has been connected with the machinist's trade and has gradually advanced, enlarging his efficiency and adding to his skill until today he is successfully controlling an industry of volume and importance which adds to the commercial prosperity of his city, and returns to him a gratifying and creditable income. His life has been one of continuous activity, and he is numbered among the substantial citizens of Dallas. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference to the opinion of others, kindness and geniality.

ADOLF WOLF, who is now residing in Silverton, is widely known throughout the Willamette valley, with whose welfare he has been closely identified for thirty-seven years. He is one of the most extensive and successful hop-raisers in the vicinity of Silverton, and formerly was intimately associated with the upbuilding of Independence, Polk county.

Mr. Wolf was born in Frauenkirchen, Austro-Hungary, nine miles southeast of Neusiedl, in February, 1837, his father, Jacob, and his mother, Esther (Gerstel) Wolf, being natives of the same town. His father spent his entire life in the picturesque little Hungarian town, where he was known as a successful wine merchant. He lived to be seventy-five years of age, his death occurring in 1864. His wife, who died in 1862 at the age of seventy, bore him thirteen children, two sons and eleven daughters, of whom Adolf Wolf is the youngest son and the twelfth child in the family.

At an early age Mr. Wolf evinced habits of thrift and industry, and he studied diligently in the school of his native town. That he was ambitious to make his life a success was demonstrated in 1863, when he left his home and family and came to the United States. He had read much of the broader opportunities offered by this country, and was determined to take advantage of them, in the most favored location which he could find. After working for two years as a clerk in a tobacco store in Fremont, Ohio, he came to Portland, Ore., in 1866, where he acquired all the information possible as to the resources of the various sections of the northwest.

Firm in the belief that Polk county at that time offered better opportunities to him than any other locality, he settled in the new town of Independence, and for some time his was the only store in the town. At that time but few families had assembled there, and few interests were represented. Mr. Wolf, with keen foresight, at once entered into the spirit of development and upbuilding, contributing freely of his time and means for advancing the interests of the community. It was chiefly through his influence that the Oregon and California Railroad Company, now the Southern Pacific, was induced to run its line through Independence, an advantage to that town which was almost instantly apparent in the general increase in trade. In building the Southern Pacific through Independence gravel in large quantities was needed. Mr. Henry Hill, one of the town proprietors, owned a large gravel bank which was easy to work from, if it could be acquired; the company tried to get it by purchase or lease, but all means failed. Mr. Wolf was appealed to, and through his influence it was secured with no expense to the railroad company, and this was the means of making Independence what it is to-day, a fact appreciated by the citizens and the officials of the railroad.

In 1884 Mr. Wolf disposed of his business and property in Independence and moved to Silverton, where he purchased the general merchandise business of George Aiken, deceased. This he conducted successfully for several years. In 1890 he took his son, Julius C., into partnership, and in 1891 he erected the Wolf Block, in which he opened new headquarters for his trade. In 1899 he and his son disposed of the business to James Craig, who is still in possession.

At the present time Mr. Wolf is chiefly interested in the hop and the cattle industries. He has sixty acres under hops, and buys, sells and exports large quantities of this product every year. During 1903 he expects to ship at least four thousand bales out of the country. On his farm he raises a high grade of cattle and sheep. In his business operations he has been very suc-

cessful, and ranks as one of the substantial men of Marion county.

Mr. Wolf was married in Portland, in 1868, to Fannie Kraemer, who is a native of Germany. They are the parents of three children, namely: Julius C., his father's partner in the hop business; Louis Jacob, who was graduated from Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, in 1903; and Sophia, who lives with her parents.

Mr. Wolf is identified with Silver Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the Rebekahs, and Silverton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. He is a firm advocate of Republican principles, and while a resident of Independence was actively interested in public affairs, serving for several terms in the city council and as school director. In Silverton he has served as mayor two terms, and has been a member of the city council for four years. He has an enviable reputation for business integrity, for enterprise, and for public-spirit, and is accounted one of the most liberal-minded and progressive citizens of Silverton. When he undertakes to carry out an object which he has deemed worthy of his support, he enters into the spirit of the enterprise with his whole heart. He has never failed to respond to the solicitations for aid in any worthy project. Throughout his entire life in the Willamette valley he has exhibited an unselfish interest in the general welfare of the people, and has done all in his power for the improvement of social, intellectual, moral and commercial conditions. He has earned his title to the rank of representative citizen, and is deserving of praise for the honorable success which has greeted his efforts.

JOSEPH P. GALBRAITH. Formerly actively associated with the manufacturing and mercantile industries of Linn county, as book-keeper of the Albany Woolen Mills, Mr. Galbraith is recognized as a citizen of worth, and an efficient business man. He served with distinction in the Union army during the Civil war, and has since been equally loyal in the support of the government. A man of talent and culture, he evinces a warm interest in the advancement of beneficial projects, and is a zealous worker in various secret societies. In the Masonic order he is one of the foremost members, and has done much to promote the good of the fraternity. A native of Rogersville, Tenn., he was born April 6, 1840, a son of William Galbraith. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Galbraith, a native of Virginia, removed to Hawkins county, Tenn., when a young man, and was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning a large plantation. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a lineal descendant of Arthur Galbraith, who was born in the North of

Ireland, but emigrated to this country, settling in Pennsylvania.

William Galbraith was born ten miles west of Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tenn., and removed to Jefferson county and there spent the greater part of his life. He first engaged in business as a merchant, then a railway agent, and subsequently a clerk and master in chancery. He served in the Seminole Indian war as lieutenant of a company of volunteers, and for one term was a representative to the state legislature. He, too, was prominent in the Masonic order, in which he attained the degree of R. A. M., and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Eliza Cobb, who was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., the daughter of a planter, Jesse Cobb, who removed to Tennessee from his native state, North Carolina, in early manhood. Ten children were born of their union, and of these nine survive, and five are living in this section of the country, two of the sons residing in Oregon, and two sons and one daughter living in Washington.

At the age of six years Joseph P. Galbraith removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Tenn., where he received his early education, attending Holston College. In August, 1861, imbued with the true patriotic spirit of his ancestors, he made his way across the mountains to Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, and, in September, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Second Tennessee Infantry. He subsequently took an active part in many engagements, being in the Battle of Mill Spring, Ky., at Murfreesboro, and at Cumberland Gap. For bravery in action he was promoted first to the rank of sergeant major, and was afterwards made adjutant of the Second Tennessee Regiment, U. S. V., with the rank of first lieutenant. He subsequently participated in several skirmishes in Tennessee, and while in the eastern part of the state assisted in driving the rebels into Virginia. While home on a furlough, his regiment was captured at Rogersville, Tenn., and sent to Richmond, Va. In February, 1864, Lieutenant Galbraith resigned his commission, and was afterwards engaged in business in Knox and Jefferson counties, Tenn., until the close of the war.

Returning then to Jefferson county, Mr. Galbraith was assistant clerk in the state legislature of 1864 and 1865, and afterwards served as a clerk under the United States Tax Commission. Having in the meantime studied law at Dandridge, Tenn., he was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practiced his profession in that city until 1875. Removing in that year to Washington county, Ore., he taught school there two terms, then came to Linn county, and for three terms was principal of the schools in Brownsville. Accepting a position as secretary and bookkeeper

with the Brownsville Woolen Mills Company, under Thomas Kay, in 1877, he was associated with this company until 1886. Being then elected county clerk of Linn county, Mr. Galbraith served two years, but declined a re-election. Returning to Brownsville, he assisted in organizing a manufacturing company, which purchased the old woolen mill, with which he was connected about a year. Being offered a bonus, in 1880, to build a mill in Albany, the company sold its property in Brownsville and located in Albany under the same name and with the same officers, erecting a plant in Albany. The company was afterwards re-incorporated as the Albany Woolen Mills Company. In December, 1893, Mr. Galbraith disposed of his stock in that firm, resigned his position and resumed the practice of law, continuing his professional labors for eighteen months. The Albany Woolen Mills Company then passing into the hands of a receiver, Mr. Galbraith was appointed clerk and bookkeeper, and served in those capacities until the affairs of the company were adjusted. When the new company was organized in 1898, he became financially interested in it, and continued as bookkeeper until the plant was sold.

Mr. Galbraith was married in Tennessee, in 1863, to Miss Nancy J. McFarland, who was born at Millspring, Tenn., daughter of Dr. Benjamin F. McFarland, an old and prominent physician, who was for a number of years president of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Co. She died March 9, 1902. Ten children were born of their union, namely: Lena, wife of C. H. Younger, of Albany; Louis, who died in 1897; William, of Lewiston, Idaho; Hattie, at home; Eliza, wife of George B. Hart, who is United States Inspector of Customs in the Philippine Islands; Nina, wife of W. L. Lyons, of Pullman, Wash.; Jennie, wife of S. M. Garrison, living in Roseburg, Ore., and Frank, Joseph and Victor, all of Whatcom county, Wash.

Politically, Mr. Galbraith is a gold Democrat, and at the last election cast his vote for President McKinley. After serving one term as councilman he resigned his position, and in 1902 was elected justice of the peace. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Dandridge, Tenn., in 1866, and while living there was raised to the degree of R. A. M. He is now a member, and past master of St. John's Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., of Albany; a member and past officer of Bayley Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M.; a member and Past Eminent Commander of Temple Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; is a member of Adoniram Council, R. & S. M., of Albany, in which he is recorder; and has served as Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Oregon, as Grand Senior Deacon of the Grand Lodge, and as Grand Captain of the Host of the

Grand Chapter of Oregon. He is also a member of the Alco Club, and of McPherson Post, G. A. R. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder, and is also a trustee, and the secretary and treasurer, of the board of trustees of Albany College.

THOMAS V. B. EMBREE, M. D. When Dr. Thomas V. B. Embree arrived in Oregon City December 24, 1844, he found the largest aggregation of houses and people anywhere assembled on the coast. At the time he was eight years of age, having been born five miles from La Fayette, Howard county, Mo., August 14, 1836. As one of the early pioneers of Oregon he has contributed his share to its upbuilding, and has practiced medicine within its borders for more than forty-two years. The establisher of the Embree family in America was the paternal great-grandfather of the doctor, who was born in England, and left his plantation in Virginia to participate in the war of independence. This southern plantation was the birthplace of his son, Thomas, the paternal grandfather, who in early life removed to Kentucky, but died on the farm in Howard county, Mo., to the pioneer development of which he devoted the last years of his life.

Carey Duncan Embree, the father of Thomas V. B., was born in Clark county, Ky., January 11, 1806, and was the sixth-born in a family of fifteen children. Owing to both the want of facilities and time, his early education was extremely limited, not exceeding a year and a half in all. At the age of twenty-eight he married Lucinda Fowler, a native of his own town, who was two years younger than himself, and with whom and their children, Thomas V. B., Mary Isadore, Marcellus A., and Benton, he started on the long journey across the plains. The family was equipped with wagons, six oxen, two cows and one horse. They had many experiences of a trying nature, and the weather was exceedingly inclement, the rain setting in soon after they left Boonville, and continuing at frequent intervals until the first of July. Arriving at Fort Hall, the sole remaining ox team was traded for one strong, reliable animal, and thus reinforced they proceeded on their way, meeting with difficulties from steep inclines, and inconvenience because of a depleted larder. However, the latter trouble was overcome through sending to Dr. Whitman for supplies. Upon arriving at The Dalles Mr. Embree was the possessor of but \$1, and with this money he purchased a bushel of potatoes, some sugar and tea for his sick wife, after which they resumed the journey, meeting with many more obstacles than it is possible to enumerate in this work. Just above Dixie Mr.

Embree took a claim of six hundred and forty acres, and here he settled with his wife and five children, one of whom had been born near the end of their journey. The family lived in their wagons while the father hewed wood for the little cabin, his heart heavy, because of the almost entire absence of money, and the necessities of life, but the industry of the head of the family soon brought a change, and in time the property developed into one of great value. The year 1881 was a sad one for this patient and resourceful pioneer, for the wife who had so faithfully aided him in accomplishing his object in life was killed by falling from a wagon, being at the time seventy-five years of age. Mr. Embree went to California during the gold excitement of 1849, returning by boat, being forty-nine days upon the way. A few years before his death, at the age of ninety-four years and five months, he removed to Dallas, where he owned a twelve-acre lot, and where he worked as inclination dictated. He was an old time Democrat with pronounced southern tendencies, and as a politician was quite prominent in the early days of his arrival in Oregon. He was the first sheriff of Polk county, but resigned when asked to attach the property of a poor man, for his humanity and extreme kindness of heart rebelled at that seeming injustice of the law.

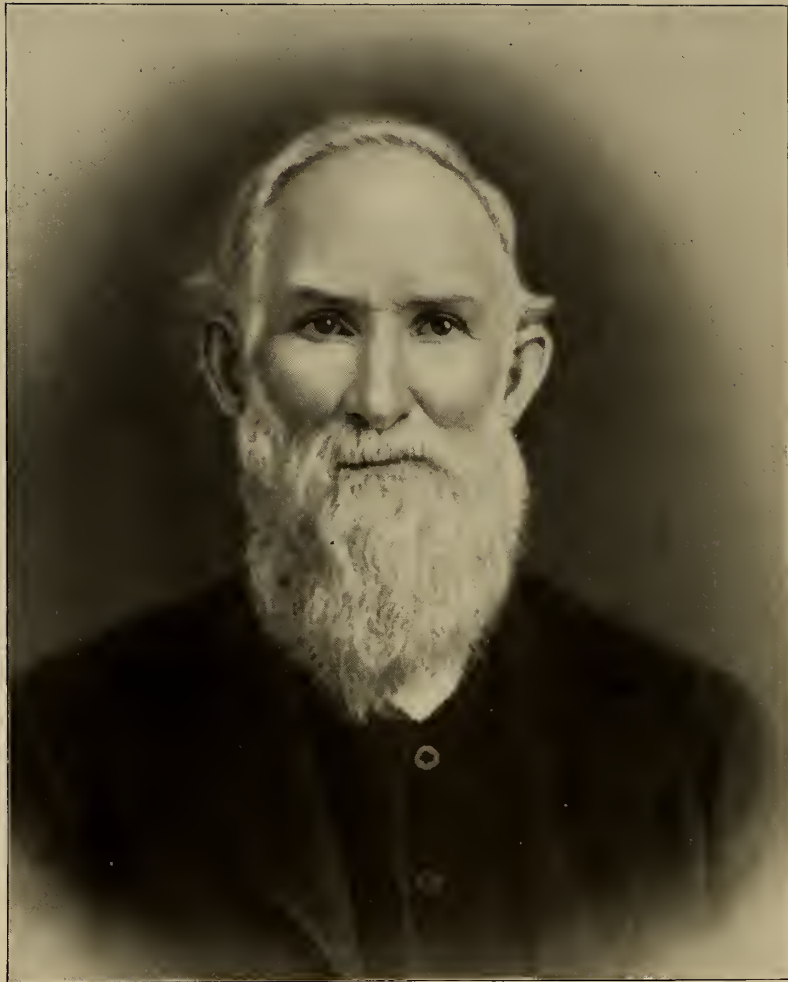
On his father's farm Dr. Embree was reared to hard work, and his early education was acquired under difficulties. At the age of twenty-two, in 1858, he began the study of medicine under J. W. Boyle, and in 1860 entered the medical department of the University of the Pacific in San Francisco, now the Cooper Medical College. After the first course he began to practice medicine in La Fayette, and later practiced in Amity and Lewisville, locating in Dallas in 1874. He graduated from the medical department of Willamette University in 1881, and the same year entered upon a three and a half years' practice in Corvallis. After eight years in Burns, Harney county, he returned to Dallas, where he devoted his best endeavors to the practice of his chosen profession, being one of the oldest physicians in active practice who acquired their professional training in the state. In 1903 he moved to Portland.

In October, 1855, Dr. Embree participated in the Yakima Indian war as a member of Company G, First Oregon Infantry, under command of Capt. Benjamin Hayden. Later he was a member of Company B, commanded by Capt. B. F. Burch. Until 1892 he was a staunch Democrat, but since then he has allied himself with the Populist party. He was a candidate for the state legislature in 1900, but was defeated. He is a member of the National Committee of the Allied People's Party, and a

member of the state committee and ex-chairman of the county committee. For one term he was coroner of Polk county, and of Benton county for the same length of time. He is a member of the State Historical and State Pioneer Associations.

In Corvallis, Benton county, Ore., Dr. Embree married, in 1868, Annie E. Finley, who was born in Missouri and reared in Santa Clara, Cal. Seven children have been born of this union, four of whom are living, the order of their birth being as follows: Clyde, a printer by occupation; Alice J., now Mrs. Sellers, of Dallas; Van Buren, a photographer of Dallas; and Lillie, who became the wife of Harmon Guthrie and resides near Dallas. Dr. Embree has an enviable reputation of more than local renown, and hundreds of families have come to regard him as an essential part of their household. A practitioner for many years he keeps himself well advised as to the latest discoveries in medical science, and is in accord with modern thought as exemplified in the leading medical institutions. The doctor is genial and kindly, attributes so useful to the successful practitioner.

GREEN B. CORNELIUS, manager and proprietor of a livery business in Turner, was born in Henry county, Iowa, January 11, 1837, a son of Absalom and Elizabeth (Cotton) Cornelius, the former a pioneer settler of Oregon, and a man well known in his locality. Absalom Cornelius was born in North Carolina, and reared in Virginia, where he married and engaged in both farming and lumbering. About 1832 he became a resident of Iowa, and in 1845 crossed the plains with three wagons and several yoke of oxen, the train in which he traveled being composed of fifty wagons. They came via the Platte river route, setting out from St. Joseph, Mo., in May, and arriving at The Dalles in October. From The Dalles Mr. Cornelius reached Oregon City by flatboat, and on this trip got out of provisions, a deficiency remedied by Dr. David McLaughlin, who sent out a party with relief, the chief cause for gratitude being the wheat flour, which they had not tasted since leaving The Dalles. Across the plains Mr. Cornelius brought fifty head of fine Durham cattle, which he wintered at The Dalles, together with his household possessions. He himself spent the winter on a claim east of Oregon City, where he took up six hundred and forty acres of land, upon which he built a saw-mill. In the spring he returned to The Dalles and got his cattle, brought them to the ranch, and made his home there until the spring of 1850. He then removed to Marion county, taking up a donation claim the same size as his other tract, located three



L. C. Pooler

miles southwest of Turner. Here also he built a saw-mill, large enough for his own and the use of his neighbors. He farmed and raised stock for the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Of the fifteen children born to himself and wife, Mary A. is the widow of John Caples, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Sophia is the widow of N. O. Parker, of Wardner, Idaho; Capt. Aaron M. lives in Oakland, Cal.; Green B. is the subject of this review; and Absalom H., ex-county commissioner and ex-county assessor, lives in Jefferson, Marion county. The deceased children are: Elisha, Catherine Chamness, Catalina Morris, Allie Woodcock, Rebecca Rinearson, George and Samuel, the latter participating in the Cayuse and Rogue river wars.

Mr. Cornelius was eight years of age when he came to Oregon, and thirteen when he came to Marion county. He remained with his father until eighteen years of age, and then went to Clackamas county and bought a piece of land which he used for horse-raising for some years. In Linn county he bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, and upon this property took charge of his father's cattle for a couple of years, at the end of that time returning and assuming charge of the home farm. March 6, 1860, he married Amanda L. Parker, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Elizabeth (Sutton) Parker, who died at The Dalles en route to Marion county. They crossed the plains to Oregon in 1845. Mr. Parker became a very prominent man in this state. He was a man of varied gifts, much of his time being spent in public service, acting as speaker of the house during the first territorial legislature of Oregon. He took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres of land, where the state penitentiary is now located. One daughter, Priscilla, married Perrin Whitman, nephew of Dr. Marcus Whitman; Sarah, wife of John B. Jackson (deceased), of Washington county; Susan, wife of Capt. George W. Ferrel, of Mexican fame; Gideon J., of Idaho; George L. Parker, of Portland, and Newton O. (deceased) are the pioneer children of this noted man. The Oregon born children are: Dollie, Parker Bonham, Lizzie Parker Bonham, Will R., Samuel and Pierce Y.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Cornelius traded his farm on the prairie for one of one hundred and eighty acres two and one-half miles south of Turner, and this was his home until 1862. He then bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, two and a half miles northeast of Turner. This he cultivated and improved until engaging in the livery business in Turner in September, 1902. Four children have been born into the Cornelius family: Ada Estella, who died in 1879, at the age of seventeen years, while a stu-

dent in Willamette University; Sophia Lizzie, an elocutionist of marked ability, and a prominent educator in Oregon, having been principal of several different schools in the smaller towns, and a teacher in Portland; Ariadne, wife of C. J. Simeral, of Salem; and they have one son, Claire Cornelius; and Cassius P., in business with his father, who is also interested in the timber and mining industries of Oregon and Idaho. William Cornelius Parker, a nephew of Mrs. Cornelius, is a member of the family; he is a descendant of the Howell family, for whom Howells Prairie was named. Mr. Cornelius is a Republican in politics, and has served as school director for thirty years, resigning when he moved into Turner. He held the office of industrial teacher on the Indian farm at Chewawa for a year and a half. Mr. Cornelius is also identified with the Grange, and with various enterprises in which his district abounds.

LEWIS CLINTON POOLER. One hundred and sixty acres of the old Rice-Dunbar and Charles Scribner donation claims, one and a half miles east of Pratum, was occupied for many years by Lewis Clinton Pooler, a pioneer of 1852, and one of the honored farmers of this section. Mr. Pooler came from an old New York family, and was born in Oswego, in 1832, the son of parents who devoted their active lives to farming. As a boy he removed with the rest of the family to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he received the greater part of his early education, and where his parents spent their last days.

The ancestral records of the Pooler family, formerly spelled Poolleer, prove them of English extraction. George Poolleer, the first of the name to settle in the United States, was born in England, in 1733, and died in 1837, in Oswego, N. Y. He came to the United States in 1774, and served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. His wife was also English by birth, and of their union six children were born, of whom Joshua, the father of Lewis Clinton, was born in 1792, and died in 1842, in Indiana. He married Mary Stafford, an Italian, her birth having occurred in 1793, and her death in 1857. Of their nine children only two are now living, Mrs. Mary Peck, of Gypsum City, Kans., and Emory Pooler, of Topeka, same state. At the age of twenty years Mr. Pooler started out to make an independent living, having secured a position as driver with a party crossing the plains. This was in 1852, and though the year brought much disaster to many who were westward bound, this especial train escaped all but slight inconveniences. The Indians were not particularly troublesome, nor did disease devastate the ranks of the home-seekers. Mr. Pooler lived for a time in Oregon City, and afterward

went to the Sound country, remaining for a couple of years, then returning to Oregon City, where he found employment in the near-by country as a teamster. In 1855, he married Adaline Stormer, daughter of Isaac and Reasoner Stormer. The mother died when Adaline was a child. The father married a second time, this union being with Mary A. Cooley, and with his family crossed the plains in 1852, in the same train with Mr. Pooler. The second wife died on the plains in 1852, and Mr. Stormer married a third time to Mary Lamb. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pooler, the order of their birth being as follows: Jefferson A., who married Miss Annette Leonard, and by her had two children, Virginia, who died in infancy, and Clara, who became the wife of C. H. Lenge; Mary Alice, the wife of William Bowen, located near Willard, in the Waldo Hills, and they have four sons: Archie, Ernest, Clifford and Adolph; Marian Annette, the wife of William McAllister, of Pratum, and the children born to them were Guy, Mark, Russell and Lenna, the latter of whom is deceased; Effie Belle, the wife of George Bock, of Salem, by a former marriage, with Reuben Stedman, having two children, Stella and Jay, both of whom are deceased; Ida G., the widow of Eugene McAllister, of Kansas City, Kans., her one daughter, Eugenia, now living with her grandmother; Emory S., who died at the age of seventeen years; Amy Catherine, a school teacher, who lives in eastern Oregon; Earl L., who married Maude Desart, by whom he had two children, E. Lorene and Owen Lewis, this son being located near his father's farm; and W. Ivan, living at home.

After marriage Mr. Pooler and wife went to housekeeping on Drift creek, near Sublimity, where they lived for three years, at the end of which time they settled upon the farm now occupied by his widow. This was a discouraging undertaking at first, heavily timbered, with no modern improvements whatever. By sheer force of will-power and determination it was transformed into a paying investment, and equipped with modern buildings. Here Mr. Pooler passed many happy and successful years, his death occurring September 8, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine years, the esteem and confidence of his neighbors having been given him for his many fine personal qualities, for his public-spiritedness, thrift and enterprise. Since his death his widow has ably stepped into his place, and assisted by her sons, continues the policy of advancement inaugurated by this honored and high-minded pioneer. Mrs. Pooler has eleven grandchildren living.

During the Indian wars in 1854-55, Mr. Pooler gave himself freely to the service which lay before him as a citizen of the Sound country, be-

coming a volunteer in a service which left him a cripple throughout the remainder of his life, from the effects of a wound received at that time.

REV. CHARLES C. POLING, Ph. D. It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform or in the school-room. Its primary object is ever the same—the development of one's latent powers that the duties of life may be bravely met and well performed. The intellectual and moral natures are so closely allied that it is difficult to instruct one without in a measure influencing the other, and certainly the best results are accomplished when the work goes hand in hand. Christian instruction is having an influence over the world that few can estimate, for it is in youth that the life of the individual is marked out, the future course decided, and the choice as to the good or evil made. It is to this work of thus instructing the young that Dr. Charles C. Poling devotes his time, energies and thought, being now president of the Dallas College.

Dr. Poling was born near Martinsburg, W. Va., February 2, 1859. His paternal great-grandfather was born in Scotland and, coming to America, reared a large family in Virginia. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage. His son, Capt. John Poling, the grandfather of our subject, gained his title through his connection with the boating interests, being master of the "Potomac" on the Chesapeake and Ohio canals from Cumberland to Martinsburg. He was also engaged in ranching in Hampshire county, Va., and, raising stock, he drove his cattle to the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Daniel S. Poling, the father of Dr. Poling, was born in Romney, Hampshire county, Va., in 1830, and when twenty-one years of age was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Association. He began work in behalf of the church in the Shenandoah valley and afterward removed to Ohio. During this period he was also a staunch advocate of the abolition cause and did much to raise a feeling of indignation toward slavery. Removing to Pennsylvania, he has since continued his work in the ministry, never faltering in his labors in behalf of Christianity. Although now well advanced on life's journey he is still active in his church near Johnstown, Pa. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Pownall, was born in Virginia, a daughter of Jonathan Pownall, who owned a large plantation near Romney, Va. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Poling were born eight children, of whom our subject is the third. His brother,

Rev. D. V. Poling, is a graduate of Central Pennsylvania College and is now pastor of the Congregational Church of The Dalles, Ore.

Dr. Poling began his education in the public schools of Virginia, continued his studies in Ohio, and afterward entered Greensburg Seminary at Greensburg, Ohio. Later he was a student in Clarion County Institute of Pennsylvania and subsequently completed his sophomore year in Mount Union College of Mount Union, Ohio. Having determined to devote his life to the active work of the ministry, he was licensed to preach in 1880 at Johnstown, Pa., and for two years was pastor of the church at Brookville, Pa. He was ordained a deacon in Venango county, Pa., in 1882, and for two years was pastor of Trinity Church at Johnstown. After entering the ministry he continued his educational work as opportunity afforded, until he completed his philosophical course, graduating and receiving the degree of Ph. B. from LaFayette Seminary. Since then he has taken a four years' course in metaphysics and philosophy at Richmond College, of Richmond, Ohio, receiving therefrom the degree of Ph. D. In the spring of 1884 he and his wife were appointed to active service on the board of missions and assigned to duty in the Willamette valley, Ore., and April 1 of that year arrived in Portland. Dr. Poling established the first English mission of the Evangelical Association in the city of Portland, where he continued his labors for three years. In 1888 he was elected presiding elder of the Oregon Conference of the Willamette district and after serving for seven years in that important office he resigned to accept the presidency of LaFayette Seminary in 1895.

In 1888 Dr. Poling had taken the initiatory step toward founding the seminary, and when the county seat was removed to McMinnville he secured the old county building which he removed to its present site and therein LaFayette Seminary was established with Dr. Poling as president of the board of trustees. He was first elected to the presidency of the institution, but refusing the honor, Dr. W. C. Kantner, of Millersburg, Pa., was appointed president, with Dr. Bowman as one of the professors. Dr. Kantner successfully continued at the head of the institution until 1892, when he resigned and Professor Bowman was elected to the presidency of the seminary, in which capacity he remained until 1895. Dr. Poling was then elected president, conducting the institution for three years, and at the same time officiating as pastor of the First Union Evangelical Church. In 1891 President Poling was sent as a delegate to the general conference held in Philadelphia. In 1894 the general conference at Naperville, Ill., organized the United Evangelical Church, with

which he cast his lot. In 1899 he was again elected presiding elder of the Oregon Conference and has since been superintendent of the work of the denomination in the state. Between the years 1895 and 1900 Dr. Poling sought a new location for the seminary, and eventually secured one at Dallas, uniting LaFayette Seminary with LaCreole Academy and incorporating the same under the name of Dallas College, with himself as president. They retained the old charter of the academy, and since the amalgamation the college has made marked advancement. There is, however, a separate board of trustees for both the college and academy, with Dr. Poling as president of each. The academy furnishes the preparatory course for entrance into the college. Marked improvements have been made, including the erection of new buildings and there is now a well equipped college building, new dormitory and gymnasium. The academic work includes a three years' course above the eighth grade school work, while the college embraces a full college course. Perhaps no better idea of the institution can be given than is presented in its catalogue. "LaCreole Academy, whose aim, as formerly, shall be 'to prepare students for college and for the active affairs of life'; and Dallas College, successor to LaFayette Seminary, will henceforth be conducted under the auspices of the Oregon Conference of the United Evangelical Church. While the control of the school is denominational, its instruction shall in no sense be sectarian. The purpose of the institution is to furnish to young men and women a liberal Christian education, to lay a deep and broad foundation in the study of the Sciences, Arts and Philosophies, and to build up a strong intellectual and moral character. The school, therefore, is open to persons of good moral character, who are willing to obey the rules and regulations adopted for its government."

Dr. Poling was married in Greensburg, Ohio, in 1882, to Miss Sevilla A. Kring, who was born in that state, a daughter of the Rev. S. B. Kring, a minister of the Evangelical Association, who died in Kendallville, Ind., in 1893. Mrs. Poling is a graduate of the high school of Van Wert, Ohio, and prior to her marriage was an evangelist for four years, laboring in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and has ever been a most able assistant to her husband in promoting the cause of Christianity and religious education. Their marriage has been blessed with seven children: Daniel A., who is now in the junior year in Dallas College; Ethel V., who is pursuing a course in the academy; Laura A.; Charles S.; Mabel; Rudolph; and Paul Newton. At this point it would be superfluous to enter into any series of statements as showing Dr. Poling

to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these qualities have been set forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions; but there are dominating elements in this individuality—a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, combined with his sterling integrity, have naturally gained for him the respect and confidence of men.

JULIUS NEWTON HART. The district attorney for the territory comprising Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill and Tillamook counties, Ore., is one of the well known legal practitioners of the state, and is discharging his duties with courage, fidelity, and with absolute fearlessness.

Back to Colonial times Mr. Hart traces his lineage, and justly cherishes an enviable ancestral record. He was born near Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill., May 13, 1869, a son of John S. and Minerva J. (Neal) Hart, natives respectively of Carroll county, Ohio, and Wayne county, Ill. As far back as 1632 Stephen Hart came from Braintree, Essex county, England, settling in Massachusetts, and removing in 1635 to Hartford, Conn., which town he helped to found. He became prominent in early governmental affairs in Connecticut, and was a member of the general court for fifteen terms. From Stephen the line of descent is through John, John, John, Silas, Julius C., John S., and J. N. The first John, with his wife and daughter, became victims of the Indians, who burned their house at night, and all within. His son, Capt. John Hart, of the Connecticut militia, avenged the deaths in his family by relentlessly pursuing the red men. The first to establish the family outside of Connecticut was the great-grandfather, Silas Hart, a farmer by occupation, who removed to Wayne county, N. Y., where his son, Julius C., the grandfather of our subject, was born. Julius C. Hart devoted his life to farming and school teaching, which he followed for many years in Carroll county, Ohio, and afterward in Wayne county, Ill., where he removed in 1850. His wife was Catherine Carl, a native of Pennsylvania, whose father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

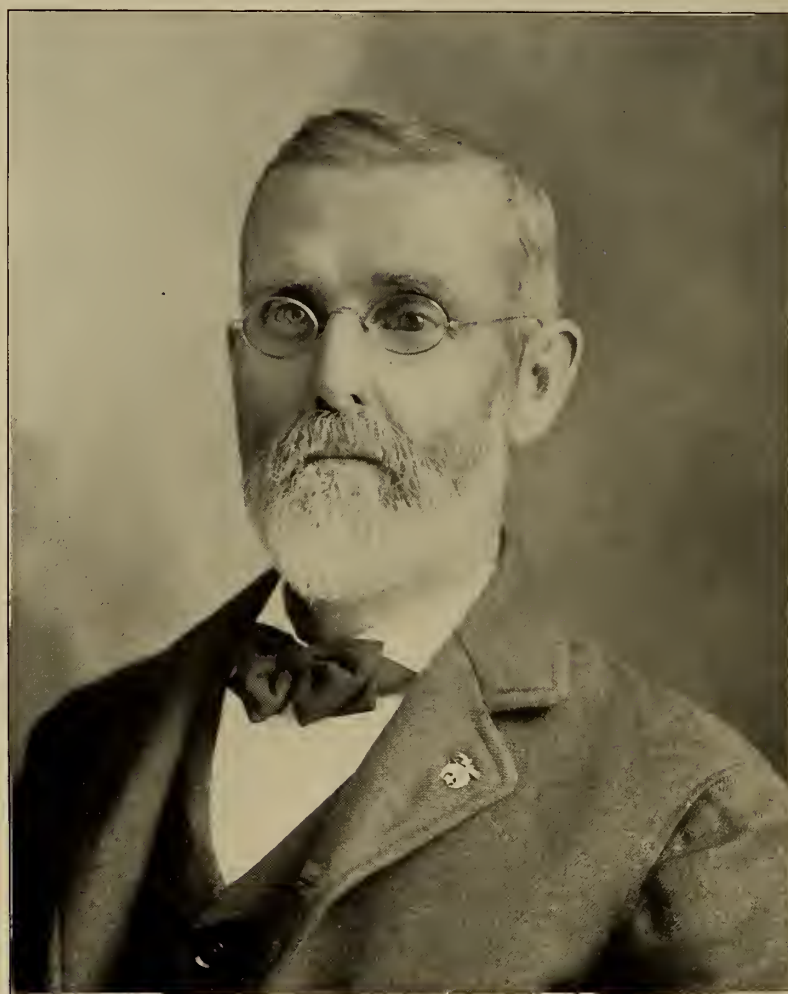
John S. Hart was a boy when his parents removed to Illinois, and he was reared to farming on the pioneer property cleared by his father. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and served for more than three years. After the war he continued farming and filled various political offices. After removing to Oregon in 1885 he located on a farm near Dallas, Polk county, which has since been his home. His wife is a daughter of Isaac Newton Neal, who was born in Kentucky. Her ancestors

emigrated from the north of Ireland to Virginia before the Revolutionary war.

The oldest of the eight children born to his parents, Julius Newton Hart was reared on a farm, and attended the public schools during the winter. After coming to Oregon from Wayne county, Ill., in 1885, he continued to work on the farm for a year, and at the age of seventeen began teaching school in Polk county. Realizing the necessity of a superior education he increased his knowledge while teaching, attending both the State Normal School and La Creole Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1889. Having decided at an early age to become a lawyer he attended the law department of the University of Oregon at Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. In the meantime he had acquired an enviable reputation as an educator, and in 1896 was elected superintendent of schools of Polk county on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1898, his term of service extending from July, 1896, to July, 1900. While superintendent of schools he engaged in a limited practice of law, and in 1900 was nominated for district attorney. He was elected in June and took the oath of office in July, 1900.

In December, 1890, Mr. Hart married Irene Dempsey, a native of Polk county, and daughter of James A. Dempsey, a native of Knox county, Ill. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hart, Judge Isaac I. Dempsey, came to Oregon in 1862, bringing with him his family, and settling at Rickreall, Polk county, where he filled the office of county judge. James A. Dempsey farmed for many years in Polk county, and died in Monmouth in 1893. His wife, Alice (Embree) Dempsey, a daughter of C. D. Embree and sister of Dr. Embree, represented elsewhere in this work, came to Oregon in 1844. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey, eight daughters and one son, Mrs. Hart being the third oldest. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Julius Harold and Hallie Ruth. Mr. Hart is fraternally connected with Jennings Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; with Ainsworth Chapter No. 17, R. A. M.; and Salem Lodge No. 336, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the State Bar Association. Mr. Hart is entitled to much credit for the staunch support of the cause of education and for the standard of excellence which he was largely instrumental in inaugurating and maintaining. He has been uniformly successful as a lawyer, and is a broad-minded, cultured, liberal and enterprising citizen.

FRANK M. SMITH. Many years ago a little town of Jackson county, Mo., was the scene of what would now be called strange happen-



A J Richardson

ings, the congregating of white-topped wagons and meek, slow-plodding oxen, with men and women in the picturesque costumes of the early pioneer, with somber determination showing through the eagerness of their faces. These men and women were the products out of which the new west has grown. This little city was Independence, the starting point for the great emigrant trains that took their way into the west.

In the midst of these stirring scenes, Frank M. Smith was born July 20, 1831, near Independence, the son of Doctor and Nancy (Scott) Smith, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, and here the family remained until Frank M. was sixteen years old. Living among these scenes it followed as a natural consequence that they, too, should be imbued with the spirit of the times, and in 1847 they started from Holt county with two ox-teams to put the width of the continent between them and their old home. The journey occupied three days less than five months, during which time Doctor Smith was seized with his last illness. By the time they reached Green river they left a mound of up-turned earth to mark their pathway, and the bereaved family went the remainder of the journey alone. By a strange decree of Providence they were unmolested by the Indians, reaching Oregon City safely, going from there to North Yanhill, where they remained until the spring of 1848. In the last named year they went to the Waldo Hills, Marion county, making this their permanent home by taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, putting into the improvement of the claim the strength of the seven young people who blessed the lonely mother with their presence. In 1876 occurred the death of this devoted mother.

The children born to Doctor Smith and his wife are as follows: Mandana, who was married in Missouri to Duff Kimsey, and died in Oregon; Moses I., died in Salem, aged about seventy years; Frank M., subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, who became the wife of George Hunt, and died in Salem. Sarah A., widow of Daniel Durbin, now a resident of Salem; Harriett E., died unmarried. Doctor, Jr., died on the farm now owned by Frank M.

Frank M. Smith remained on the home farm for seven years. At the age of twenty-three he went to Salem, where he was soon engaged successfully in the livery business. For ten of the twenty years which he devoted to this enterprise the Durbin brothers were his partners. In 1881 he purchased a farm of two hundred and sixty acres located three and a quarter miles south-east of Salem, where he has since resided. He has made many improvements to the place and has the greater part under cultivation, devoting the

estate to the raising of stock and to general farming. In 1855-56 he enlisted in Capt. Charles Bennett's Company F, First Regiment, Oregon Mounted Volunteers, for the Yakima expedition, Col. J. W. Nesmith commanding.

In his political affiliations Mr. Smith is a Democrat, but he has never been ambitious for public office, preferring to give his time to his own personal affairs. He is one of the representative men of his section of the county, and is always ready to lend his assistance to the furtherance of those enterprises intended to benefit the community.

ALBION J. RICHARDSON. Numbered among the prominent and successful business men of Polk county is A. J. Richardson, who is living retired from active pursuits at his pleasant home in Buena Vista. A man of courageous industry, sound judgment, and keen New England foresight, he came to Oregon when the country was new, and by persistent effort and steadfastness of purpose succeeded in the various undertakings with which he has since been identified, and is now one of the most extensive landholders of the county, and a person of affluence and influence. A native of Maine, he was born at Mount Desert, Hancock county, May 11, 1835. He is of Scotch descent, and his father, Abraham Richardson, Jr., and his grandfather, Abraham Richardson, Sr., were both born and reared on that picturesque Maine island that is now a famous summer resort.

Abraham Richardson, Jr., followed the sea during his early life, shipping before the mast when a boy, subsequently sailing as master of a vessel. He was afterwards employed for many years in shipbuilding, being successful, and accumulating considerable property for those days. His wife, whose maiden name was Deborah Burnham, was also born on Mount Desert Island, and like her husband, spent her entire life in Maine. Seven boys and three girls were born of their union, and of these Albion J., the second child in order of birth, is the only survivor.

Receiving excellent educational advantages, A. J. Richardson attended first the public schools of Tremont, Me., afterwards continuing his studies at the Bucksport Academy. Working with his father as a shipbuilder, he became familiar with the trade, and followed it for two years in Rockland, Me. Leaving Boston in June, 1855, he came to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, landing in that city in December, after a voyage of one hundred and thirty-two days. Going to Amador county, he was there engaged in mining two years, being quite successful in his operations. Starting then for the Fraser river, at the time of the gold excitement there, he changed his mind before arriving at his point

of destination, and located in Portland, Ore., where he followed his trade. Coming from there to Polk county in the summer of 1859, Mr. Richardson worked at his trade until 1862, when he went to Florence, Idaho, where he was engaged in mining about six months. After spending the winter of 1862-63 in Oregon, he again went to the mining region of Idaho, making the journey with a pack train laden with merchandise for the mines, and remaining two years. Returning to Polk county, he was actively engaged in dealing in land for several years. From 1892 until 1898 he was a resident of Portland, Ore., but has since made his home in Buena Vista. One of the largest real estate owners in this section of the state, Mr. Richardson has about twelve hundred acres of land in the Willamette valley, two farms lying in Marion county, east of Buena Vista, two farms west of Buena Vista, and is the owner of considerable city property of value. His land is all rented, about twenty-five acres of it being devoted to hops. Since 1875 he has carried on a profitable business as a grain dealer, having a warehouse in Buena Vista, for eighteen years has been the leading grain merchant of this locality.

In 1862 Mr. Richardson married Hannah J. Linnville, who was born in Missouri, in October, 1845. Her father, the late Harrison Linnville, came from Missouri to Oregon in 1846, and took up a donation claim at what is now Parker's Station. He subsequently spent his last years in Corvallis. Of the four children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, but one is now living, Lillian, wife of C. A. Gray, of Salem, Ore. Politically, Mr. Richardson is a staunch Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Lyons Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., of Independence; Oregon Consistory No. 1, of Portland, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland.

TRENTON R. HIBBARD. The soldier on the field of battle is called upon for no greater heroism than is the pioneer who makes his way into the wilderness, far from other men and the comforts of an older civilization in order to establish homes and to reclaim the wild district for the uses of himself and his race. The conditions which he meets are very hard and oftentimes discouraging. Nature may be bountiful in her gifts to man, but she also realizes the value of work in the development of character. She has therefore simply bestowed upon him the materials from which he is to gain through labor that which brings him comforts and wealth. One always looks with interest upon the pioneer people who were brave enough to face the dangers and difficulties that awaited them on the Pacific coast. So far were they from the old

homes of the Mississippi valley or the east that communication was almost entirely cut off, and yet with unflinching courage they undertook the work of reclamation here. Mr. Hibbard is among the number whose labors have been of great benefit to Oregon, and few indeed are the settlers of the state at the present time who can claim residence here from 1847. While he is now living a retired life, he is to some extent engaged in making loans and in renting property. He resides in Silverton, where he is an honored and respected citizen.

Mr. Hibbard was born near Pekin, Tazewell county, Ill., April 2, 1836. His father, King Hibbard, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 31, 1806, a son of Samuel P. Hibbard, whose birth occurred in Vermont, whence he removed to Buffalo. He was a teamster in the army of the war of 1812, and his family heard the firing of the guns of Perry during the famous naval battle on Lake Erie, which occurred only about six miles from their home. The grandfather of our subject became a resident of Oregon in 1848, locating near North Yamhill, Yamhill county, where he lived with his son until his death. In the year 1827 King Hibbard removed from Ohio to Illinois, stopping first where the city of Chicago now stands. One of his sisters gave birth to a boy there, the first born in Chicago. His name is Levi Reed, and he is now living a retired life in Portland, Ore.

On the 7th of April, 1847, King Hibbard left his home in Pekin, Ill., and started for the northwest, crossing the Missouri river at St. Joseph on the 3rd of May. He then proceeded by way of the Platte river and the Oregon route to the northwest. He saw thousands of buffalo upon the plains, and Indians were almost as numerous. There were no bridges across the streams, and neither had the ferry boats been put in operation. On one occasion the Indians stole the horses of the party, but they managed to recover them. They crossed the Cascades, and on the 17th of September arrived at the Foster place in Clackamas county. The Hibbard family located amid the Waldo Hills, and the father of our subject took a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres, which he entered on the 25th of September. He was a typical pioneer settler, brave, self-reliant and determined, willing to cope with the hardships and difficulties incident to life on the frontier in order to establish a home for his family. With characteristic energy he began the development of his place and continued to work there until his death, which occurred on the 30th of June, 1860. He left everything in the hands of his son, Trenton R., administrator of the estate. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy C. Brisbin, was born in Center county, Pa. Her death oc-

curred in the Waldo Hills in January, 1864. Her father, John Brisbin, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Kentucky, becoming an influential and prominent citizen there. He served as judge, and took an active interest in public affairs, contributing largely to the improvement and progress of his community. He was a very successful educator, and was also a fine penman. In the early '20s he removed to Illinois, locating near Jacksonville, and subsequently he took up his abode near Pekin, that state. In 1846 he made the trip to Oregon across the plains with an ox team, and died in the Cow Creek canyon. They had lost all of their stock and were coming on foot when Mr. Brisbin sickened and died. He was at that time alone with his son, who buried him, digging a grave with his hands. It had been necessary for them to wade through the water, and in this way Mr. Brisbin had become ill. The remainder of the train proceeded on their way, while the father and son stopped for what they believed would be but a brief period, thinking that the father would be better soon. After burying his father, the son hastened on and joined the rest of the party, but in the meantime nearly starved, the supply of food giving out. On reaching their destination a settlement was made by the Brisbin family in Marion county.

In the Hibbard family were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Trenton R. Hibbard was the eldest. He obtained a common school education and in early life engaged in farming with his father. Upon the latter's death he remained upon the old homestead, and educated and cared for the family until the younger children of the household were able to care for themselves. When all had grown to mature years he sold the property, in March, 1874, and divided the proceeds among the heirs, administering the estate satisfactorily to all. In the fall of 1874 he removed to Silverton and established a general mercantile store, which he conducted with success for several years, or until 1892, when he retired. Since that time he has been engaged in loaning money and in renting farms and other property, but to a large extent is resting from arduous labor. He also owns a stock ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in the mountains, on which he pastures cattle for others. He also has two hundred acres of the original donation claim, and he purchased fifty acres adjoining, so that that farm comprises two hundred and fifty acres, a portion of which is in orchard. Mr. Hibbard also owns town property, and has improved residence property in Silverton. He likewise has a store and house in Silverton and several lots in East Portland, Albina and Piedmont, which are unimproved.

In 1878 Mr. Hibbard was appointed postmas-

ter, and filled that office for six years. He was also the first mayor of Silverton, and acted in that capacity for three terms. Politically he is a Republican. He takes a very active interest in the welfare of the party and does all in his power for its growth. He has served as constable of the precinct, and in that position, as in other offices which he has filled, he has ever been found faithful and reliable in the discharge of his duties. A prominent Odd Fellow, he belongs to the lodge, encampment and the Rebekah degree. He is also a member of the Masonic Lodge. Mr. Hibbard is a man of striking appearance, standing six feet and four inches in height and weighing two hundred pounds. He is said to resemble Abraham Lincoln, and he possesses many of the sterling traits of character of that great statesman.

WILLIAM M. POWERS and his wife are one of the most interesting couples in Linn county, who have grown old in the service of Oregon, and their many experiences in the early days would fill an interesting volume. Having the advantages of admirable ancestors, of parents who cherished high ideals for their children, and of Christian training in their youth, they have carried their zeal and nobility of character through the unsettled and oftentimes trying conditions in the northwest, stamping their business and social connections with the seal of sincerity and success. William Powers is a descendant of a New England family which traces its American lineage back two hundred years, its members located for the greater part in the state of Vermont, where was born the paternal grandfather, George Powers. Ezekiel Powers, the father of William, was also born in Vermont, and subsequently became a contractor and builder in Batavia, N. Y. He died when William was four years old, and about the same time his wife, Esther (Van Ness) Powers, followed him to the silent bourne. The Van Ness family have been distinguished for many years in New York, and claim to be of old Hudson river Knickerbocker stock. William M. is the only child living of this union, Cornelius, the oldest son, a shipbuilder, having died in Osage, Iowa; Joseph, an engineer, died in the south, and Daniel W. died after amassing a fortune in Rochester, N. Y.

Until his tenth year, William Powers lived in his native town of Batavia, N. Y., where he was born August 12, 1827. He was then sent to a farm in Mount Vernon township, Knox county, Ohio, and while working hard for his board and clothes, had absolutely no opportunity to attend school. In 1842 he went to

Iowa with his uncle, Colonel Hall, settling on a farm in Mount Pleasant township, Henry county, where he was busily engaged in farming when the Mexican war broke out. This seemed an opportunity indeed to be of service to his country, and regretfully he returned to the monotony of farm life after having his application rejected on account of age and disability. The following year, 1847, a chance came his way in the guise of the famous Dan Rice circus, an enterprise which opened up wonderful vistas for boys with large ambitions and little money. The "great and only show on earth" was then being transported from place to place along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by a steamer owned by the Company, and William began as cabin boy on this steamer in 1847, and gradually worked his way through the aggregation of mysteries which have dazzled audiences these many years. His circus experiences were varied, and comprised the gamut run by the most resourceful in those days, and he became a performer who won thunders of applause from admiring onlookers. He could do the most daring tricks known to tumblers of that time, and in time he became a horseback performer, excelling particularly in ring work. The fine mare "Fashion" and he were for months associated together in the minds of an anxious public, and were coupled together in glaring letters on the ingenious posters. Hundreds of times he made his entrance into the sawdust ring, performed his daring and skillful act, and, with the graceful Fashion, acknowledged the plaudits of the audience. These days are recalled by Mr. Powers with much satisfaction, and possibly a little regret, for who does not miss vociferous appreciation when once it has rewarded our efforts, of whatever nature?

In 1849 Mr. Powers became imbued with the gold fever, and with a pack train started across the plains in a company of fifty-two men. At Fort Laramie differences of opinion arose, and with three of his companions he left the train and proceeded alone the rest of the way. The small party were strangely at the mercy of whatever danger lurked on the plains, and each night two of the party were obliged to mount guard during the entire night. The trip from Omaha to Hangtown, now Placerville, Cal., was made in sixty days, a remarkably short time, considering the means of travel. Here the men sold their horses and engaged in mining, and in the fall of that year went to Oregon canyon near Georgetown, going later to the Yankee Jim Diggings, and still later to the Humbug canyon on the north fork of the American river. Mr. Powers was successful as a miner, but,

owing to failing health while on the American river, he was obliged to think about returning home. Arriving at San Francisco, he found that there would be no steamer for fifteen days, so he concluded to return to mining, which he did on the Salmon river. Here he lost eight thousand dollars in the stream, and though he tried to dam it and regain his money, succeeded in getting back just eight dollars. Determined to hold on to the rest of his money, he took a small train of mules to Eureka and engaged in freighting to Reddings Springs, now Shasta, and then concluded to buy up a herd of cattle in Oregon and take them down to California. Making his purchases at Oregon City in December, 1851, he went to Eugene, and then drove the cattle over the mountains, having on the way a great deal of trouble with the Indians. However, with comparatively small loss, he reached his destination in Scott's valley, Cal., disposed of his stock, and returned to the Willamette valley, with which he had been much impressed while passing through it with his herd.

In 1852 Mr. Powers took up a donation claim at what is now Shedd's Station, but this proved to be school land, and he was obliged to pay five dollars an acre for it. He afterward bought one hundred and twenty acres nearby, and at present has two hundred and eighty acres, which has been improved from raw and unprofitable land, into good cattle-raising and wheat property. In 1853, he engaged in blacksmithing and merchandising at Burlington, Linn county. Naturally Mr. Powers suffered greatly from the depredations of the Indians, and like the other settlers, did his duty in subduing them. In 1855-56 he served as packmaster in the Rogue River war, previous to which he had left his farm in other hands and had engaged in freighting flour, coffee, groceries and general provisions over the mountains to California. His permanent location on the farm, in 1854, was temporarily interrupted by the Indian wars, but after the service he devoted himself exclusively to improving his land and raising high-grade cattle. In 1860 he located three miles from The Dalles on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of trading horses and cattle until 1862. He then went to Baker City and with a partner built and operated a ferry across the Snake river below the mouth of Powder river, and at the same time was interested in the mining business in the Bannock mines near Idaho City. Here he made considerable money in mining, but unfortunately fell ill with mountain fever. His illness was taken



Adelhelm Odermatt,
O. S. B.

advantage of by his partner, for during his absence he sold the ferry and disappeared, leaving Mr. Powers rich in experience, but poorer in money to the extent of \$7,000. The loss through the ferry was much more than made up by the gain in mining, and he settled down on his farm contentedly, charging up the misfortune to the inevitable profit and loss in life. In October, 1900, Mr. Powers rented his farm and located in Albany, where he has since lived retired, his home the center of large-hearted hospitality and invariable goodfellowship.

In Linn county, Ore., July 19, 1854, Mr. Powers married Mary A. Hogue, who was born in Monmouth, Ill., a daughter of James P., born near Knoxville, Tenn., and Sarah M. (Finney) Hogue, born near Louisville, Ky., and daughter of James Finney. Mr. Hogue was a carpenter and builder in Monmouth, Ill., and afterward settled on a farm in McDonough county, where he lived until 1853. He then crossed the plains with his family, being five months on the way, and located on a claim in Linn county, Ore. His wife, who died in Albany in 1899, bore him eight children, of whom Harvey A., a lumberman of Portland, died in Boston, Mass., August 15, 1902; Frances J., the wife of Silas B. Story, died in Umatilla county; Mrs. Powers, Emily M., deceased, the wife of David Layton, the latter a major and veteran of the Indian wars; Eliza died in Linn county in 1857; Charles P. is a saw-mill man of Sellwood, Ore.; Inez, widow of John M. Irving, lives at 545 Rodney avenue, Portland; and George M. died at the age of seventeen years.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Powers: Izzie M., the wife of H. B. Springer, of Linn county; Stiles Burr, a farmer of Linn county; Guy M., engaged in horticulture near Missoula, Mont., and Frank H., a salesman for Woodard & Clarke, of Portland. In 1852 Mr. Powers was made a Mason in Salem Lodge No. 4. He was a charter member of Shedd's Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M., and charter member and served as master several times of Shedd's Grange. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Powers assisted in the organization of the State Grange. Mrs. Powers is also a member of the Eastern Star. Formerly a staunch Republican, the silver question materially changed the attitude of Mr. Powers regarding his party, and he is now independent of any party. With his wife, he is a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association, and of the State Historical Society. He is also a member of the Indian War Veterans' Association.

Kindly in manner, courteous and considerate towards all with whom he comes in con-

tact, Mr. Powers is honored for the unswerving integrity which has characterized all of his transactions in the west, and for that public-spiritedness which has dictated an interest in all that pertains to the upbuilding of his adopted state.

REV. ADELHELM ODERMATT, O. S. B., the founder of Mount Angel, by far the strongest moral influence in this part of the state, and the instigator of every good work which has for its object the upbuilding of his people, was born in Stanz, the capital city of Canton Unterwalden, Switzerland, December 10, 1844. His ecclesiastical training was received at the Benedictine Abbey of Mount Angel, Switzerland, which he entered in 1865, and from which he was sent as a missionary to the United States in 1873. Until 1881 he was located at Maryville, Mo., and August 2 of that year he arrived in Portland to found a Benedictine priory. In search of a desirable location he traveled extensively over the northwest for six months, and subsequently assumed charge of the parishes of Gervais, Fillmore, and Sublimity. May 9, 1882, Father Odermatt left for Switzerland, and after having been appointed prior by the Right Rev. Abbot Anselm, O. S. B., of the mother house of Mount Angel, he returned to America October 29 of the same year, to found the Benedictine priory at Gervais.

The priory of Gervais consisted of five fathers, one lay brother, and five candidates for the monastery, in connection with which was maintained the St. Scholastica Convent, with ten sisters, of which Rev. Mother Bernardine, O. S. B., was the head. July 14, 1884, Father Odermatt moved the monastery to what was then called Fillmore, where he erected a new building and church and called the place and railway station Mount Angel, after the mother house in Switzerland. In 1886 the Benedictine sisters also removed their mother house to Mount Angel. In 1888 the Benedictine fathers built a new college, and the following year a seminary was erected for ecclesiastical students. So well founded was this enterprise, and so prosperous did it become, that in 1889 the fathers were obliged to build a new college, 150x50 feet, ground dimensions, and four stories high. The new building was modern in construction, and admirably filled the needs for which it was intended, and no more promising religious center existed in the state. However, a great disappointment was in store for those who had so zealously labored in the cause of humanity, for May 3, 1892, between the hours of two and four in the

afternoon, the entire monastery, church, old college and seminary, as well as carpenter shop, flour mill, and engine house, were reduced to ashes, but one building remaining of the splendid work of years. Nevertheless, neither the founder nor his co-laborers were utterly cast down, but continued their school in the only building available to them.

Characteristic of the energy and resource which have dominated his career was the course of Father Odermatt in the face of this crushing calamity. He at once left for the east to engage in missionary work, and collect funds for the re-building of the institution, which was to represent in its completion and great opportunity for usefulness, the most ambitious project of a well directed life. Father Odermatt preached throughout the entire east, visiting all the large cities, and availing himself of any pulpit at his disposal. In spite of the general depression of the times, and the remoteness of the enterprise to which the easterners were asked to contribute, he succeeded beyond his expectations, the result of his six years' tour being eminently satisfactory. June 21, 1899, the cornerstone of the new monastery was laid by Archbishop Alexander Christie, D. D., of Portland, Ore., and by New Year's day, 1902, the monastery proper was roofed. At the present time there are seventeen fathers, three scholastics and thirty-four professed lay brothers in the monastery, and the good accomplished by them as a body is beyond calculation. The premises contain about one thousand acres of land, much of which is excellent farming land, while timber abounds, and pasturage permits the raising of large quantities of stock. The institution includes a dairy farm of extensive acreage in the foothills of the Cascade mountains, where the cattle are pastured in summer. Innumerable departments of industry are represented in this religious community, and the visitor who is permitted to observe them is impressed with the neatness, thrift and industry everywhere apparent, as well as by the Old World courtesy which he receives at the hands of those in authority. It is not strange that Father Odermatt ranks with the great material and religious upbuilders of the northwest, nor that his life work is typical, in its extent, of what may be accomplished in the face of great obstacles, and by the light of a supreme and unalterable guidance.

CONRAD MEYER. Among the many earnest and reliable citizens which Germany has contributed to the upbuilding of the American statehood is to be named Conrad Meyer,

who is now a successful grocer of the city of Albany, Linn county, Ore., his residence in this country having dated from 1866, and in this city from September, 1872. Like the many other emigrants to the great northwest, Mr. Meyer came with only his determination to win in the battle of life to encourage him to put forth his best efforts, but it has proven amply sufficient when viewed in the light of results.

Both the grandfather, Mathias, and father, Andreas Meyer, were born in Alberschweiler, Bavaria, and there engaged in farming, though the father combined the work of a carpenter with that along agricultural lines, and there his death occurred. The military life held for the family more or less interest, as Mathias Meyer served in the German army. The mother of our Mr. Meyer, formerly Katherine Sinner, died when he was still in infancy, and of the four children born to her only two are now living, Conrad Meyer being the only one in America. He was born in the same location as his forefathers, the date of his birth being December 4, 1845, and he was reared to the age of thirteen years on his father's farm. Until that age the privileges of the common school were his, and through his attendance of them he gained the foundation for the structure which he has reared in the later years. For three years following the close of his school days he served an apprenticeship at the baker and confectioner's trade, and thereafter, for about five years, he traveled throughout Germany as a journeyman. In full confidence that his prospects would be brighter on this side of the Atlantic he sailed in 1866 for the United States, and on his arrival spent some time in Williamsburg and Brooklyn, and from that location journeyed to New England.

After five months in Providence, R. I., he removed to Boston, and remained there until 1867, when he came to Oregon, led to do so by the fact of having an uncle in Corvallis, Benton county. He sailed from New York City to Panama, and thence to San Francisco and Portland by water. Upon his arrival in the latter city he entered the employ of Alisky & Heggler, bakers and confectioners, and remained there for three years, holding the responsible position of foreman. In 1870 he had acquired sufficient means to justify an independent venture in the commercial world, and he bought out Fisher, located on Front street, near Morrison's bakery and restaurant, and conducted a business under the firm name of Stolte & Meyer, which was later changed to Smeer & Meyer. For two years he continued there with lucrative returns, but at that time he met with the misfortune of losing all he

had in the business through a fire, and through having no insurance he was somewhat discouraged. He came to Corvallis at that period with the intention of making this visit his last one, as he intended then to return east and locate once more in Providence. His uncle, George Gerhard, used his influence to induce another decision, as he plainly foresaw a success for Mr. Meyer in the west if he persevered in his efforts. Yielding to Mr. Gerhard's persuasions he decided to remain yet a little longer here, and in September, 1872, he became bookkeeper for the firm of Meyer & Hauck, in Albany, and in 1876 he was again financially able to conduct a business for himself. In that year he purchased the business of William Strong, who was then in the present location of Mr. Meyer, and began again a forward march toward independence, combining the grocery business with that of a baker. In the twenty-seven years which have elapsed since the date of his purchase Mr. Meyer has risen to a place of prominence in the commercial life of the city, through the returns of a lucrative custom, which has been built up by his undivided efforts along such lines, making many material changes in the appearance of the place. In his first location, at the corner of First and Broadalbin streets, he owns sixty-seven hundred square feet, and upon it has erected a handsome building of three stores, of which he occupies the corner store, and in addition to this he has several residence properties in the city. His bakery is large and well furnished, the oven having a capacity of about a thousand loaves, and in this business, the most extensive of its kind in the city, he always keeps from two to three helpers.

The marriage of Mr. Meyer occurred in Albany, Ore., and united him with Miss Katie Rademacher, a native of Prussia and the daughter of Mrs. Philip Phile, of Corvallis, by her first husband, John Rademacher, an early settler in Corvallis. Three sons have been born of the union, Charles, Lorenz and Conrad, all of whom find employment with their father.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Meyer is associated with various orders, having been made a member of the Odd Fellows in Portland, and is now a member of the lodge at Albany, in which he is serving as past officer; of the Encampment he is also past officer. He belongs also to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Order of Pendo. Religiously, Mr. Meyer is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and politically is a Republican. Through his long residence in Albany, Mr. Meyer has come to be a highly appreciated citizen, his worth and integrity

fully proved in his business and social life, and he now enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends.

ELIAS B. PENLAND. Among the real estate men of Albany, E. B. Penland occupies a prominent place, and his successful career reflects undisputed credit upon his native state of Oregon. Born in Philomath, Benton county, September 9, 1855, he represents the third generation of his family to contribute to the upbuilding of the northwest, the first and second generations being represented respectively by his grandfather, Levi Elsa, and his father, Henry. For many years Levi Penland was a large landowner and extensive stock-raiser in his native state of Kentucky, where his son Henry was born in 1833, at Lexington, and whence he removed when the latter was twelve years old to Missouri. Eight years later, in 1852, the family crossed the plains with ox teams, the grandfather bringing with him a fine stallion called Rifle Stock, one of the first blooded horses to be introduced in the state, and from whom was sired many valuable thoroughbreds. Levi Penland settled on a claim six miles south of Philomath, and there passed the balance of his life, raising stock and farming. Henry Penland located on a claim of half a section one-half mile east of the town site of Philomath, and in 1858 sold his farm and located on another near Halsey. He was very successful as a stock dealer and raiser, and at the time of his death in 1889, at the age of fifty-seven, owned six hundred and forty acres of land, a large part of which was under cultivation. He was a Republican in politics, was fraternally allied with the Masons, and found a religious home in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His wife, formerly Martha J. Brown, was born in Indiana in 1840, a daughter of Elias Brown, a farmer of that state, who started to cross the plains in 1847, and died on the way. His wife continued the journey with her child and took up a claim on Mary's river, where she married a Mr. Allen, and after his death became the wife of Mr. Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer finally took up their residence in Corvallis, where both died. Mrs. Penland, who became the wife of Mr. Quick of Halsey, had four children by her first marriage, the oldest of whom is Elias B. Levi Elsa, named after his grandfather, is living at Pendleton, Ore.; Clara is the wife of H. C. Davis of Eugene; and Fannie is the wife of Dr. P. T. Starr of Eugene.

While on the home farm near Halsey, Elias B. Penland attended the district schools, and for one winter studied at the Willamette University. At the age of eighteen he began farming inde-

pendently on a part of the old farm, and in 1883 settled near Moro, Sherman county, and engaged in the cattle business for three years. He soon found that his land was particularly adapted to wheat raising, and discarded cattle for wheat. He became one of the successful growers in his vicinity. He pre-empted a large claim, later bought one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land, and the same amount of school land, as well as three-fourths of a section from his neighbors. His entire ranch consisted of eleven hundred and twenty acres, nine hundred of which was devoted to raising wheat. He was unusually successful, and still owns the property which gave him such a forceful start in life. Locating in Halsey in 1893, he added to his land holdings by purchasing two farms of four hundred acres each, and in 1901 he permanently located in Albany. Although a comparative newcomer in the real estate business, much valuable property has already passed through his hands, and he is among the most successful of those in the county similarly engaged. He is sole representative of the Page Fence Company of Adrian, Mich.

A Prohibitionist in political affiliation, Mr. Penland has exerted an influence for temperance as generally understood, but the term may be taken as an index of his character, and is applicable to all of his relations in life. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the board of deacons. He married in Halsey, Ore., Lizzie Hopkins, who was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1856, and who is the mother of two children, one of whom, Dr. Hugh E., a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural School and a medical school of Kirksville, Mo., is practicing medicine in Eugene, while Mabel is living at home.

NELSON H. ALLEN. Since there must come a time to all men to put aside the instruments of material advancement and go to face a great Unknown it is well to labor in the passing years to leave behind a record of success, not alone as far as worldly wealth and social honors are concerned, though these also have their place, but rather a memory of integrity. Such was the apparent aim of Nelson H. Allen, one of the successful citizens of Albany, Linn county, whose death occurred September 3, 1897, in the sixtieth year of his life.

Nelson H. Allen, born September 9, 1837, in New York state, was the representative of an eastern family, rich in native virtues of frank integrity and trust in their fellow citizens, which trust proved their ruin financially, for the grand-sire gave his money into the hands of a man whom he had called a friend, and who, proving false to the trust, left them with but little of

their once substantial fortune. The father, Stephen, also a native of New York state, was early a settler of Wisconsin, engaging in farming near Madison. In 1849 he started for the gold fields of California, his death occurring upon the plains, while en route for the west. His wife, formerly Rhoda Jenung, a native of New Jersey, where she was born of French descent, died in Wisconsin, leaving two sons, one of whom is still living in Wisconsin. During the Civil war he served in the cause of his country, and was one of the many prisoners who suffered the horrors of Andersonville. The other, Nelson H., of this review, came west from his birthplace near Lake Ontario, and grew to manhood in Wisconsin, receiving his education principally in the Spencer Business College, William Spencer of that institution being the originator of the Spencerian system of penmanship. After the completion of his school course Mr. Allen engaged in the hotel business at Racine, Wis., and later conducted the Jeneau House, in Chicago. He engaged in various lines of business afterward, at one time being a railroad employe, and later entering the mercantile business in Agency, Iowa, where he remained until 1875, when he changed his residence to Oregon. He came in July of that year, the journey being made via San Francisco and Portland. On his arrival in the northwest he settled in Albany, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber in partnership with a Mr. Robinson, and later with a Mr. Mortin. He owned several tracts of land along the Calapooia creek, which he later sold, after which he engaged in the mercantile business, the firm being known first as Allen & Mortin and later as N. H. Allen & Co. Until 1886 he was connected with this business, and at that date he again disposed of his interests and organized the electric light plant, this being the third plant in the state. This was one of his most successful ventures and reflected much honor upon Mr. Allen, for his executive skill and management had much to do with the ultimate incorporation of the business, under the title of Albany Electric & Telephone Co. Mr. Allen was president of the company previous to his death.

The marriage of Mr. Allen occurred at Agency, Iowa, his wife being formerly Miss Mary Hanawalt, who was born near Agency, Iowa. She died September 23, 1898, when forty-four years of age. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Her father was Samuel Hanawalt, a native of Pennsylvania, who was one of the first settlers of Iowa. He there engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits, and became one of the most prominent men of that section of the state. Public spirited and in every way desirous of the general welfare he gave liberally of his time and means toward progressive movements,



ALBERT WHITFIELD LUCAS.

quite a portion of his land having been given for school purposes. His wife was in maidenhood Catherine Courtney, a descendant of an old Virginia family, which was originally founded by one of three brothers who came from Germany to Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hanawalt is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born four children, namely: Edna V.; Mamie L.; Francis Nelson, located in Seattle, Wash.; and Alma. The daughters are prominent in the social circles of Albany, and as members of the Baptist Church they are lending their best efforts to advance its interests.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Allen was a Knight Templar in Masonry and also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Pythias. He was buried with Masonic honors. Politically he was a strong Republican. In connection with his convictions and patriotism a curious incident in the life of Mr. Allen occurred at the opening of the Civil war, when he was in the state of Mississippi for the benefit of his health. He was conscripted by southern law and would have been forced into the ranks but for a timely escape, made after passing through many and hazardous experiences. He finally reached the north, where he would have entered the ranks of the army but for the condition of his health.

MRS. ELIZABETH F. LUCAS. In a comfortable little home on College avenue in Monmouth lives Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lucas, widow of Albert Whitfield Lucas, and one of the pioneer women of Oregon around whom still clings traces of the heroism which, more than the physical toil of men, had to do with the creating of homes and the upbuilding of industries in the very early days. Before her marriage Mrs. Lucas was a Miss E. F. Murphey, daughter of Rev. J. F. Murphey, granddaughter of William Murphey, and great-granddaughter of a soldier of the war of 1812. William Murphey was born in Tennessee, and as a boy removed with his parents to Kentucky, eventually removing to his last earthly home in Illinois, of which state he was a very early settler. He married in Kentucky, and in that state was born, in 1807, his son, Rev. J. E., who married Frances W. Doughty, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Preston Doughty, a native farmer and large slave owner of Kentucky. Rev. J. E. Murphey removed to Illinois about 1830, locating with his father on an unimproved farm in the wilderness, in time contributing his share towards its development, and at the same time acquiring what was considered in those days an excellent education. He became a minister in the Christian Church, and after removing to Oregon in 1852 was prominently connected with the Chris-

tian College at Monmouth, of which he was the financial agent and a trustee. As time went on he became a profound student, and took a great interest in educational matters, exerting a broad influence for good in the community in which he lived. His death, June 7, 1876, removed one of the most worthy members of the ministry of pioneer distinction. Although in moderate circumstances, he reared to ways of usefulness and honor twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, nine of whom are living, Mrs. Lucas being the third oldest.

The foundation laid at the district schools has been utilized by Mrs. Lucas as a basis for further study, and during her entire life she has been a voluminous reader, keeping well posted on current events, and in touch with the literature of the day. In 1851 she was united in marriage with Albert Whitfield Lucas, who was born in Hardin county, Ky., in 1827, and who was of German-French ancestry. His forefathers were very early settlers in Kentucky, in which state his father, Marsham Lucas, was born September 5, 1801. In 1823 he married Cynthia Ann Whitman, daughter of Thomas Whitman, and in 1830 removed to Illinois, where, two years later, he participated in the Black Hawk war. Those were very trying times, for his family were obliged to make their escape from their home in order to save their lives, returning at the expiration of hostilities. His faithful wife died in 1837, and he eventually gave up farming and settled in Abingdon, Ill., where he died June 24, 1898, when nearly ninety-seven years of age. In early life he was a Baptist, but afterward became a member of the Christian Church.

Albert Whitfield Lucas was reared in Illinois, to which state he went with his parents when three years of age. After completing his education at Galesburg, he started to earn his living on a small tract of land near that town, and March 13, 1851, was united in marriage. The following year, April 13, 1852, he started from Monmouth, Ill., across the plains, being accompanied by his wife, her father and his family and a company composed of thirty wagons and nearly as many families, under the capable leadership of a Mr. Mason. At Grand Island the company divided, one of the trains being known as the Murphey train, of which Rev. J. E. Murphey was the gallant captain. Ox teams, horses and mules carried the emigrants and their possessions, and the journey was a pleasant one, the travelers experiencing but little of the annoyance or inconvenience which fretted the westward course of many of the homeseekers of the early days. More fortunate than many, Mr. Lucas had a few hundred dollars in his possession, and with this he purchased land which formed the nucleus of the whole section owned by him in later years,

and of a still later possession of eight hundred and thirty-three acres. For housekeeping purposes they had the barest necessities in the way of furnishings, but the little house was a pleasant place to live in. In connection with the tilling of his land he engaged in school teaching to some extent, and was at one time engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In all his undertakings Mr. Lucas was successful, possessing sound business judgment and capacity for hard work. He was one of the stockholders in the Polk County Bank, and was a warm friend and financial supporter of the Christian College, serving in the capacities of trustee and clerk of the board for twenty years. Previous to 1887 he was allied with the Republican party, but at that time joined his forces with the Prohibitionists. This latter move proved to his disadvantage from an official standpoint, for the whisky element frustrated his election as senator and representative. For twenty years he was an elder in the Christian Church, having joined that organization in early life. His influence and money were at the disposal of all practical efforts at improving the general conditions among which he lived, and after locating in Monmouth in 1874, he took a keen interest in the welfare of the town. In the center of beautiful and well kept grounds, and surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers, he built the little home now occupied by his faithful widow, and there enjoyed a life comparatively free from care up to the time of his death, April 6, 1893. Of the ten children born into his family, Ella Ann, deceased, was born November 16, 1851; Ada L., a resident of Portland, was born September 2, 1853; Jay Prentice, for four years a registrar of the land office at The Dalles, was born June 3, 1856; Mary Alice, deceased, was born May 26, 1858; Katie L., the wife of W. D. Fenton, of Portland, was born July 6, 1859; Susie, deceased, was born November 4, 1861; Albert Lincoln, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad at Portland, was born February 13, 1865; Nellie, deceased, was born June 12, 1867; Frank, for five years postmaster of Monmouth, was born September 25, 1868; and Fred, deceased, was born April 14, 1871. Frank Lucas, one of the well known citizens of this town, who lives near his mother, is a graduate of the State Normal, and before locating in town farmed for a number of years. In 1896 he started up a general drug business in Monmouth, but was unfortunately burned out the next year. He married Lorena Mulkey, a native of this county, and daughter of William Mulkey. One child has been born of this union, Bernice. Mrs. Lucas is known as a philanthropist and most charitable woman, and her visits to the sick and needy have brightened many a household in

the town and county. She is active in the Christian Church, and takes an interest in all social and literary matters.

JOHN ROBERT HINKLE. It is a pleasant thing to be able to trace one's family record through long years of change and struggle. One of the oldest families of Oregon, whose history is closely interwoven with that section of the country, is the Hinkle family, and among its more prominent members is the subject of this sketch, John Robert Hinkle, who has a handsome residence in Hubbard, and who is one of the most esteemed retired citizens of Marion county.

Mr. Hinkle has been a resident of Oregon since 1852. He was born in Perry county, Mo., June 30, 1843, a son of Alexander and Fanny (Hinkle) Hinkle. Alexander Hinkle, the father, was born in Pennsylvania, and when grown to manhood, he drifted to Indiana and later to Missouri, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Perry county, of the latter state, until 1852. Like many of his friends and neighbors he desired to take advantage of the new laws made to stimulate immigration into Oregon, and conceiving the idea of going to the Far West, in 1852 he began the perilous journey. He crossed the plains by the Platte River route, and the journey consumed nine months. He located on the Elliott Prairie in Clackamas county, where he took up a donation land claim of three hundred and twenty acres. Later his claim was approved and he obtained a clear title to the land upon which the closing years of his life were spent. He died in 1882 in his eighty-second year. He was joined in marriage with Fannie Hinkle, who was however, no blood relation, as the name might indicate. This worthy lady also passed away on the home place in Clackamas county, when about fifty-seven years of age. Nine children were born to these pioneer settlers, five being sons and four daughters.

John Robert Hinkle was the youngest of the family, and he obtained but a limited education in the common schools. When eighteen years old, he took charge of the home place, which he conducted for many years. This farm has been increased to three hundred and fifty acres and our subject is the proud owner of the entire farm, which he leases out, but still oversees its management. In 1888, he purchased a livery stable in Hubbard, in connection with a partner whose interest he afterward purchased. He conducted a successful business until 1900, when he sold out and retired from active business pursuits.

Mr. Hinkle's marriage was celebrated at Salem, Ore., in 1866, when he was joined in wedlock with Mary Elmira Thomas, who was born near Silverton, Ore., August 12, 1850. Her father.

Lorenz Thomas, located near Silverton in 1842, having come from the east. He died in Clackamas county, at the home of our subject aged sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle have two children, Eliza, wife of O. L. Darling, of Salem, and they have one son Lloyd; and Harvey A., a successful commission merchant of Hubbard, whose biography is found elsewhere in this volume, who has one daughter, Lona.

In social circles our subject is a worthy member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge. In politics he is independent, and at one time served as supervisor of Clackamas county. He is also largely interested in the cause of education, as his twenty years' service on the school board in Clackamas county will testify.

CHARLES KIEFER. The German element, which is both substantial and progressive, and is at the bottom of many of the strongest and most influential business organizations in nearly all of the cities and towns of the country, is represented in Albany by Charles Kiefer, at present retired, but formerly connected for fifteen years as owner and manager of the Albany brewery of this city. Mr. Kiefer comes of a family indefinitely associated with the city of Pirmasens, a walled town on the Vosges, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, where he was born April 17, 1837. His father, Adam, and his mother, Magdalene (Arnold) Kiefer, were born in the same locality, and the former was for many years engaged in the meat market business.

The only one of his father's nine children to come to the Pacific coast, Mr. Kiefer was fourteen years of age when he boarded a sailing vessel at Havre, France, bound for Pittsburg, Pa., where his uncle was already well established in business. He was thirty days on the ocean, and arrived at his destination in Pittsburg just before Christmas, 1851. Under his relative he gained a mastery of the tanner's trade, and after four years in the tannery he went to Philadelphia, and from there to Wilmington, Del., where he engaged for five and a half years in dressing morocco. In 1860 he came to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and from San Francisco went to the placer mining region around Big Oak, Cal. Not as successful as he had hoped to be, he started out on a tour of the state, investigating the prospects for permanent location, and finally arriving at the "John Day" country, on the Powder river, in 1862. Still intent upon making money in mining, he went horseback over the mountains from Walla Walla to the Columbia district, and later on arrived at Jacksonville, Ore., where he combined mining and brewing until 1865. He then removed to Corvallis and engaged

in the butchering business for a year; in 1866 located in Albany, starting the first brewing concern there, and operated it most successfully for fifteen years. During that time he gained the reputation for fair dealing and business sagacity which has since clung to him, and also for the public-spirited interest which he has manifested in the social, musical, theatrical and general affairs by which he is surrounded.

The first wife of Mr. Kiefer was formerly Margaret Smith, who died a year after her marriage, in Wilmington, Del. In 1863 he married, in Jacksonville, a Miss Louisa Sage, who was born in Baden, Germany, and who died December 30, 1894. Of the children of this second union, Clara M. is the wife of Harry Noel, of Morenci, Ariz.; Bertha G. married William Warner, of Albany; Rosa M. died in Albany; Caroline L. is the wife of Stephen Riley, of Pendleton; and Carl is deceased. In Wilmington, Del., Mr. Kiefer became identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is now a member of the Albany Lodge, and with the Encampment, of which he is past chief patriarch. He is also a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, but aside from the formality of casting his vote has never been heard of in local or state undertakings of his party. The expression regarding the similarity between a man's word and his bond is applicable to Mr. Kiefer, whose business transactions have always been above reproach, and whose private life is worthy of emulation. He was one of the organizers of No. 1 Albany Fire Company, and is now No. 5 of the exempts.

ROBERT GLENN. Among the well-developed farms in the vicinity of Salem none presents a neater or more painstaking appearance than does that of Robert Glenn. One hundred and ten acres in extent, eighty acres are available for general farming, and their clearing is due entirely to the energy and perseverance of the present owner. Many fine improvements have followed in the wake of years of industry, including a pleasant residence, convenient barns and outhouses, and those agricultural implements which denote the modern and progressive tiller of the soil, the man who keeps abreast of the times.

Of Scotch descent, on the maternal side, Mr. Glenn is the second oldest of the three sons and three daughters born to his parents, Caswell and Jane (Smith) Glenn, and his birth occurred in Cole county, Mo., April 13, 1853. The other living children are: Missouri, wife of John McKee Roberts; Annie, wife of John Stephenson; and Emma, widow of Asa Forman. The father and mother were born in Cumberland county, Tenn., the former January 28, 1826, and the lat-

ter June 1, 1828. With their respective parents they moved to Missouri as children, and there met, and married, in 1850, and spent many years of their lives. Robert was reared on the farm in Cole county, and during the winter months attended the district schools, eventually remaining at home to be of great practical assistance to his father. He was nineteen years of age when the family outfitted with ox teams and crossed the plains in 1872, leaving the old farm behind in April, and arriving at their destination in Salem November 28, 1872. They located on the farm now owned and operated by Robert Glenn. Here the elder Glenn took a great deal of comfort, and experienced the greatest satisfaction in his adopted state, making money rapidly, and was firmly launched in the good will of his equally enterprising neighbors. His death occurred on the old homestead January 8, 1899, after twenty-six years in his northwestern home, and he was survived by his wife who still makes her home with her son. Mr. Glenn is a Democrat in politics, and has been a road supervisor for some years. He is a genial and obliging man to meet, successful in his farming and stock-raising, and alert to the many opportunities which come his way to be of general use in a constantly growing community.

FRANCIS MARION COOK. Of the sixty-four years of Mr. Cook's life all but six have been spent in Oregon, to which state his father immigrated in the earliest pioneer days. He was born near Springfield, Mo., March 8, 1839, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Robertson) Cook. In 1845 his parents, having decided to found a new home in the then comparatively unknown Oregon country, started from their Missouri home with two wagons, forty-four oxen and ninety-seven head of cattle. After a journey of six months they arrived at their destination without the loss of any of their stock, an experience very rare in those days as many of the immigrant trains suffered heavy losses through the depredations of the Indians. Locating in Marion county Isaac Cook took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres three miles south of the present site of Turner, upon which he immediately erected a small log cabin containing but one room. Upon this claim, the development of which was begun as soon as the family had become established in their new home, he resided until 1872. In that year they removed to eastern Oregon, locating at Camp Watson, where the father died in 1876 at the age of eighty-four years. His wife's death had occurred some time before. The children born to this couple were as follows: George, William and Thomas, all deceased; Delilah, wife of Will-

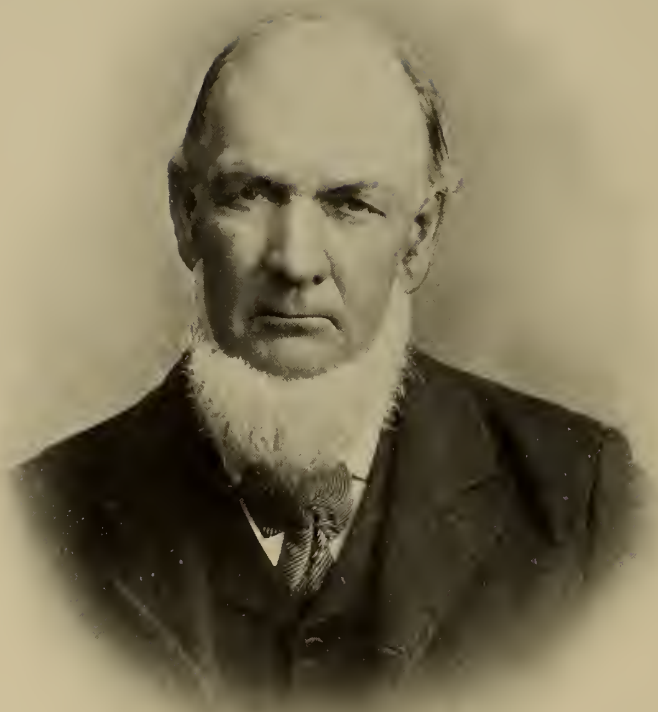
iam Frazier, of San Jose, Cal.; Francis Marion, of this review; and one who died in infancy.

Isaac Cook's life was a useful and most honorable one. He was a man who was always ready to assist in all movements for the betterment of the community's interests. He assisted materially in the construction of the early roads of Marion county, and was specially active in the promotion of the educational interests of the community, helping to build the first school house in his district. He was an earnest member of the Baptist Church, became one of the organizers of the first church of this denomination in the neighborhood, and devoted considerable of his time and means toward the construction of the house of worship. He was a large-hearted, public-spirited, liberal man, whose integrity was never brought into question. His name deserves a conspicuous place among the pioneers of the Willamette valley.

Francis Marion Cook was six years of age when the long journey from Missouri to the Pacific coast was made. Upon his father's farm in Marion county he spent all the years of his youth and young manhood, assuming the management of the farm a short time prior to 1872. In that year he accompanied his father to Camp Watson, where he engaged extensively in the business of raising cattle, sheep and horses. The period of his residence at that place covered seven years. Soon after the death of his father he returned to the homestead and engaged in stock-raising and general farming. Success has attended his efforts. He is now the owner of the original donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, four hundred acres of which is fine bottom land, which he has brought to the high state of cultivation, and which is exceedingly productive. This farm is one of the best in Marion county.

On September 26, 1857, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Mary J. Edgar, a native of Boone county, Ind., and a daughter of Moses and Susan (Markey) Edgar. She died March 26, 1903, leaving six children: Martha E., wife of Motier Howe, of Roseburg, Ore.; Isaac N., residing near Marion; Francis M., of Grant's Pass, Ore.; Nellie D., wife of A. J. Miller, of Turner; Susan, wife of F. J. Neal, who resides with Mr. Cook; and Thomas M., who is located at Kent, Sherman county, Ore.

Though Mr. Cook has never sought political office he has followed closely in the steps of his father in his interest in good roads and good schools. He has served as road supervisor, and at various times has filled offices connected with educational work in his district. He takes an active interest in all those projects which appear to him to have been inspired by a desire to improve the moral, educational or commercial interests of his section, and never hesitates to take



Frederick Lee

the initiative when he becomes convinced that his ideas, put into effect, will result in the betterment of the condition of affairs generally. He is recognized as a man dominated by high public spirit, of liberal and progressive views and a generous heart. On many occasions during the long years of his residence in Oregon he has had opportunities to demonstrate the better qualities of heart and mind which have given him the high place he occupies in the esteem of his fellow men, who have learned to respect and honor him as a useful man. His integrity is unquestioned, and his unselfish devotion to the best interests of the community at large entitle him to a permanent place in the historical literature of the Willamette valley.

REUBEN LEE, of Aumsville, occupies an enviable place among the pioneers of Marion county. His successful encounter with early difficulties, his correct appreciation of the many advantages by which he has been surrounded, and his untiring perseverance and unflagging industry, entitle him to more than casual notice on the part of all who seek inspiration and support. As far back as any existing records show, the ancestors of Mr. Lee found their greatest field of usefulness among the tillers of the soil, an occupation followed by his paternal grandfather, John Lee, one of the earliest settlers of Macoupin county, Ill., and courageous soldier during the Revolutionary war. His son, also named John, the father of Reuben, was born on a farm in Ohio, and married Rebecca Beschers, with whom he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he lived for two years. His last home was on the Indian reserve in Franklin county, that state, where his death occurred in 1841. His wife died the year before.

Reuben Lee is one of a family of six sons, and was born in Macoupin county, Ill., November 25, 1827. As death deprived him of his father's guidance and support when he was fourteen years of age, he was compelled to solve the problem of self-support from that time forward. His first occupation was with Senator Hirsch, from whom he received \$80 for his first year's labor and \$85 each for the second and third years. He then went to Franklin county, Mo., and contracted to work a farm for one-fourth of the proceeds. In connection with this undertaking he conducted a small store with fair success.

In the spring of 1850 he crossed the plains with one wagon and four yoke of oxen. Upon reaching the Grand Ronde valley he sold his cattle and proceeded on horseback to The Dalles. Arriving in Portland he camped beside the river; and worthy of mention in this connection is the fact that at that time the city

could hardly be dignified by the name of hamlet, its real estate being valued at from \$8 to \$12 per lot. After spending a short time in the embryo town he settled upon a farm near Silverton, Marion county. While on the plains he suffered a severe attack of measles, which left him nearly blind for about two years. This depleted his finances very materially, for when he arrived in 1850 he had \$1,500, and this had dwindled to almost nothing three years later.

In the fall of 1852 Mr. Lee entered three hundred and twenty acres of land near Silverton, and in a little log cabin kept bachelor quarters for three years. March 6, 1855, he married Frances Drinkwater, who helped to add cheer to the crude home, and materially aided him with her sympathy and thrifty ways. This helpful pioneer wife died January 17, 1872, leaving eight children, named as follows: Lawrence C., in the livery business near Pomeroy, Idaho; Ellinora the wife of James Witzel, and residing near Turner, Ore.; William Henry, living in Linn county; Warner L., living on a farm, a part of the old Craft donation claim, one and one-half miles west of Shaw; Isaac Howard, on a farm in Linn county, near Waterloo; Bertha, who died unmarried in October, 1882, when twenty-seven years of age; Clara Belle, wife of Lewis Campbell, of Portland, Ore.; and N. Evaline, wife of Elmer Brody, of Rampart, Alaska, where he is an attorney at law.

In September, 1876, Mr. Lee married for a second wife Elizabeth Hyett, who died in 1894, and in January, 1897, he was again married, this time to Mrs. Martha Ennis, who was born in Warren county, Ky., and has been a resident of Oregon since 1893. Mr. Ennis died in this state.

About 1860 Mr. Lee moved upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres located seven miles below Salem, and in 1861 traded his farm property near Silverton for three hundred and seventy-five acres adjoining his one hundred and sixty acres. Here misfortune befell him because of the heavy rains which occurred during 1861-62, and not only his house and farm implements were destroyed, but his clothing and that of all his family. Nothing daunted, he built another home and remained on the premises until 1864, when he traded part of the land for a farm on the hill adjoining, upon which he lived until 1872. The next farm owned and improved and occupied by Mr. Lee was located near Brooks, and consisted of two hundred and thirty-seven acres, bearing no improvements. This he sold in 1875, and immediately purchased four hundred and eighty acres one and one-half miles west of Shaw, where he resided until the fall of 1902. On all of these farms Mr. Lee carried on general farming, and also dealt in cattle on

an extensive scale, making a specialty of sheep and hogs.

Although now living retired in Aumsville, Mr. Lee still owns his large farm near the town, besides two hundred and eighty-seven acres in Linn county. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, has been a member of the school board for twenty years, clerk of the board for a part of that time, and has served as road supervisor for several terms. Although voting the Republican ticket, he has broad and liberal views as to politics. He is a member of the Oregon Pioneers' Association, and has an extensive acquaintance among the older residents of the Willamette valley now living.

Mr. Lee is one of the most striking examples of the selfmade man in Marion county. During his career many obstacles, seemingly insurmountable, have arisen in his pathway, but his indomitable perseverance, his energy and his industry have enabled him to reach the goal of every man's ambition—a competency in temporal goods, and the good-will and esteem of his fellow-men. It is to such men as he that posterity owes a debt of gratitude, not alone for the pioneer work of development they have accomplished, but for the excellent example they have set for the youth of the rising generation by reason of the traits of character which stand out so conspicuously in the personality of Reuben Lee.

JAMES SHELTON. Notable among the pioneer settlers of Linn county is James Shelton, who is now living retired from the activities of life in Albany. Coming here when the country was in its original wildness, he met with privations and obstacles hitherto undreamed of. Settlers were few in number and far between, and the Indians were a constant source of terror to the brave pioneers. None of the luxuries of life were to be had at any price, and many things deemed necessities east of the Rockies had to be dispensed with here. The forests, however, were filled with an abundance of game of all kinds, which furnished the chief subsistence of the inhabitants, grouse being their only summer meat. Pork was an unknown quantity for many years, and their nearest approach to coffee was a drink made from browned peas. Clothes were made from deer skins, which the men themselves dressed, and hats were manufactured at home from wheat straw. Little can the people of this day and generation realize the trials and tribulations that beset the courageous men and women who, by persistent toil and wondrous self-sacrifice, made the homes and lives of their immediate descendants so pleasant and joyful.

A Virginian by birth, James Shelton was born March 2, 1828, in Patrick county, which was also

the birthplace of his father, Haman Shelton. His grandfather, Clayborn Shelton, a farmer by occupation, served in the war of 1812, and afterwards moved to Jackson county, Mo., where he spent the remainder of his life.

Haman Shelton removed with his family to Oregon at an early period, crossing the plains with his wife and twelve children in 1847. Locating in Linn county, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, and was there engaged in farming until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Priscilla Fitzgerald, was born in Virginia, a daughter of Harvey Lee Fitzgerald. She died on the home farm, in Linn county. Of the twelve children born of their union, all came to Oregon, but only eight are now living.

Moving with his parents to Missouri when about five years old, James Shelton acquired his early education in the typical log school-house of his day, with its dirt floor, and rude benches. Coming with his parents to Linn county in 1847, in a train composed of three wagons, each one drawn by three yoke of oxen, he had charge of one of the teams during the journey of five months, starting in April and arriving September 15, the trip being made along Barlow route. Remaining at home a few years he assisted his father in clearing a farm. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself by taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres at the forks of the Santiam. With characteristic zeal he at once began its improvement, breaking up the sod with a rude plow of his own manufacture, drawn by five yoke of oxen. He subsequently bought adjoining land, and on his fine ranch of four hundred acres was engaged in general farming, including stock-raising, until 1894. He raised grain of all kinds, but made a specialty of wheat, and was very successful, his farm being one of the most fertile and productive in the neighborhood.

Mr. Shelton was also engaged to some extent in the mining operations of earlier days, going to California during the excitement of 1849, and remaining on the north bank of the American river a few months as a prospector and miner. Being taken ill, he returned to Oregon, resuming his agricultural labors. In 1862 he spent a few months at the Florence mines, and in 1863 mined in the Boise Basin, on each trip to Idaho going by pack train. Since 1894, Mr. Shelton has rented his farm, and made his home in Albany.

Mr. Shelton married, in Linn county, Ore., Miss Theresa J. Melholland, who was born in Illinois, and came across the plains with her brothers in 1852, with ox-teams. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton have two children, namely: Haman, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on the farm adjoining his father's; and Mrs. Rufina Follis, of

Lincoln county. Politically Mr. Shelton is independent, voting for such men and measures as in his opinion will best advance the interests of the community. Mr. Shelton is a member of the Baptist Church.

SIDNEY SMITH. One of the distinguished pioneers of 1839, whose residence in Oregon extended through a period of over forty years, Sidney Smith was a man whose life was filled with kindly deeds, whose highest ambition was to help his fellow man and to assist in the establishment of a commonwealth, to which he gave the best years of his life. He was a descendant of old Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather being a powder manufacturer in Vermont near the New York line during that memorable struggle for independence. The grandfather was a commissioned officer in the Continental army. The father of Sidney, Capt. John Smith, was a native of Vermont and served as captain of a company engaged in quelling the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1799. Sidney Smith was born at Amsterdam, in the Mohawk valley of New York, on October 2, 1809. He was reared at Johnstown, N. Y., and when a young man went to Ohio, where for three years he studied medicine, but never engaged in practice. In 1839, his interest in Oregon was awakened by the reports of the Lewis and Clark expedition; accordingly he resolved to journey to the northwest, and with that object in view joined a company of sixteen young men who were similarly minded, among them being P. K. Fletcher, Amos Cook, Mr. Shortless and Mr. Farnham. They left Peoria, Ill., in the spring of 1839, and were the first to cross the plains with the intention of making permanent settlement. They intended to supply their larder with wild game and fish, so started with very little provisions, but not finding the food supply they had expected along the way, they reached the verge of starvation, living for sixteen days upon a biscuit apiece each day and upon dog meat, which they purchased from the Indians. Dissensions also arose in the party and they quarreled among themselves almost to the point of separating into two companies, but eventually they continued on their way together. Mr. Smith was less fortunate in one respect, for he accidentally shot himself, which deprived him of three of his ribs. He was carried on a stretcher resting on the backs of two mules, but after three weeks of suffering he finally recovered. At one time the Indians stole their horses and Mr. Smith, with another man, went to their camps and demanded of the

chief that the horses be returned. At first the Indians refused, but with drawn guns the demand was repeated, and at length the chief promised to return the stolen animals by sundown of the following day, which he did.

At Fort Boise the company divided and Mr. Smith with a few companions started for Oregon. Others dropped out one by one until there were but two who completed the journey and arrived safely in Oregon. On October 2d Mr. Smith assisted in building a house at The Dalles. He was deeply interested in the new country to which he had come to establish his home and in his diary he speaks of the effect produced upon him when he first viewed Mt. Hood. He also mentions his first meeting with a white woman in this far-off land.

He was employed by the Hudson Bay company, working barefooted in the rain for seventy cents a day. He was afterwards employed by the Methodist Episcopal mission at Salem, rafting up and down the Willamette river, and during this time he boarded with Gustavus Hines, one of the first pioneers of the northwest.

He next found employment with Ewing Young, of Yamhill county, who had brought a large band of Mexican cattle from California, settling in the Chehalem valley, to which he supposed that he could lay claim. Mr. Young had the reputation of being a hard man to serve, but he found his equal in Sidney Smith, who stood up for his own rights and usually got them. When Mr. Young died, our subject was his only companion. He left a large herd of cattle, and having no known heirs this led to the organization of the provincial government for the purpose of disposing of his estate. Mr. Young had often said that when he died he wanted Sidney Smith to have his property; this the latter refused to accept, but when the auction was held he purchased the brand and the right to the stock that had not been rounded up, also the right to the land, and continued on the claim in the cattle business for several years.

When the donation claim act went into effect Mr. Smith found he was entitled to but six hundred and forty acres of land, and there he lived with but few comforts and many hardships, having considerable trouble with the Indians from time to time, and no white neighbors. The experiences and episodes of that period of his career would make an interesting volume if written in detail. With some of the Indians he formed warm and lasting friendships.

There was no man who figured in the early history of the state who did more for the emigrants than did he. A large-hearted man, of kindly nature, no one ever sought his aid and did not receive it. He frequently would kill a beef to furnish food for the travelers, and his house was the shelter for many an emigrant party. He was in-

deed liberal, helping the needy, feeding the poor and assisting the widows and orphans in many ways.

In 1845 Daniel Bayley, who was en route with his family to Oregon, obtained permission from Mr. Smith to remain upon his place for the winter. This was an eventful day for Mr. Smith. During the long dreary winter days Cupid was acting his silent part, and Mr. Smith married Mr. Bayley's daughter, Mianda, in the fall of '46. During their courtship they planted an acorn upon the grave of Ewing Young, which has grown to a large tree and still stands.

It was about this time that the Hudson Bay Company tried to persuade Mr. Smith to declare himself a British subject, as he was an actual settler, and the British wished to lay claim to this section of the country. Though they offered him much land he refused, saying that the company had not land enough to buy him.

In 1849 he went to California, and returned with considerable gold. Wheat and oats were selling very high in those days, and in his business undertakings Mr. Smith was very prosperous. In 1856 he located in LaFayette, Yamhill county, Ore., and the following year engaged in merchandising, which he followed for about ten years, when he retired to his farm. As the years passed he accumulated land until he was the owner of one thousand two hundred and eighty acres.

Mrs. Smith was born in Ohio, May 6, 1829, and was the daughter of Daniel Bayley, who was born in 1802, and died when about ninety-two years of age. He married Elizabeth Munson, who was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Munson, of England, who afterward lived in Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and served as a sergeant in the war against the Pequod Indians. The ancestry of the Munson family dates from Thomas Munson, who came to America in about 1634, and settled in Hartford, Conn., where he became prominently identified with the early history of that city. Timothy Bayley, father of Daniel Bayley, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and like many other barefooted patriots at Valley Forge, suffered all the hardships of that memorable winter. Jared Munson, the father of Mrs. Bayley, was a physician. Mrs. Bayley was a woman of wonderful resources and ability, and after coming to Oregon acted as physician to the entire countryside for miles around. Mrs. Smith is still living, a fine Shakespearian scholar and a lady of marked refinement and culture. She resides in LaFayette, and is the mother of five children: Irene, now the wife of Dr. J. F. Calbreath, of Salem; Mrs. Almira Hurley, of Independence, Ore.; Mrs. Mianda Kimberlin, of LaFayette; Gustavus Hines, who is a graduate of the medical department of

the Willamette University, and was practicing medicine at Enterprise, Ore., at the time of his death; and John U., an attorney at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Smith was a Democrat in politics, but cast his vote for Lincoln and took an active part in the establishment of the first school in Oregon. He was a friend of every enterprise tending to improve social and political conditions in the state. He lived to see Oregon become possessed of all the comforts and evidences of civilization known to the older east, and to see it enter statehood of the Union. He looked with pride upon what was accomplished, assuming no credit for the part he bore in the attainment of this end; but history acknowledges its indebtedness to him, and many of the pioneers remember with gratitude the great and unselfish interest he exhibited in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community in the territorial days. Since his death, which occurred September 18, 1880, his memory has been enshrined in their hearts.

He was among the one hundred and two men who met at Champoeg to decide whether Oregon should become British or American territory, and when Joe Meek, who was in favor of British sovereignty, drew an imaginary line upon the ground, one side representing the United States and the other Great Britain, Mr. Smith was the first man to step upon the side representing the United States, and thus declare himself in favor of American sovereignty.

RICHARD CLAXTON. As illustrating the adaptability of the land in Marion county to horticultural purposes, it is interesting to know that the farm of Richard Claxton yielded, in 1901, three thousand, four hundred and fifty bushels of prunes from fifteen acres. Other kinds of fruit are grown in correspondingly large quantities, proving that this successful fruit grower has a thorough understanding of his interesting occupation, and also that he realizes its possibilities in this particular part of the state.

In November, 1890, Mr. Claxton came to the Waldo Hills, Marion county, and purchased fifty acres of land two miles from Shaw. This land was entirely unimproved, and therefore available only after much painstaking application. The first year he set out three acres of Italian prunes and other fruit, and to this he has since added, year by year, until at the present time he has thirty acres of orchard, all bearing, twenty-nine acres being under prunes. Of this fruit he produces two varieties, the Petite and the Italian. To accommodate his large and increasing industry he erected a drier in 1896, the first of its kind in the neighborhood or district. The drier is 52x64 feet in ground dimensions, and he has



J. H. Hawley

made a front addition of 16x20 feet. This appliance enables him to handle not only his own production, but that of his neighbors as well. In 1902 Mr. Claxton, desiring to increase the production of fruit, in which he had become very successful, purchased forty acres adjoining his original property, twenty-four of which are devoted to prune culture. It will thus be seen that he is one of the most extensive producers of this staple in the Willamette valley.

The Claxton farm presents, in its entirety, a typical instance of the possibilities of agricultural and horticultural development in the state of Oregon. No improvement calculated to facilitate work or add permanently to the value of the property is allowed to remain unpurchased by the thrifty and far-sighted owner. The house is a modern and comfortable structure, and the barns and out-houses are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the owner.

Mr. Claxton's wife, to whose help and sympathy he owes a great deal of his success in life, was formerly Ida C. Towle, a daughter of George Towle, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume. Their marriage was solemnized in 1886. They have two interesting and promising boys, George and Robert.

A Republican in political affiliation, Mr. Claxton has always been deeply interested in the welfare of his party, though he has never aspired to public office. He has evinced a deep interest in educational matters in his community, and for nine years has served as a member of the local school board. He believes in providing for the public schools the best equipment, both as to apparatus and in the personnel of the instructors, which money can procure; and his enlightened, modern ideas in this direction have accomplished much toward elevating the standard of the school in his district. Fraternaly he is connected with the Grange. Although not a member of the church, he is a liberal contributor to the support of religious institutions, and is always ready, with practical assistance, in any movement tending to benefit general, social, moral or intellectual conditions. Thoroughly honorable in all his dealings, he is highly esteemed for those desirable traits which underlie the western citizenship.

JOHN HENRY HAWLEY. The president of the Polk County Bank at Monmouth is numbered among the early pathfinders and home builders, who, in the stern, heroic days that tried the fiber of the manhood of men, amid almost incredible hardships and dangers, blazed the first narrow winding trails of progress through green wilds, and laid a sure foundation for the state whose heraldic ensign is now numbered among the sisterhood of states. Collectively the knights

of the plains, upon whom a strong duty was imposed, constitute one of the most imposing pageants in the history of the world, beside which the Crusaders of old, with their perfumed clothes and high sounding titles, their charges and retainers, pale into insignificance because of the futility and subsequent uselessness of their mission. Not so the Oregon pioneer, in whose path has grown up the civilization of this part of the northwest, and many of whom possess to-day a memory which runs the gamut from primeval simplicity to cosmopolitan and strenuous activity. To an exceptional degree, John Henry Hawley represents the class of men of whom we speak, and he came a long way with his father in the early days. He was born in London, Canada, March 10, 1835, and was but ten years of age at the time of the overland trip.

Cyrus B. Hawley, the instigator of the family emigration in 1844, was born in the state of New York, and about 1820 removed with his people to the vicinity of London, Canada. Here the parents lived on a farm, while the young man worked at whatever he could find to do, eventually engaging in building and contracting in London, many of his constructions still standing in the quaint old town. In 1836 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and worked at his trade, and two years later located on a little farm near Farmington, Iowa, where he combined contracting and agricultural pursuits for about two years. He then moved to Andrew county, Mo., locating near the town of Sparta. While working at building and gathering his harvests, he heard glowing accounts of the far west. Not being satisfied with the prospects of Andrew county, he determined to join an emigrant train in the hazardous journey over the prairies. Disposing of his farm, he equipped with ox teams and wagons, his faithful wife, Elizabeth (Smith) Hawley, whom he married in the east, assisting him in every possible way. On the journey many pleasant incidents enlivened the company, and although the train was among the first to penetrate the wilds, they encountered very little opposition from the Indians, and suffered comparatively little from cholera, small-pox or mountain fever. Gen. Cornelius Gilliam was captain of the train, and he proved a very genial and competent guide, but after awhile the party divided into several sections, each going its separate way. Mr. Hawley located on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres three miles east of McMinnville, and here he erected a log house for the accommodation of his family, cleared his land of brush and timber, and was soon living in comparative comfort. At best his farm yielded not more than was required for the maintenance of his four sons and three daughters, and the mining chances in the surrounding states appealed to him as worthy of attention.

Accordingly he left his farm in charge of his oldest sons, and in the spring of 1862 went to the Boise Basin, Idaho, intending to add to his fortune from the gold mines. His dreams were not destined for fulfillment, for the following year, in 1863, he was stricken with mountain fever, and died in November at the age of fifty-four years. He was a man of resource and ambition, and cherished a just pride of birth, his ancestors having been among the early emigrants from England to settle in the United States, and their descendants have filled many positions of trust and responsibility.

John Henry Hawley built up a strong constitution while working on the donation claim near McMinnville, and his want of educational chances in the early days was realized as he approached maturity. At the age of twenty-one he took a two years' course at the Bethel Academy, and, having qualified as a teacher, he taught school in both Polk and Yamhill counties. With the money thus earned he bought a little farm of ten acres in 1858, and in 1861 went to the gold mines of Idaho. Although moderately successful, he spent only one year in the mines, and then returned home. The next year he engaged with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Atterbury, in packing provisions to the Idaho camps. In 1864 he embarked in the mercantile business in Bethel, Polk county, and in the meantime purchased four hundred acres of land upon which he began to engage in farming in 1875. Beginning with 1892 he spent a year in Salem, Ore., and then came to Monmouth, where he invested heavily in the stock of the Polk County Bank, of which institution he has since been president. Much of the success of the bank is due to the financial acumen of this tried and trusted official, whose name represents strength, integrity and absolute control of his business affairs. At the same time he continues to be interested in his farm, where he raises grain to a considerable extent, and makes a specialty of registered Lincoln sheep, and other high grade stock.

In 1858 Mr. Hawley was united in marriage with Eliza Mulkey, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Luke Mulkey, a native of Kentucky. As a young man Mr. Mulkey removed from Kentucky to Missouri, and after crossing the plains in 1847, located near Corvallis, in Benton county, where his death occurred in 1895. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, of whom Horace G. and May I. are deceased; William H. is a merchant of Pendleton, Ore.; Curtis L. is living on the old farm; Constance is the wife of B. F. Mulkey, of Ashland, Ore.; Luke M. is in the mercantile business with his brother in Pendleton, Ore.; and Maude E. is living at home. Since attaining his majority Mr. Hawley has taken a keen interest in local and gen-

eral politics and has allied himself with the Republican party. He has filled many positions of trust and responsibility in the community, and is at present the chief executive of the city of Monmouth. During the session of 1882 he was a member of the state legislature from Polk county, serving on the committee for the enrollment of bills. At one time he was justice of the peace of Bethel, Ore. An elder and trustee of the Christian Church, Mr. Hawley is a teacher of the bible class in the Sunday school, and contributes generously towards the maintenance of the church. His two story frame home on College avenue is one of the hospitable and delightful centers in the town, and here one of the stalwart founders of the present prosperity of Polk county spends the hours between his arduous political and business responsibilities.

THOMAS COCKRELL. Since January 1, 1896, Thomas Cockrell has been connected with the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, and on February 1, 1903, he accepted the position as agent at Albany, Linn county, and in his work has met with the commendation of employers and the good feeling of fellow employes and passengers, thus proving his capability for work where he is constantly thrown into association with the public. Mr. Cockrell is truly spoken of as one of the rising young men of the community, and it is through the avenue which has led many a man to fortune that he will seek the zenith of his ambitions—an evidence of the estimation in which he is held being in the fact that he was promoted to the Albany office, which is one of the responsible positions on the road.

The Cockrell family came originally from Virginia, where Mortimer J. Cockrell, the grandfather of Thomas Cockrell was born, and from which state he removed to Ohio, where he followed farming and conducted a cooper shop. His death occurred in Medina county. His son, Robert J., was born near Burbank, Wayne county, Ohio, and for many years was a grain dealer in that state. In 1890 he removed to Corvallis, Ore., where he now makes his home. He married Sarah J. Shoup, a native of Center county, Pa., and a daughter of George Washington Shoup, also of that state, who later became a millwright in Ohio. Mrs. Cockrell is the mother of four children, all of whom are living, the second oldest of them being Thomas Cockrell, who was born near Burbank, Wayne county, Ohio, December 23, 1875. In 1890 he accompanied his parents to Oregon, being at the time but fifteen years of age. He completed his education in the public schools of Lebanon, continuing at his studies until he was eighteen years of age, when he began the study of telegraphy.

He commenced January 1, 1896, at Yaquina Bay, and July 1, of the same year, he took a position as an operator at Morrison, Ore., and soon after came to Albany as assistant agent, remaining for one month at the latter place, after which he was sent as agent to Mill City. Three months later he was again in Albany, where he remained for one year. After eight months spent in Gates, and nearly five years in Mill City as agent he accepted the position which he now holds, and which his excellent service in the past fully warranted.

In fraternal orders Mr. Cockrell is prominent, holding membership in Laurel Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, of Albany; past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mill City; and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks No. 359, also of Albany. Politically he casts his ballot with the Republican party.

GEORGE W. BURKHART. The owner and proprietor of the flourishing blacksmith business at 418 West Second street, Albany, is deserving of more than passing mention among the successful politicians and public-spirited men of the town. He was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, October 18, 1845, the youngest of the eleven children born to his parents, John and Rebecca (Baltzell) Burkhardt, natives respectively of Tennessee and Pennsylvania. While still living in his native state the father enlisted for the war of 1812, and he afterward removed to a farm in Iowa, where he lived for many years. His children were all ambitious and on the lookout for better things, and it is not surprising that at least one of them should venture across the plains while yet the undertaking was a hazardous experiment. This one happened to be C. D., one of the older sons, who crossed the country as early as 1845, and sent back favorable reports of conditions as he found them in Oregon. Yielding to the entreaties of the other children, the father sold his farm in Iowa in 1847, and, outfitting with oxen and prairie wagons, brought the rest of his family to the northwest. He took up a claim two miles southeast of Albany, where his death occurred in 1855, at the age of seventy years, his wife surviving him until she was eighty-two years of age.

Two years of age when he came with his parents to Oregon, George W. passed his boyhood days among surroundings which would have seemed strange indeed to his little playfellows back in Iowa. Aside from his brothers and sisters, all of whom were older than himself, he had no one to play with but Indian boys, and he readily adapted himself to the strange looking chaps. As he grew older he learned the Chinook language,

and came to think well of the much-painted red boys, who nevertheless showed great kindness of heart, and often pronounced generosity and gratitude. At the little log school of the district he received his educational start, and when old enough to look out for himself went to Albany and learned the blacksmith trade. In those days many-sided work was required of the mechanic, for industrial conditions had not as yet limited a man to the exercise of but one talent as a means of livelihood. He therefore applied himself to carpentering and building, afterward engaging in a large truck and dray business in Albany. He was successful from the start, and ran three teams to accommodate his many customers. In 1897 he engaged in his present blacksmithing and horseshoeing business on Second street, and has since had a trade in keeping with his position among the master workmen of his line.

The first presidential vote of Mr. Burkhardt was cast for a Republican candidate, and he has since given that party his staunchest support. That he possesses claims for leadership is recognized by his fellow politicians, and by the community at large, for he has served for nine years as deputy United States marshal, under both Kearney and Kelly, and has also been city marshal two terms, and constable two terms. With his wife, who was formerly Nancy Cooper, a native of Missouri, he attends the United Presbyterian Church. Hettie, the only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt, is living with her parents. Mr. Burkhardt has been prominently before the public in other than political capacities, for he is public-spirited, generous, and capable, and uses his resources often in promoting some worthy effort in behalf of the community interests. He is one of the brave and gallant members of the fire department, having associated himself with the same as long ago as October, 1875. For several years he was foreman of the department, and many times risked life and limb for the safety of imperiled households. He is highly respected in the community of Albany, and his industry and success are worthy of emulation and all-around approval.

PETER RUETTNER. Prominently identified with the building interests of Linn county Peter Ruettner, of Albany, is carrying on a prosperous business as a contractor, builder, and house-mover. A man of sterling worth and honesty of purpose, possessing great physical and mental vigor, he holds a fine position among the foremost residents of the city, and by his upright conduct in the varied relations of life has gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, either in a business or social way. A native of Switzerland, he was born

April 4, 1852, in Ragatz, Canton of Saint Gallen, which was also the birthplace of his father, Frank Ruettner. His grandfather, who was born in Switzerland, of French ancestry, was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and a man of some influence in his community.

Frank Ruettner married Amantia Buehler, who was born, reared and married in Saint Gallen canton, and they became the parents of nine children, seven of whom grew to years of maturity, and five, three boys and two girls, are now living. In 1871 he migrated to America, starting from Ragatz with his wife and seven children. In Germany, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, his wife was taken sick, and died at the Holy Ghost Hospital, where he left her in the care of their youngest son, Peter, the special subject of this sketch.

Having completed his early education in the common schools of his native land, Peter Ruettner at the age of twelve years began herding cattle and goats in the Alps, and during the three years that he was thus employed grew strong and large. He subsequently worked with his father at the carpenter's trade until 1871, when he started for the United States with the family. Remaining, however, in Frankfort-on-the-Main until after the death and burial of his mother, he worked at his trade in that city during the five weeks of his stay. Coming then via Bremen to New York, he landed in that city with but a single gold dollar in his pocket. Joining the remainder of the family in Chicago, Ill., as soon as possible, he witnessed the burning of that noble city, and with his hammer and saw added his little mite toward its rebuilding. In 1874, during the hard times that nearly paralyzed business, he secured a position as driver on the street cars, and continued thus occupied two and one-half years. Times becoming better, Mr. Ruettner followed the carpenter's trade for a few years, and then worked as a millwright about six years.

In 1887, finding that he had an uncle, Sebastian Ruettner, who had come to Oregon as a pioneer in 1845, living in Kings valley, he made up his mind to visit his kinsman. Coming here, accordingly, in 1888, Mr. Ruettner was so pleased with the country that he decided to make Oregon his permanent residence. Locating with his family in Albany, he embarked in business as a contractor and builder, and has met with eminent success. Since 1892 he has made house-moving a specialty, paying attention to that line of industry in conjunction with his other work. Enterprising, energetic and a sagacious manager, he has accumulated considerable wealth. In addition to his own residence, at the corner of Third and Main streets, he owns two most desirable houses, and other property of value.

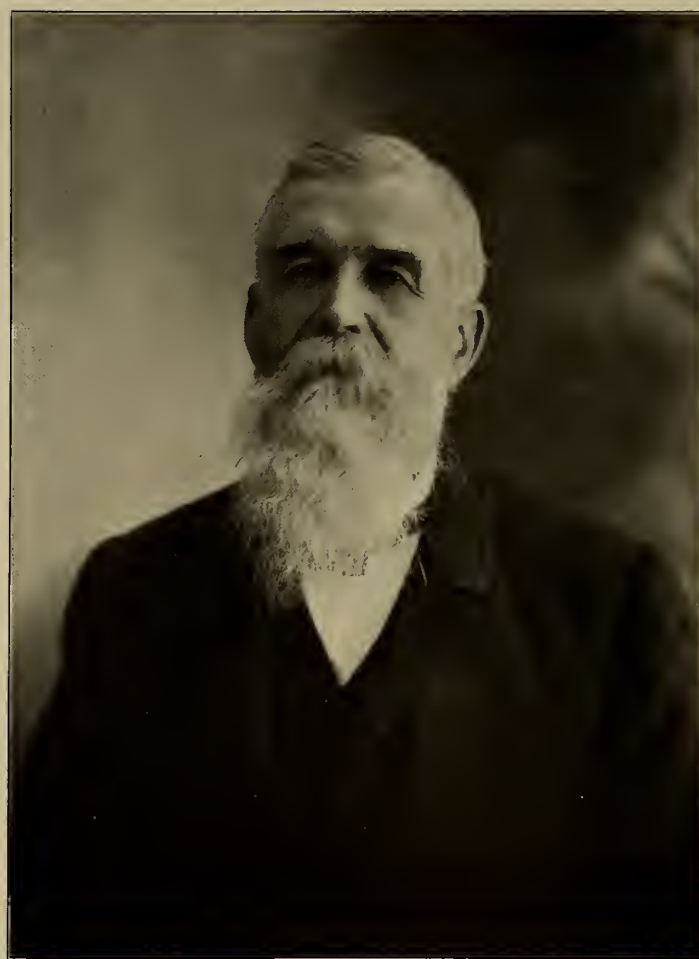
While living in Chicago, Ill., Mr. Ruettner married Miss Minna Brandt, who was born in Des Plaines, Cook county, Ill. Her father, William Brandt, emigrated from Hanover, Germany, his native place, to Illinois, and was for many years engaged in farming in Des Plaines. He subsequently removed to Fillmore county, Minn., and there spent his last years, and died in 1880 at the age of sixty-five years, seven months and seven days. Mrs. Ruettner's mother died in Chicago, August 13, 1902, at the age of eighty years, five months and five days. Mr. and Mrs. Ruettner are both members of the Lutheran Church, and contribute generously toward its support. In politics, Mr. Ruettner is a staunch Republican.

HON. N. B. HUMPHREYS. Among the influential and respected citizens of Albany no man stood higher in the estimation of the people than Hon. N. B. Humphreys, who during the Civil war fought most gallantly for the preservation of the nation, and who has since faithfully performed the duties devolving upon him in his home, his town, his county, and his state. In all respects a worthy representative of the enterprise, industry and intelligence of Linn county, he has been prominently identified with the advancement of its highest interests. A son of the late George Humphreys, Jr., he was born in Louisa county, Iowa, December 30, 1840. He comes of substantial Scotch-Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather, David Humphreys, having been a life-long resident of the North of Ireland, and the descendant of one of the old Covenanters who emigrated to that country from Scotland.

George Humphreys, Sr., the grandfather of Hon. N. B. Humphreys, was born and reared near Belfast, Ireland. Emigrating to the United States when a young man, he settled in Ohio as a pioneer, and there cleared and improved a homestead, on which he spent the remainder of his life.

Born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the parental homestead, George Humphreys, Jr., resided in his native state until 1836, when he settled on a farm in Louisa county, Iowa. Following the march of civilization westward, he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1865, and took up his residence in Albany, where he lived retired until his death. He married Elizabeth McCleary, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, and died in Oregon. Her father, Robert McCleary, was born in New England, of substantial Scotch ancestry, and died in Jefferson county, Ohio. Of the twelve children born to George and Elizabeth Humphreys six are now living, of whom George is an attorney in Portland, and Ross is a lumberman in Washington.

N. B. Humphreys, the ninth child in order of



J. M. Kirkland

birth, obtained his early education in the pioneer log schoolhouse of his native state, and remained on the home farm until eighteen years of age. Beginning the study of law in the office of T. B. Perry, in Albia, Iowa, he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1861. The following year, relinquishing the practice of his profession, Mr. Humphreys enlisted as a private, July 26, 1862, in Company D, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into service at Iowa City. He subsequently participated in many of the more important engagements of the conflict, and for bravery in action was frequently rewarded by promotion. At Port Gibson, on May 1, 1863, he was wounded in the left knee by a piece of a shell, being then sergeant of his company. He was afterwards in the Battle of Champion Hills, on May 16, 1863, and the following day, during the engagement at Big Black River, received a bullet wound in the left shoulder. On May 21, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and on May 22, while assisting in the siege of Vicksburg, he received a bayonet wound in the left arm. On June 21, 1863, Lieutenant Humphreys was commissioned captain of Company D, and with his regiment was subsequently transferred to the Department of the Gulf, thence sent by transports to Bermuda Hundred. As a part of the Nineteenth Army Corps, under General Sheridan, he was actively engaged in the battles at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. At the close of the Shenandoah campaign, Captain Humphreys was located for awhile in Savannah, Ga., then in Raleigh, N. C., remaining on duty in that state and in Georgia until the close of the war. The regiment, which was mustered out of service July 22, 1865, disbanded, at Davenport, Iowa, August 3, 1865.

Resuming the practice of his profession, Captain Humphreys was elected county judge of Monroe county, Iowa, in 1865, and served until the spring of 1866, when he came to Oregon. The train in which he crossed the plains consisted of fifty-four men, with wagons and mule teams to accommodate the entire party, which was four months on the journey. Locating in Albany, Linn county, he built up an extensive and lucrative practice, becoming one of the leading attorneys of this part of Oregon. In 1872 he was elected district attorney of the Third Judicial District, which contains five counties, and served for one term. From 1880 until 1882 he was state senator, serving as chairman of the committees on enrolled bills and on military affairs, and as a member of the judiciary committee. He introduced into the legislature the bill that has since become a law making the wife equal to the husband in regard to the custody of children; also introduced the bill regarding the building of a state insane asylum; and was instrumental

in the passage of many other bills of minor importance. He later filled the mayor's chair in Albany one term, and in June, 1902, was elected justice of the peace, serving in that capacity at the time of his death, April 17, 1903.

In Polk county, Ore., Mr. Humphreys married Miss R. M. Smith, who was born in Polk county, of pioneer parents. Their only child, Saxon Humphreys, a graduate of the Monmouth state normal school, is a resident of Monmouth, and a teacher. Politically Mr. Humphreys was a staunch Republican. Fraternally he was made a Mason at Albia Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 76, in Iowa, and was a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 62, of which he was past master, and also belonged to Bayley Chapter, R. A. M., No. 8. He was also a charter member of McPherson Post, G. A. R. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian.

JUSTINIAN WILLIAMS KIRKLAND. A resident of Independence, Ore., for the past twenty years, Justinian Williams Kirkland has played no unimportant part in the affairs of the city. By his judgment and excellent management of his business affairs he has made himself a worthy factor in the progressive movements of the community. His life has been full of the varied experiences that befall the man who has visited the different sections of country at a time when some unusual happening has drawn the attention of the world to that location, and of the past years he recalls many pleasant memories of occurrences which have marked his wanderings in the seventy-five years which he has lived.

The father of Mr. Kirkland was Abraham Kirkland, who was born in Mercer county, Ky., and after his marriage with Miss Elizabeth McGee, also a native of that state, he removed in 1812 to Boonville, Cooper county, and later to Monroe county, Mo. In 1843, while assisting at a house-raising, he was killed by a large log falling upon him. The mother also died in her Missouri home in 1883. Of the five sons and two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland, Justinian Williams Kirkland was next to the youngest, his birth occurring at Boonville, Mo., February 15, 1828. With a rather limited education received in the common schools of Missouri, he began life for himself, the first occupation being that of farming, and later he engaged in buying stock and disposing of the same in the St. Louis market. In this he met with good financial returns. In 1850 he joined a party bound for the new El Dorado, the trip being made with the customary ox-teams, and was of brief duration compared with the length of time considered necessary for a Californian journey. They started March 15 and reached their des-

mination October 1, their stock of supplies having fallen so low that they had been on half rations for some time. Mr. Kirkland's first experience in California was a two months' illness, and upon his recovery he at once entered the mines near Rough and Ready. A two years' residence among these scenes netted him moderate returns, and in 1852 he went to San Francisco and shipped for New Orleans, via Panama and Havana, Cuba. His trip across the Isthmus of Panama was one of interest, being made on foot, a skiff used to convey him down the Chagres river a distance of sixty miles to Aspinwall. Upon his arrival at New Orleans he ascended the Mississippi river to St. Louis, where he was once more welcomed back to his home. With a desire to try his fortunes in the business world he engaged in the grocery business, in which he met with success until he had the misfortune to lose his property by fire, upon which he returned to the cultivation of the soil. In 1862 he responded to the call of the South in which he had been born and reared, and became a captain in the Confederate army, serving for three years in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. Upon Lee's surrender he returned to private life, and with the changed conditions of Missouri he chose again to emigrate to newer fields of endeavor. In the spring of 1865 he crossed the plains to Montana by ox-team and located at Helena, where he engaged in mining and freighting, and in 1869 he continued his journey westward and arrived in Polk county, Ore. He engaged in farming for four years near Independence, and at the close of that period purchased three hundred and twenty acres near Rickreall, making his home in that vicinity for fifteen years, engaged in general farming. In 1885 he removed to Independence, where he engaged in the real-estate business. Upon the corner of Second and B streets he built a handsome little cottage where he now makes his home. Among the other town property which he owns is a forty foot lot on First street.

Mr. Kirkland's first wife was Miss Katherine M. Johnson, a native of Kentucky, whose death occurred in Independence in 1891, at the age of sixty-two years. His second union was with Mrs. Sarah Douty, who was born in the state of New York. Four sons were born unto J. W. and Katherine M. (Johnson) Kirkland: A. P., of Wallowa county; W. J., of Arlington; P. M., a druggist in this city, and John E., of Independence. During his residence in this city Mr. Kirkland has taken a prominent place in its affairs, having served two terms as mayor, as councilman many terms, also as county commissioner of Polk county for one term. His offices have been held through Democratic influence, of which party he is a consistent supporter. He

has also been president of the board of trade of Independence. Fraternally Mr. Kirkland is associated with the Masons, in which he has taken the chapter degree; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Knights of Pythias.

MADISON SCOTT. As the descendant of a family successful for many generations, Madison Scott is upholding the standard of excellence set in the eastern states many years ago, through the display of evident business ability and quick, unerring judgment making his citizenship of great value to the community in which he makes his home. He has met with a much merited success in both his business and political relations, in the former devoting himself entirely to the raising of stock, and in the latter being often called upon to serve in some public capacity, always proving his worth and ability when so doing.

Mr. Scott is a member of a prominent New York family, the grandfather, Solomon, and father, Edward L., both owing their birth to that community of the east, where they both followed the occupations of farmer and stockman. In 1845 the latter removed to Lee county, Iowa, and, locating near Keokuk, he continued in the same business, becoming one of the noticeably successful men of the middle west. Attracted by the glowing accounts from the Pacific coast he decided to try his fortunes beyond the Rockies, and accordingly crossed the plains in 1850, traveling alone with his ox teams until he reached California. There he engaged in mining for the ensuing three years, enjoying each year a more complete success, which compensated for the long absence from his home and family, since his return would mean greater comforts for the coming years. At the close of this period he prepared for the return trip via the Isthmus of Panama, and the loved ones at home were waiting and watching since they knew when he would sail from San Francisco. The news that he expected to sail on a certain date was the last that was ever received from him, for he disappeared from human knowledge as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him. It was known that he carried \$50,000, the result of his self-denying years of toil, and it is supposed that this was the incentive for some cowardly work that robbed a home of the father and the children of the competence which had certainly been hardly gained. He had married Charity Sorter, who was born in New York state, the descendant of Dutch ancestry. Her father, Zebulon Sorter, was a native of New Jersey, but had spent much of his life in New York, Iowa, and later in Clark county, Mo., where he died. Some time after the failure of her husband to

return to their home Mrs. Scott removed to Sullivan county, Mo., where she reared her family and where she now makes her home at the age of eighty-eight years. She makes her religious home in the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was the mother of six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom there are four sons living. The oldest son, Zebulon, was a lieutenant in the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment, and at the battle of Cornuth was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison, where he died in 1863.

The oldest of the children now living, and the only one on the Pacific coast, Madison Scott was born October 28, 1842, in Allegany county, N. Y., and was five years old when the family fortunes were shifted to the state of Iowa. He was there reared to manhood, attending the district schools for his education, and when his mother removed to Sullivan county, Mo., he went with her. During the Civil war he served in the Twelfth Missouri Militia, and later in the Sixtieth, his period of service lasting about a year, when he was called out several times. After the war he engaged in farming, and in 1869 he removed to McKinney, Tex., and there commenced the breeding of horses. In 1871 he returned to Missouri and spent the ensuing two years there, after which he came west and purchased a farm in Linn county, Ore., located twelve miles southeast of Albany. He engaged extensively in the stock business, upon his own and rented lands nearby, raising full-blooded Shropshire sheep, Shorthorn cattle and other stock. He ships cattle and hogs principally to the Puget Sound country and through good judgment and executive ability is making good profits.

The marriage of Mr. Scott occurred in Missouri, in 1866, and united him with Miss Jane Terrell, a native of Monroe county, Iowa, the daughter of Horace Jefferson Terrell. The latter was born in Connecticut. After a brief residence in Lorain county, Ohio, he became an early settler in Monroe county, Iowa, from which place he removed to Sullivan county, Mo. He married Minerva McNeal, also a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Alexander McNeal, who died in Ohio, to which state he had removed. Mrs. Terrell, who passed away in her Iowa home, was the mother of thirteen children, of whom two sons, Lemuel and Burt, died while serving in Iowa regiments during the Civil war. Three of her children are residents of the state of Oregon, of whom Mrs. Scott is one. She was reared in Iowa, where she began teaching school at the age of seventeen years, and continued in the work for about three years. She is the mother of the following children: Charles E., located in Benton county; A. I., who is at present engaged with his father in the stock busi-

ness; Eva, the wife of Elmer Conn, of Albany; Leva, wife of J. H. Coe, of Shaniko, Ore.; Walter O., Nellie, Grace and Roxy Frances. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Baptist Church.

A staunch Democrat in politics, Mr. Scott has often been called upon to fill some position at the disposal of this party. In 1890 he was nominated on that ticket for the office of sheriff, to which he was elected by a majority of seven hundred votes. He took the oath of office July, 1890, and held the position until 1892, having removed in the first named year to the city of Albany, where he now makes his home. On retiring from office Mr. Scott again engaged in the stock business, and still finds lucrative returns from his work. Fraternally Mr. Scott affiliates with Lebanon Lodge No. 47, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of the Encampment, and also with Safety Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen.

A. MONROE MILLER is a retired farmer living in Dallas, but still owns the old donation claim of six hundred and forty acres which he secured from the government not long after his arrival in the northwest in 1847. Few are the residents of the state who arrived at that early date, but with the pioneer history Mr. Miller has long been identified. He has watched the progress of the coast country from the time it was inhabited largely by those who sought to make fortunes, but did not care to make homes in this district. He has watched with interest the upbuilding and substantial development of the state, and in as far as possible he has contributed to its improvement.

Mr. Miller was born in Cole county, Mo., about ten miles west of Jefferson City, November 9, 1827. His father, Richard Miller, was a native of Virginia and the grandfather, James Miller, removed from the Old Dominion to Kentucky and in 1820 became identified with farming interests of Cole county, Mo. He was of Scotch descent and many of the sterling traits of his Scotch ancestry were manifested in his life. The father of our subject followed farming in Missouri until 1847, when he crossed the plains with an ox-train, accompanied by his wife and six children. One child of the family had died in Missouri. They started with three wagons, fifteen yoke of oxen and seventy-five head of cattle, leaving their old home on the 12th of April. They crossed the Missouri river about twelve miles above St. Joseph and forded both South and North Platte in their wagon-beds, swimming the cattle. At times the Sioux Indians threatened, but caused no serious disturbance.

However, when they reached the Columbia river, Indians attempted to rob them and they had to keep men continually on guard so as not to allow the red men in their camp, and in due course of time the journey was completed in safety, arriving in the Willamette valley on the 1st of October. The father secured a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres four miles west of McMinnville, Yamhill county. He entered an entire section of land, but because he went to California for his wife's health and voted in that state he had to lose three hundred and twenty acres of his claim. In 1849 he took his family by water to California, this being a year later than our subject and his brother made an overland trip. Mr. Miller engaged in gardening near Martinez for eighteen months and then returned by the water route to his farm, where he lived until he retired from business life. His wife died in 1863 and in 1865 he went to live with his children, his death occurring at Turner, Ore., when he was eighty-two years of age. For many years he was connected with the Baptist Church as a minister and did everything in his power to promote the cause of the gospel. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy L. Fulkerson, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Virginia, a daughter of James Fulkerson, who at an early day went to Tennessee and afterward to Missouri, where he carried on farming until his death. He served in the Indian wars and passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller became the parents of six sons and one daughter and with the exception of one son all came to Oregon. Alexis N. died in Lane county, Ore., in November, 1902. The others of the family are Andrew Monroe, William T., a farmer of Turner, Ore.; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Husicker, of North Yamhill, Ore.; John W., who died in California in 1900; and R. Jackson, who died in eastern Oregon.

A. M. Miller was reared on the old family homestead in Missouri until nineteen years of age, and during the winter months he pursued his studies in a subscription school which was held in one of the old-time pioneer log school houses, furnished with slab seats, while a desk was made by placing a board upon pins driven into the wall. The children used quill pens and the text-books were of a primitive nature. At the age of nineteen Mr. Miller accompanied the family on their emigration to Oregon, driving a five-yoked ox-team across the plains. From actual experience he is familiar with the events of such a trip, its hardships and its trials. On the 11th of September, 1848, he and his

brother Alexis started over the mountains to California with ox-teams, they being of the first party to travel in this way. There were eight men in their party and they arrived in California on the 4th of November, making their way to the gold fields. Mr. Miller was then engaged in mining on Feather river until 1849, when on account of the scourge which broke out there he went to Contra Costa county. There he and his brother and two other men engaged in sawing lumber with a whip-saw, receiving a big price for their product. They spent two years there, during which time Mr. Miller built a hotel of sixteen rooms at Martinez. The nails, paint and carpenters' work for this building cost \$2,200. The town, however, did not grow to be a San Francisco, as was anticipated, and three years later Mr. Miller sold the property for eight hundred dollars.

In the meantime he had returned to Oregon by way of the water route on the steamer California. This was in 1850 and he spent about a year in Yamhill county. In 1851 he located in Polk county, four miles north of Dixie, securing a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres. He built a frame house, cleared and improved his farm and engaged in the raising of grain and stock. In 1861-2 he made trips to the Florence mines with pack horses. During the greater part of the time since securing his claim he has carried on farming and still owns the original donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, besides having added to it an adjoining tract of seventy-five acres. His farm is now a valuable property and returns to him a good income from rental. In 1884 he took up his abode in Dallas where he has since lived.

Mr. Miller was married in Polk county, Ore., to Margaret A. Crowley, who was born in Holt county, Mo., a daughter of Thomas Crowley, who in 1846 made the journey across the plains with an ox-train by way of the southern route and the Rogue river pass. He died in Umpqua, as did one son and two of his daughters. His wife and seven children came on to the Willamette valley and another son died the following year. Mrs. Crowley reared her remaining children in the valley, Mrs. Miller being fourteen years of age at the time of the emigration to the northwest. Her married life, however, was of short duration, for she died seven months after becoming a bride.

In Yamhill county Mr. Miller was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Lucinda V. (Fulkerson) Logan, who was born in Virginia, but was reared in Cooper county, Mo. There she married Mr. Logan



John N. Davis

and with him crossed the plains in 1852, but he died soon after their arrival in the valley. By her first marriage she had two children: Mary C., who became the wife of Judge Meyers, both of whom are now deceased; and James F., who died in Polk county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born three children, two of whom are living: Jasper R., of Portland; and Nellie E., the wife of U. S. Grant of Dallas. Mrs. Miller died January 5, 1887, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Miller is a member of the Baptist Church and served on the board of trustees for several years.

In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat. He belongs to the Polk County Pioneers' Association. The days of chivalry can furnish no more interesting tales than are told by the pioneers of the northwest, and Mr. Miller is one whose life has been closely connected with its development and progress. There is therefore particular satisfaction in reverting to the life history of the honored and venerable gentleman whose name initiates this article, since his mind bears the impress of the historical annals of the state of Oregon from the early pioneer days and from the fact that he has been a loyal son of the Republic and has attained to a position of distinctive prominence in the thriving little city where he has retained his residence for so many years.

JOHN NATHANIEL DAVIS. One of the many worthy citizens and capable and thrifty agriculturists of Marion county is John N. Davis, who has resided on his present farm in the Waldo Hills for upwards of thirty years. During this long period of time he has gained for himself an enviable reputation as an honest man and a good citizen, and as one who has performed his full share in the advancement and development of one of the finest counties of the state. He came of New England ancestry, and of patriotic Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, John Davis, a resident of Rhode Island, having served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the steel which he then carried and used to make a fire with instead of matches is now in the possession of his grandson, John N. Davis.

A native of Gainesville, Wyoming county, New York, John N. Davis was born June 27, 1824, a son of John W. Davis. His father was born in Rhode Island in 1783, and was there educated. Running away from home when a boy, he engaged in seafaring pursuits for many years. He sailed along the northwest Pacific coast three years, and in 1811 visited the mouth of the Columbia river. He had the distinction of being captain of the first steamboat run on Lake Erie. He

subsequently took an active part in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Black Rock, Erie county, N. Y., later in life locating permanently on a farm in Wyoming county. In 1839 he removed to Illinois, trading his New York farm for one in Sangamon county, and there he spent his remaining days, dying at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. John W. Davis was married three times. His first wife was Samantha Flower, who was born in New York state May 3, 1803, and died in 1828. They had two daughters and three sons, of whom John N. Davis is the third child and the sole survivor. For a second wife he chose Abigail Flint, who became the mother of two sons, both deceased. His third wife was Martha Taylor, who had six daughters and one son by a former marriage, all of whom are deceased.

Until twenty-three years of age John N. Davis remained at home, attending the district school as a boy, and assisting in the care of his father's farm. Thinking then to improve his chances of making a fortune, he went to Illinois, where he worked until 1851. The money thus earned he invested in oxen and wagons, and entered the employ of Joseph Williams, a widower with six children, who was about to start for the Pacific coast. His team being one-third of the outfit, he was hired as a driver on the expedition, receiving \$15 per month for his services and the use of his team. Crossing the plains, Messrs. Williams and Davis came direct to Marion county, Ore., but after stopping here a short time Mr. Davis proceeded to California, where he was engaged in mining for a few months. Returning then to this state, Mr. Williams went to southern Oregon, where he was killed by the Indians in 1853. After taking the orphaned children of his former companion and employer back to their Illinois friends, Mr. Davis returned to Marion county in 1854, and for several years thereafter worked as a farm laborer, accumulating some money. After his marriage he went to housekeeping near Scott's Mills, and four years later, about 1870, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his present homestead. He has since made improvements of an excellent character, added forty more acres of land by purchase, having now one of the best and most desirable farming estates in the neighborhood.

Mr. Davis was married September 22, 1866, to Martha Whitlock, a native of Marion county, and the daughter of Mitchell and Malvina (Engle) Whitlock, her parents having made the tedious journey across the plains in 1845. Four children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, as follows: John F., who lives on the home farm; George William, deceased; Brayton H., living near Silverton; and James, deceased.

Mrs. Davis was born May 1, 1847, and her death occurred December 18, 1894. Mr. Davis has always taken an active part in political matters, and has rendered valuable service to his fellow-citizens as county commissioner for four years, as road supervisor for seventeen terms, and as a member of the school board. Fraternally he has been a Mason since 1850, and has assisted in organizing three different lodges, besides which he had the pleasure of helping to initiate Generals Sheridan and McClellan into the order in Portland, Ore., in 1853.

EDWARD S. PORTER. In the annals of Marion county no name stands higher for industry and integrity than that of Porter, and no family in the Willamette valley is held in higher respect and esteem. Among the courageous pioneers of Silverton and vicinity, who put forth their highest efforts toward the upbuilding of the place in which they had located, were Edward Porter, the grandfather of E. S. Porter, born in 1803, and his son John, the father of the subject of this sketch. Coming here when the country round about was in its virgin wildness, they were interested witnesses of the rapid transformation of the heavily timbered land into a rich and productive agricultural region, and by every means within their power aided its growth and advancement.

Removing from Ohio to Illinois with his family in 1835, Edward Porter settled in Fulton county, where he engaged in farming for nearly a score of years. Starting for the far-off west in 1853, he crossed the intervening country with teams, which were then the only means of land transportation, and with his wife and children came direct to Marion county, and located about five miles southeast of Silverton, on what is known as the Porter donation claim. In common with other pioneers, he labored with untiring energy to improve his land, and as the years rolled by found himself possessed of a comfortable home, wherein he lived until after the death of his wife, Anna (Anderson) Porter, who was born in 1805. His remaining years he spent at the home of his youngest son, living to be over seventy years of age.

A native of Vermilion township, Richland county, Ohio, John Porter was born October 6, 1830, and in that state spent the first five years of his life. Going then with his parents to Indiana, and thence to Fulton county, Ill., he was there reared and educated, remaining in that location until 1853, when, with his parents, he made another journey westward, coming to Oregon across the plains. They were nearly six months journeying with the plodding ox teams, but had no serious adventures en route. Being young and unmarried, he remained at home, as-

sisting in the clearing of the land taken up by his father until about twenty-five years old, when he took unto himself a wife, and established himself as a householder on the old Porter donation claim, living there until 1859. Locating then near Fairfield, on the French Prairie, he remained there until 1864, when he removed to the White donation claim, residing there until the death of his wife, in 1897. Since then he has made his home with his children.

A man of unusual energy and ability, John Porter has met with almost unprecedented success in his life occupation. Since beginning life for himself he has accumulated a large amount of land, aggregating about sixteen hundred acres, a large part of which is in a good state of cultivation, and yielding him a handsome annual income. Straightforward and honest in all his dealings, he enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and good will of all who know him. He is liberal and public-spirited, and takes an active part in political matters. His wife, whose maiden name was Annis White, was born in Indiana, and came with her parents from Missouri to Silverton, in 1852, settling about five miles southeast of Silverton, on the White donation claim. Of the ten children born of their union, one died in infancy, the others being as follows: Allen, of Grant county, Ore.; Rene, wife of F. M. Remington, of Idaho; E. S., the subject of this sketch; Charlotte, wife of E. W. Ross, living near Silverton; Anna, wife of R. N. Harrison, of Washington; John H., living not far from the old homestead; Josie, wife of L. D. Leonard, of Idaho; Ai, living on the home farm; and Lena, wife of B. H. Davis, of Silverton.

Edward S. Porter was born June 3, 1860, near Parkersville, Ore., and acquired his early education in the district schools and the Silverton High School. Having obtained a practical knowledge of the many branches of agriculture under the wise instruction of his father, he chose farming as his life work, and after his marriage settled on the Charles Miller donation claim, five miles from Silverton. Thorough and systematic in his methods, and wise and judicious in the expenditure of his money, he has made an unquestioned success in his agricultural labors, and is now the owner of fourteen hundred acres of valuable land, all but one hundred and sixty acres being in one piece. On this he carries on general farming on a large scale, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising, dealing principally in Short-horn cattle. Mr. Porter is also identified with other interests, being junior member of the firm of Kinney & Porter, general merchants at Silverton, where he owns several pieces of town property; and is also largely interested in the breeding of Belgian horses in the Willamette valley. Taking a lively interest in all that concerns the public affairs of town and county, Mr.

Porter has exerted a decided influence in advancing the various enterprises inaugurated to develop their resources and promote their prosperity. He has served in various town offices, and for twenty years has been clerk of the school board. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow, active in the lodge room, having passed all the chairs in the order.

Mr. Porter was married, December 24, 1883, to Miss Lou Hubbard, a native of Oregon. She died April 16, 1893, leaving four children, namely: Grover S., Lora, Glenn E. and Lena L. Mr. Porter married for his second wife Mrs. Alice Sherfy Loran, of Johnson City, Tenn. At her death, December 14, 1902, she left one child by her first marriage, Ira P., who makes his home with his foster father.

WILLIAM L. VANCE. The life-history of William L. Vance, a well known resident of Albany, may well be likened to a romance of olden times, being filled with tales of poverty and riches, with thrilling experiences of pioneer life in an uncivilized country, telling of narrow escapes from the dusky savages, and eventually settling him in a comfortable home, with a substantial fortune, accumulated through his own strenuous efforts, at his command. A son of Bradley Vance, he was born near Jacksonville, in Morgan county, Ill., in 1831. He is of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his paternal grandfather having emigrated from Scotland, his native country, to Kentucky, where he fought in the Indian wars with Daniel Boone.

A native of Kentucky, Bradley Vance was born and bred near the city of Louisville. He was a farmer by occupation, and became an early settler of Morgan county, Ill., where he died, in 1833, of the cholera. He married Nancy, daughter of John Jewett, a farmer in Kentucky. She died of the cholera within nine hours of the time of her husband's death. Three children were born of their union, one of whom died when young, the two survivors being John, who came to the Pacific coast in 1852, and is now a prominent stockman, of Malheur county, Ore., and William L., the subject of this brief sketch.

Left an orphan in his second year, William L. Vance was brought up on a farm, living with his grandfather and uncles, and receiving very meagre educational advantages, his school life averaging less than a month a year. Beginning the battle of life for himself at the age of sixteen years, he worked in a saw-mill run by horse power, and being industrious, thrifty and prudent in his expenditures, he had accumulated the snug little sum of \$400 by the time he reached his majority. In 1853, ambitious to seek gold in its native soil, he started for California. Leaving

Jacksonville, Ill., he crossed the plains with the ox-train commanded by Batchelder and Carter. At Salt Lake City, finding the company determined to winter there, Mr. Vance and a comrade purchased mules and came to the coast with a small pack-train, being six months and sixteen days on the way to Placerville, Cal. At once engaging in mining, he was very successful, making \$7,000 the first three months. Going to other mines he lost and made money, sometimes being without funds, and sometimes rolling in wealth. At the end of seven years, however, he left the mining region with a capital of over \$8,000 in cash. During the time he suffered all the privations and hardships of the early miners, and came in contact with people of all kinds and conditions, including some of the most noble men he ever knew, and some of the most daring desperadoes.

The ensuing two years Mr. Vance was engaged in the cattle business at Yreka, Cal., going from there, in 1862, to the Salmon river valley, where he cleared \$5,000 in packing from there to eastern points in one season; thence to Walla Walla, Wash., where he completed a successful wood contract. In 1863 he ran a pack train from the Humboldt river to Rogue River, Ore., and Chico, Cal., and at the same time also successfully engaged in mining, remaining in that locality over two years. In 1866 he attended school at Jefferson, Ore. Locating then in Umatilla, he drove a pack train from that city to Boise, Idaho, for three years, carrying on a very large and successful business in freighting. In his labors he employed seventy-five mules, finding them best adapted for travel, and although the life was hard, he enjoyed it. He oftentimes found the roads almost impassable, sometimes nearly perishing in the severe snowstorms of the plains and mountains, at one time becoming snow blind. Hostile Indians were frequently seen, his life being seriously endangered on more than one occasion. Disposing of his outfit in 1869, he made a trip east, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, spending eight months in Illinois recuperating.

Returning to the Willamette valley by way of Panama in 1869, Mr. Vance purchased two farms in Tangent, Linn county, and was there actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for thirteen years, when he took up his residence in Albany. He has achieved distinguished success in his labors, and is now the owner of eight farms, containing from one hundred and sixty to three hundred and fifty acres each, aggregating in all nearly two thousand acres of good improved farming land. These farms he rents, receiving a good annual income from each. He likewise owns valuable business and residence property in other counties and towns, and is everywhere

recognized as a man of great executive and financial ability. His farms are finely located, some being quite near railway stations, the most distant one being but two miles from a station. He has built two business blocks 44x100 and 40x100 feet, respectively. He was one of the directors of the Albany Woolen Mills, in which he was a large stockholder until he sold his interest in 1903.

Mr. Vance married, in Marion county, Ore., Martha Duncan, a daughter of James Duncan. She was born near Fayetteville, Ark., and died in Albany, Ore., January 30, 1903. Her father, James Duncan, the son of a farmer, was born in West Virginia. In 1841 he settled as a farmer in Arkansas, and lived there twenty years. Crossing the plains with ox-teams, in 1861, he came to Jefferson, Marion county, with his wife and five children. Purchasing a farm near Turner, he resided there until his death, January 30, 1899. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Ann Brickey, was born in West Virginia, and died at Turner, Ore., December 30, 1898. She bore her husband eight children, seven of whom grew to years of maturity, as follows: Mrs. C. M. Morgan, of Albany; M. J. Duncan, of Idaho; J. N. Duncan, an attorney in Albany; W. C. Duncan, who lives on the old homestead in Turner; Mrs. Brown, who died in Washington in 1873; Mrs. Vance; and Robert Duncan, whose death occurred, in 1865, in East Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Vance became the parents of two children, namely: Lora, living with her father; and Mrs. Nancy Pearl Peacock, of Portland, Ore. Mr. Vance affiliates with the Republican party, and is one of its staunchest supporters, but has never sought political preferment.

LEWELLYN CLAY MARSHALL. The steady rise to prominence in the business and social world of Lewellyn Clay Marshall, in charge of the grocery department in the store of S. E. Young, at Albany, has been entirely the result of perseverance and determination, augmented by a correct estimate of his own abilities. Mr. Marshall is a pioneer, a Mason of high degree, and his many interesting experiences in the early days would fill a volume of interesting reading matter. Born on a farm near Springfield, Ill., October 12, 1843, he removed at an early age with his father, James Marshall, to Washington county, Iowa, locating on a farm in the then unsettled country. His five brothers and sisters were born in Illinois and Iowa, and in January, 1852, the entire family started on the long journey across the plains. They outfitted with ox-teams and prairie-schooners, and Lewellyn,

then nine years of age, was an active boy and, though the youngest in the family, made himself useful driving stock and bringing water from near-by springs and rivers. The days and weeks and months passed uneventfully until reaching Round valley, the oxen plodding patiently, and the Indians keeping to themselves. In the valley the father injured his hand, and, blood poisoning resulting, occasioned his death at the Umatilla Agency in October, 1852, at the age of forty-five. The mother was prostrated with grief, two children, Samantha J. and Anson, were ill with fever, and it was a desolate and heart-sick little party that continued its way, leaving its strong and resourceful leader in a lonely wayside grave. The mother took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on Sand Ridge, and later traded for one of the same size on the Santiam, where she lived until her death in 1867. Like her husband, she was a member of the Christian Church, and reared her children to a fearless reliance upon goodness and industry. Alfred, the oldest, died in Idaho; Arthur G., a veteran of the Indian wars, died in Linn county November 25, 1901; and Samantha J. became the wife of J. M. Archibald, and finally died in Linn county.

Realizing the dependence of the family caused by the death of his father, Lewellyn started out to work as a farmhand in Linn county at a very early age, and in 1862 went to the mines on the Powder river. After thoroughly investigating the possibilities of success in this region he turned his attention to freighting rather than mining, and from 1863 until 1869 carried provisions and miners' supplies from The Dalles to the Idaho mines with ox-teams. Returning to the valley in the latter part of 1869 he purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres six miles east of Albany, which property he improved to some extent, and lived thereon for seven years. Locating in Albany in 1876, he was employed by the Albany Farmers' Company for ten years, and while thus receiving and selling grain, owned a controlling interest with Simpson & Mansfield. In 1886 he resigned from the Farmers' Company and began clerking for Mr. Simpson, dry-goods merchant, in 1892 associating himself with his present employer, S. E. Young. At present other responsibilities are being assumed by him, he being president of the Albany Butter & Produce Company, and the Creamery & Cold Storage Plant. Mr. Marshall owns the old farm upon which his mother moved in 1853 in her lonely widowhood, and at times visits it for relaxation from business cares.

Mr. Marshall is one of the popular and in-



ROBERT ADDISON.

influential men of the state. He is past master of St. John's Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., past high priest of Bayley Chapter No. 8 Royal Arch Masons; past master of Adoniram Council No. 4, R. and S. M.; past eminent commander of the Temple Commandery No. 3, K. T., and was elected grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Oregon in 1898. He is also connected with the Order of the High Priesthood; the Eastern Star; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the board of trustees and served as president of the Masonic Building Association. The Pioneer Association of Oregon, as well as the Alco Club, profit by his helpful and genial membership. Politically he is allied with the gold standard Democrats.

December 31, 1868, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage with Virginia Lines, who was born February 4, 1851, near Fort Madison, Lee county, Iowa, and is a daughter of John H. Lines, of whom extended mention may be found in another part of this work. Like her husband, Mrs. Marshall is prominent in the social circles of Albany, and is a member of the Eastern Star.

ROBERT ADDISON. Among the pioneers of Yamhill county whose departure from accustomed haunts left a void in the hearts of his friends, and a place not easily filled in the community, was Robert Addison, a popular, influential and honored farmer, and a veteran of the Rogue River war. In his character Mr. Addison embodied the best of English traits, fostered by ancestors living for many years near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, where he was born on a farm April 2, 1831. His parents came to America when he was seven years of age, or in 1838, bringing with them their nine children. This was destined to be a sorrowful family, for on the way to Wisconsin, up the Mississippi river, the mother fell overboard and was drowned, and the father was left alone with almost an overwhelming responsibility.

Locating in Lancaster, Wis., the Addison children were reared on a farm, and each and all were obliged to perform their share towards the family maintenance. Robert Addison remained at home with his father until about eighteen years old, and then started out to earn his own living. No better opportunity presenting itself, he accepted a position as driver across the plains with a small party, and reached his destination without any serious mishap or trouble with the Indians. From Portland he made his way to Idaho and followed mining and prospecting for three years, and after his return to Portland in 1852 worked

at whatever he could find to do. In 1866 he bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres three miles south of Dayton, on the Dayton & Salem road, there being at the time but few acres under cultivation. His industry and good management accomplished wonders, however, and at the time of his death, March 15, 1898, he left to his widow and children a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, two hundred and forty being available for crops.

November 7, 1870, Mr. Addison married Martha Scott, a native of Indiana and daughter of William and Sarah A. Scott, who crossed the plains in an early day, settling in Spring valley, Polk county, Ore. The Scott family lived in Polk county for about four years, and afterward experimented in different parts of Polk county up to the time of their death. After his marriage Mr. Addison took his wife to the farm where she now lives, but on account of impaired health located in Dayton in 1897. After a year he went to live on the farm with his son, and after his death his widow again went to Dayton, remaining there until October 1, 1901, when she and her sons returned to the farm as a permanent home. Mrs. Addison has proved an excellent manager, and with the assistance of her sons is maintaining the admirable farming standard established by her husband, which caused him to be regarded as one of the best managers and most resourceful agriculturists in Yamhill county. He was one of the pillars of the Christian Church of Dayton, and generously contributed towards the support of the same, at all times being active in church and Sunday school work. He was a man of high moral standards, and was thorough and cautious in the extreme, believing that if anything was worth doing at all, it was worth doing well. Four children were born to himself and wife, of whom Anna L. is the wife of George Foster, of Yamhill county; Charles W. is a resident of Dayton; Otheniel is at home, as is also John R.

M. LORENCE. In all but birth, M. Lorence is an American, for he was but five years of age when he left his native land of Germany, where he was born February 14, 1863. He was one of two children born to his parents. After the death of his father, the mother courageously took up the burden of self-support and brought her children to America. They came by sailing vessel and were a long time on the water, and after reaching New York removed immediately to Wisconsin, where they lived for nine years. In 1877, the family located in Oregon, where they settled in Sublimity, but eventually purchased a farm six miles north of the town, where the mother died at the age of fifty-two years. She married a second time and had seven children.

After completing his education in the district

schools, M. Lorence lived on the home farm until about nineteen years of age, and then started out to make his own way in the world. He was a good farmer, and conscientious, industrious man, and found no difficulty in getting desirable work in the country around his home. He married into one of the well-known families of this section, his wife, Ethel Schindler, daughter of L. Schindler, having been born on the farm upon which the young couple went to housekeeping, and where they are still living.

The old Schindler place is one of the landmarks of this part of the county, and is located four and a half miles south of Silverton. The part of the old claim owned by Mr. Lorence consists of two hundred acres, of which about thirty-five acres have been placed under cultivation by the present occupant. Mr. Lorence is a practical, thrifty farmer, and his farm has been fitted with many desirable modern improvements. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and devotes considerable of his land to grain. Four interesting and promising children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lorence: Andrew, Elmer, May and Maggie Pearl. In politics a Republican, Mr. Lorence has served on the school board, and he is fraternally associated with the Woodmen of the World. He is one of the reliable and progressive farmers of Marion county, and enjoys the confidence of all who have had dealings with him.

STRAUDER FROMAN. A typical representative of the pioneer farmers of Oregon, Strauder Froman has long been identified with the agricultural interests of Linn county as proprietor of a well kept and finely improved ranch in Albany township. Possessing an unlimited amount of energy and push as a young man, he labored intelligently and diligently, by thrift and good management acquiring a competency, and is now living retired from active pursuits, enjoying the reward of his early toil and self-sacrifice. He was born in Danville, Ill., May 2, 1832. His grandfather, Jacob Froman, was for many years a farmer in Kentucky, but subsequently removed to Indiana, where he remained until his death.

When a boy of twelve years Thomas Froman, the father of Strauder, left his Kentucky home, going with his parents to Indiana, where he grew to man's estate. Ambitious and enterprising, he subsequently engaged in business in Danville, Ill., and in partnership with his brother Isaac made money in river trading. One of his earliest ventures in this line was the taking of one hundred head of beef steers, and two hundred and fifty hogs,

with sufficient hay and corn to feed the same, to New Orleans, going on a flat-boat down the Vermilion river to the Wabash, thence down the Ohio river to the Mississippi, which he followed to his point of destination. Being successful in this venture, he afterward did considerable trading in cattle, hay and grain, shipping to the gulf ports. Disposing of his Illinois farm in 1854, he removed to Nebraska, going with horse teams to Richardson county. Two years later, Thomas Froman, whose son Isaac and daughter America, now Mrs. Price, had settled near Albany, Ore., in 1851, conceived the idea of joining them. Starting with his wife and seven children in an ox-train, he followed the old Oregon trail for a time, but on account of the Indian troubles in Oregon and Washington he pursued the California trail from Soda Springs, the thirty men of the train with their families proceeding to Chico, Cal., arriving there in August, 1856. The journey had consumed four months. Leaving his son Strauder, the special subject of this sketch, in charge of the loose cattle, one hundred head of them, Thomas Froman went with the remainder of his family to San Francisco, thence by boat to Oregon City, and from there came to Albany by team. Immediately purchasing land in this locality he engaged in farming, his ranch containing three hundred and twenty acres, on which he resided until his death, in 1880, at the age of eighty-two years. At the same time he bought an adjoining farm equally large for his son Strauder, purchasing both pieces of land from Judd Ness Robinson. He was a member of the Baptist Church and in his early life was a Whig, but afterwards became identified with the Republican party. He served in the Black Hawk war while a resident of Illinois.

Thomas Froman married Elizabeth Rand, who was born in Ohio. Her father, James Rand, a native of Ireland, emigrated to this country when a boy of seventeen years, and subsequently served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war. Settling then in Virginia, he married Miss Carder, and afterwards removed to Ohio, where he lived for a few years. Going from there to Indiana, he continued his agricultural pursuits until his death. Of the union of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rand) Froman twelve children were born, eleven of whom grew to years of maturity, namely: Frances died in Oregon; America, now Mrs. Price, of Albany, came here in 1851, settling on a donation claim; Louisa, who died in Illinois in 1853; Isaac, who came to Albany in 1851, resides on the

donation claim which he then purchased; Strauder, the subject of this sketch; Minerva died in Nebraska; Mrs. Hannah Foster, who died in Oregon; Mrs. Elizabeth Pate, of Albany; Mrs. Mary Logsdon, of Albany; Thomas, who resides on the old homestead; and Mrs. Martha Wyatt, of San Francisco, Cal. The mother died on the home farm, in Oregon, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Brought up on an Illinois farm, Strauder Froman obtained his education at a subscription school in a rude log school-house, the teacher boarding around among the families during the annual term of three months. Going with his parents to Nebraska in 1854, he remained there two years, then, as previously stated, started in April, 1856, for California, arriving in August at Chico. Being left in charge of the cattle at that place, he stayed there until 1857, when he sold the stock and came to Oregon, locating on the ranch which his father had purchased for him in July of that year. Taking a drove of cattle across the mountains to California in 1859, he disposed of them at an advantage, and remained in the Sacramento valley until 1861. Returning to Oregon, he subsequently engaged in mining for three or more years, first at the Oraphino mines, then at the Powder river mines, near the present site of Baker City, thence to the Idaho City mines. Coming back to the Willamette valley in 1864, Mr. Froman resumed charge of his farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which is finely located about three and one-half miles southeast of Albany, and for more than a score of years was prosperously engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Since 1885 he has rented his ranch and resided in Albany. He was one of the organizers of the Albany Creamery Association, of which he has been president from the time of its inception, managing its affairs most successfully and satisfactorily.

On November 11, 1868, Mr. Froman married, in Albany, Ophelia C. Moore, who was born near Middletown, N. Y., a daughter of Henry Moore. Her grandfather, Jacob Moore, was born of Scotch ancestors, in the North of Ireland, and emigrated to this country from there, locating as a farmer in Orange county, N. Y. Henry Moore, a native of Orange county, N. Y., was a farmer by occupation, and removed from his native town to Illinois, purchasing a farm at Whig Hill, near Rockford, where he engaged in farming until his death. He married Frances Slaughter, who was born in Orange county, N. Y., of German ancestry, being the daughter of

Isaac Slaughter, a farmer. She survived her husband, and, in 1864, started across the plains with her six children, three boys and three girls, in the train commanded by Captain Medorum Crawford, the train consisting of three wagons, each drawn by four horses. At Fort Laramie she was taken sick and died. The children continued with the company, and after spending a year at Walla Walla, Wash., came, in 1865, to Linn county. Three of the children are still living, Mrs. Froman being the eldest. Politically Mr. Froman is an uncompromising Republican, ever loyal to the interests of his party and his community. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Chico, Cal., and is now a member of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He likewise belongs to the Albany Grange, which he has served as master. Mrs. Froman is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge.

ARTHUR L. SIMPSON. The importance of model laundry facilities in a thriving and growing community can hardly be over-estimated, and in Albany this want is fully met by the Magnolia Steam Laundry, which, through successive stages of growth, has advanced to a place among the substantial business enterprises of the town. The rise of this concern is synonymous with that of its owner and manager, A. L. Simpson, who is one of the most capable and promising of the younger generation of business men of this community, and who is deserving of great credit for his successful handling of a large opportunity. Born in New York City in 1875, Mr. Simpson is of Scotch-Irish descent, his paternal grandfather, Robert, having been born in the North of Ireland, whither had settled his forefathers in the days of Scotch religious persecution. Robert Simpson came to New York City at an early day, and there engaged for many years in the grocery business. His son, Robert G., born in New York City, and the father of A. L., learned the grocery business in his youth, but in after years served an apprenticeship to a ship carpenter, which trade he worked at for several years. About 1860 he removed to Blackhawk county, Iowa, where he farmed for a time, and then returned to New York City, remaining there until removing to Sibley, Iowa, in 1877. In the latter town he engaged in the laundry business, and in 1889 located in Albany, Ore., where his death occurred in 1900. He is survived by his wife, formerly Calista Ashby, a native of Ohio, and who was reared in Illinois, and who bore him nine children, five

of whom are living, A. L. being the youngest in the family.

After coming to Albany, Ore., in 1889, A. L. Simpson attended the public schools and the Albany College, and thereafter learned telegraphy in the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad office at Summit. For a time he was with the old Oregon & Pacific Railroad, but gave up this position in 1894 to engage in the laundry business. The enterprise had been started by his mother in 1890, and was run as a hand laundry until 1899, when the business was greatly enlarged and fitted with steam, having the most modern and time-saving machinery. At the same time a large outside trade was undertaken, which at the present time has no equal in the county, and few in the valley. From twenty-five to thirty hands are required to carry on the business, work coming in from all along the line of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, from north and south on the Southern Pacific, and all over Linn county. Mr. Simpson became sole owner of the laundry in 1900, and the capacity of the laundry will be materially increased in the future as needed. The building is 30x60 feet ground dimensions and two stories high and, as heretofore stated, is most complete in all of its appointments.

In Polk county, Ore., Mr. Simpson was united in marriage with Altha Pillar, who was born in Canada, and of which union there have been born two children, Lowell and Muriel. Mrs. Simpson is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Simpson has an eminently social nature, and is a welcome visitor at various organizations in which the town abounds. He is a member of the Alco Club, and is fraternally connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In political preference he is a Republican. To a gratifying extent he enjoys the confidence of the business men of the town, and his sagacity and sound judgment have placed him on a par with the most ambitious and resourceful of its citizens.

VICTOR FINK, M. D. After years of successful medical and surgical practice in Illinois and Wisconsin, Dr. V. Fink came to Oregon in 1889, and in 1890 located on his present farm of one hundred and seventy-eight acres near Dallas. A more interesting and delightful home it were hard to find in Polk county, for diversified farming and extensive fruit growing affords to the cultured mind infinite possibilities for research, more especially when the work is carried on scientifically, with no thought save that of improvement over former methods. On this model farm twenty acres

are in hops, eight acres in prunes. There are also olive and English walnut, chestnut and bearing fig trees, as well as acres of almost every known variety of grapes. One can imagine he has traveled across the mountains to California, especially when the sun is shining and the fruit is ripening under the glow of an ideal Oregon day. An appreciative and warm-hearted interest in the beautiful things of life dictates the establishment in this sometimes cold and desolate region, of a redeeming and enchanting occupation, near to the heart of nature.

Of scholarly and martial ancestry, Dr. Fink was born in the southern part of Prussia, Germany, October 23, 1838, his father, William, having been born in the same place April 15, 1797. The elder Fink was above all else military in his tendencies, and as a captain in the regular army was one of that hurrying band of men under Blucher, who saved the day for the English at the battle of Waterloo. For meritorious service in this history-making battle he was promoted, and thereafter served his country for a number of years, eventually returning to his father's farm in southern Prussia. He was forty-one years of age when he united his fortunes with another military family of Prussia, his wife, formerly Louiza von Bohlen, having been born in his neighborhood April 18, 1800, a granddaughter of Ferdinand von Bohlen, a personal friend of Frederick the Great, and a soldier under that great general in all of his important battles. His wife dying eight years after their marriage, leaving but one child, Victor Fink, William Fink moved to west Prussia, where he bought an enormous farm, of some twenty-four hundred acres, and also engaged in manufacturing pursuits. His forte, however, was in a military rather than civilian line, for he lost money continually, his manufacturing and farming enterprises netting him only bitter experience in return for large sums invested. A certain pathos surrounded his last years, during which he was dependent upon his pension for a livelihood, and his death in 1870, was clouded by dismal memories of financial defeat. As a soldier, however, he was unexcelled for bravery and courage, and it was as a follower of the Fatherland flag, on tented field and in the heat of battle, that those who loved him best like to recall him.

That keen desire for knowledge which is a characteristic of the well-born Teuton, was most vehemently felt by Dr. Fink, who, as an only child, had every opportunity which his father could place in his way. Having decided to devote his life to medicine he took a course of lectures at Leipzig, and thereafter practiced medicine for a short time, eventually entering



Wm. Gerard

the Homeopathic College Hospital at Cöthen, from which he was graduated in due time. Armed with this excellent training he came to America in 1865, locating at Belleville, Ill., where he practiced medicine four years. In April, 1869, he went to Watertown, Wis., and for seventeen years made that city his home, enjoying an extensive and paying practice throughout Jefferson county. In 1886 he went to California, and in Los Angeles county bought a ranch, to which he devoted himself for three years, laying aside the profession which his abilities had adorned, and to the advancement of which he had so largely contributed. As before stated, he came to Oregon in 1889, purchased his present farm, and has since made this his home. Ninety acres of his property are under cultivation, and are now managed by his sons, the doctor having long since retired from active life.

In Belleville, Ill., in 1867, Dr. Fink married Catherine Beck, who, like himself, was born in the southern part of Germany, October 30, 1847. Of the children born to the doctor and his wife, Mrs. Clara Gede lives in Portland; Arthur, who, for two years was deputy county assessor, and the only Democrat in the family, and Victor are both managing the home farm; and Mrs. Katie Hanson lives on an adjoining farm. The doctor is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Lutheran. During the years of his professional activity Dr. Fink contributed profound and painstaking articles to various medical periodicals, and is the author of the *Homeopathic Selbstarzt*, a work of large dimensions and widely read by German students of this particular school.

WILLIAM GELDARD. In looking upon the lives of great men—great in the achievement of wealth, position, or some far-reaching deed that leaves its impress upon the progress of civilization, the three visible forms of greatness in the eyes of the world,—we cannot but admire the personality of the man who has molded this personality through years of indefatigable toil, self-denial, and self-renunciation, with poverty and loneliness to fight, and no incentive toward it save the inherent greatness of the character, holding with dogged determination to the shadow of success until the substance could be his. It is true, the motive is selfish from one point of view; it is also true that a good man could have no higher ambition than to become an influential citizen, wealthy, since the dollar is the key to the actions of the majority of men; educated, since to learning a less number give precedence; upright, since the whole world unconsciously listens when the motive of a man is beyond question.

Such a character, in all seeming, is that of William Geldard, born in Yorkshire, England, November 2, 1832, of parents who also owed their birth to this locality. The father, Leonard, a stone-mason by trade, spent his entire life in Yorkshire, until his death, in his seventy-fourth year. Three children were born to Mr. Geldard and Elizabeth, his first wife, and after her death in 1834, he married again, rearing a family of eight children. After the death of his mother, William remained at home for six years, and at the age of eight years, the time when a child most needs the tender sympathy and care of a mother, he went out to seek work among the farmers of their immediate neighborhood. Perhaps his peculiarly friendless condition, at so youthful an age, won him kindly sympathy from those with whom he worked, thus unconsciously keeping his life bright, while it was certainly hard. With his living to make, there was no time to attend school, and all the education he received was through the Sunday-school of the Church of England.

In 1854, William, then a young man of twenty-two, bade adieu to the scenes of his childhood, and set sail for the western world, landing in New York City, after a stormy voyage of five weeks' duration, when at times it was a matter of doubt whether the ship would weather the gales and carry her fearful passengers into port. After a week spent in New York City, he took his way westward, wisely decided that he could expect the greater results from his work on the soil, since his early training had been entirely along these lines. When he reached Wisconsin he had \$15 left of the little sum he had put by for this emigrating trip, and, friendless and alone, he stood in a strange land with only this small amount between him and possible trouble and illness, when he might be forced to depend on some kindly hand for help. Friendless and alone was true of him for many years, but never helpless, and he went to work at once in Grant county, Wis., being employed as a farm hand, in which capacity he proved invaluable to his employer. However, the latter soon lost him, for, imbued with the spirit of independence, he managed to get enough land on which to begin farming for himself. From this time on his progress was steadily and perceptibly upward, and when, twenty years after, he came to Oregon, his roughest battles had been fought and won, and he could not claim his rise here from a \$15 valuation.

After looking about him, he decided to locate permanently in the Sunset state, so he purchased a farm near Carlton, Yamhill county, where he now makes his home. Originally, there were four hundred and eighty-two acres in the place, but he has now increased his landed property to eight hundred and forty-eight acres, seven hun-

dred being in active cultivation, about nine acres used in the cultivation of hops, the remainder being devoted to stock-raising and general farming. Among his many up-to-date farming implements he numbers a complete threshing outfit. Mr. Geldard's farm is one of the finest in Yamhill county, and all the improvements in the line of buildings, etc., are evidence of his good taste and judgment, the surroundings, in addition to their natural beauty, receiving much from the care and attention lavished upon them. It is his intention, however, to retire from the active duties of life, and make his future home in McMinnville, where he has purchased a house and four lots.

Mr. Geldard has made himself an honored member of the community, and a prominent citizen, and though not desirous of political honors, he still does not refuse the duties offered him through Republican influence, that being the party whose principles he upholds. He has served as road supervisor and school director for a number of years, taking much interest in educational matters, as he realizes the advantages accruing from that foundation for a life's work. Through his wide reading and close application, he has gained the education and information he lacked the opportunity of securing in his youth. In 1862, Mr. Geldard and Mrs. Mary Hutchcroft were united in marriage, twelve children blessing this union, of whom the following are living: John, of Sumpter, Ore.; Alice, Mrs. E. G. Freeman, of Santa Monica, Cal.; and Esther and Emma, who make their home with their father and mother. James Hutchcroft, a son by Mrs. Geldard's former marriage, also resides at home. As if in gracious memory of the land of his birth, Mr. Geldard still clings to the tenets of the Church of England, having also another link to his early life in the presence of his sister, Mrs. James Fletcher, who lives in McMinnville, Ore.

HON. WILLIAM WALDO, who is now superintending his property interests, including both city and farm real estate, and makes his home in Salem, is one of the honored pioneers of this portion of the country. He has also been active in moulding the affairs of the state and the impress of his individuality is to be seen upon its legislative records. He was born in Gasconade county, Mo., on April 22, 1832, a son of Daniel Waldo and a grandson of Jedediah Waldo, both of whom were natives of Virginia and descendants from the old and distinguished Waldo family, of Connecticut. The grandfather was a Virginia planter, and spent his entire life in the Old Dominion. Daniel Waldo removed from Virginia to Gasconade county, Mo., where he was engaged in the op-

eration of a saw-mill and the manufacture of lumber. Later he went to St. Clair county, Mo., where he carried on farming. In 1843 he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast. The Applegate family, neighbors in Missouri, accompanied the Waldo family to the west, and they journeyed with the first wagon train that made the overland trip to The Dalles and the Willamette valley.

On reaching his destination Daniel Waldo secured a donation claim, ten miles east of Salem, comprising six hundred and forty acres. Here he carried on general farming, and to his first purchase he added until the place comprised one thousand acres. It is now the property of one of his sons. After a time the father left the farm and took up his abode in Salem, where he became a stockholder and officer in the company that established the first woolen mills ever built on the Pacific coast. He was interested in that enterprise until the business was discontinued. In matters pertaining to general progress and to the substantial upbuilding of this portion of the country he was always found alert and enterprising, doing much for the general good in this way. He gave his political support first to the Whig party, and afterward to the Republican party. He died in 1880, when eighty-one years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Melinda Lunsford, was born in Kentucky and died in Salem in 1885, when about eighty-two years of age.

The family of this worthy couple numbered seven children: David, who died in California; Mrs. Narcissa Brown, who died in Salem; William; Averilla, who became Mrs. Bass and died in Salem; Mrs. Mary Logan; John B., who resides on the old home farm, and Ann J., who passed away a number of years ago.

Hon. William Waldo spent his early youth in St. Clair county, Mo., and was only eleven years of age when the family came to the northwest. Though but a boy he rode a horse and assisted in driving the stock. The party left Missouri in the latter part of April, 1843, proceeded up the Platte river, continuing on by way of Fort Hall and Sweetwater, crossing the divide and afterward fording Greene river. In October, after long and weary months of travel, they arrived at The Dalles. The elder Waldo and his sons took the stock through to Vancouver, where they crossed the Columbia river. To get the stock across the river it was necessary to transport them in bateaux, owned by the Hudson Bay Company, an operation requiring nine days. From there they continued on to Marion county, arriving here in the latter part of November, 1843. The first home of the family was a little log cabin, and that winter

the father and sons put in a crop of wheat. There were no schools here for some years, and a teacher was employed in the Waldo home in order to instruct the children, until at length a public school was opened in one of the pioneer log buildings of this locality. Our subject was also a student in the old Salem Institute for one winter. Through a varied experience, reading, observation and contact with the world, he has become a well-informed man of broad and practical knowledge. He remained at home until sixteen years of age, and then, in 1848, joined a company under Captain Pugh and Colonel Waters for service against the Cayuse Indians. When the red men had been subdued and the company returned home Mr. Waldo at once started for the gold mines of California, journeying overland with pack animals. He engaged in mining upon the Feather river for a time, and afterward around the Moquelumne river, and in 1849 he returned by way of the sea to Oregon. He was then actively engaged in work upon the home farm until 1850, when he made a second journey across the country to California, where, for some time, he engaged in business, being located at Yreka until 1852. In that year he once more came to Oregon, and then returned to his old home in Missouri, by way of the Nicaragua route and New Orleans. He remained through the winter in Missouri, during which time he collected a herd of cattle of over three hundred head, including some cows and heifers, and these he drove across the plains in the spring of 1853, making up a train which made the journey in four months. At length, reaching the Willamette valley, Mr. Waldo was engaged in the cattle business and in farming.

Many times has our subject crossed and re-crossed the plains, first in the primitive manner of early travel, and later in the enjoyment of all the comforts afforded by the palace cars of the present day. In 1855 he took the Panama route to Missouri, where he remained until 1856, and in that year continued his education as a student in the University of Missouri at Columbia. In the latter year he retraced his steps to Oregon, coming by way of the Panama route, and in the same way he again went to Missouri in 1859, spending the winter at Kansas City. In 1860 he made another trip across the plains by way of Salt Lake, driving a pair of mules and an ambulance to California. It was impossible to come over the Oregon trail that year on account of the hostility of the northern Indians. He started on that trip in early April, and on July 4 reached the Sacramento valley, having been less than three months upon the way. He

drove on an average of over twenty miles a day, and most of the way he was alone. Upon reaching Salt Lake City, he stopped for three days for rest and for the repair of his outfit. While there he was treated with great consideration and courtesy by the Mormon settlers, and has never forgotten the kindness they showed him. From Sacramento he continued northward until he arrived at home. Here he once more devoted his energies to the cattle industry until 1869, when he once more started out upon his travels, this time going by way of the Panama route to Independence, Mo., in order to superintend his uncle's affairs. In 1870 he returned to Oregon by way of the Isthmus. His next trip was made in the interest of the old Woolen Mills Company, for which he went to Australia, that company owning a flouring mill and wishing him to investigate as to whether Australia afforded a market that would make the business of shipping flour to that country profitable. He sailed from Portland late in the year 1870, and after eighty days, arrived in Sidney, where he spent a month. On the same vessel he then returned to Honolulu, and from there made his way by steamer to San Francisco, at length arriving at Salem, where he reported unfavorably upon the market of Australia, for he found that that was a fine wheat country and that there was no need of shipping flour to that locality. For some time Mr. Waldo continued his connection with the milling interests of Salem. More recently he has been interested in farming and in the supervision of his other property interests. He owns two blocks in the city of Salem and his farm property is likewise valuable. His investments were judiciously placed in an early day, and with the rapid growth of the country his land has become very valuable. About every four or five years Mr. Waldo returns to the east, and keeps in constant touch with the different portions of the country; but he feels that there is no better place for residence, nor no district offering better business opportunities than are to be found in the northwest.

Upon questions of national policy Mr. Waldo is a stalwart Republican, and his fitness for leadership, his loyalty in citizenship and his marked ability have led to his selection for various official honors. In 1882 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, and was re-elected in 1884. In 1885 he was chosen president of the senate, and while a member of the upper house of the Oregon legislature he aided in electing J. N. Dolph to the United States senate. He has since served one term as a member of the legislature, during which he was instrumental in securing the establish-

ment of the state insane asylum at Salem. He has been a close and earnest student of the conditions of the northwest, of its possibilities and its interests, and whether in or out of office he has labored effectively for the material development of this section of the country and for the interests of the state. Socially he is connected with Salem Lodge and the encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in the former is a past noble grand, and in the latter a past chief patriarch. A man of great natural ability, his success in business has been uniform and rapid. His lifework has brought him into close connection with the west and with its history. There are few men now living in Salem who can claim residence here for a period of sixty years, and Mr. Waldo well deserves to be numbered among the honored pioneers whose efforts have laid the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of Oregon. In whatever relations of life we find him, in the public service, in political circles, in business or in social relations, he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, and his worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

A. G. PERKINS. From a Revolutionary ancestry A. G. Perkins inherits the stable traits of character which are so well appreciated by his fellow townsmen in Marion county. He was born in Bangor, Me., June 16, 1831, and is a son of Nathaniel and Olive (Patton) Perkins, both natives of Maine, the former born in Oldtown in 1804. They lived on a farm in Maine, and there reared their nine children, the father dying at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother at the age of seventy-five. The ancestors on both sides of the family were Universalists.

Ordinary educational facilities were at the disposal of A. G. Perkins, and at a comparatively early age he proved that he possessed both studious and industrious characteristics. At the age of twenty-two he removed from his home in Maine to Minnesota, where he engaged in the lumber business, and lived until 1860. Having outfitted for crossing the plains he tarried in Colorado for a couple of years, and there mined and prospected, but, not realizing his expectations, he again started west with ox teams, eventually arriving in Baker City, Ore., where he mined with varying success until the spring of 1863. Upon the discovery of gold at Boise City, Mr. Perkins endeavored to make a fortune in Idaho, and after nearly two years of experiment located in Salem, Marion county, Ore., in 1864. Shortly after his arrival he purchased the old Lewis

Pettijohn claim, twelve miles south of Salem, and hither brought his wife, formerly Hannah Barcaw, whom he had married in February, 1863. The young people located on a farm south of Salem, and in 1871 bought a farm of five hundred acres six miles north of Salem, where they lived until purchasing a farm adjoining their present home, six miles north of Salem, on the old Salem and Oregon City road.

The present Perkins home was purchased in 1892, and consists of four hundred acres, all in one body. Mr. Perkins is a practical and enterprising farmer, and all manner of modern improvements are to be found on his property. He is engaged in farming, principally making a specialty of Jersey cattle and Cotswold sheep. Mr. Perkins is a Republican in politics, but he has never cared to work for or hold public office. In his family have been born thirteen children, of whom the first six, Thomas, Ada, Ella, Willard W., Julia, and Vina, as well as the eighth, Clyde, are deceased, while Edna is the wife of Elton Shaw, of Salem; Iva is the wife of Elam Shaw, of Salem, and Ray and Rex, twins, and Floyd and Alonzo, are living at home. For several years the family has lived in the town of Salem, the object being to give the children better educational advantages. Mr. Perkins is one of the most substantial and honored farmers of Marion County, his approachable and genial nature, and thoroughly reliable business methods, commanding the lasting regard of all who know him.

JOHN ELLIS. The sojourner in Polk county, and more especially around Dallas, hears innumerable kindly expressions of opinion in regard to Uncle John Ellis, who was one of the most highly honored residents of Dallas. The capacity to permanently ingratiate himself in the hearts of many friends and well-wishers denoted personal characteristics of an enviable nature.

This interesting pioneer of 1865 was born in Vermilion county, Ill., March 7, 1829, and is the fourth of the ten children born to Wright and Sarah (Williams) Ellis. Wright Ellis was born in east Tennessee, and came to Illinois with his father, Shubal, also a native of Tennessee, who settled first in Ohio. The Ellis farm, ten miles south of Danville, Vermilion county, Ill., continued to be the home of Wright Ellis up to the time of his death, and here the ten children were reared and educated in the little pioneer subscription school near the old homestead. Illinois at that time was in a very primitive state of development, yet the family made the most of



J. O. Beardsley

their opportunities, and continued to live on the homestead for several years after the death of the father. John Ellis was sixteen years old when he removed with his mother and the rest of the children to Iowa in 1845, settling in Dallas county, where they lived on a farm for twenty years. Here the mother died, and here John married in October, 1850, Julia Ann Stump, who was born in Indiana, and who bore him five children in Iowa.

With his little family Mr. Ellis started across the plains in May, 1865, there being one hundred wagons in the train. He outfitted with horse teams, and arrived in Oregon October 1, 1865, without any untoward incident marring a successful and uneventful journey. The first winter was spent in Sheridan, where they remained one year, when Mr. Ellis engaged in farming in Polk county for two years. He then went to Lake county, southeast Oregon, returning the following year to Polk county. Here he engaged in farming on eighty-two acres of land adjacent to the town of Dallas, until his death, July 5, 1903. He left a well-improved and profitable property, and his home, in which he spent his declining years, was renowned for its hospitality and good-fellowship. Mr. Ellis was engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and experienced success in the greater part of his undertakings. No more familiar figure was seen on the highways, at political gatherings, or in the meeting places of Dallas than that of Uncle John, for whom everyone had a kindly smile in recognition of his pleasing nature, and goodness of heart. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, of whom Sarah J. died near Dallas; Mary Ann is the wife of William Bogue, of Corvallis; Martha E. is now Mrs. H. Plummer; William is a farmer near Falls City; Marquis lives in Dallas and owns the electric light plant; Philander died in New Mexico, and Leander, of Roseburg, is an engineer for the Southern Pacific Company.

JAMES OSCAR BEARDSLEY. No name in Marion county is more indicative of the best that can be accomplished in general farming, stock-raising and fruit and hop culture, than that of J. O. Beardsley, who owns and operates a farm of four hundred and eighty-eight acres. Mr. Beardsley is a descendant of forefathers who were successful farmers in Ohio. He was born in Gallia county, Ohio, January 14, 1852, and was one of a large family of children. His mother, Harriett Evaline Cassel, died at the age of thirty-five years, when James O. was but five weeks old. His father, Henry Judson Beardsley, combined farming with steamboating on the Ohio

river, and was captain on a merchandise craft, and also owned interests in other boats. He lived on the old home place in Ohio, enjoying a well-earned rest until his death, at the age of eighty-two years, March 30, 1903. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he was in full possession of all his faculties up to time of his death.

Until his twenty-second year J. O. Beardsley worked on the home farm in Ohio. In the meantime he acquired his education in the public schools and at the Gallipolis Academy. Following a prearranged plan, he came to Oregon in 1875, arriving June 6. Having but little money, he began work as a farm hand in Marion county, but soon after was enabled to rent a place on shares, and was so successful that after three years he was able to buy a small farm in the Missions Bottoms, where he lived and prospered until 1886.

In the meantime, in 1878, he married Miss Emma Gorsline, who was born August 8, 1853, a native of New York state; she has borne him six children, the order of their birth being as follows: Effie A., Walter W., Mary A., Arthur F., Elmer O., and Harry J. Of these, Walter, who married Miss Alice Potter, of Malvern, Iowa, is engaged independently in farming in Marion county. The others reside at home.

In 1886 Mr. Beardsley came to his present farm, which was partially improved, though merely incidental to the more extensive arrangements of the present owner. He has a well-appointed home, up-to-date outbuildings, and two Allen fruit-driers, each having a capacity of two hundred bushels for each drying of twenty-four hours. Twenty-five acres of this land is devoted to prune culture, and sixteen acres to hops. During the year 1902 he raised twenty-one hundred pounds of hops. Of this farm, four hundred acres are under cultivation, the balance being devoted to stock-raising, making a specialty of Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs.

In politics Mr. Beardsley is a Republican, and has taken an active interest in local affairs. He has always warmly advocated advanced ideas in the education of the youth of the land, and has served for many years on the local school board. He has also devoted considerable of his time to the duties of the office of road supervisor. Aside from these, he has never been an aspirant for political office, though frequently besought by his friends to allow his name to be presented before the conventions of his party. He is a member of and liberal contributor to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Beardsley is highly esteemed by his numerous friends for his devotion to the highest interests of the community, for he has exhibited an unselfish and broad-minded spirit in his participation in all movements calculated to advance the

public welfare. He is recognized as a man possessing fine business qualifications, and his integrity has never been brought into question, even by those who have had occasion to differ radically from him as to the ways and means to be adopted toward the common end sought.

DANIEL P. STOUFFER, city auditor and police judge of Dallas since 1892, and also engaged in the insurance and real estate business, is a native son of Oregon and was born near Ballston, Polk county, January 20, 1856. His father, Hon. Jonathan Stouffer, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., and in his youth learned the blacksmith trade. As a young man, he removed to Indiana, and the next year, in 1851, came to Oregon as driver of an ox team for James McCain. Arriving in LaFayette he worked at his trade for a year, and then married Agnes McCain, a native of Indiana, a daughter of James McCain and sister of James McCain, ex-district attorney, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume. After his marriage Mr. Stouffer settled on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Ballston, which he improved, and upon which he built his home. His wife died in 1861, when her son, Daniel, was five years of age. Mr. Stouffer entered the government employ as head agriculturist for the Indian reservation at Grande Ronde Agency, and after many years thus spent, retired to his farm near Ballston. His death occurred November 30, 1902, at the age of seventy-seven years and six months. He was a man of leading characteristics, and as a staunch upholder of Republicanism served as county judge from 1888 until 1892, and a member of the legislature in 1866. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The only one living of the three children born to his parents, Daniel P. Stouffer was reared in Polk and Yamhill counties, living for the greater part with his uncle and grandfather. After completing the course at the district schools he entered Willamette University in 1874, and was graduated therefrom in 1878, with the degree of A. B. His preliminary professional training was acquired under the law firm of Boise & Stratton, during the university course, but just before his admission to the bar he was taken ill, and was obliged to repair to the country in order to regain his health. In order to derive the benefits of outdoor exercise he purchased a farm of two hundred and forty-three acres, adjoining that of his father, and for fifteen years engaged with fair success in farming and stock-raising. During all these years

he was justice of the peace, and on many occasions acted as mediator in the disputes that arose between his agricultural neighbors.

In 1889 Mr. Stouffer moved into Dallas and engaged in insurance and real estate, and in 1892 was elected city auditor and police judge, to which combined offices he has since been continuously re-elected every two years. He is also ex-officio city clerk, and at the same time continues to deal in insurance and real estate. As a relaxation from political and business problems Mr. Stouffer still retains an interest in his farm, which he has increased to five hundred and seventy-four acres, four hundred of which consists of tillable land. This farm is admirably situated and well watered from springs, and fifteen acres are devoted to the culture of prunes.

In Polk county Mr. Stouffer was united in marriage with Ella Richter, who was born in Indiana, and came to Oregon with her parents in 1871, her father being Christian Richter, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Johnson E. Richter. Lina Stouffer, the only child in the family, is a graduate of the Dallas College. With his wife Mr. Stouffer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is president of the board of trustees, and ex-superintendent of the Sunday school. He is one of the Native Sons of Oregon, and in political affiliation is identified with the Republican party.

HON. JOHN JAY DALY. The passing of Hon. John Jay Daly, at the age of fifty-six years, closed the career of a brilliant lawyer and capable man of affairs. Judge Daly occupied an altogether unique position among the men who have been identified with the jurisprudence of Polk county, not only because of special natural gifts, but because it was his good fortune to start out in life under particularly auspicious circumstances. Of Irish descent, he was born in Rochester, N. Y., in March, 1846, a son of Michael and Jane Daly, and brother of Charles H. Jay Daly, a prominent physician of New York City. As a youth, Judge Daly was reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, his family being one of the most prominent in the state of New York. His early environment was reflected in his mature years, and found expression in an elegance of manner altogether charming, and a courtesy, tact, and consideration which made him the most delightful of friends and companions.

After graduating from the classical course of St. John's Catholic College, Fordham, a suburb of New York City, Judge Daly read law, and was finally admitted to the New York bar.

With the clear-sighted intuition which was one of his strongest points, he decided on settling in the west, and arrived in Polk county, Ore., in 1870. After engaging in school teaching for a couple of years in Buena Vista, he came to Dallas and opened a law office, and so intelligently and persistently applied himself to his profession that his early and subsequent success was a logical resultant. He soon became interested in politics, and as a staunch defender of Democracy represented Polk county in the lower house of the Oregon legislature in 1885, and in 1892 was a delegate to the national Democratic convention held in Chicago. In 1894 he was nominated for circuit judge of the Third Judicial district, but was defeated by his opponent on the Republican ticket, Hon. H. H. Hewitt, of Albany.

In the practice of his profession Judge Daly found his broad general knowledge, his capacity for reading character, and his marvelous faculties of enormous benefit. He was recognized as a strong advocate and strenuous fighter, guarding well the interests of his client at every point, and quick to seize and persistent in holding the point of vantage. A line of attack or defense, as the case required, once laid down, the correctness of his position became a conviction, and naught swerved him from his position. Nevertheless, generosity often characterized his attitude towards his opponent, and he was ever ready to grant such concessions as proved non-injurious to his client. For years he was attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and also for many years attended to the legal complications of the old Scotch Company.

The plan of fraternal life insurance received substantial support from Judge Daly, and at the time of his death he held membership in three different organizations. As one of the chief upbuilders of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in the northwest, he served as grand master workman for the jurisdiction of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia from 1890 until 1891, inclusive, and during the latter year delivered before the lodge at Victoria, B. C., one of the most scholarly and brilliant addresses on the work of fraternal insurance ever heard in the west. For many years he was a member of the judiciary committee of the Oregon Grand Lodge, and in 1892 was a delegate to the Supreme Lodge of Helena, Mont., and in '93 to Toronto, Ontario.

Judge Daly possessed an optimistic and delightful personality. The doing of a favor, or the lending of a helping hand to friend or stranger was spontaneous, and seemed never to be recalled by him. A competence rewarded his well applied energy, but money he regarded

as the means to an end, and that end the bettering of the conditions by which he was surrounded. Like many strong and highly polished natures, Judge Daly was eccentric, but the study of these peculiarities rendered him the more interesting, and never interfered with the balance and splendid equipoise of the man. This learned judge is enrolled among the students of legal science who have reflected dignity and brilliancy upon the professional history of Oregon, and his death is regretted by hundreds who knew, loved and admired him.

In Salem, Ore., in 1878, Judge Daly married Phya Burns, who was born near Dallas, Polk county, and was educated at the Notre Dame Convent in Salem and at San Jose, Cal. The family claims kinship with Robert Burns, the poet, after whom the paternal grandfather was named. The grandfather was the emigrating ancestor, coming from Scotland with his wife and children, settling presumably in Lexington, Ky. Here was born William Burns, the father of Mrs. Daly, who removed to Tazewell county, Ill., at an early day, and, crossing the plains in 1848, took up a donation claim near Bridgeport, Polk county, Ore. In 1849 he took advantage of the gold excitement and crossed the mountains into California, after which he returned to Illinois, settled up his business affairs and returned to Oregon again in 1853. The donation claim of six hundred and forty acres is still in the family, and is owned by his three children. He was extensively engaged in stock-raising, both in Polk county and in eastern Oregon, and at the time of his death, while on a trip to California, in 1877, was the possessor of a large and valuable estate. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Rachel (Ford) Burns, who was born in Illinois, and died in Oregon at the age of sixty, was the mother of eleven children, six of whom attained maturity, Mrs. Daly being the youngest. The oldest son, Robert, died in the mines of California; John died on his farm in Polk county; William is a farmer in Polk county; James is a farmer near Dallas, and Rachel is the wife of Mr. B. F. Smith, of Lewisville, Polk county.

Mrs. Daly is one of the popular and well known women of Dallas, and has one of the most attractive homes in the little city, surrounded by beautiful grounds in which flowers, trees and shrubs abound. Her share of the old donation claim is three hundred acres, which is under a fine state of cultivation, about seventy acres being devoted to hops. This farm is watered by the Little Luckiamute river, and is equipped with all modern improvements. Mrs. Daly is a member of the Shakespeare

Club, and in political preference is a Republican. Her son, L. F., is a graduate of Mount Angel College, class of 1901.

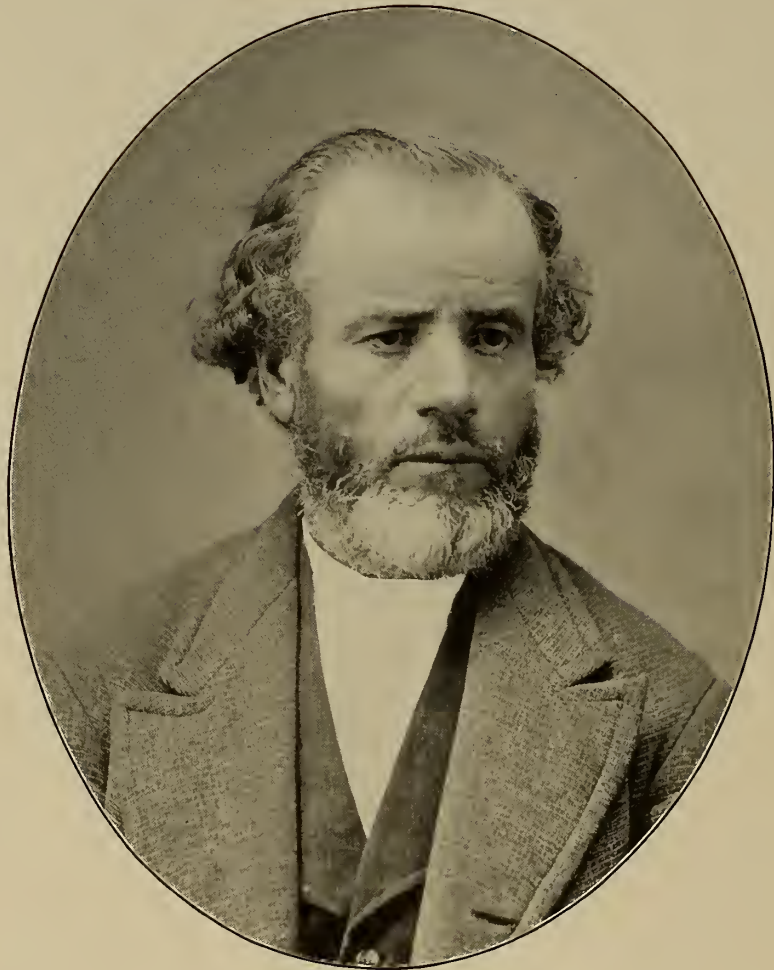
HENRY C. PORTER. Closely allied with the pioneer touch that has shaped the current of events in Oregon is Henry C. Porter, whose father gave no little of a worthy life to the development of the natural resources of this great state, linking with these the influences of a citizenship of intelligence and high integrity. The family traces its lineage back to the state of Virginia, the grandfather, David Porter, having been born in that state March 8, 1780, and emigrating from there to Tennessee. He was married at the time of his emigration from his native state, and was accompanied upon the trip by his wife and three children, Mary Rebecca, Alexander and Robert. In 1812 he took his family into Missouri, locating at Licking, having passed the preceding three years in Kennedy Fort, to which he had been driven by the depredations of the Indians.

William Porter, the father of Henry C., was born in Missouri, December 14, 1812, one of a family of ten children. He passed the years of childhood on the paternal farm. Feeling that he could not be satisfied with the education obtainable in the district schools of his native state he left home at the age of eighteen years, and going to Jacksonville, Ill., entered the college at that place, where he remained four years. His first intention had been to study medicine, but abandoning the idea he entered upon the more congenial life of teaching, the scene of his early labors being Pike county, Ill., where he remained until 1846, a decade of his life being passed among these surroundings. In 1840 he married Miss Sarah Coffey, a native of Pike county, and with a wife no less courageous than himself, he ventured in the spring of 1848 to set out on the journey with the great northwest for its termination. After six months of travel with ox-teams Oregon was reached by the emigrants. In the spring of 1849 they left Aumsville, Marion county, where they had passed the preceding winter, and Mr. Porter took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres located two and one-half miles southeast of Aumsville. Upon this farm a little log cabin was erected to shelter the pioneer family, and nothing daunted by the years of toil and hardships which he knew must lie between this humble beginning and the success which he hoped to win, he gave the strength of his manhood to the task of cultivating the broad acres. And not only in his personal plans has Mr. Porter met with success, but in the public affairs of his adopted state he was ever found

ready to lend his best efforts toward any movement that had for its end the upbuilding of the common welfare, being actively interested in the early days of his community in the laying out of roads and the organization of schools, serving as teacher in the latter for many years. In the first legislative body of Oregon, the date of assembling being July, 1849, it was the distinction of Mr. Porter to serve as chief clerk, later being elected to the state legislature, where he remained one term. For four years he served as assessor of Marion county, and as county commissioner for one term. His political offices were held through the influences of the Republican party, of which he was a staunch adherent. Religiously, Mr. Porter was a member of the Christian Church. His death, which occurred March 30, 1899, was a source of regret to the entire community.

Mr. Porter had been twice married, his first wife having died of mountain fever soon after their arrival in Oregon. In 1849 he married her sister, Martha Coffey. The children of the first marriage are as follows: William G., who served three years in Company B, of the First Oregon Cavalry, the first stationed on the frontier, and whose death occurred in January, 1880, on his farm, one and one-half miles east of Turner; Nancy E., the wife of C. K. Reed, now located on the old homestead; John H., a farmer at the state penitentiary; and Sydney R., of Kent, Sherman county. Three children were born of the second union, of whom Henry C. is the subject of this sketch; Sarah L. died in 1892; and Mary J. is the wife of Henry C. Von Behren, living near Aumsville. Mrs. Martha C. Porter died May 17, 1903, in her ninetyeth year.

Upon the donation claim linked to the Porter name through long years of association Henry C. Porter was born November 24, 1850, and there he grew to manhood, receiving his early education in the district school in the vicinity of his home. Upon attaining manhood he married Miss Minnie F. Welch, a native of Ontario, Canada, born in 1858, who came to Oregon with her grandfather, J. T. Welch, in 1869. In 1880 Mr. Porter built the house which he now occupies, part of his farm being formerly owned by T. C. Coffey, who took up a donation claim in 1852. The father of the Coffey family was born in North Carolina, in 1790, and with his family of eight children came to Oregon at the same time that Mr. Porter's father made the trip, and took up land in this vicinity. Mr. Porter now owns three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, being principally interested in Hereford cattle. The location is two miles from Aumsville. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have one child,



PETER FELLER.

Minnie Maude, who is the wife of Otto G. Weaver, of Berlin, Linn county.

In various ways Mr. Porter has served the public, having been justice of the peace for eight years, and also notary public for some time. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a member of Aunsville Lodge No. 90. He is a devoted member of the Christian Church, in the Sunday school of which he has served for twenty years as superintendent, a striking example of faithfulness to duty. He is supported in his religious affiliation by his wife and daughter, both of whom are members of the same church.

PETER FELLER. In 1847 there came from the province of Lorraine, where he was born March 6, 1822, a pioneer of Oregon who was destined materially to promote the agricultural prestige of the state, and to maintain a type of citizenship as useful as it is influential and worthy. This ocean voyage from Europe was accomplished in a sailing vessel which was delayed by storms and calms, and which put into the port of New Orleans sixty-two days after embarking from the other side. With his few worldly possessions Peter Feller, then twenty-five years of age, took another boat up the Mississippi river, eventually arriving at Galena, Ill., where he found employment on farms in the neighborhood of the town. Among the fellow passengers on the incoming vessel was a bright and attractive German girl by the name of Anna Notum, also a native of Lorraine, and from subsequent events it would seem that they became very warm friends before the vessel arrived in port, for they were married the following year, August 1, 1848, and thus an orphan girl found a home, and a stranger in a strange land a helpmate. Three children were born to the couple in Illinois: John; Barbara, deceased; and Peter. As time passed fortune favored them moderately, leaving them at least contented minds and bright hopes for the future.

In 1853 Mr. Feller, alert for greater opportunities than he found in Illinois, embraced the opportunity to drive some ox-teams across the plains in return for board and accommodations. After five months of experience more or less interesting, he arrived in Oregon City, where he looked around for a suitable permanent location, and where, in the meantime, he drove dray wagons as a means of support. Later he came to Butteville, and worked at various occupations, in 1857 returning to Illinois, to the wife and children who awaited him with so much anxiety. In May, 1857, he re-

turned to Oregon with his family by way of Panama, and settled for a time near Butteville, soon after purchasing fifty acres of land upon which the present home now stands, and of which fifteen acres had been cleared. Other improvements consisted of a log stable and frame house, and in the latter the family lived for many years, although there was but one room for all purposes.

At the time of his death, October 2, 1896, Mr. Feller had transformed his crude possessions into a splendidly improved farm, with modern buildings and all manner of agricultural implements. At the last he owned four hundred acres, having added to his original purchase on several occasions. Advantageously located on the renowned French Prairie, he engaged for years in general farming and stock-raising, and in the meantime took a keen interest in developing the conditions by which he was surrounded. He was a member of the Catholic Church, as is all his family, and he held various local offices, among them that of school director. Of the eight children born to himself and wife two, Barbara and Francis, died in infancy; John is a carpenter of Woodburn; Peter, Jr., farmed with his father until his death, and then assumed complete control of the property; he was married February 6, 1898, to Christina Haag, and four children have been born into his family: Mabel E.; Lillian M.; Lucille J., deceased; and Harley Laverne. Of the other children, Mary is the wife of J. J. Ryan of Butteville; Annie is the wife of John Whitney, residing near Woodburn; Clara is the wife of George W. Case, residing near Champoeg; Lizzie is the wife of D. H. Bomhoff, a merchant of Woodburn; she had a daughter, Mabel Edith, by her first husband, Charles Scheurer; and Annie, Grace and Harry by her second marriage. Peter Feller, Jr., owns eighty-two acres of land near Hubbard, and in addition to general farming has ten acres under hops.

JOHN McCHESENEY. Many of the finest residences and public buildings in Albany owe their construction to the skill of John McCchesney, who, previous to locating here in 1888 had acquired extensive experience along general building lines. This prominent and successful member of a thriving community was born in Ontario, Canada, where had settled his father, Hugh, and his mother, Hannah (Dole) McCchesney, upon their arrival from their native Scotland. From Canada the father moved to Moorehead, Minn., and later to Tacoma, Wash., where he died at the age of eighty-six. He was sur-

vived by his wife, who came to Oregon and spent the remainder of her life with her son, John.

The sixth oldest of the nine children in his father's family, and the only one in Oregon, John McChesney was born November 17, 1853, and was primarily educated in the Canadian public schools. He was twenty years of age when he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1873 removed to Detroit, Mich., where he worked for a time at carriage making. At Fargo, N. Dak., he engaged in a blacksmith and carriage making business with his brother, but afterward sold out and removed to Grand Forks, Dak., where he manufactured and contracted for brick. As before stated, he came to Albany in 1888, and has since made himself a necessary adjunct to the prosperity of the town. In all of its departments Mr. McChesney has a comprehensive understanding of his chosen occupation, and that it is the work for which he is particularly fitted, and which he finds most congenial, is undoubtedly the secret of his success. He has a correct appreciation of the substantial and lasting, as well as artistic and pleasing, and with almost no exceptions his work has been satisfactory in all of its details.

In Albany Mr. McChesney married Nancy Candis Conn, a native of Indiana, and sister of Perry Conn. Two children have been born of this union, Arthur Carmine and Esther May. As a Republican Mr. McChesney has been prominently before the public on various occasions. In religion he is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The most desirable traits of the typical northwestern business man are embodied in Mr. McChesney, among which are enthusiasm for and active participation in all undertakings which have for their object the uplifting and development of his adopted community.

JUDGE HIRAM M. PALMER. Entering upon his responsible duties as county judge of Linn county with a sincere desire to perform the obligations of his office to the satisfaction of his supporters and the general public, Judge Palmer of Albany has proved himself eminently worthy of the trust reposed in him, and has served the people with ability and fidelity. Practical, progressive and whole-hearted, he is an esteemed and popular citizen, and since becoming a resident of this section of the state has contributed his full share towards advancing its educational, political and agricultural interests. A son of A. F. Palmer, he was born near Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., in 1849. He is a descendant of one of the early families of western New York, where his paternal grandfather, James Palmer,

was a well-to-do lumber manufacturer and dealer.

Educated for the bar, A. F. Palmer practiced law as a young man, but was afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits in Genesee county, N. Y., until 1853, when he removed to Iowa. Locating near the present site of the town of Malcom, he purchased land, and was there successfully engaged in general farming until his retirement in 1895, and is now seventy-eight years of age. He married Sarah J. Milliman. She was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., which was also the birthplace of her husband, being the daughter of Hiram Milliman, who removed from the Empire state to Ohio, and there spent his last years. Of the nine children born of their union, four sons and four daughters are living.

The oldest child of the parental household, H. M. Palmer obtained his elementary education in the district schools, afterwards completing a course of study at Grinnell College, in Iowa. Choosing for himself the independent occupation to which he had been reared, he took up a homestead and a tree claim, near Hastings, Adams county, Neb., in 1873, and subsequently added to his acreage by the purchase of railroad land until he became the owner of four hundred and eighty acres, which he devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Disposing of his Nebraska property in 1891, Mr. Palmer came with his family to Oregon, locating near Albany, Linn county. Purchasing two hundred acres of land about four and one-half miles southwest of Albany, he has since carried on a successful business as a stock-raiser and dairyman, and has met with satisfactory results as a fruit-grower, having about twenty-five acres of his ranch devoted to the culture of prunes.

Taking a warm interest in the affairs of his adopted state and county, Mr. Palmer represented his district in the state legislature during the special session of 1898 and the regular session of 1899, rendering excellent service. As one of the committee of five appointed by the legislature of 1898 to revise the new school laws, he did much to advance the cause of education in this state. He was also active in trying to pass better and more stringent game laws, and although not successful at that time, the more important parts of the bill which he championed are incorporated in the present game laws of Oregon. Declining a re-election, he was nominated by the Fusionists for county judge, in 1900, and was elected by a majority of six hundred votes, running far ahead of his ticket, his term of office being for four years. Judge Palmer has since resided in Albany, among its residents attaining to a place of prominence.

Judge Palmer married, in Iowa, Miss Electa

Lewis, a native of Illinois, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Leslie M.; Mrs. Flora E. Small, of Albany; Mrs. Lola R. Junkin, of Albany; Mrs. Nevada Alice Medin, also of Albany; Arthur L.; and Jay B. In politics Judge Palmer was a Republican until after the election of Garfield in 1880, but has since been identified with the Democratic party. He is an influential member of the local Grange, and is ex-president of the district council. Belonging to the Presbyterian Church, the judge is ruling elder, and was for eight years superintendent of the Sunday school in Riverside district.

PETER C. ANDERSEN. Engaged in the lucrative business of blacksmithing and horse-shoeing, of the latter making a specialty, Peter C. Andersen is a prominent and successful citizen of Albany, Linn county. He is not a native of the west, nor yet of the national government of which he has chosen to become a citizen, for he was born in Denmark, in the town of Hammelev, October 17, 1857, a son of Andrus, a farmer in that vicinity, and Elizabeth (Petersen) Andersen, the latter of whom is still living. Until he was sixteen years old he remained with his parents, engaging in the duties which such a life affords, and also attending the national school, and at that age he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, with whom he remained for five years. After one year in journeyman work he came, in 1879, to America, confident as to his ability to cope with the difficulties which he might encounter.

On landing, Mr. Andersen started at once for the west, stopping in the city of Chicago, Ill., where he worked successfully at his trade for two years. Changing his location to Manistee, Mich., he spent sixteen months working at his trade there, before deciding to make his home on the Pacific slope. In 1884 he settled at The Dalles, Ore., and in 1885 went back to Portland, the next year finding him located in Linn county, engaged in a successful prosecution of his trade at Halsey. He remained there but one year, however, residing for a time in both Corvallis and Lebanon before taking up a permanent location in Albany, where he now makes his home, the date of his removal here being 1887. For three months following his settlement in Albany he worked at his trade alone, after which he went into partnership with a Mr. Huston. After buying out the interest of his partner he erected in 1893 his present commodious shop at the corner of Second and Montgomery streets, where he now engages in the manufacture of wagons, carriages, etc., and carries on all kinds of work pertaining to the duties of a blacksmith. He has

built up a splendid trade among the farmers of the vicinity, and even numbers among his customers those at a distance of forty miles. In addition to his industrial interests he has also an interest in the Poorman's Mining Company, the mine being located at Blue River.

The marriage of Mr. Andersen occurred in Albany, and united him with Miss Laura Cheswell, a native of England, and four children have been born to them, who are as follows: William H.; Lloyd C.; Edmond G.; and Wallace C. Politically Mr. Andersen is a Republican, and religiously is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is prominent, being a member of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is past noble grand and ex-representative; he is also a member of the Encampment, in which he is past chief patriarch and ex-representative; and has membership with the Rebekahs, Knights of the Maccabees; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

WILLIAM THOMAS COLEMAN. On his father's donation claim near Bellevue, Yamhill county, Ore., William Thomas Coleman was born February 4, 1855, and was reared to the useful and fundamental occupation in which he is at present engaged. His father, James Coleman, mentioned at length in another part of this work, was one of the pioneers of Oregon, and during the many years of his active life in the west contributed his share towards its best development. The son accompanied his parents to Marion county in 1861, locating near St. Paul, where he was educated in the public schools, and where he attained twenty-three years of age.

In the meantime Mr. Coleman had purchased one hundred and fifty-four acres of land near Champoeg, and hither took his young wife, formerly Callie Orton, with whom he was united in marriage November 5, 1876. She is a daughter of Ira and Martha (Burton) Orton, both deceased, who came from Gentry county, Mo., in 1853, locating in the Chehalem valley, in Yamhill county. After living on this farm for a year he sold it and bought the one hundred and sixty acres which comprise his present home, and which had at the time sixty-five acres cleared. His industry has accomplished the clearing of one hundred and thirty acres in all, and he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, devoting fifteen acres of his land to hop culture. In 1891 he moved his family into one of the finest rural homes in this section, and his barns and outbuildings are in keeping with the ideas of a practical and very progressive agriculturist.

Mr. Coleman is a Democrat in politics, but

has never taken an interest in the political agitations of his neighborhood further than to cast his vote. He is wide-awake to all the general affairs by which he is surrounded, and may be counted on to aid financially and otherwise all wise efforts at improving the general welfare of the community. By his marriage Mr. Coleman became the father of one son, Raleigh, who was born February 4, 1881. The latter was united in marriage November 26, 1900, with Annie Haas, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Prager) Haas. She is a native of Melrose, Minn., and came to Oregon with her parents in 1893. Mr. Coleman bears an enviable reputation in Marion county, his many excellent traits of character having made him many friends, and surrounded him with well wishers.

JOHN W. ROLAND. Marion county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Oregon, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is singularly favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of trust and responsibility. He is now serving as county clerk, to which position he was elected upon the Republican ticket in 1902.

Mr. Roland was born in Danville, Vermilion county, Ill., September 1, 1848, and comes of a family of German lineage that was established in Virginia many generations ago. The paternal grandfather was a farmer by occupation and died in Kentucky. David Roland, the father of our subject, was born in Cynthiana, Harrison county, Ky., and in early life became familiar with commercial methods in merchandising. At a very early date he removed to Vermilion county, Ill., and served in the Black Hawk war of 1832. He followed merchant tailoring in Danville until 1852, when he brought his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, to Oregon, having outfitted with an ox team and other necessaries for the overland trip across the plains. They were six months upon the way, and while in the Cascades their stock was driven off and stolen, so that on their arrival in Portland Mr. Roland had nothing with which to begin life in the northwest. Through the succeeding winter he worked at his trade for A. B. Roberts, of Portland, and in 1853 he came to Marion county, Ore., securing a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of wild

timber land. After building a log cabin for the shelter of his family he turned his attention to the stock business and also to some extent followed his trade, making clothing for the early settlers. He had a good range and his attention was chiefly devoted to his cattle interests. In 1871 he removed to Jefferson where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in March of that year, when he was seventy-one years of age. He was an old line Democrat, a well-informed man and a true Christian, and his upright life gained for him the respect and genuine regard of all with whom he was associated. He married Eliza Barnes, a native of Harrison county, Ky., and of Scotch-Irish descent. Her death occurred in 1889, at seventy-nine years of age. In their family were eight children: C. B., who served in the Rogue River Indian war of 1856, and was a lieutenant in the First Oregon Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war. He carried on merchandising in Jefferson, Ore., was a member of the state legislature for one term and died in Marion county in 1894. Jacob resides in Multnomah county. Mrs. Pauline Phillips, the third of the family, is living in Lincoln, Wash. David S. died in Portland. George follows mining in Jackson county, Ore. Mrs. Melvina Worick is living in Portland. Esther is a resident of Jefferson, and John W. completes the family.

When three years of age, John W. Roland accompanied his parents on their removal to the northwest. He lived with the family upon the home farm, one mile from Jefferson, and pursued his education in the district school. When eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the harness and saddler's trade in Salem, and when he had served for a term of three years he began business on his own account in Jefferson, continuing alone for a few years. In 1878 he was joined by his brother, Charles B. Roland, under the firm name of C. B. Roland & Co., and abandoning the harness trade they established a general store in Jefferson. There our subject also served as deputy postmaster under his brother for twelve years, and when his brother died he became postmaster and continued in that capacity until 1895, when he resigned, preparatory to his removal to Salem. August 1 of that year he was appointed chief accountant in the Oregon State Asylum by its board and under Governor Lord he held that position acceptably until January, 1900. He then became a fire insurance agent, representing the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md. In 1902 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county clerk and was elected by a majority of fifteen hundred, taking the oath of office on the 7th of July, of the same year. He is also clerk of de-



W. J. German

partments numbers one and two of the circuit court, and clerk of the probate court, in the discharge of his official duties being systematic, methodical and accurate, so that his course has won high commendation.

Mr. Roland was married in Jefferson to Miss Emma Reeves, who was born in California and died in Jefferson, Ore. They had two children: Edwilda, who is attending Willamette University, and Tracy. Mr. Roland was again married in Jefferson, his second union being with Miss Carrie S. Shumaker, who was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Burnett) Shumaker, who were also natives of the Empire state. Her parents moved to La Crosse county, Wis., where her father was engaged in building until 1888, when he brought his family to Oregon, settling in Jefferson. Mrs. Roland is a graduate of the high school and a most estimable lady, who shares with her husband the regard of many friends. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1870 Mr. Roland has been a member of the Odd Fellows society, having been initiated in Jefferson Lodge, of which he is a past noble grand. He is connected with the Encampment of Salem, of which he is past chief patriarch, and with the Rebekah degree, to which Mrs. Roland also belongs. His fraternal relations also connect him with both the lodge and uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, and of the latter he has served as treasurer. He is a charter member of the Illihee Club, of which he served as secretary for three years. In politics he has always been an active Republican. In his private life he is distinguished by all that marks a true gentleman and an upright character, one that subordinates personal ambition to public good and seeks rather to benefit his fellowmen than the aggrandizement of self.

WILLIAM J. JERMAN. A very pleasant home just outside of Silverton is occupied by William J. Jerman, who has been a resident of Oregon since 1867, and who was formerly an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Marion county. Mr. Jerman was born in Boone county, Mo., August 6, 1830, his father, Edward Jerman, having settled in Boone county on a farm formerly owned by his father-in-law, Thomas Turner. Edward Jerman was born in Madison county, Ky. Later in life he emigrated to Missouri, and in 1838 returned to his native state, remaining there for three years. The western fever again overtaking him, he returned to Missouri, locating on a farm in Audrain county, where he died in 1843, at the age of thirty-five. He was very successful as a farmer and stock-raiser, and though young at the time

of his death, had accumulated six hundred acres of land. His wife, Lurane Turner, was also a native of Kentucky, and was born at Crab Orchard, Madison county. She became the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, and died in Boone county, Mo., at the age of eighty years.

The oldest of the children in his father's family, William J. Jerman was educated in the public schools of Missouri, and in time became an independent landowner in that state, purchasing a farm in 1850. He was extensively engaged in buying and selling stock, and in the early days used to drive cattle down to the market in St. Louis. Lured by the tales of gold which came from the coast he became interested in mining, and in 1863, went to California, locating in Nevada county. After two years of fitful success as a miner he came to Oregon, in 1865, taking up land in Jackson county, where he engaged in teaming, farming, and mining. In 1867 he removed to Lane county, Ore., and the following spring came to Silverton, soon afterward buying a farm on Howell's Prairie, consisting of one hundred acres. To this he added from time to time, until he had one hundred and fifty-eight acres, which he finally sold, buying another farm. This was also disposed of in due time, and Mr. Jerman again came to Silverton in 1892, with the intention of making this his permanent home. He bought his present home in Brown's addition, in 1902, and is most pleasantly and conveniently located.

In Howard county, Mo., in 1850, Mr. Jerman married Martha Hilton, who was born August 22, 1832, in Huntsville, Randolph county, Mo., and daughter of Jonathan Hilton who was born in Madison county, Ky., and went to Missouri at a very early day. He was a carpenter by trade, and died in Howard county at a comparatively early age. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jerman, the order of their birth being as follows: George Thomas, of Union county, Ore.; Allen G., a farmer on Howell's Prairie; Margaret Lurane, the wife of Edward Adcock, of La Grande, Union county, Ore.; Mary E., the wife of W. Gervis of Silverton, Ore.; James E., in California; Ida and Madison B., both deceased; David Franklin and William LaFayette, both of Salem, Ore.; Isaac Newton and Samuel Wellington of Silverton. Mr. Jerman has also reared a grandchild, Edna, who is the wife of Burt Brown of Portland. Mr. Jerman is a man of high principle, and enviable standing in the community, and has identified himself with all forward measures requiring his support. For more than fifty years he has been a member and active worker in the Christian Church, and in political affiliation he belongs to the Prohibition party.

ISAAC STEVENS. The Stevens family is numerously represented in Oregon, and especially in Marion county, where they own fine large farms, and represent the progress and enlightenment of western life. Every year a family reunion is held, thus binding more closely the ties of good will and uninterrupted friendship which are distinguishing features of the brothers and sisters.

Isaac Stevens, one of the best known representatives of his family in Yamhill county, was born in Indiana March 12, 1840, a son of Hanson and Lavina (Wickard) Stevens, natives of Indiana, the former born in 1818. The family removed from the Hoosier state to Iowa in 1846, and in 1852, made arrangements to cross the plains with ox teams and wagons. Starting out with three wagons and twelve yoke of oxen they crossed the plains without any particular mishap, the Indians even causing them very little trouble. After six months they landed at Howell Prairie, in the fall of 1852, and here Mr. Stevens took up a donation claim of three hundred and eight acres about a mile and a half southwest of Mount Angel. After a short time, however, the family located for a time in Washington, from which state the father eventually returned to Marion county, where he died in 1880. His wife died when forty years of age. Of the nine children born to himself and wife all are living but one.

In an effort to earn an independent livelihood Isaac Stevens left home when of age, working as a farm hand by the month. For two years also he followed mining and prospecting in Idaho. Upon again settling in Marion county, he was married November 9, 1865, to Catherine Ann McAlfresh, a native of Ohio, who came to Oregon with her parents in 1852. Soon after the couple went to live on a rented farm on Howell Prairie, and after three years, in 1868, bought a portion of his father's old donation claim, consisting of one hundred and fifty-four acres. At present he owns all of the claim with the exception of the fifty acres presented to his son, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Many modern improvements attest the enterprise and thrift of this well-to-do agriculturist, and his home is one of the pleasantest and most convenient in the county.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, the order of their birth being as follows: Ellis, a farmer of this county; Vina, deceased; Ermie, the wife of Edward Bateson of Crook county; Willard, a creameryman of the vicinity of Lyons; and Millie, who is living at home. Although independent in politics, Mr. Stevens has promoted all good political conditions in his neighborhood, and has acceptably served as school director and clerk, the latter for eleven years. He has also been road supervisor, and

has held other local offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mr. Stevens has been an active worker for about thirty years, and is trustee of the church, also one of its most generous financial supporters. His farm, his character, and his general standing in the community, are consistent with reliability and substantial western citizenship.

HON. C. D. HARTMAN. Among the many men who are successfully following the vocation of farming in Marion county, the name of C. D. Hartman is entitled to especial mention. Mr. Hartman is known as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Marion county. He served for one term as representative in the Oregon state legislature, and for twelve years has been a member of the school board of Scott's Mills, his place of residence. Besides carrying on general farming and stock-raising, he owned and operated a threshing machine for a number of years, and also at one time conducted a saw-mill.

Mr. Hartman is a native of Marion county, having been born November 23, 1863, on the farm which is still his home, and which is a part of the donation claim located by his parents. He is a son of John and Mary (Moser) Hartman, the former a North Carolinian by birth, and the latter a native of Indiana.

John Hartman was one of the most prominent men of his day in the Willamette valley. While still a young man he married and settled in Missouri, where he followed the plasterer's trade for some time at St. Joseph. In 1852 he decided to locate in Oregon, and accordingly crossed the plains in an emigrant wagon, drawn by an ox team, being six months on the way. On this trip the party of which he was a member experienced some trouble with the Indians, who at one time stole their cattle, which, however, they eventually succeeded in recovering.

Arriving in Oregon they proceeded at once to Marion county, where Mr. Hartman took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, about six and a half miles northeast of the present site of Silverton, on the Silverton and Scott's Mills road. Upon this farm, which was entirely undeveloped, Mr. Hartman built a log hut for the use of his family. This was replaced later on by a more modern and substantial house, which he also built. For a number of years he engaged principally in stock-raising. Gradually, however, he cultivated a little more land, and finally carried on general farming, to which he devoted the later years of his life.

John Hartman was well-known throughout the valley, and to know him was to be his friend. His popularity was attested by the fact that he was elected to each and every office to which he

aspired, and at different times held all the minor offices within the gift of the people. He was one of the organizers of the Grange, and for many years devoted much of his time to furthering its interests. He was extremely charitable, and took an active part in the work of the church, never shirking his religious duties.

John Hartman and his wife became the parents of ten children. Of these, three died in infancy. Those living are the following: E. M., a resident of Wapinitia, Ore.; Barbara E., wife of Joseph Moore; I. V., wife of John Scott; Jennie; Addie, of Portland; C. D., the subject of this biography; and H. C. The latter was born in 1866, and continued to reside on the home place until his marriage to Effie Prather. He then settled on the east half of the donation claim. His farm consists of one hundred and seventy-four acres, and he has over one hundred acres under cultivation. A tract of fifteen acres is devoted to the production of hops, the yield of which in 1902 was about seventeen thousand pounds. Three children have been born to him and his wife: Floy, Rowland, deceased; and Bernice. Their farm contains many fine improvements, including a comfortable dwelling, and the family have many friends in the community.

C. D. Hartman received but a limited education, obtained by attendance at the district schools. He was united in marriage with Josie Cobb, a native of Illinois, who came to Oregon in 1892. Soon after their marriage the young people went to housekeeping on the home place, where they still reside, the beloved and aged mother of our subject residing with them. Mr. Hartman has added to the home place until he now owns three hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and thirty acres of which are under cultivation. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Short-horn cattle. A tract of about thirty acres is devoted to hop culture, the yield in this line alone in 1902 being thirty-eight thousand pounds. Many modern improvements have been added to his farm, which contains a convenient modern dwelling, with complete farm buildings.

Fraternally Mr. Hartman affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in his lodge, and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has one son, Earl G.

Mr. Hartman has always been a Republican, and from the time he cast his first vote he has taken a more than ordinarily active interest in the workings of the party in Oregon. As a nominee of that party he was elected as representative to the Oregon state legislature, and served in the office for one term, with distinct credit to himself and his constituents. He has always exhib-

ited a keen interest in those movements which have been intended to promote the general welfare of the community, giving freely of his time and money toward their success. Though a comparatively young man, he has become widely known throughout the Willamette valley, chiefly by reason of the success which has attended his farming operations and the public-spirit which has characterized him in all his undertakings which were not of a private nature. He is regarded as one of the most substantial and worthy citizens of Marion county, and his selection for further high public office probably will be determined entirely by his own desires in the matter.

NEELY J. JUDAH, who is now serving for the third term as city recorder of Salem, was born in San Francisco, December 24, 1856. The ancestry of the family can be traced back through many generations to France, whence representatives of the name came to America. The paternal great-grandfather of the judge was a Jewish rabbi. His grandfather, Rev. Henry Judah, a man of broad learning and strong mentality, embraced the Christian faith and became an Episcopal minister. For many years he resided in New York City, and there died. Charles D. Judah, the father of the judge, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., and after completing a college course was admitted to the bar in New York. In that state he married Miss Elmira Elizabeth Smith, a native of New York City and a daughter of Floyd Smith, who for many years was vice-president of the Manhattan Gas Light Company. He was a member of a prominent old New York family, and married Katherine Ritter, of Knickerbocker stock.

In 1849, Charles D. Judah came, with his little family, to the Pacific coast, making the journey by way of Panama to San Francisco, where he entered upon the practice of law in partnership with John K. Hackett. They constituted one of the old and distinguished law firms of that city, and for many years Mr. Judah continued in successful practice there, but ultimately retired from his profession and returned to Delaware, where his last days were passed. He was a musician of exceptional ability, and was instrumental in having shipped around Cape Horn the first grand organ ever brought to the coast. This was erected under his supervision in Trinity Episcopal Church, and for many years he served as its organist. Later he became organist in St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, having been converted to the Catholic faith.

In the family of Charles D. and Elmira E. (Smith) Judah were nine children, of whom three are living, namely: Henry R., who is assistant general passenger agent of the South-

ern Pacific Railroad Company, at San Francisco; Neely J., of this review, and Mrs. Florence Tilton, of Victoria, British Columbia.

Judge Judah, of this review, spent the days of his youth in San Francisco, and there completed the high school course. In boyhood he had great love of the sea, and in his youth he made many trips upon the ocean. In 1873 he entered the United States navy as a member of the crew of the *Saranac*, doing duty in the waters of the north and south Pacific. After two years' service he was honorably discharged, and then going east he again joined the navy for special duty, responding to a call for volunteers to aid in the care of yellow fever sufferers at Pensacola, Fla., in 1875. He was located there for over one year, and rose through the ranks to an official position. In 1876 he was again honorably discharged, and in that year he visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Subsequently he made his way southward, and at Charlotte's Harbor, Fla., he entered the merchant service as master of the schooner *Richard Morgan*, plying between Charlotte's Harbor and Havana. This vessel was wrecked in the gulf, during a severe storm, the accident resulting largely from the faulty rigging of the schooner, and not from bad seamanship. His crew of seven men entered the life-boat with him and rowed sixty-eight miles to Charlotte's Harbor.

Mr. Judah then passed into western Texas for a time, and was married, while at Sweetwater, to Miss Ella H. Sloper. In 1884 Mr. Judah was elected county clerk of Nolan county, Tex., and after serving for two years, was re-elected in 1886, acting in that capacity until July, 1887, when he resigned and removed to Los Angeles, Cal. While there he acted as notary public and searcher of records for four years. In September, 1891, he arrived in Salem, acting as searcher of records, under Col. Harry Waters, for the Salem Land & Abstract Company. Later he resigned and became a clerk in the insurance office of the firm of Mitchell & Lunn, and afterward became connected with the *Statesman*, as its advertising agent; subsequently he was a member of the reportorial staff, his connection with the journal covering six years in all. He then resigned to enter upon the duties of the office of city recorder, to which he had been elected in December, 1898, on the Citizens' ticket. He was given an excellent majority, and that he manifested marked fidelity and capability in the discharge of the duties of the office is indicated by the fact that in 1900, and again in 1902, he was re-elected, entering upon his third term January 6, 1903. He is also ex-officio justice of the peace and police judge for Salem city.

In politics Mr. Judah is independent, with

socialistic tendencies. He is a man fearless in defense of his honest convictions, unequivocal in his position, and no one has occasion to question upon which side he is to be found. While residing in Sweetwater, Tex., he was made a Mason in Sweetwater Lodge No. 571, A. F. & A. M., and by affiliation is now connected with Pacific Lodge No. 50, of Salem. He also holds relations with the Woodmen of the World, with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Salem Press Club, the Order of Lions, and formerly belonged to Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Los Angeles. He is also the secretary of the Greater Salem Commercial Club. Under the auspices of the latter club the Greater Salem Mid-Summer Carnival was conducted, lasting from June 29 to July 4, 1903. It was pronounced a thorough success, no little credit being due to the general manager, Mr. Judah. An enterprising citizen, liberal and progressive, Mr. Judah is well known in his adopted city, and the circle of his friends is extensive. His has been an eventful and interesting career, and the reminiscences of his travels and experiences make him an entertaining conversationalist.

NANCY W. HARRIS. The daughter and granddaughter of pioneers, it was natural that Mrs. Nancy W. Harris should have the same courage that made her ancestors leave their homes in the land of their birth, and start away into the wilderness to aid in the upbuilding of a new territory and grapple with the greater opportunities of a new country. Her grandfather, Francis Hodge, of English blood, made his home in North Carolina, where he married Miss Nancy Walker, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. Their son, William H. Hodge, the father of Mrs. Harris of this review, was born in Wentworth, Rockingham county, N. C., January 14, 1794. In 1820, he settled in Sangamon county, Ill., having previously spent some time in Tennessee and Kentucky. In Kentucky he married Miss Rachel Wall, a native of that state, born in Warren county, March 9, 1799. Their marriage occurred in 1814, the couple being very youthful. Mr. Hodge spent his years engaged in tilling the soil, though for four years, from 1827 to 1831, he served as sheriff of Tazewell county, Ill. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hodge, of whom Margaret Robinson is deceased; Nancy W. Harris is the subject of this review, and was born in Sangamon county, Ill., November 26, 1821; Andrew met his death in the Mexican war; Newton lives in McLean county, Ill.; Mary J. Hill makes her home in California; William lives in Mc-



Edw. Hensen

Lean county, Ill.; James resides in the same location; and Harriet Woodworth lives in Bloomington, Ill. The father and mother both died in McLean county, to which they had come at an early day, mention being made of them as among the first settlers of that county.

Nancy W. Hodge married Hugh C. Harris, who was born in Athens county, Ohio, December 20, 1818, the son of Francis Harris. The Harris family settled early in Delaware county, Ind., and there Hugh C. grew to manhood and engaged in farming. When twenty-one years of age he left home, and coming to Illinois, he settled in McLean county in the neighborhood of the Hodge farm, where he engaged in farming for himself. April 7, 1840, occurred the marriage of Nancy W. Hodge and Hugh C. Harris, the two making their home in Illinois until 1853, when they decided to try their fortunes on the western slope of the United States, both having the pioneer principles firmly implanted in their lives. They commenced the journey March 18, 1853, from the home place in McLean county, bound for Oregon. They started with twenty-two head of cattle, but on their arrival at Eola September 18 of the same year they had but eleven. The same winter they bought a farm near Rickreall, Polk county, where they continued to live for five years, at the end of which time they traded for their present place, a farm of one hundred and ninety acres located at Oak Grove. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris are as follows: William H., deceased; Mariam Allen, of Salem; Emmeline Hannah, of Salem; Charles, deceased; Elizabeth Heise, on an adjoining farm; Scott, of Spokane, Wash.; Belle Putnam, of Gilliam county; Mary Chitwood, deceased; Emerson, at home; Ollie Goodnough, of Portland; and Andrew, of California. Five of the children were born in their Illinois home.

The death of Mr. Harris, April 27, 1888, was a much regretted occurrence, he being accidentally killed while on the road to Rickreall with a load of produce. He had always been a prominent man in the community, taking an intelligent interest in the affairs of the day, serving as road supervisor and in various school offices for several years. He was a Republican in politics. Religiously he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oak Grove, where Mrs. Harris still holds membership.

EDWARD HIRSCH, one of the representative citizens of Oregon, has held many offices of public trust and has been found loyal and efficient because he is an honorable business man and be-

cause of a social, genial nature which is quick to recognize true worth in others. Everywhere these qualities have won for him warm regard, and it is safe to say that few men in Oregon have more friends than has Edward Hirsch, who is now postmaster at Salem. He has been a resident of this state since 1858. His father was Sampson Hirsch and in the family were ten children, who came to the new world, while six of the number became residents of Oregon. In the year 1854 Leopold Hirsch arrived in this state and after engaging in merchandising in Portland for a time, followed a similar pursuit in Salem, where his death occurred. In 1856 J. B. Hirsch arrived in Salem, where he carried on merchandising until his death. In 1856 Mayer Hirsch likewise arrived in this city and was an enterprising merchant here until his life's labors were ended. In 1858 Solomon and Edward Hirsch came to this state, the former settling in Portland. In 1864, Mrs. Herman, a sister, also arrived in Portland.

Edward Hirsch was born May 3, 1836, in Hohebach, Wurtemberg, Germany, and when only nine years of age was left an orphan. He then left his native village and went to Esslingen, where he resided for five years, during that time acquiring a good common-school education. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a merchant in Giebelstadt, Bavaria, where he remained for four years, and in 1855 he sailed for America, attracted by the business possibilities and opportunities of the new world. Manassa and Bernhard Hirsch, his brothers, had previously located in New York, where they were engaged in merchandising. As a passenger on the sailing vessel *Splendid*, Edward Hirsch left Havre, France, in 1855 and after a voyage of forty-two days reached New York City. Soon afterward, however, he went to Sheakleyville, Mercer county, Pa., where he was engaged in clerking, receiving about \$75 per year in remuneration for his services. He then went to Griffin, Ga., where he obtained a salary of \$200 per year, and later at Macon, Ga., he was paid \$300 per year. In 1858 he accompanied his brother Solomon to Oregon by way of the New York route and the Isthmus of Panama, the fare being \$200. They left New York in March as passengers in the *Star of the West*, which took them to Aspinwall, and from there they sailed on the *Golden Age* to San Francisco, where, upon the steamer *Pacific*, they came to Portland and in April, 1858, Mr. Hirsch, of this review, arrived in Salem. He had practically no capital, but he had good credit, and under the firm name and style of E. & S. Hirsch he and his brother Solomon opened a general mercantile store at Dallas, Polk county, the place then containing a population of about one hundred.

After two years spent at that place the brothers

returned to Silverton, Marion county, where they opened a general mercantile store and remained there four years, at the end of which time they disposed of their enterprise and dissolved the partnership. Solomon Hirsch then went to Portland, while Edward Hirsch came to Salem. In 1863 he formed a business connection whereby he acted as a salesman for his brothers until 1866. In the meantime he had become interested in the Eagle Woolen Mills Company at Brownsville, and in that year removed to Brownsville in order to become manager of the mills, which he conducted until 1868.

In that year Mr. Hirsch was married in Salem and returned to this city to make his home. Here he engaged in general merchandising as a member of the firm of Herman & Hirsch, a connection that was maintained continuously and successfully for ten years, or until his election to the office of state treasurer in 1878. He was nominated upon the Republican ticket and elected by a majority of eleven hundred, the highest majority given to any candidate on the ticket; in fact, the candidate for governor was defeated, but Mr. Hirsch's election was the beginning of Republican successes in the state and many a victory has his party since enjoyed. He took the oath of office in September, 1878, and filled the position so acceptably and honorably that in 1882 he was re-nominated and re-elected, receiving a greatly increased majority, numbering about five thousand. He then served until January, 1887, a law having been passed to end the term of office in that month. He left the position not only with the confidence and respect which was given him when he entered it, but also with the commendation of the public. When he took the oath of office the state was \$1,000,000 in debt and the taxes were seven mills on the dollar. At the close of his second term, owing to his capable control of the finances, the state was not only free from all indebtedness, but had met all current expenses, had erected a number of public buildings, including the state capitol and the insane asylum, the taxes had been reduced to less than two mills on the dollar and he turned over to his successor one-half million dollars in gold coin. This is the best record in the financial history of Oregon.

Mr. Hirsch subsequently retired to private life, but his fellow citizens were not content that he should remain out of office and in 1890 he was chosen state senator, serving in the sessions of 1891 and 1893. During that time he was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill for the completion of the state capitol and for instituting its heating and plumbing systems. His efforts resulted in the passage of other measures which proved of great public benefit, and in 1893 he was chairman of the important ways and

means committee. In August, 1898, Edward Hirsch was appointed by President McKinley to the position of postmaster of Salem, taking the office August 15 of that year. In July, 1902, he was reappointed by President Roosevelt, so that he is now serving his second term. In March, 1903, the postal department of Salem was established in new offices. Under the administration of Mr. Hirsch, which has been practical and progressive, the postoffice receipts have been greatly increased, the business of the office has been systematized and extended and there are now nine different rural routes delivered from this office and five city delivery routes. In other local affairs Mr. Hirsch has been prominent and for three terms he has served as a member of the city council of Salem. In 1876 he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and throughout the years of his residence here he has been untiring in his efforts to promote the growth and insure the success of Republican principles.

In 1868 Mr. Hirsch was married to Miss Nettie Davis, who was born in Prussia, and in 1867, with her parents, became a resident of Brownsville, Linn county, Ore. To Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch were born seven children: Ella E.; Lulu, now Mrs. Byron Loomis; Guy; Maude, Mrs. Edwin McMahill, of Dayton, Ohio; Gertrude; Meyer, and Leona, all residents of Salem. Mr. Hirsch belongs to Chemeketa Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand, and to Willamette Encampment, of which he is the past chief patriarch. He is also a member of Illihee Club. His record is indeed an honorable one and reflects credit upon his native land and his adopted country. The pursuit of wealth has not been his sole object in life and, though he has prospered, he has yet found time and opportunity to aid his state to faithfully discharge the duties of high official positions and to throw around him much of the sunshine of life which comes from a genial nature, a kindly disposition, from deference for the opinion of others and from a recognition of the worth of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

WILLIAM M. HILLEARY, one of the influential and public-spirited farmers of the vicinity of Turner, Marion county, was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, February 21, 1840, and was reared on a typical middle west farm. His father, James Hilleary, was born near Winchester, Va., in 1814, and was reared principally in Kentucky, to which state his father, Francis, removed from his native state of Maryland at a very early day. When eighteen years of age, James Hilleary removed with his parents to Sangamon county, Ill., settling on a farm, from which they removed the next year, in 1833, locat-

ing near Burlington, Iowa. There the grandfather took up government land, and spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1844. In 1837, James Hilleary married Nancy Morris, who was born in North Carolina January 1, 1819, and who is still living on the old farm near Burlington. Twelve children were born to this couple, the order of their birth being as follows: James L., of Des Moines county, Iowa; William M., of Oregon; Mary J., wife of W. P. Perry, residing in the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa; George, living in Des Moines county, Iowa; Thomas, deceased; Sarah, who died when young; Lydia, also deceased; Irene, the wife of James O. Beebe, of Des Moines county, Iowa; Margaret E., living with her mother; Roger W., living on a farm near London, Iowa; Etta, the deceased wife of Charles Moffit, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Henry M., who carries on farming near the old home in Iowa. Mr. Hilleary was seventy-five years old at the time of his death, and for many years he had been a member of the Baptist Church, contributing liberally towards its support.

In his youth William M. Hilleary worked hard on the paternal farm, yet managed to acquire a fair common school education. That he started out in life practically without means was evident from the fact that he worked his way across the plains in 1861, driving ox teams and making himself generally useful. Arriving in Nevada, he went from there to California, reaching Oregon in the fall of 1861. In the meantime his uncle, William Morris, had located on a farm near Turner, Marion county, and hither the youth repaired and remained for the winter, assisting his relative with the work around the farm. In the spring of 1862 he went to the mines around Florence, Idaho, returning to Marion county in August, 1862. The following year he rented his uncle's ranch near Turner, and in 1863 helped to build a flouring mill at Annville. Realizing his lack of educational opportunity in the earlier days, he began to study and improve himself generally, and after taking a course at the Santiam Academy at Lebanon, engaged in school teaching in Linn county in the summer of 1864.

In December, 1864, Mr. Hilleary enlisted in Company F, First Oregon Infantry, for frontier service, and after six months spent at Camp Hoskins, was ordered to Vancouver, Wash., and was afterward stationed in the barracks at Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise City, Idaho. In May, 1866, he returned to Walla Walla, and was discharged at Vancouver, July 21, 1866, having been in the service nineteen months, and having attained to the rank of corporal. Returning to Linn county, Ore., he taught school until the spring of 1868, and that year bought the farm upon which he has since lived. In August, 1867,

he was united in marriage with Irene L. Cornelius, who was born November 13, 1847, a daughter of George Cornelius, one of the early pioneers of Oregon. The father of the latter, Absalom Cornelius, had a good common school education, was of a progressive mind, and was noted for his honesty and uprightness of character. He was chosen by the Indians as arbitrator in their difficulties in Oregon, and his decision was always abided by. He never had an enemy, and was temperate in his habits. Owning a good farm, and meeting with success in his undertakings, he was enabled to give all his children a start in life. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hilleary, of whom Clara A., born August 24, 1868, became the wife of H. L. Earl, a hardware merchant of Turner. Mrs. Earl, who died May 14, 1903, was an influential member of the local Grange and of the Presbyterian Church, and was an artist of no mean merit. She was universally beloved and her death was deeply mourned. Homer E., born July 14, 1870, is a locomotive engineer of the Southern Pacific Railway, and a resident of Ashland, Ore.; and Lloyd E., born April 12, 1885, is living at home. For four years Mrs. Hilleary was editor of the Oregon department of the *Pacific Rural Press*, the official organ of the Grange, and was the first to memorize the master's work and lectures of the local Grange. For several years she served as an officer in the State Grange, as well as in the local organization. Her religious affiliation is with the Christian Scientists.

The Hilleary farm consists of two hundred acres of bottom land, splendidly improved, and adapted to various purposes. An extensive general farming, stock-raising and dairy business is carried on, all of which departments net their enterprising owner a good yearly income. As a promoter of Republican politics in Marion county Mr. Hilleary has had few more active contemporaries. He has been on the school board for many years, has served as justice of the peace for twelve years, and has been judge of elections. The present prosperity of the Turner Grange is largely due to his interest in its welfare in the early days, and to his continued effort to enlarge its sphere of usefulness since he became a charter member in 1873. At present he is identified with Surprise Grange No. 233, and was master of the State Grange from 1896 until 1900, having previously served as assistant steward of the same, as steward, master and secretary. He was also a member of the state legislative committee of the State Grange. In his official capacity with the State Grange, he and his wife have visited all parts of the country, as delegates to the national body. He served as regent of Oregon Agricultural College of Corvallis four years. He

is also a member of Sedgwick Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Salem.

The entire career of Mr. Hilleary has been characterized by strict attention to the many duties which have entered into his daily life, and his success is due to his unflagging energy, enterprise and integrity. Those who know him best acknowledge him to possess a character above reproach. On numerous occasions he has exhibited a high public spirit and an earnest desire to do all in his power for the promotion of those movements calculated to advance the best interests of Marion county. He takes broad views of affairs in general, and has become firmly established as a useful and progressive man of affairs. The record of his life should prove a source of inspiration to the youth of the present generation who start upon their careers no better equipped than he, as well as a source of great pride to the members of his family.

JOHN SAPPINGFIELD. In the death of John Sappingfield, which occurred on his farm eight miles east of Salem, March 8, 1903, Marion county lost one of its oldest and most highly esteemed pioneer inhabitants. Mr. Sappingfield was born in Davis county, N. C., November 25, 1809, when even the eastern states were in their infancy, and at a period when the great "Oregon country" was a wilderness practically unknown to the civilized world. When he was a year old his parents, George and Catherine (Myers) Sappingfield, moved to southern Indiana, then regarded as far "out west," settling in Harrison county, where they lived upon a farm most of the time. In the course of time they removed to Parke county, that state, and about 1833 moved still further westward into Iowa. In the latter state they devoted their energies to farming in Des Moines and Monroe counties until 1847, when they removed to Davis county and took up a tract of land under the homestead laws of the country.

John Sappingfield had remained with the family in their various locations until they decided to settle in Davis county, Iowa, when he determined to seek his own fortune independently. May 27, 1838, he married Mary Hagey, a native of the same county in North Carolina which witnessed his own birth, and who had been brought by her parents to Des Moines county, Iowa. The young people felt the spirit of their fathers strongly exercised within themselves, and when the parents of Mr. Sappingfield finally decided to make Davis county their home, he and his bride concluded to seek an improvement in their fortunes in the great northwest, of whose wonderful re-

sources they had heard so many tales from the lips of travelers who had visited Oregon Territory.

With their hearts fired by a most laudable ambition, they therefore set forth, in 1847, leaving the associations of their childhood and youth behind them, but with their minds fully made up to brave any and all dangers which might confront them, and to remain true to their purpose of assisting in laying the foundation of a great commonwealth in the land beyond the mountains. They started across the plains with two wagons, three yoke of oxen to each, accompanied by their family of three children, following the trail known in those days as the "middle route." After a long and wearisome journey of six months they arrived in Oregon, coming at once to Marion county, the destination of many of the far-seeing farmers who had emigrated from the east. Here Mr. Sappingfield almost immediately rented some land on the old Edmundson claim. This was in the fall of 1847. Subsequently he purchased the right to a donation claim located about eight miles east of Salem, which he regarded as the most fertile of the available land in the county. In the spring of 1848, he erected on this property a log house of one room, its site being the same plot of ground where he afterward built one of the most commodious homes of the day. Without any unnecessary delay he began the improvement of the land, and in the fall of that year brought his family to their new home, where he spent the remainder of his life.

From time to time Mr. Sappingfield was able, with the accumulation of years, to increase his landed possessions. His first step in this direction consisted of taking up six hundred and forty acres, about eighty acres of which was in prairie and the remainder in timber and small brush. To clear this land and prepare it for the fruits of the harvest time presented a herculean task, but it was not gigantic enough to daunt the sturdy and determined owner, who at once applied himself to the work with energy. During the years he devoted himself to the undertaking, he succeeded in making it one of the finest and most productive pieces of property in Marion county, and, indeed, in the entire Willamette valley. At the time of his death Mr. Sappingfield was the possessor of three hundred and twenty acres of the original donation claim, upon which they settled in 1848, and on which he erected three substantial houses. To his honor it is to be said that he assisted materially in the construction of nearly all the roads in the neighborhood of his home.

Side by side with this venerable man stood



W. A. Whitley

his equally faithful wife, now in her eighty-fourth year, the couple forming, during the latter years of their lives together, almost the last link with a historic and romantic past. Their long and useful life together was peculiarly blessed. They accumulated an abundance of worldly goods and innumerable friends, and their recollections of more than a half century of life in the northwest enriched every passing day. Their union has been blessed with the following children: William, a prominent resident of the state of Washington; Louisa, deceased; George, deceased; Amanda, wife of J. T. King, a resident of Marion county; John W., deceased; Henry A., a farmer of Marion county; and Charles. The last-named son married Mary E. Given, in September, 1892, and the young couple make their home on the farm occupied for so many years by their parents, the same having been given over to their management.

Thus is told, though necessarily in brief outline, the story of the career of one of the worthy founders of the empire of the northwest. His business sagacity, his integrity of character, and his splendid personality, supplemented by his appreciation of the early possibilities of this region of the country, render his record one that will endure as a monument to the important part he bore in the development of one of the most favored agricultural localities in the whole world.

URIAH WHITNEY. Various enterprises in Marion county have enlisted the interest of Uriah Whitney, a pioneer of 1858, and at present living on a finely cultivated and profitable farm near Stayton. Mr. Whitney was born on a farm near Lewiston, Androscoggin county, Me., March 23, 1834, a son of Thomas and Naomi (Eaton) Whitney. When six years of age he was taken by his parents to St. Clair county, Ill., where his father combined his trade of brick mason with general farming. After the death of his mother in 1842, he was taken to the home of Robert Higgins, a prosperous and prominent farmer residing in St. Clair county, with whom he found a pleasant home and excellent guardianship. Upon attaining the age of twenty-one years he received from Mr. Higgins the sum of \$150. Thereafter he remained with his friend, who was almost a father to him, for two years, receiving in return for services rendered \$110 per year. This seemed a large amount to the farmer youth of that day, and young Whitney was no exception to the rule in this respect. After leaving the employ of Mr. Higgins he worked for various other farmers in the neighborhood, and by 1858

had quite a sum of money saved up. In the meantime he had determined to better his condition, if possible, by taking an early advantage of the wellnigh boundless opportunities offered by the great west and its almost fabulous resources. Therefore, in 1858, he started upon his journey for Oregon, going by way of New York City, where he embarked aboard the ship Washington, bound for Graytown, and thence to Aspinwall. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama, he re-embarked on another steamer bound for San Francisco. But in order to do so, he was obliged to borrow \$50 to pay for his ticket, the preceding stages of the voyage having used up about all his money.

December 24, 1858, he arrived in Marion county, with practically no capital excepting his health, energy and ambition to succeed in life. The first year he worked in a sawmill and gristmill, for which he received the sum of \$330. After working on a farm for W. M. McKinney for a year he was employed by other farmers. In 1861 he drove a herd of cattle across the mountains to Umatilla, for stock-dealers, and in 1862 embarked in a mining venture near Florence, Idaho, to which region he traveled with two pack-horses. The extent of his success in this venture may be judged when it is stated that instead of driving that team home he was compelled to make his way back afoot, a sadder and wiser man.

Upon returning to Marion county Mr. Whitney sought to recoup his losses by working upon farms. After saving some money in this way, he embarked in a general merchandising business in Aumsville with W. H. Darby, continuing thus for five years, and making a success of the business. After disposing of his interest to E. E. McKinney in the spring of 1871, he bought his present farm of four hundred and twenty acres for \$10 per acre. Having thus assured himself of a home, he returned the same year to Maine, where he was married to Martha T. Whitney. Returning with his young wife to the farm just purchased, he resided there for two years, and then engaged in the mercantile business with the Hon. W. H. Hobson at Stayton. Upon selling his interest in this business he established a store at Aumsville with the same partner. After disposing of that he removed to Stayton and erected the property now known as the Gardner Flouring Mills. At the same time he started another general merchandise store at Stayton, and while managing both these enterprises became prominently identified in other ways with the best interests of the community. Misfortune overtook him in 1878, when the store was destroyed by fire. Soon afterward he traded the flouring mills for

six hundred and forty acres of land situated in the Waldo Hills. After living on the new property for a year, he took his family on a visit of four months to Maine, spending a most delightful time among the scenes of his childhood. Returning to his farm in the Waldo Hills, he lived there for another year, and then returned to his original farm of four hundred and twenty acres, purchased at the time of his marriage in 1871, and upon which he is now making his home. Since locating there he has spent about eight years in Stayton, where he owned and operated a general store with W. W. Elder; but in 1899 he took up his permanent abode where he now resides, and here he is conducting general farming and stock-raising.

Five children have been born into the family of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney. Lillie is the wife of Thomas E. Worley of Albany, Ore., and is the mother of four children: Byron Uriah, Sherman, Augusta and Frederick; Lena C. is the wife of Frank Sylhaven of Stayton, and has a daughter, Pearl Naomi Shafer; Martha N., Laura and Henrietta are deceased.

Mr. Whitney cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, and ever since has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He has never sought for public office though he served for two years as mayor of Stayton, for one year was councilman, and for one year was treasurer. Fraternally he was originally associated with Pearl Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Turner, of which he was a charter member, and is now a member of Santiam Lodge No. 25, at Stayton. To him is due the distinction of having been treasurer of the Masonic lodge for twenty-five consecutive years.

No man in Marion county has a more enviable reputation for personal worth, probity and sound business judgment than Mr. Whitney. At all times he has striven to make his daily life an exemplification of the Golden Rule, which has been the cardinal principle of his religion. He has found many opportunities to benefit his fellowmen by sound advice and offers of assistance of a more practical and substantial nature, and he has never been known to oppose the progress of any project intended to develop the resources of the Willamette valley or to enhance its standing as one of the most desirable places of residence in the world. His long years of residence in the state and the success which has attended his efforts in many lines of endeavor constitute a career worthy of appreciation and emulation. The young men of the present generation may well regard the brief record of his life here presented as a model for their guidance; for honesty of purpose, integrity of

character, perseverance, industry and a singleness of determination toward the goal of honorable success have been the principles which have formed the foundation of his entire career.

CHARLES H. BURCH. No history of Yamhill county would be complete without mention of Charles H. Burch, who is a venerable and honored citizen and has resided in this state since 1844. Great have been the changes which have occurred in this period and wonderful the development, and Mr. Burch has ever manifested a deep and active interest in public progress and improvement. He was born in Sheridan county, Mo., and was but two years of age at the time of his mother's death. His father was a physician and in the family were five children. Our subject remained at home until ten years of age, when his father died, and from that time until his sixteenth year he resided with his father's parents, acquiring his early education in the district school and afterward pursuing a course of study in the high school at Keytesville, Mo. At the age of sixteen he made a long and difficult journey across the plains, joining an emigrant train. He rode a mule and continued with the train until he reached Fort Bridger, Wyo., when he left the party with which he had traveled and came on into Oregon, being the first white emigrant to land in Oregon City. Settling first at Salem, he remained until 1846, when he went to California, and while there he enlisted in Company A, of the California Mounted Riflemen, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Fremont, later General, for service upon the frontier. While in Lieutenant-Colonel Fremont's Company, at San Miguel, Cal., he was detailed with another man, named Ryan, to arrest a spy, and Mr. Burch made the arrest alone at Mission San Miguel. The spy was tried by court martial, found guilty and shot by Colonel Fremont's order. Mr. Burch was mustered in at Sacramento and with his regiment went to Old Monterey and afterward to Los Angeles, where he was mustered out, having served for several months. He then returned to Sacramento, where he followed mining and prospecting and for some time in connection with another man he made all of the saddles used by General Kearney. About 1849 he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Marysville, Cal., on which he lived for about two years and then sold that property, returning to Yamhill county, Ore., where he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres. He still owns a part of

this and the property is conveniently and pleasantly located about two miles east of Amity.

In 1851 Mr. Burch was united in marriage to Miss Phebe Buffum, a native of Illinois, who came with her parents to the northwest in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Burch began their domestic life upon the donation claim and here they have resided continuously since. They had thirteen children: Hiram, who is living in Crook county, Ore.; Jane, at home; Clay, who makes his home in McMinnville; Charles H., who resides in Amity; Ann, who is living in Newburg; Georgia, a resident of Dayton, Ore.; Idress, Louisa and Victoria, all at home; and four who died in infancy.

At the present time Mr. Burch owns and operates two hundred and eighty-five acres of rich and arable land and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Durham cattle. He has made all of the improvements upon his place and now has a well developed farm equipped with good buildings and all modern accessories, and for several years in connection with his farm work he followed the carpenter's trade.

In his political views Mr. Burch has been a stalwart Democrat since casting his first presidential vote. He is regarded as one of the prominent and influential residents of this portion of Oregon and at one time he was one of the most extensive farmers of Yamhill county. His capability and his fitness for leadership led to his selection for legislative honors and in 1878 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate. In 1884 he was elected for a second term, at both times overcoming a large Republican majority, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him by those with whom he has long been associated. Few men can claim the distinction of having arrived in Oregon in 1844, but this honor is due Mr. Burch, and since that time he has spent the greater part of his life in this state, assisting in the work which has brought Yamhill county forth from its pioneer environment to its present state of progress and importance. He is a man whose intrinsic worth of character is widely recognized, and with pleasure we present to our readers this record of his career.

COL. A. B. GILLIS, M. D., surgeon-general of the Oregon National Guard, and one of the most distinguished specialists in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the state, now makes his home in Salem, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1893. He was born in Strathalbyn, May 15, 1854, a son of Malcolm and Hat-

tie (Mathison) Gillis. His father was born in Rothsay, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a son of Col. Malcolm Gillis, who was an officer in the British army and saw service in India and on the continent. Upon leaving his native country Malcolm Gillis, Jr., became a resident of Prince Edward Island, where he followed the occupation of farming. In his religion he was a devoted member of the Presbyterian faith, following the inclination of his forefathers for many preceding generations. His wife was born on the island of Arran, off the coast of Scotland. Her father occupied official posts under the government for several years, and spent his entire life in Scotland, where his death occurred. Malcolm Gillis, father of Col. A. B. Gillis, died in Charlottetown in 1884, and his widow is still living there. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters.

The subject of this review, the second youngest child in the family, is the only one residing in the United States. After being graduated from the Charlottetown normal school his inclination led him to ship aboard a merchant vessel, and for two years he was engaged in the East Indian trade. He signed in the capacity of supercargo, sailing under Captain Steward. During his voyages he visited Calcutta, Madras and the most important ports of China and Japan. Upon the expiration of his two years' service upon the sea he engaged in educational work in Ontario, continuing to follow the profession of teaching for several years. In the meantime he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Harkness of Dundas, Ontario, and afterward entered the literary department of Victoria University at Coburg. Subsequently he matriculated in the Royal Medical College, from which he received the degrees of M. D. and C. M. in 1888.

In the meantime, in 1885, his studies had been interrupted by the outbreak of the disturbances in the Canadian northwest known in history as the Louis Riel Rebellion, in which he served as second lieutenant in company D, P. W. R., until the close of the insurrection. After having received an honorable discharge he resumed his preparation for a medical career. From 1885 to 1887 he occupied the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Royal Medical College and graduated with the highest honors a surgeon in the Kingston General Hospital in 1888. In the winter of 1891 he occupied the post of house surgeon in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1892 he pursued a special course of study in the New York Post Graduate School, devoting his researches there to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1898 he pursued studies along the same lines in the Chi-

cago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. He also studied in Vienna under Professors Politzer and Schnitzler.

Dr. Gillis maintained an office in Truro, Nova Scotia, until 1890. After his return, in 1893, from his studies in the principal medical centers of Europe, he located in Salem, where he has been continuously engaged in practice for ten years, devoting especial attention to those diseases for which he has thoroughly prepared himself. He is located in the Bush building, and has an extensive and lucrative practice, which is constantly growing in importance.

In 1890 Dr. Gillis married Anna Marie Krebs, cousin of the famous concert pianiste, Marie Krebs. Like her cousin, Mrs. Gillis has devoted her entire life to music, her musical education being completed abroad. While in Berlin she studied under Karl Klindworth. In Vienna she had the distinguished honor of being accepted by Theodore Leschetizky.

At their home Dr. and Mrs. Gillis dispense a lavish hospitality, both having a large and appreciative circle of friends in Salem. Dr. Gillis is popular in the Masonic fraternity. He was made a member of the craft in Arcadia Lodge No. 4, and is now identified with Salem Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.; Royal Arch Chapter No. 7, of Salem; De Molay Commandery No. 5, of which he is Past Eminent Commander; Al Kader Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Portland, and has taken all the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He was made an Odd Fellow in Ontario, and is a charter member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also connected with the Illihee Club and the Greater Salem Commercial Club.

In 1897 Dr. Gillis was appointed by the pension department to the position of expert pension examiner. He is also a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, having been appointed by Governor Lord and reappointed by Governors Geer and Chamberlain. He holds membership in the Marion County Medical Society, and for some time has occupied the chair of ophthalmology and laryngology in the medical department of Willamette University. On the 11th of July, 1898, he received from Governor Lord the appointment as surgeon-general of the Oregon National Guard with the rank of Colonel, and was reappointed by Governor Geer, and still holds the office.

During the years of his practice in Salem Dr. Gillis has come to be recognized by his professional contemporaries as one of the most highly qualified practitioners in his specialty in the state. His scientific labors have been rewarded with a great measure of success,

which has come to him as the logical result of close application, a strong intellect and marked devotion to his chosen calling. He is still as great a student as ever, and keeps constantly abreast of the most advanced thought in medical science. Dr. Gillis is a man of fine physique, pleasing presence and an engaging personality, and is honored and respected by all who know him.

JAMES K. CHARLTON. Occupying a place of distinction among the most respected residents of Albany is James K. Charlton, a retired agriculturist, and an ex-sheriff of Linn county. He is a typical representative of the self-made men of our state, beginning life with no other equipments than the energetic ambition and force of character natural to him. Without a query as to whether or no life was worth living, he has done his best from youth up to make it so, and by sheer force of an active spirit and an indomitable will, guided by sound sense and high principles, he has met with grand success in his business career. A Virginian by birth, he was born in Monroe, W. Va., May 30, 1824, a son of John Charlton. His Grandfather Charlton, a life-long farmer of Monroe, W. Va., was a direct descendant of one of the early Scotch settlers of the Old Dominion and inherited in a marked degree the thrift and industrious habits of his ancestors.

Born on a farm in Monroe, W. Va., John Charlton lived in his native town until 1826, when he removed with his family to Greenbrier county, W. Va., locating on a farm where he remained until 1848. He then removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, and later moved to Davis county, same state, where he died. He married Charlotte Kyle, who was born in West Virginia, and died in Oregon. Her father, John Kyle, who was born in Ireland, emigrated to this country when sixteen years of age, and settled in West Virginia, where he was for many years a noted school teacher. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. John Charlton ten children were born, five of whom came from Iowa to Oregon, namely: Charles, now residing in Ellensburg, Wash.; James K., the special subject of this sketch; Madison, who died in Sprague, Wash.; Allen, who lives near Ellensburg, Wash.; and Mrs. William Cyrus, of Salem, Ore.

Obtaining a limited education in the subscription schools of his native town, James K. Charlton struck out for himself in 1846. Walking to Charleston, W. Va., a distance of one hundred and ten miles, he then proceeded by boat down the Big Kanawha river to the Ohio river, then down that stream, and up the Mis-



John A. Hunt

Mississippi river to Keokuk, Iowa. Continuing his journey on foot he walked sixty miles before reaching his point of destination, Fairfield, Jefferson county. Although the rich prairie land through which he passed could be bought for \$1.25 per acre, he had not money enough to obtain title to a little bit of it. Going to work on a farm for \$10.00 a month, he remained in that locality until the fall of the year, when he went to the Wisconsin pineries, where he remained during the winter season. Returning to Fairfield, Iowa, in the spring of 1847, he married and settled on a farm, which he conducted with fair success a number of years. Being stricken with the gold fever in 1850, he with two of his brothers crossed the Missouri river at Council Bluffs and started for California with ox-teams, taking the old California trail. On account of the prevalence of cholera along that route Mr. Charlton decided while at Fort Bridger, Wyo., to change his plans and come to Oregon. Arriving in the Willamette valley on September 8, 1850, he and his brothers spent the winter in a logging camp, then went to California, where they were engaged in prospecting a short time.

Soon afterward Mr. Charlton sailed from San Francisco for Panama and, having crossed the Isthmus on foot, took the ship Cherokee bound for New York City, from there returning to Fairfield, Iowa, by way of Chicago. Resuming his farming operations he resided there until 1853, when he moved with his family to Putnam county, Mo., where he was engaged in tilling the soil until 1866. Rigging up two wagons, one drawn by horses and the other by mules, he started, May 2, of that year, for Oregon, and arrived in Harrisburg, Linn county, July 28, 1866. Buying two hundred acres of land on the forks of the Santiam river, about eight miles east of Lebanon, he was there successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1893, when he disposed of his property and moved to the village of Lebanon. Since the death of his wife, which occurred at Lebanon in 1893, Mr. Charlton has resided in Albany, where he is retired from the active cares of business.

In Iowa, in 1847, Mr. Charlton married Martha Keltner, a native of Illinois, and they became the parents of five children, namely Andrew, a farmer in Nevada; Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, who died in Albany; Henry, who is engaged in the stock and lumber business near Pendleton; Charles, who is guard in the state penitentiary at Salem, Ore.; and James. James Charlton, a finely educated young man, was first graduated from Albany College, afterward receiving his diploma from Princeton University, N. J., and then entered Columbia Law

School, in New York City, where he was graduated. Returning from New York to Oregon he opened a law office in Albany. Three months later a severe attack of lung fever so prostrated him that he was forced to leave the country for the benefit of his health. Going to Denver, Colo., he was there successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, January 31, 1903. Mr. Charlton is actively identified with the Democratic party and has served with fidelity and ability in public office. In 1884 he was elected sheriff of Linn county and held the position two years. He was also county commissioner for two years, performing the duties devolving upon him in that capacity with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. He is a practical Christian and a valued member of the Baptist church.

JOHN A. HUNT. The Hunt family is deserving of especial prominence in a record of the lives of the men who have shed lustre upon the history of Oregon for many reasons, not the least of which are the facts that it is one of the oldest English families to be founded in America, as well as one of the earliest pioneer families of the state of Oregon. Its representatives have won fame on the field of battle, in the legal arena, in statecraft, in literature and in various other honorable fields of endeavor. Probably no other family has furnished to the country a greater number of men and women of distinction.

John A. Hunt inherits from his Quaker ancestors sterling traits of character and the thrift and industry which have enabled him to win a place among the most successful and honored citizens of the Willamette valley. He was born near Liberty, Ind., November 28, 1836, and is a son of John S. Hunt, a native of Smithfield, Ind. The latter emigrated to La Porte county, Ind., in 1835, erected the first house in the town of Byron, and became prominent and influential in the early undertakings of that community. After a few years' residence in that state he commenced to make preparations to cross the plains, and in March, 1847, started for Oregon, arriving at his destination with his family in the fall of that year. In the Waldo Hills, Marion county, he took up a claim, built a home, and soon afterward erected the first school-house in the vicinity. He also erected a building which he made the headquarters for his blacksmithing and gun shop, the first in the Waldo Hills. There was no lack of demand for his handiwork, and he prospered until selling out his interests in 1854. For many years thereafter he con-

ducted a hotel in Salem, his little hostelry becoming a popular meeting ground for all who desired to learn of important local happenings. Here he died at the age of fifty-seven years, leaving behind him the legacy of a good name and a considerable property. His first wife, Temperance Estep, to whom he was married May 8, 1823, dying in 1851, he married for a second wife Mrs. Nancy Smith, widow of Dr. Smith, who died July 1, 1847, on his way to Oregon. (For further family history, the reader is referred to the sketch of Jephtha T. Hunt, which appears elsewhere in this volume.)

Although but eleven years of age when he arrived in Oregon, John A. Hunt retains a vivid recollection of his experiences on the plains, and of the part he bore in assisting in the establishment of the family in their new quarters. Naturally he spent a good deal of time about his father's shop, and he inherited the latter's mechanical ability to a great extent. At the age of twenty he began to work at the wagon-maker's trade in Salem. In 1858 he moved upon a part of his father's donation claim, which he proceeded to improve, and upon which he resided until 1877. His next place of residence was southern Oregon, where, in the vicinity of Oakland, he purchased four hundred and fifty acres of land, and lived there until 1882. Being better satisfied with Marion county, he then located on the farm where he now lives, and which consists of two hundred and twenty acres. He also owns three hundred and twenty acres of his father's old place, making his total holdings five hundred and forty acres. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Located twelve miles from Salem, on the state road, this property is valuable and finely developed, and Mr. Hunt is to be congratulated upon the happy chance which directed the footsteps of his father in this direction; also upon the wise management and business ability which has enabled him to accomplish so much toward the improvement of the agricultural interests of Marion county.

Through his marriage with Mary E. Amon, which occurred on July 9, 1858, five children were born into the family of Mr. Hunt. Of these Mary Caroline is deceased; Elizabeth G. is the wife of Franklin G. Albaugh of Ashland, Ore.; Matilda A. lives at home; and the others are Howard B. and Nancy C., deceased, and an infant, deceased.

In politics independent, Mr. Hunt has exhibited a keen interest in public affairs of his neighborhood. While a resident of southern Oregon he served as a representative in the state legislature, and held numerous local offices. He was school director for many years, and school clerk during a portion of that period. He is a member of

the Baptist Church, and has done much to further the interests of that denomination wherever he has resided. Mr. Hunt's life has been characterized by strict integrity and a devotion to the best interests of the public. Whenever the opportunity to assist in the furtherance of any worthy enterprises has presented itself to him, he has been found a liberal contributor toward that end. In all respects he is acknowledged to be a man of public spirit, with broad and liberal ideas regarding questions of public policy. With the history and traditions of his ancient and honored family behind him, it is hardly to be wondered at that he has always been actuated by an ambition to do nothing to bring the name into disrepute, but, on the contrary, to add to its prestige by his own good works.

REV. SAMUEL GLASGOW IRVINE, D. D. Phillips Brooks once said "Great is he who in some special location does good and helpful work for his fellowmen. Greater still is he who, doing good work in his special occupation, carries within his devotion to it a human nature so rich and true that it breaks through his profession and claims the love and honor of his fellow-men simply and truly as a man." These words emphasize the position which the late Rev. Samuel G. Irvine, D. D., occupied during his long and useful pastorate in the United Presbyterian Church of Albany, Ore. A man of deep religious convictions, the dominant forces of his character were sincerity of purpose and absolute fidelity to the higher interests of his parish and people. A certain inspiration or fervor marked his spiritual labors, and his wonderful personality attracted to him persons of all kinds and conditions, rendering his ministrations beneficial not only to those under his immediate charge but to the entire community. A descendant on both sides of the house of Scotch divines, he was born August 14, 1826, in Wooster, Ohio, and died October 31, 1895, in Albany, Ore. His father, Rev. Samuel Irvine, D. D., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of pure Scotch ancestry. Coming to America with his parents when young, he was brought up in Huntingdon county, Pa., where he received his elementary education. After his graduation from Jefferson College he assumed charge of the Associate Presbyterian Church at Wooster, Ohio, and subsequently preached in different localities in that state, remaining there until his death, in 1861. He married Maria Glasgow, who was born in Pennsylvania, being a descendant of an honored Scotch family that produced several ministers of note.

Receiving his early education in the public

schools of Wooster and Fredericksburg, Ohio, Samuel G. Irvine subsequently worked for some time as a clerk in a general store, there acquiring such business knowledge and habits as were ever afterward of great value to him. Desirous, however, of continuing his studies, he entered Franklin College, at New Athens, where he was graduated with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1845. Afterward he studied theology at Canonsburg, Pa., for two years, leaving college before graduation to accept the presidency of Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio, and while there completed his studies under private tutors. On July 9, 1850, he was licensed to preach by the Muskingum Presbytery, by which he was ordained as a minister March 12, 1851. Subsequently preaching as opportunity afforded he had charge of a mission church in New York City from May, 1851, until the following August, when the Associate Synod appointed him as missionary in the wilds of Oregon.

Leaving New York City in August, 1851, Dr. Irvine and his wife came by way of Panama to San Francisco and after spending a few weeks in that city arrived at Willamette, Ore., in October of that year. Preaching his first sermon in Oregon City on November 9, 1851, he came up the valley the next week to Albany, where he soon after laid the foundation for his future work. Taking up a donation claim ten miles south of Albany and about a half mile east of the Willamette, he there established his home and began his ministerial labors. In common with his few neighbors he endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life courageously, by his cheerful bravery, manliness and hearty sympathy, helping others to wisely bear their heavy burdens. His salary being meagre and educators few, he taught in a district school for a time, and for a year was an instructor in Albany College. In 1856 he was largely instrumental in merging the Associate Presbyterian Church and the Associate Reformed Church with the United Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years thereafter had charge of the Willamette and Albany churches. His influence in both organizations proved rich and salutary, his services being highly appreciated by the intelligent people that made up his congregations. As the churches grew in size and power, his time was wholly taken up by one society, so that, in 1874, he resigned his Willamette charge, from that time until the fall of 1893 devoting his work to the Albany church, his labors in the Master's vineyard, with the exception of two years spent in the east, being almost continuous for more than four decades. In 1860 he journeyed east with his family, going by way

of the isthmus, and returning in 1861. In 1869 he made another visit to his eastern home and in 1878 he spent a short time in Ohio, while there being honored by his alma mater with the degree of D. D. He likewise had the distinction of serving as moderator of the General Assembly which met that year in Cambridge, Ohio. For a number of years Dr. Irvine served most faithfully as one of the trustees of Albany College, and for two terms was identified with the educational progress of the state as superintendent of the Linn county schools. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and took a keen interest in local affairs.

The doctor's last illness was long and painful, but he bore all of his afflictions without murmur, cheerfully submitting to God's will, trusting that, as the poet says, "somehow, good will be the final goal of ill." Troubled with rheumatism for many years, even to the extent of losing the sight of one eye and being threatened with total blindness, he nevertheless retained the full mental vigor for which his youth was distinguished, and continued in active service until compelled to take to his bed in August, 1892. In January, 1893, his life was brought very near to its close by an aggravated attack of pneumonia. He rallied, however, and for awhile there were bright hopes of his complete recovery. A relapse occurred in the summer, and in October, 1893, he sent in his resignation as pastor of the Albany church. The congregation, while feeling sorry to be obliged to accept the resignation of their faithful pastor and beloved friend, requested that the doctor might remain with them as pastor *emeritus*, which was conceded, with the provision that it should go into effect the following June. This delay gave Dr. Irvine an opportunity to act as host to the General Assembly, which was to convene in Albany at its next annual meeting. Though filled with physical suffering, his last days were filled with joy and brightness, and he passed away peacefully and quietly, as one who lies down to pleasant slumber.

"His youth was innocent; his riper age
Marked with some acts of goodness every day;
And watched by eyes that loved him, calm and
sage,
Faded his late declining years away;
Cheerful he gave his being up and went
To share the holy rest that waits a life well
spent."

Dr. Irvine married first, March 27, 1851, in Cambridge, Ohio, Mary Rainey, who was born in Ireland, and came to America with her father, William Rainey, for many years a prominent merchant of Cambridge. She was

a woman of culture and a graduate of Steubenville Seminary, Ohio. She died in the spring of 1869, leaving four children, namely: Maria, a graduate of Albany College, married W. H. Gaston, and died in Tacoma, Wash., in 1896; Mrs. Cora J. Stewart, of Albany, who was also graduated from Albany College; Elizabeth, of Albany, was graduated from Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio; and O. H., formerly an attorney at McMinnville, Ore., died in 1901. The doctor married for his second wife, December 6, 1871, Mrs. Margaret M. Osburn, of Peoria, Ore. Mrs. Irvine was born in Warren county, Ill., near Little York. Her father, James Martin, a native of Cambridge, Ohio, and of thrifty Scotch-Irish ancestry, was an early settler of Illinois, and one of its pioneer farmers. Starting for Oregon in 1852 he left Missouri in April, crossing the plains with mule and horse teams, and arrived in Peoria, Linn county, Ore., in September, 1852, bringing with him his wife and child. Purchasing land, he cleared a good farm, and was here engaged in his chosen occupation during his remaining years. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Smith, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Linn county, Ore., in 1894. Both were members of the United Presbyterian Church. Margaret M. Martin, their only child, married first Alfred H. Osburn, a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years a teacher in Linn county schools. He died in manhood's prime, leaving one child, Nancy Temperance, wife of J. W. Blain, of Oakland, Cal. Dr. and Mrs. Irvine became the parents of two children, namely: Samuel E. and J. Clement. Samuel E. Irvine, who was graduated from both the Albany and the Monmouth colleges, studied theology at Allegheny Seminary, and is now pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Etna, Pa. J. Clement Irvine, a graduate of Albany College, is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Albany.

PETER RILEY. Representing the agricultural interests of Linn county as one of its best and most favorably known farmers and stock-raisers is Peter Riley, of Albany, who has won an extended reputation as a breeder of fine horses, in that special branch of industry being one of the most prominent men of the Willamette valley. Beginning the battle of life for himself when but a boy, he has steadily trod the pathway of success, advancing step by step, and now occupies a firm position among the most prosperous citizens of the town or county, being highly esteemed for his many fine traits of character. A son of Edward Riley he was born April 15, 1846, in

County Kildare, Ireland, the home of his ancestors for many generations. His paternal grandfather, John Riley, emigrated from the Emerald Isle to the United States and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he followed his trade of a merchant tailor until his death.

Born and brought up in Ireland, Edward Riley first came to the United States when about twenty-three years of age. A merchant tailor by trade, he followed it first in Chicago, Ill., then in St. Louis, Mo., where he was made a citizen of the United States. Subsequently returning to the scenes of his childhood, he married a fair Irish maiden, Catherine Swords, and settled in County Kildare, where he remained until after the death of his wife. Coming again to America with his motherless children he settled in Jamaica, Long Island, where he followed his former trade with good success. Of his nine children seven survive, Peter, the special subject of this sketch, being the fourth child in succession of birth.

Being but twelve years of age when he crossed the ocean with his father in 1858, Peter Riley completed his early education in the public schools of Jamaica, Long Island, studying three years. Beginning life as a wage-earner in 1861, he was tow boy on the Lehigh canal for a short time. Anxious to see more of his adopted country, he started for California in 1865, taking the Panama route from New York City to San Francisco. Arriving on the coast he worked on a farm a short time, afterward being brakeman on the Central Pacific Railroad for a year. Subsequently locating in Wheatland, Cal., he worked on a farm, and then resumed railroad work, being first employed on the San Joaquin Railway, afterward being on the Sacramento and Vallejo Railroad, and on the branch road extending to Marysville. Crossing the mountains with a mule train in 1869 Mr. Riley came to Oregon as an employe of the construction company that had charge of the building of that part of what is now the Southern Pacific Railroad, extending from Salem, Ore., to Roseburg. Continuing with the same company he subsequently assisted in building the branch of the Northern Pacific Railway that extends from Kalama, Wash., to Tacoma, Wash., being foreman and having charge of the teams.

On the completion of the road, Mr. Riley located in Linn county, Ore., where he purchased two hundred acres of land lying two miles north of Albany along the river. Embarking in the wool business he has met with signal success, keeping a fine grade of Angora goats, which have proved profitable in this locality. In addition he is extensively interested in breeding draft horses, making a spe-





C. C. Stratton.

cialty of the Clydesdale and Percheron, also keeping a choice stock of French and Belgian horses. He formerly owned a noted Percheron stallion, Desires, imported by Dunliam, and now owns a fine stallion, Don, imported from Belgium, and the registered Clydesdale stallion, Junius. Among the younger stallions that he is raising are Percherons, Clydesdales and Belgians, all of superior stock and breed. Mr. Riley is an extensive landholder, owning the entire block bounded by Jackson, Railroad, Third and Fourth streets, and here has his fine residence, his large barns and woodyard. He carries on general farming on a large scale.

In Marion county, Ore., Mr. Riley married Mary Hunt, who was born in that county, a daughter of Thomas Hunt, a pioneer settler, who located there in 1847. Five children have been born to their union, namely: Thomas Edward, with the Corvallis & Eastern Railway Company; James Valentine, a horseman, engaged in business with his father; Katie, who died at the age of twelve years; Nellie M., wife of John Scott, of Albany; and William. Politically Mr. Riley supports the principles of the Democratic party by voice and vote, and was formerly a member of the County Central Committee. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

CHARLES CARROLL STRATTON, A. M., D. D., was born in Tioga county, Pa., of New England ancestry, his mother, Lavinia Fitch, being from Vermont, and his father, Curtis P. Stratton, from Hartford county, Conn. Through his paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Hannah Adams, he was related to the Connecticut branch of the Adams family. His father's ancestors run back in New England to the first half of the seventeenth century, and thence to London, where the family emerges into recorded recognition as early as 1520.

In 1837 Curtis P. and Lavinia Stratton, with their young children, removed from Pennsylvania to Jefferson county, Ind., and settled a short distance back of Madison, on the Ohio river. About the same time also Myron Stratton, a younger brother, came west from Pennsylvania and settled in Jeffersonville, Ind. This was the father of Winfield Scott Stratton, well known as the owner of the Independence mine, but to be known hereafter much better and longer as the munificent founder of the Myron Stratton Home in Colorado Springs, for the aged and infirm. In 1852 the father and oldest brother, Riley E. Stratton, afterwards of the Oregon bar and bench, came to the Pacific coast around Cape Horn. After stopping for a time in California they came on to Oregon, for which they

had originally started, and after looking over the country for a time wrote for the remaining members of the family to sell their belongings in Indiana and meet them in Oregon. This was effected and the journey across the plains with ox teams was accomplished with the usual privations, hardships and dangers, but without any serious disaster. The family at this time consisted of the father and mother, then fifty-four and fifty-one years of age, respectively, and ten children—five sons and five daughters. The parents were truthful, honest, plain people of good antecedents and blood, who desired to give their children the best education in their power, and train them to habits of truthfulness, industry and thrift.

The eldest son, Riley Evans Stratton, was then thirty-two years of age, a classical graduate of Farmers' College (Ohio), a junior member of the Madison (Indiana) bar, and married to Sarah M. Dearborn, of an old family in that city, a woman of many attractions of mind and person. After the death of Judge Stratton she married Smith Kearney, a well known Portland capitalist.

Soon after settling in southern Oregon Mr. Stratton was elected prosecuting attorney and on the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state he was elected to the bench of his circuit and became *ex officio* a justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He was an easy, graceful and lucid public speaker and upright judge, and his early death at the age of forty-four years cut short a promising career. The next surviving member of the family was Delia C., then the wife of James I. Patton, who, with their young family, were among the early settlers of the Umpqua valley. Following her was Sarah Victoria, afterwards wife and widow of Harvey Gordon, editor and proprietor of the Oregon *Statesman*, after A. Bush, and his successor as state printer, a man of brilliant gifts and great promise, whose career was terminated by a premature death when but little over thirty years of age. The next of the family in order of age was Charles Carroll, the subject of this sketch, the leading incidents of whose life will follow later. After him came Horace Fitch, at one time a member of the lower house of the Oregon legislature and later a member and president of the council in the Washington legislature. Milton Adams, the first of the family born in Indiana, was well known in business circles in Salem, Oregon City and Portland. He served a term as mayor in Oregon City and was president of the First National Bank of East Portland at the time of his death, in 1895. All of the remaining members of the family were born in Indiana. Lura Melvina married Archibald Simmons and lived and died in Springfield, near

Eugene, where her children and grandchildren still reside. Augusta Josephine married Dr. Samuel Whittimore, at the time assistant surgeon in the navy, and later in the United States army. He died in 1898 and his family reside in Washington. Judge Julius Augustin has chosen Seattle for his home. He began life as a printer in Salem, Ore. This enabled him to make his way through the classical course of Willamette University. By the same means he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Salem. After several years of successful practice there, during which time he was reporter for the Supreme Court, he removed to Seattle, where he acquired a large and lucrative practice, was for a term on the bench of the Superior Court, and now lives in comfortable retirement. Irene Hasseltine is the youngest daughter and child. She married Parrish L. Willis, a well known and wealthy attorney of Portland, Ore. He has represented his district as a member of the state senate and been an efficient promoter of many local enterprises by which the welfare of the city has been advanced.

Of this large family of twelve children—for two sleep in Indiana—Charles Carroll was the sixth. Stimulated by the example of his older brother, reinforced by his own tastes, he resolved early in life to become a scholar, as that term was then understood, and moved by his moral convictions to become a minister. His plans were postponed and somewhat marred by the unwillingness of his mother to go to the Pacific coast without him, as money which he had begun to lay aside was spent in the journey to the Pacific and he had to make the best of the imperfect educational advantages of the young state. His first season was spent with his brothers Horace and Milton in aiding his father on the new farm in the Umpqua valley where the family first settled. Then he joined a surveying party in the mountains for several months. The net proceeds of this service were less than \$200, but with this he started for Salem, the seat of the newly chartered Willamette University, at that time the most promising of the two or three institutions, of large name and hope but slender facilities, within reach. Being an expert penman he was able to supplement his inadequate means by writing one-half of each day in the adjutant-general's office and by this means remained in school. This continued until the sophomore year, in 1858. His classmates at this time were J. A. Odell, T. L. Davidson, Roswell L. Lamson and James Carey. For different reasons these young men had to leave the institution and he, being left alone, was advised by President F. S. Hoyt to leave the school for the present, enter the Oregon conference for which he was preparing, bring up his studies as he best could,

and graduate later. This advice he pursued, and took his final examinations and received the degree of A. B. from the university in 1860, at thirty-six years of age. Meantime he had been pastor in Dallas, Roseburg, Jacksonville, Oregon City, Olympia and Portland and was at that time pastor in Salem.

In 1860, while pastor in Roseburg, he had married Julia Elenor Waller, daughter of Rev. A. F. Waller, one of the early missionaries sent out to evangelize the Indians of Oregon. Those who knew the sterling qualities of Father Waller during his lifetime, and the equally sterling qualities of Elepha Waller, his wife, will not need to be assured that Dr. Stratton found in his wife a worthy helpmate. To them have been born two children, Mary Elepha and Harvey Gordon, who are still with them.

The year following his graduation Dr. Stratton was elected to the chair of natural science in his alma mater, but was dissuaded by Bishop Ames from accepting, and received the appointment of presiding elder of the Portland district. Up to this time he had been for six years secretary of the conference, but this appointment forbade his re-election. In the fall of 1871 he was selected by his conference to represent them in the general conference, which met in Brooklyn in 1872. This was the first general conference wherein lay delegates were admitted, and as the episcopate was to be strengthened and it was finally decided to elect eight additional bishops, the session was of more than ordinary interest. He has been a member of two general conferences since, in 1880 and 1892, but thinks this one altogether the most interesting in his experience.

On the way to and from the general conference Dr. Stratton stopped off at Salt Lake City, and soon after returning to Salem, where he now lived, a telegram was received from Bishop Foster appointing him to the First Methodist Episcopal Church in that place. The three years which followed were years of great activity and devoted especially to completing the building of the First Church there and setting forward its religious interests. This was the third prominent church enterprise with which he had been identified, viz., the First Church of Portland, still the hive of Methodism there; the First Church, Salem, toward which he had secured over \$20,000 on subscription, laid the cornerstone and begun the superstructure, and now the Salt Lake City Church. At the end of his pastorate there he transferred to the California conference and was appointed to the pastorate of the First Church in San Jose. Here were spent two quiet and useful years. Before the end of the second year he was elected president of the University of the Pacific, many of the students and most of the faculty of which had been his

parishioners during the two years of his pastorate there. The next ten years were full of responsibility and services, with some degree of success, as well. The year following his election to the presidency of the university he was requested to organize and lead the Chautauqua movement on the Pacific coast. On the death of Bishop E. O. Haven he designated Dr. Stratton as his literary executor, to edit and complete an autobiography, at that time about half done, and to publish, if the demand should justify, selections from his sermons and university lectures. The autobiography was completed and published at once; the sermons and lectures await a more encouraging market. Meantime the university and the Chautauqua associations made steady progress; and the university buildings, catalogues and financial statements of that period bear testimony to its substantial improvement.

At this time Dr. Stratton's excessive overwork began to tell upon his health and symptoms of paralysis led him to listen to the advice of his physician, Dr. Wythe, to resign both as president of the university and as leader of the Chautauqua movement. Every reasonable inducement was held out for him to remain, especially in the university, and these inducements were renewed after the retirement of Dr. Hirst, his successor there, and after his own return to Oregon, but considerations on the other side overbalanced them and he persisted in his resolution. During this period of educational work Dr. Stratton was especially remembered by fellow educators, the degree of D. D. having been conferred by the Willamette, Ohio Wesleyan and Northwestern Universities. He is also a life director of the National Educational Association. Soon after this overtures began coming from his friends in Oregon, and especially from President Van Scoy of Willamette University, looking to his return to his early field as chancellor of that institution. All of these letters contained information that a plan was on foot which had taken definite shape at the last session of the Oregon conference, by the appointment of a large committee of influential members to confer with a similar committee to be designated by the trustees of the university as to the selection of a more suitable point and site for the institution. In this correspondence Portland was the point generally favored, especially by Dr. Van Scoy. All of this preceded Dr. Stratton's return to Oregon and was intended to pave the way therefor. His selection as head of Willamette University; his return to Oregon; the action of the joint committee above referred to in selecting Portland as the point for the building of what was intended to be a great university; the ratification of this action by an overwhelming majority of the Oregon confer-

ence and the refusal of the trustees of Willamette to accept the report of their own committee are matters of history.

It was not in contemplation that Willamette University should cease to be an educational center or that its property should be interfered with, but that its grade should be changed, that it should be affiliated with the larger and better located central institutions, in common with other institutions to be located in different parts of the state and northwest was proposed.

The organization of Portland University, the selection of trustees to represent the business lay element of the northwest, the alumni of the institution, and the Oregon, Puget Sound, Columbia river and Idaho conferences, the election of H. W. Scott as president of the board, and, notwithstanding his many engagements, his acceptance of the trust with his accustomed public spirit, the election of Dr. Stratton as president of the institution, the selection of the site at University Park, the purchase of the land, the organization of the Portland Guarantee Company to endorse the bonds by which the lands were to be paid for, the early promise of the school, the failure of its finances under the collapse of 1894-5 and 6 are known to all. But it is not so well known that the sales of University Park property during the years 1892-3 and 4 were sufficient to provide for the interest on the total indebtedness, the redemption of the bonds at maturity and leave a large surplus in land for permanent endowment. The lands were sold on contracts and were to be paid for in one, two and three years. On account of the pressure of the times and the decline of prices, payments on these purchases defaulted in shoals. After a time this general defaulting of purchasers of property resulted in the stoppage of interest payments on bonds. Then followed legal complications and the property finally passed into the hands of one of the religious orders of the Catholic Church. The influences which operated against the payments for the lands sold at University Park tended to stop the collection of subscriptions toward the University building fund. Many thousands of dollars in pledges which had been depended on to meet payments on contracts with builders defaulted. In order to protect the credit of the University, President Stratton drew on private funds while they lasted and then used his credit until it became necessary for him to retire from the University and look after the welfare of his family. All of these matters have been dwelt upon with so much detail because they were so intimately related to the life of our subject. The fate of Portland University he sometimes speaks of as his crucifixion. It has in

a measure turned him aside from his chosen calling and shadowed the closing years of his life.

Dr. Stratton's family still reside at University Park, while most of his time is spent in Chicago, until he can complete his plans and retire to the rest befitting his years and to the home circle for which he longs.

EUGENE LINCOLN REMINGTON. One of the most expert machinists as well as large property owners of Woodburn is Eugene Lincoln Remington, owner and proprietor of Remington's bicycle and gun store, recognized as one of the reliable and necessary adjuncts of the city. This oldest resident of the first town of Woodburn is a native son of the golden west, and was born east of Silverton, Ore., March 24, 1867. His father, Marquis de LaFayette Remington, and his grandfather, Col. Virgilius E., a physician who was born June 6, 1805, in Greenville, Hampden county, Mass., were identified with the old Mormon town of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., where the former was born February 2, 1847, on Laharp Prairie, and where the latter participated in the Mormon troubles which will ever be a blot upon the fair name of the little Mississippi river city. Nauvoo, founded by the Mormons in 1840, became an eyesore to the reputable citizens of the state, and the sect was driven out through the capture, and subsequent shooting at Carthage, of the chief Mormon agitator, Joe Smith. Col. Virgilius E. Remington had the honor of capturing this noted disciple of the church, but he was averse to shooting him, although he ever after got the credit for securing his ignominious end. Somewhat fearful of his fate at the hands of the accusing Mormons, and also because of a progressive nature which recognized superior advantages in the west, the grandfather crossed the plains with his family in '49 with ox teams, locating at Roseville Junction, Cal. He was very successful in mining, and became a well known figure there, and he now sleeps under an old oak tree on the outskirts of the town. Colonel Remington was a Master Mason. The marriage of Colonel Remington united him with Esther E. Doud, who was born May 3, 1808, in Canton, Hartford county, Conn., and died in Silverton, Ore., September 14, 1884. Of this union were born the following children: Virgilius D., born November 26, 1826, in Fowler, Trumbull county, Ohio, died August 29, 1898, at Whiteson, Yamhill county, Ore.; Esther M., born September 4, 1829, and died October 26, 1829, in Fowler, Trumbull county, Ohio; Lucius C., born May 31, 1831, in Fowler, Trumbull county, Ohio, and died September 28, 1858, in Placer county, Cal.; Elmore S., born May 13, 1833, in Mecca, Trum-

bull county, Ohio, and is living in Whiteson, Yamhill county, Ore.; Juliett L., born July 7, 1836, in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, and died October 13, 1889. She married Peter Rauch, who is living in Silverton. Evaline E., born September 5, 1839, in Macomb, Ill., and married J. H. Hadley, now deceased; she is living in Silverton, Ore.; John J. B., born August 3, 1841, in Mills, McDonough county, Ill., died September 8, 1858, in Placer county, Cal.; Josephine M., born March 4, 1844, in Mills, Ill., and died September 3, 1846; Marquis de LaFayette, the father of Eugene Lincoln Remington; Francis M., born August 16, 1849, on Macomb Prairie, Ill., and is now a hardware merchant in Culesac, Idaho.

Marquis de LaFayette Remington was seven years of age when he crossed the plains with his father. He was reared at Roseville Junction, Cal., until after the death of his father, January 14, 1858, in Placer county. With his mother and two brothers he came to Beaverton, Ore., in 1854, and on rented land engaged in farming until about 1863. He then moved near Silverton. There he bought one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, working this until 1870, when he located in Woodburn and engaged in blacksmithing. About 1882 he started a foundry and general machine shop, the successful operation of which netted him a fair income up to the time of his death at the age of fifty-one years. Mr. Remington was a mechanical genius, and was at the head of that business in his city, contributing a remarkable inventive talent towards the advancement of mechanical ideas. He invented and patented the Remington traction engine, the patent of which was sold to the Best Manufacturing Company, of San Leandro, Cal., and is still being manufactured by them. Other patents of labor-saving machinery and appliances are also attributable to his ingenuity. His plant sustained a severe loss in the fire of 1886, when he lost about \$10,000 in building and machinery. Mr. Remington married Helen Elmyra Welch, who was born January 14, 1850, in St. Marys, Hancock county, Ill., and died in Woodburn, Ore., November 25, 1893. May 5, 1855, the Welch family started for California, going by rail to New York and then by steamer to the Isthmus of Panama, crossing by rail. The steamer Golden Gate landed them in San Francisco May 31, 1855. In 1859 they started for Oregon with teams. The Welch family lived near the Remingtons in California, and they were not divided in Oregon, for Thomas Welch settled on a farm northeast of Silverton, where he died September 1, 1899, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a native of Kentucky, while his wife, Lucinda C. (Tyrrell) Welch, was born in Tyrrell Hill, Trumbull





David McCully

county, Ohio, December, 4, 1826, and died in Woodburn, Ore., April 20, 1901, at the age of seventy-four years. Mrs. Remington, who died in Oregon in 1893, at the age of forty-one, was the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom three are living, Eugene Lincoln being the oldest. The oldest daughter in the family, Ella Atlanta, born September 8, 1860, was the wife of Timothy M. Hicks, and died November 7, 1887; Zella Esther, born August 12, 1876, is the wife of F. M. Harcastle, of Woodburn; and Laverne Thomas, born June 14, 1884, is living with his brother, Eugene Lincoln.

The necessity for assisting with the family maintenance at a very early age interfered with the education of Eugene Lincoln Remington, and his knowledge has therefore been self acquired. As a lad of thirteen he was busily engaged in his father's machine shop, and after learning the business he continued with his sire, becoming a partner in the firm in 1888, at the age of twenty-one. After the fire he engaged in the sporting goods business, carrying a complete stock of bicycles, guns, and general paraphernalia, in 1900 moving into the new store building which has supplanted the original machine shop. He has been very successful in disposing of his superior brand of wheels, and is well versed as to the respective merits of the wheels that come under his observation. No one in the county turns out more satisfactory repair work, and the line of guns, ammunition, and general sporting accessories is complete and up-to-date in every respect.

In 1891 Mr. Remington was united in marriage with Ida May Bancroft, a native of Lodi, Wis., who came to Oregon in 1889, locating at Woodburn. Her father, Henry L. Bancroft, is living in retirement in Woodburn, and has to his credit a meritorious record as a soldier during the Civil war. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Remington, two sons and one daughter, namely: Charles Adrian, born March 10, 1894; Ferris Herbert, born August 4, 1895; and Mildred Myrtle, born September 30, 1902. Since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Remington has been allied with the Republican party, and has taken an active part in local politics of his city. He is fraternally connected with Woodburn Lodge No. 102, I. O. O. F., and is very active in that organization, being past grand, and has been twice representative to the Grand Lodge. With his wife he is also a member of Home Lodge No. 58, of the Rebekahs, Mrs. Remington having passed all the chairs of same. With his brother Mr. Remington owns the Remington Hall, and with their sister two residences; he built the one in which he lives. He is progressive, is anxious to in-

crease his business knowledge, and has a keen interest in all that pertains to the general welfare of his community.

DAVID McCULLY. At his home in Salem, David McCully is now spending the evening of his life in retirement, having given the strength of his manhood for nearly a quarter of a century to the upbuilding of this commonwealth before he laid down the burdens and responsibilities of active life. He came to Oregon in 1852, a man of middle age, with the better part of his future still before him, and has since become one of the most prominent men in the Willamette valley, having been for many years identified with the commercial activity of the state.

David McCully was born in Sussexvale, New Brunswick, Canada, September 15, 1814, and comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry. His father, John McCully, was born in Nova Scotia in 1785. He was married in Maine to Mary Kopp, a native of that state, born in Eastport in 1788. They located in New Brunswick, where he engaged in business as a farmer, an occupation to which he devoted his entire life. In 1822 he removed with his family to Jefferson county, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1830. Six years after the death of Mr. McCully, his widow married John McPherson. In 1844 they removed to Iowa, settling in Henry county. Thence they emigrated to Oregon and there, in the home which she had helped to establish, in Linn county, Mrs. Mary (Kopp) McPherson died in 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Of the five sons and one daughter born to John and Mary McCully, by the latter's first marriage, the subject of this brief memoir was the second in the order of birth. He has one brother living—William H., the youngest of the family, now a resident of Brownsville, Ore.

In 1849 David McCully and his brother Asa had crossed the plains to California, where they were successfully engaged in mining until November 20 of that year. They then returned to their home by the water route. Less than three years later they again made the journey across the plains in company with the family, arriving in Salem August 17, 1852. From this city they continued on to Harrisburg, Linn county, and spent their first winter there, erecting the first house in that town and establishing the first general merchandise business there. Until March, 1858, they remained in that place, when Mr. McCully and his brother took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres adjacent to Harrisburg. Later in that year they located in Salem. In 1859 Mr. McCully and J. L. Starkey bought the business of Cohn & Fish, a dry goods and grocery firm of Salem. In 1860 Mr. Starkey

disposed of his interest to Wall Smith, and the firm of Smith & McCully continued the business until 1864. Mr. McCully then sold a third of his interest in the store and engaged in river transportation. The company formed was known as the People's Transportation Company, and operated on the Columbia and Willamette rivers. Mr. McCully succeeded Stephen Coffin as president of this corporation. In the meantime financial troubles had overtaken the company, which of necessity was reorganized, paid its indebtedness and elected Mr. McCully to the presidency. One year later he resigned the post, and his brother Asa was elected as his successor.

The interests of the two McCully brothers continued to be centered in this important undertaking for eight years; and with ten steamboats on the Willamette and the Columbia rivers, the returns were remunerative enough amply to satisfy their desires. Through their direct efforts a business which had been a losing venture for some time was almost at once placed on a paying basis, and the great concern with which their name will always be indelibly associated accomplished as much, if not more, toward the development of the resources of the Willamette valley, the most important section of the state, than any other influence of the early days.

After relinquishing his interest in the transportation business, Mr. McCully engaged once more in general merchandising in Salem. In 1875 he disposed permanently of his share of the business and retired to private life. Though not now actively identified with any of the undertakings of Salem, he holds an interest in the bank and water-works system of Joseph, Wallowa county.

May 7, 1840, Mr. McCully was united in marriage with Mary N. Scott, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 16, 1821, and died in Salem November 21, 1895. They became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living, as follows: Mary J., widow of John Creighton of Salem; John W., a resident of Union county, Ore.; Alfred, an engineer on the steamer Gray Eagle, and a resident of Clackamas county, Ore.; Estella Ann, wife of A. N. Gilbert of Salem; and Frank D., a resident of Joseph, Wallowa county.

A Republican in politics, Mr. McCully has exhibited a keen interest in municipal affairs, and has never tried to evade his duty in any public service. In 1874-75 he served as a member of the Salem city council, where his influence was exerted toward the advancement of the general welfare. In closing this brief outline of the career of one of the most worthy citizens of Oregon, it is but just to make a permanent record of the high esteem in which Mr. McCully is held by those who, during the half century of his residence in the state, have learned

to appreciate the many traits of character which have caused him to be loved and honored. Perhaps the first and highest of these characteristics has been his unselfish devotion to those manly principles which actuate men to do everything in their power toward elevating the moral and social standing of their own communities. His splendid personality in itself has been a potent factor in giving him an influential position among men, and the fine principles which have guided him through life have served as a silent precept and example for others. The history of his life should be a source of inspiration to the young men of the present generation, as well as of justifiable pride to his family and his friends.

It is with genuine pleasure that those responsible for this publication give to him a permanent and prominent place among the honored, influential, generous-hearted and public-spirited men of the Willamette valley. The engraving which appears in this volume was made from a photograph taken especially for the purpose, in July, 1903, and preserves his likeness as he will be best remembered by his numerous friends in Salem and elsewhere.

SAMUEL COAD. Typical of the safe, solid, and substantial element which has contributed to the upbuilding of Oregon is Samuel Coad, a pioneer of 1853, and at times interested in many of the enterprises represented on the coast. For some years he has been a resident of Dallas, where he is engaged principally in the real estate business, and where he owns considerable valuable property. Mr. Coad was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., February 19, 1833, a son of John and Jane (Jeffrey) Coad, natives of England, the latter dying in Minnesota. John Coad entered the English army at the age of nineteen, and in the war with France was taken prisoner and retained until exchanged. Some of his children were born in England, and accompanied him to America, settling in Westmoreland, Pa., where he engaged in farming and canal boating. In 1842 he removed to near Burlington, Iowa, where he lived on a farm for some years. His death occurred in Allegheny, Pa., at the age of eighty years. The original spelling of the name was Coade, but for convenience the terminating letter has been abolished.

The second of the eleven children born to his parents, Samuel Coad is the only one of his family to come to Oregon. He was nine years old when he went to live near Burlington, Iowa, and he there attended the public schools and served an apprenticeship to a carpenter. In 1853 he joined the overland train which had as fellow-travelers John Wolverton and Mr. Nealy, and

on the way drove an ox team, five months elapsing between the start and the arrival at Foster's. Arriving in due time at Salem he worked at his trade, but the same fall located in Spring Valley, Polk county, where he built and contracted for a couple of years. Afterward he continued his occupation on the Luckiamute, and also tried his fortune at prospecting for gold in the Rogue river district. Not being very successful, he returned to carpentering as a surer means of livelihood, and about this time the government was beginning to erect blockhouses for protection in dealing with the Indians. Mr. Coad helped to build these primitive defenses, and in 1855 became an active participator in the great Indian struggle. As a soldier in Company B, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry under command of Captain Burch he served for about four months, and during that time participated in the engagement on Snake river, and was also disabled by an accident. Later he built more defenses for the government, among them being the fort in King's Valley.

On the Luckiamute Mr. Coad worked at carpentering after the war, and in 1853 married Henrietta Gilliam, youngest daughter of General Gilliam, recalled as one of the intrepid pioneers and Indian fighters of Oregon, and mentioned at length in another part of this work. After marriage he settled on a farm on the Peedee for about seven years, and then, having sold his property, bought another farm three and one-half miles east of Dallas. However, he rented out his farm and engaged in building in Dallas, and also built the woolen mills at Ellendale, returning after a couple of years to the farm. Three years later he sold his farm and came to Dallas, the better to educate his children, and that he might start a drug business on Main street, in partnership with his brother-in-law, B. F. Nichols. His health failing at the end of a year, he sold his interest in the store and clerked for a year in the dry goods store of W. C. Brown, thereafter purchasing four hundred acres of sheep land west of Dallas, which he traded at the end of three months for a farm containing the same amount of land. At the end of a year this also was sold, and Mr. Coad returned to clerking in the town, where his life was saddened by the death of his wife in April, 1875. The following year he married Anna McNeal, who was born in Dodge county, Neb., a daughter of Abram McNeal, who removed from his native state of New York to Michigan, and from there to Dodge county, Neb., of which he was an early settler. His farm was located on the military road, and here Mrs. Coad and her twin sister were born, the first white children of the county. In 1860 Mr. McNeal crossed the plains with a four horse team to San Francisco, and the following year came

to Salem, where he built and contracted until removing to Tacoma, Wash., where he died at the age of sixty. His wife was Annie Beebe, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of Walter Beebe, who was accidentally killed on the way to the coast, his wife surviving him until ninety-two years of age. Mrs. McNeal died in Nebraska in 1858, and her daughter, Mrs. Coad, was reared by Mrs. E. G. Emmens from her fifth year, or from 1862. Mrs. Emmens proved a mother indeed to the young girl, and the association begun thus early has gained in intimacy and affection to the present time. Mrs. Coad was educated in the public schools and at La Creole Academy, and when very young evinced that decided talent for oil painting which has placed her among the foremost artists of this class in the county. She is the mother of two sons, of whom J. E. is a resident of Portland, and George R. is in Dallas.

After his second marriage Mr. Coad settled on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, and after a year he purchased a drug store in the town, of which he was manager and proprietor for two years. For the following seven years he lived on the old Grant place, since disposing of which he has lived in Dallas, and has in the meantime managed a great deal of town and city property. He is the owner of large real estate interests, including both business and residence property, and is the owner of the Odd Fellows Building. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for more than thirty years has been a welcome member of various lodges. Politically he has ever espoused the Republican cause, and was one of the organizers of the party in this county. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Oregon Pioneers' Association. Mrs. Coad is a member of the home chapter of the Eastern Star. Five children were born of the first marriage of Mr. Coad, and of these, Frank J. is engaged in the sash and door manufacturing business; C. G. is postmaster of this town; Maggie is the deceased wife of T. B. Rowell; Mary is the wife of J. B. Stamp of Monmouth; and Henrietta died at the age of seventeen.

WILLIAM GRANT. Four years ago William Grant retired from active business in Dallas, after contributing towards the development of the city to the extent of erecting the majority of her residences and public buildings. This honored citizen is entitled to a place par excellence among the pioneers of this locality, as he was only three years of age when he came to Oregon in 1844, locating on a claim immediately adjoining the present city of Dallas. No one now living within the borders of the flourishing little

municipality can more authoritatively speak of the early days, nor have any at their command more interesting anecdotes of the struggles and successes of those who were responsible for the first impetus forward.

To go to the beginning of authentic knowledge concerning the family of Mr. Grant, one learns that his ancestors lived in Scotland, and were first represented in America by the paternal great-great-grandfather, who left the seat of religious and political persecution in his native land and settled presumably in Virginia. At any rate, some of his descendants found their way to the old Dominion state, for here was born the paternal grandfather, Richard Grant, who removed to Tennessee, and finally died in Platte county, Mo. His son, David, the father of William, was born in Cocke county, Tenn., in 1810, and in his youth was a farmer in both Tennessee and Missouri. In the latter state he married America, daughter of Gen. Cornelius Gilliam, a record of whose life may be found elsewhere in this work. Two children were born of this union in Missouri, one of whom, William, was born in Jackson county, July 10, 1841. The father crossed the plains with his little family in 1844, and took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres adjoining Dallas on the east, which he found to be exceedingly wild, and upon which he erected a little log cabin for the temporary accommodation of his family. His home in the wilderness soon took on a semblance of order, and the passing years found him a successful and well contented man, than whom no more honest or public-spirited lived hereabouts. He was highly esteemed, and invariably affectionately called Uncle Dave Grant. Everyone had a pleasant word for him, and everyone in the neighborhood revered him for his sincerity and extreme temperance in all directions. He lived on the pioneer farm until 1879, and that year built himself a home in Dallas, where he lived in retirement until his death in 1880 at the age of seventy years. William is the only one of the four children in his father's family now living, Mary A., the other one who crossed the plains in '44, having died soon after coming to Oregon, at the age of three. Margaret, who was born in Oregon, and who became Mrs. Elkins, died in Redlands, Cal.; and Martha Ellen, also born in Oregon, married Monroe Burford and died in Clatskanie, Columbia county, Ore.

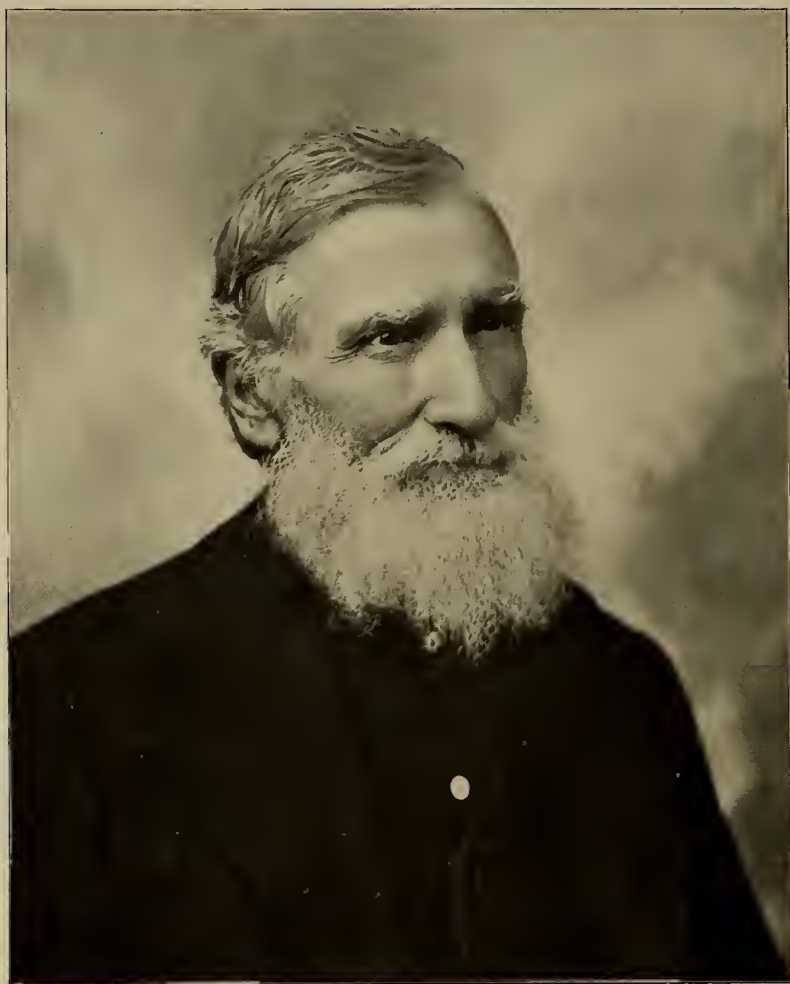
William Grant distinctly recalls the first log schoolhouse erected in the neighborhood of Dallas, and in fact the first in Polk county, which was just inside of what constitutes the present corporation of Dallas City. It had a dirt floor, with puncheon seats, and was located among the stately and beautiful oaks. That the diminutive William might not be lost on the way to and

from school the father plowed a furrow from his home westerly to the schoolhouse and in this furrow the little fellow walked to receive his first instruction at the hands of the pioneer schoolmaster, William Snyder. Having imbibed all of the knowledge possible at the primitive school he attended the opening of La Creole Academy, of which his father was one of the organizers, trustees and upbuilders, and where he continued to be a student for several years. During 1861-2 he tried his fortunes in the mines at Florence, Idaho, and in the latter part of '62 married Beatrice Aurelia Robertson, born in Missouri, and who came to Oregon, via Panama with her father, William Robertson, in 1852. William Robertson was a miller by trade and settled near Bollston, finally removing to Springfield, Lane county, where he conducted a mill, until his death in 1874.

In 1864 Mr. Grant enlisted as a soldier in Company A, First Oregon Infantry, U. S. V., and served on the frontier against the invading red men. So commendable were his services, that he was made a lieutenant in February, 1865, and thereafter continued to serve until June 19, 1866, when he resigned and was mustered out in Salem. The following year he engaged in the hotel business in Dallas. He then removed to Springfield, Linn county, where he engaged in building and contracting for seven years, following which, he continued the same occupation in Lebanon, Linn county, for four years. He became permanently identified with building interests in Dallas in 1879, and during the following years put up about all of the important buildings in the city. At present he owns one hundred acres of the old donation claim settled by his father in 1844, and here he has a fine orchard of ten acres, devoted mostly to prune culture.

Mr. Grant has identified himself with the most progressive enterprises in Dallas and vicinity, and has been especially active in Republican politics. Although rocked in the cradle of Democracy, he has always applauded Republican principles, and he has been called upon to fill many offices of trust and responsibility in his neighborhood. He served as deputy county sheriff and clerk, and was elected county treasurer in June, 1864. The following June he took the oath of office, but in November resigned to enter the Civil war. He is a member of the Polk County Pioneer Association, and the Dallas Post G. A. R., of which he is past commander. Fraternaly Mr. Grant is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion is a member of the Christian Church. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grant: U. S., engaged in raising fine goats, and inspector of the American Angora Association; Glen Oscar, who is following in his father's foot-





David Smith

steps, as builder and contractor in Dallas; McCoy, who is living on the old farm; Belden H., who is a merchant at The Dalles; and Viola Estelle, at home, who has become well known as a writer of temperance stories for the "Search Light" and other magazines.

Thus is told all too briefly the story of a man firmly launched in the good will of all with whom he has ever had to do, and whose well directed life has redounded to the advantage of his family, friends, and adopted state.

DAVID SMITH. An early settler of Linn county and a veteran agriculturist, David Smith, of Tallman, has been intimately associated with the industrial interests of this part of the state for fully half a century, and by his own exertions has acquired a handsome competency. In common with his pioneer neighbors he labored with unremitting zeal throughout his earlier years, toiling early and late to establish in an uncivilized region a home for himself and family, and in course of time met with a happy reward, becoming the owner of a large, well stocked farm, which, with its substantial improvements, indicates the general prosperity of its worthy proprietor. Now, in the declining years of a long and useful life, he is living in peace and plenty, happy in the love and affectionate care of his numerous descendants, having seven daughters, five sons, forty grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

A native of east Tennessee, Mr. Smith was born March 18, 1828. When six years of age he accompanied his parents to Missouri, where he grew to manhood on a farm. Subsequently engaging in agricultural pursuits for himself, he lived in that state a number of years, acquiring some property. In hopes of bettering his financial condition he made up his mind to try life on the frontier. Accordingly, in 1852, he started across the plains with one wagon, four yoke of oxen, and three cows. He lost all of the cows on the way, and a part of the oxen. After arriving in Oregon, he bought two yoke of oxen, and that fall located with his family near Scio, in Linn county. Taking up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, situated about four miles east of Scio, he lived there twelve years. Purchasing then the Christian Clymer claim of one hundred and seventy-one acres, he carried on farming and stock-raising for seven years successfully. Adding then to his property by the purchase of a farm of three hundred and six acres, lying nearer Lebanon, he continued his chosen occupation there for seven years. Returning at the expiration of that period to the old Clymer place, he resided on it until 1892. In addition to general farming he was employed to some extent

in the lumber business and stock-raising. In 1887 he built a warehouse at Tallman Station, and operated it until 1900, when he sold out, but still owns considerable interest in the farmers' warehouses. Removing to his present fine farm, in 1892, Mr. Smith has since been numbered with the extensive and prosperous agriculturists of this section of the county, and is held in high regard as a citizen of worth and stability. Having recently sold much real estate, he now owns but five hundred and eighty-five acres of land.

While living in Missouri, Mr. Smith married for his first wife Sarah Ripertoe. She died September 18, 1852, leaving two children, namely: Percy, a resident of Umatilla county, Ore., and Thomas, who assists in the management of the home farm.

In September, 1854, Mr. Smith married Sarah J. Montgomery, who was born and reared in Hickman county, Ky., a daughter of Samuel and Julia (Grimes) Montgomery. In 1847 Mr. Montgomery, accompanied by his wife, five sons and only daughter, started for Oregon, with three wagons, four yoke of oxen and four cows. After journeying eight months he arrived in Linn county in October, 1847, and at once took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on the North Santiam river. In the spring of 1848, he took his family to California, and was there employed in prospecting and mining for two years. Returning east in 1850, by way of the Isthmus, he stayed at his old home in Kentucky a short time. Fitting himself out with ox teams and a drove of cows, he came back to Oregon in 1851, and lived in Linn county the ensuing eight years. Disposing then of his property in this section, he was engaged in stock business in southern Oregon for a time, and then removed to California, where he remained until his death, in 1876, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife survived him, dying eighteen months later. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of eleven children, all of whom grew to years of maturity, there being eight daughters and three sons, as follows: Julia Ann, wife of George Peebler, of Umatilla county, Ore.; Sarah, deceased wife of Frank Burkhart; Andrew J., of Lebanon; George S., of Gilliam county, Ore.; Mary Frances, wife of James Brannon; Jessie D., of Lebanon; Eliza Jane, wife of William Long; Celia Bell, wife of Charles Scott; Martha Ellen, wife of William Yank; Susan C., wife of Charles Ensley, and Ida M., wife of George Yank.

E. L. D'LASHMUTT, now deceased, was for many years an enterprising agriculturist of Polk county and afterward a respected and valued

citizen of Dallas, and his loss in the community was deeply mourned. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, a son of Elias D'Lashmutt, who was a merchant of the Buckeye state and there died. As the name indicates the family is of French lineage. The subject of this review was reared in the county of his nativity and after attaining his majority carried on farming until 1853, when he removed to Iowa, settling near Oskaloosa. He became one of the extensive farmers and successful stock-raisers of that locality, where he continued to make his home until the 18th of April, 1860, when he started for the northwest, believing that this district offered better opportunities for business advancement. He traveled with an ox and horse train, being captain of the company which included thirty-five wagons. They made the journey by way of Council Bluffs, Fort Hall and the old Oregon trail. Mr. D'Lashmutt was accompanied by his wife and five children and after long and weary weeks of travel they were cheered and gladdened by the sight of the beautiful Willamette valley, where they arrived on the 13th of September. Mr. D'Lashmutt settled first on Salt Creek. Afterward he became the owner of the old Frederick place in Polk county, a large farm of three hundred and ninety acres, which he continued to cultivate and improve in a successful manner until 1880, when he located in Dallas, spending his remaining days in this city.

On the 5th of February, 1849, Mr. D'Lashmutt was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Lydia Morris, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, a daughter of Asa Morris, a native of that state and a grand-daughter of Solomon Morris, who was born in Virginia and served his country in the Revolutionary war. Asa Morris carried on agricultural pursuits in Ohio until his death. He had married Phoebe Ward, who was born in Ohio, and in 1860 she came to Oregon with Mr. and Mrs. D'Lashmutt and was afterward married to Jonathan Dyer of Polk county, where she died in 1886. Mrs. D'Lashmutt was one of five children, four of whom are still living: William, deceased; Mrs. Eliza Ruffner, of Sanoma, California; Mrs. D'Lashmutt; Mrs. E. A. Graham, of Salem; and John Morris of Salem, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. D'Lashmutt was reared in Columbus, Ohio. Her husband was twice married and by his first union had one daughter, Ann E., the wife of E. A. Stevens, of Washington county, Ore. By the second marriage there are four children: Mrs. Emma Campbell, of Dallas; Ella, the wife of M. M. Ellis, of Dallas, Mary Violet, the wife of Dr. H. F. Smith, of Seattle; and Ida, the wife of W. H. Percival of Independence.

Mr. D'Lashmutt was a Republican in his political views. He lived a quiet, unassuming life,

yet there was in his career those qualities of manhood which awaken respect and confidence among his fellowmen. He was a loyal citizen, honorable in business and wherever known he won the high esteem of those with whom he was associated. He died in 1888 at the age of seventy-four years and thus was called hence one of the worthy pioneers whose names are deeply engraved on the pages of Oregon's history. Since her husband's death Mrs. D'Lashmutt has resided in Dallas, where she is much esteemed for her many good qualities. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society and takes a deep interest in the spread of Christianity.

GEN. CORNELIUS GILLIAM, maternal grandfather of William Grant, and whose grandchildren are among the most honored citizens of Oregon, was born in North Carolina, and at an early day settled in Missouri. While residing there he became prominent in military affairs, attained to the rank of captain in the Black Hawk war, and was present at the surrender of Osceola. He also assisted in expelling the Mormons from Missouri, and he was colonel of the Missouri State Militia, a position resigned that he might take up his residence in the west. In 1844 he crossed the plains with his own and the Grant families, and they took the old Oregon trail, on the way encountering every known obstacle which impeded the progress of the early tourists of the plains. Arriving at the Tualatin Plains December 25, 1844, the little band started for The Dalles, and found that their troubles had really just begun. But one party had preceded them, and that was in 1843, and there were practically no roads, and for hundreds of miles they were obliged to break their own roads. It was a weary and footsore little band that finally arrived at their destination, yet all were hopeful, and willing to do all in their power to improve their forlorn condition.

Gen. Gilliam took up a donation claim upon a portion of which Dallas has since been built, but this was soon after sold, and he bought a claim of six hundred and forty acres on a branch of the Luckiamute. His rank of general was acquired as general in command of the Oregon troops during the Cayuse war, and he fearlessly led the soldiers in the dreaded and dangerous Cayuse country on both sides of the Columbia, until the war was over and peace declared. This last noble service was destined to be his undoing, for on the way home he happened to go to the end of a wagon to get a piece of rope, and a soldier stepping up, offered to get it for him. By mistake a loaded gun, with the ramrod left in had been left in the wagon, and it was accident-

ally discharged, the ramrod hitting the colonel in the forehead, and killing him instantly. This was in 1848, and he was tenderly brought to Dallas and given a soldier's burial, and no man of his time and place was more deeply mourned by his fellow-soldiers in the field. At the time of his death he held an honored military position on the coast, and no name in Oregon was more truly typical of courage and fidelity.

Gen. Gilliam had other claims to distinction than that vested in his military service. He was quite a politician in his day, and in Jackson county, Mo., served for several terms as sheriff, and was also a member of the Missouri legislature, was a Mason of high standing and his grave is decorated by the fraternity up to this time. He was also an ordained minister in the Baptist Church, and an earnest expounder of the doctrines of that denomination. Through his marriage with Mary Crawford, a native of Missouri, and who died in Oregon, the following children were born to them: America, who became Mrs. David Grant; Hon. W. S. Gilliam of Walla Walla, Wash.; Mrs. Louise Gage, who died in Oregon; Mrs. Rebecca Gage, who also died in Oregon; Mrs. Sarah Nichols, who died in Washington; Marcus D., who was a farmer and died on the old donation claim of his father; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frank M. Collins of Dallas; and Henrietta, who was Mrs. Samuel Coad, of Dallas, but is now deceased.

JOHN DAVID SMITH. Both John David Smith and his wife are members of families intimately connected with the early pioneer days of Oregon, and both are justified in regarding the uncivilized red man in anything but a favorable light. Mr. Smith is one of the many sons of Missouri who have transferred their citizenship to Marion county, and in the fertile valley of their adoption have impressed their worth as agriculturists and men. He was born in Ray county, Mo., November 23, 1843, and came of a family of decidedly southern characteristics.

Daniel Smith, the father of J. D., was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., September 2, 1809, and when a small boy removed with his parents to Missouri, remaining there until 1851. In Missouri he married Emily Ringo, who was born in Kentucky, October 5, 1819, and whose parents came to Missouri at a very early day. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Smith outfitted and crossed the plains, arriving at their destination in Oregon at the expiration of six months. The first winter was spent near Parkersville, Marion county. The following spring he took up a donation claim ten miles north of Salem, which was all in timber and extremely wild. Here he was living at the outbreak of the Indian war in 1855,

known as the Kinse war, and he was one of the first to enlist in Company K, under command of Captain Goff. Very near the beginning of hostilities he was killed while performing picket duty. After his death his widow continued to live on the old place, and three years later married Samuel Simpson, removing to his home in Garfield, Wash., where her death occurred at the age of seventy-nine years in 1898. She was the mother of four children, of whom Mary J. is the widow of Francis Manning, of Marion county; Madison C. lives in Boise City, Idaho; Sarah A. is the wife of Peter J. Pefly, of Lewiston, Idaho, and J. D., the subject of this review.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Smith started out to make his own living, equipped with an education received in the public schools and at the University at Salem. With his brother he took a drove of cattle to Boise City, Idaho, intending to reap a considerable sum from their sale, but was doomed to disappointment, for the cattle all died, and the boys were forced to hustle for a living. Until 1870 he worked as a general laborer, and then took charge of the home place until his marriage, February 4, 1874, to Iphigenia Masterson, a native of Springfield, Ore., and daughter of J. A. and Valinda (Campbell) Masterson, pioneers of '53, who settled in Linn county. Mr. Smith took his bride to the old Smith donation claim, and there lived and farmed until January 1, 1891, when they removed to their present farm of two hundred and forty-two acres, one mile south of Gervais. Mr. Smith has one hundred and fifty acres of his property under cultivation, and in addition to general farming, derives a substantial income from raising Cotswold sheep. In addition to this farm he still owns half of his father's old donation claim of two hundred and forty-two acres.

In political affiliation Mr. Smith is independent, and believes in voting for the best man. He takes a great interest in education, and his influence on the school board has been a progressive and helpful one. For many years he has been identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Fraternity Lodge No. 9, and the United Artisans, Gervais Lodge No. 79, in both of which organizations he has passed all the chairs. He is esteemed by all who know him, and his position in the community is that of a broad-minded, progressive, and exceedingly well informed man. Five children have been born to this family: Roy, Nellie, Kittie, Maud M., and Madison Clarence.

The parents of Mrs. Smith are worthy of mention among the early settlers of Oregon. J. A. Masterson was born in Kentucky, and when a boy removed with his parents to Missouri. There he married Valinda Campbell, a native of Missouri. They lived in the state until 1853.

The Mastersons then outfitted with ox teams and crossed the plains in a large train, comprising the sisters of Mr. Masterson and their families, one of which was named Ward. All went well, and the members of the train were congratulating themselves upon their immunity from illness and disaster, when, arriving at Fort Boise on the Snake river, the party were attacked by Indians, and all murdered but four. Mr. and Mrs. Masterson happened to have gone on ahead to look for a camping ground, and so missed the terrible fate meted out to their friends and relatives; and the two Ward boys, at first supposed to be dead, were revived and were able to resume their journey. It can be imagined with what heavy hearts the survivors buried their loved ones on the desolate plains, this being one of the worst massacres in the early days, and afterward known as the Ward massacre. Mr. Masterson took up a donation claim in Marion county, where his wife died at the age of thirty-three. Mr. Masterson is making his home with a son in Malheur county. He is a blacksmith by trade as well as a farmer, and during his active life has combined these two occupations advantageously. Eight children were born to himself and wife: Gilky is deceased; Mrs. J. D. Smith; Mary W., the widow of W. F. Cauthorn of Marion county; Henry, deceased; Givens, a resident of Washington; Clayborn, deceased; Alfred, a resident of Malheur county, Ore.; and Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Mann, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

W. R. BROWN is a well known blacksmith of Amity and by earnest, persevering labor has acquired a handsome competence. He was born July 4, 1837, in New Brunswick on the Richibucto river. His father was a farmer by occupation and in the family were twelve children, who were educated in the district schools. It was thus that our subject obtained his mental discipline and upon the home farm he remained until fifteen years of age, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, remaining in Richibucto until twenty-one years of age, when he left his home locality and took up his abode in St. Johns, New Brunswick. There he followed blacksmithing for about three months, after which he went to Boston, Mass., and worked at his trade for about a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Taunton, Mass., where he spent two years, after which he returned to his native country. He next went to Sackville, New Brunswick, where he spent one year in the Academy, after which he returned to Taunton, Mass., where he again followed blacksmithing for a year. At the end

of that time Mr. Brown started for the Pacific coast, going by way of the Fall River Line to New York, where he took passage on a steamer bound for Aspinwall, and after crossing the isthmus of Panama he boarded another steamer whose destination was San Francisco. There he arrived in 1863 and for a short time he followed his trade in that city. Later he went to Sacramento, where for some time he was engaged by a railroad construction company, after which he returned to San Francisco and later went to Victoria. Subsequently he proceeded up the Frazier river to Caribou, B. C., and in 1864 he arrived in Portland, Ore., where he resided for about two years. In 1866 he established his home in Amity, where he purchased a shop and has since engaged in the blacksmith's trade. His thorough understanding of the trade and his expert workmanship have enabled him to secure a good patronage. He owns several pieces of property in the village, besides his home place, and his possessions are the visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage July 19, 1887, to Miss Martha E. Stephens, a native of Missouri, and their union has been blessed with five sons: William J., Paul, Robert, Ivan and Elden, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Brown is recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of Amity and was one of the first members of the town council and for two years he served as its chairman. He is an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and has held all of the chairs in the local lodge, including that of worshipful master. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party, and his progressive and public spirit are manifest in the co-operation which he gives in all measures which are intended for the public welfare and improvement.

REBECCA CALHOON. That efficient farmer managers are by no means confined to the male persuasion has been repeatedly demonstrated in various parts of the country, but more especially in the extreme west, where women enter intelligently and enthusiastically all departments of agricultural undertakings being as much at home at the business end of the line as they are in the manipulation of household affairs. To this class belongs Mrs. Rebecca Calhoon, whose pleasant home and well tilled farm constitute one of the fine properties and hospitable centers in Yamhill county.

Before her first marriage Rebecca Lemasters, Mrs. Calhoon was born in Morgan





J. W. Martin

county, Ky., January 14, 1836, and when four years of age was taken by her family to Missouri, locating in Andrew county. Her father, Isaac Lemasters, was born in Ohio, February 11, 1804, and died December 5, 1888. Her mother, Nancy (Elam) Lemasters, was born in Virginia and died at Ash Hollow, west of the Rocky mountains, in 1852, on the way across the plains, at the age of forty-one years. In 1850 Mr. Lemasters moved from Andrew county, Mo., to Gentry county, and remained there until starting across the plains in March of 1852. The train left Council Bluffs, Iowa, and at the expiration of six months of varied and interesting experience landed in Lafayette, Yamhill county, in November, 1852.

Miss Lemasters had the usual bringing up of the pioneer daughters, and in her youth was instructed in household work, attending at irregular intervals the district schools. Her first marriage, May 18, 1853, was with Charles Berry, who was born in far-off Maine, March 15, 1820, and died August 1, 1865. Mr. Berry came around the Horn to California in the year of gold, '49, and after a year's experiment in the mines of that state removed to Oregon in 1850. He took up three hundred and twenty acres of land in Yamhill county upon which his wife now lives, and there engaged in general farming and carpentering, a trade learned in his native state of Maine. To this day are standing many of the old residences and barns which he built during his residence in the state, for so good a workman was he that his services found ready recognition among patrons of substantial building. As a result of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Berry four children were born, three sons and one daughter: Charles A. Berry lives on an adjoining farm; John also lives on an adjoining farm; Mrs. Ann Willis lives near by her mother; and Maine Berry lives on an adjoining farm.

For a second husband Mrs. Berry married, September 27, 1866, J. J. Calhoon, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, and who came to California via the plains in 1854. Mr. Calhoon became a resident of Oregon in 1858, and after a three years' residence in Tillamook county located in Yamhill county, where he engaged in farming until his death, September 29, 1902. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, and achieved considerable success after removing to the west. He was a member of the Christian Church, in which he served as elder, and during his active life promoted the financial and other interests of the church, and is a member of the Pioneers' Association of Yamhill county. Mrs. Calhoon has been a member of the Christian Church since 1853.

JAMES W. MARTIN. Ever since his twenty-third year, James W. Martin has earned an independent livelihood as an agriculturist in Yamhill county, and at present he is the owner of three hundred acres of land, seventy of which are under cultivation. Large numbers of fine stock graze upon his fertile meadows, and besides general crops he is devoting considerable time and attention to hop cultivation, twenty-three and a half acres being at present under the latter named commodity. A survey of the various departments represented on the well-developed Martin farm convinces the beholder that a master hand is at the helm, and well understands the science which is at the bottom of all-around supremacy in this or any country. Modern labor-saving appliances, finely constructed barns and outhouses, and an all-pervading air of neatness and thrift indicate a superiority of management consistent with the best interests of the county.

A native son of Yamhill county, Mr. Martin was born August 20, 1853, on the paternal farm, located one mile southeast of Lafayette, near where the locks are now constructed. His father, Franklin Martin, was born in Howard county, Mo., April 15, 1824, and his mother, Anna M. (Burnett) Martin, was born in Clay county, Mo., August 28, 1835. He is the third oldest in a family of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, three of whom died in infancy. The paternal grandfather was born in North Carolina, and died on a large farm near Liberty, Mo., of which locality he was a very early pioneer. Franklin Martin crossed the plains in a train of one hundred and fifty wagons in the spring of 1846, and, after a six-months trip, landed in Yamhill county, Ore., in the fall, after an extremely precarious and danger-infested journey. During the entire route the travelers were obliged to hew their way through bands of savages, and other inconveniences arose in the shape of swollen streams and illness among those comprising the train. In 1848, the father bought six hundred acres of a Frenchman by the name of Sharlotte, and having settled his little family thereon, betook himself to the mines of California the following year. After a moderately successful year in Humboldt county, he returned to his new and heavily-timbered farm in Yamhill county, where his death occurred January 24, 1882. He was exceedingly industrious, and made the most of his western opportunities, and out of the four hundred and twenty-five and a half acres owned during the latter part of his life, about three hundred had been placed under cultivation. This represented an enormous amount of muscle and energy, yet from his subsequent large harvests, and fine aggregation of high-bred cattle, Mr. Martin reaped ample compensation for his pains.

At the age of twenty-three, James W. Martin, who had been educated in the public schools, and thoroughly drilled in things agricultural, bought of his mother one hundred and two acres of the original donation claim taken up by his father. Although still holding on to his land, he has branched out considerably into other occupations, and from 1890 until 1900 conducted a livery business in Lafayette and Independence, Ore. Gradually he has added to his original purchase until he now owns three hundred acres. In 1876 he married Alice L. Palmer, daughter of Gen. Joel Palmer, the latter of whom died at Dayton, Ore., in 1881. General Palmer was an early settler in Oregon, having arrived in the state as early as 1845. The following year he returned to the east, and after again settling in Oregon, in 1847, identified himself largely with Indian affairs. He was superintendent of Indian affairs for the state of Oregon, and was Indian agent at the Slitz Agency. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Roy P. and Lilith A., both of whom are living with their parents. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Martin has actively promoted the interests of his party in this county, and was nominated for sheriff of Yamhill in 1890. He is a welcome member of various fraternal organizations in the state, notably the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the latter of Lafayette. With the Odd Fellows he has passed through all the chairs, is noble grand, and has represented the lodge at the Grand Lodge for eight years.

MRS. ELIZA G. EMMENS was born October 14, 1817, in Logan county, Ohio, and is a descendant of an old English family that had early made America their home. Her grandfather, John Garwood, had originally settled in Virginia, but in 1805 had removed to Logan county, Ohio, where he reared his family, his trade being that of a miller, building his own mill in which to work. His son, Lott, the father of Mrs. Emmens of this review, was born in Virginia, in 1792, taking up farming for his life occupation, remaining at it until his death at the age of seventy-five years in 1857, in Logan county, Ohio, whither his father had removed. He married Ruth Branson, who died in Ohio, the daughter of William Branson, both natives of Virginia, and of this union three children were born, Mrs. Emmens being the second child and only one living.

Having already attained a ripe old age and yet with the promise of many years before her, Mrs. Emmens recalls vividly the great changes which have come within her range of vision. Her earliest recollections go back to a little log

schoolhouse in the Ohio wilds, where to-day the land blossoms with the easily cultivated harvest yields, when she sat upon the puncheon benches with the light upon her book falling through greased paper windows, her quill pen carefully laid away until the hour for writing came. When the bitter days of winter came in good earnest the room was heated by a roaring fire in the big, open fire-place. In 1835, at the age of eighteen, she married John H. Robb, a native of Pennsylvania, born near Burgettstown, and at this time a farmer in her native county. Becoming interested in the tales of the golden lands of the west—for the farmer as well as the miner—Mr. Robb, with the hearty co-operation of his ambitious wife, prepared to take the long journey necessary in order to reach the desired location. Having secured their outfit at St. Joe, they set out May 5, 1852, members of an ox train on the old Oregon trail, reaching their destination September 20. Coming at once to Polk county, they located on a donation claim near Bethel, but later returned to Dallas, where they had stopped previous to the settlement on the claim. After another effort at farming, this time a short distance south of Dallas, Mr. Robb took a trip to California. In the fall of 1861 he passed away at his home in Dallas, at the age of forty-seven years.

On June 18, 1862, Mrs. Robb was again united in marriage to Johannes Emmens, the son of Jacobus Emmens, the New York representative of an old Holland family. In Gravesend, N. Y. Johannes Emmens was born and reared, taking up his residence later in Illinois, where he carried on farming. In 1852 he crossed the plains, reaching Willamette valley in August of the same year. After his settlement of a donation claim in Polk county, he removed to Dallas, where as a Republican, he held several political offices, among them being that of deputy county clerk and county treasurer, while under the administration of Lincoln he served as postmaster of Dallas. He was also at one time engaged in the dry goods business in Dallas, but soon after returned to his farm two miles east of Dallas. He lived to be nearly eighty-two years old, dying June 16, 1902.

Though nearly eighty-six years old, Mrs. Emmens' mind is still unimpaired. The past is still as vivid in her memory as though it had happened but yesterday, and she enjoys talking of the time when she and her husband were among the first pioneers in Polk county. She recalls distinctly the meteoric shower of November 13, 1833, being then a girl of sixteen in her Ohio home. Of the children born to her father and mother she is the only one living, her splendid constitution and health carrying her far beyond three score years and ten, and leaving her practi-

cally alone, but with her courage and good cheer she makes bright every hour of the evening of her life. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and perhaps the secret of her happy life is the every-day use of her religion.

LEVI BENNETT is a native of Illinois, born in Tazewell county, in March, 1834, and is now living in Yamhill county, Ore., near Whiteson. He was one of a family of four children whose parents were farming people. His father died when the son was thirteen years of age and for two years thereafter he lived with a neighbor. The educational privileges which he enjoyed were received prior to that time in the district schools near his home. When a youth of fifteen he joined a company of people who started across the plains to the northwest in 1848. He went as one of the drivers of an ox team and for six months traveled with the party, walking the entire distance. Progress was slow and hardships were many, for not only did they have to endure the trials incident to the journey across the hot, sandy plains and through the mountain passes, but there was also danger of attacks from the Indians, the latter stealing some of their horses near the Platte river. They crossed the Cascade mountains about fifteen miles from The Dalles and Mr. Bennett spent his first winter in Oregon upon a farm near Salem, which is now the site of the state penitentiary. In the spring of 1849 he went to French Prairie in Marion county, where he was employed as a farm hand until his removal to Yamhill county. Here he followed logging in Moore's valley for about three years and for about two years he made his home upon a farm at Whiteson. In 1854 he went to south Oregon, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting, but in the following year he returned to Yamhill county.

Mr. Bennett was then married to Miss Mary M. Stephens, who had traveled overland to the northwest in 1845 with her parents, who settled in Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett after their marriage located upon the farm where he now lives. He had purchased one hundred acres of land, most of which was prairie, and here he has resided continuously since, with the exception of a period of four years, which was spent upon a farm within four miles of the old homestead. All of the improvements upon his place are his work, and these include a good set of farm buildings and machinery and all modern equipments for facilitating the work of field and meadow. At the present time he owns one hundred acres of good land and in connection with the cul-

tivation of cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, he is also extensively engaged in raising hops, having in 1902 a crop of about five thousand pounds, the sale of which has been profitable:

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett has been blessed with five children: Cyrus M., who is with his parents; John H., in Whiteson; Lillian R., the wife of E. G. Murphy, of Whiteson; Rosamond J., at home; and Maryetta, deceased. Mr. Bennett is independent in his political views. He has served as a member of the school board for about twenty years and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic Lodge of Amity, in which he has filled all of the chairs.

JAMES REID. Too much cannot be said of the enterprise and thrift, the business sagacity and honorable personal characteristics which have placed James Reid among the most influential and successful farmers of the vicinity of McMinnville. Descended from rugged and profoundly religious Scottish ancestors, he was born in the county of Halton, Ontario, Canada, May 31, 1843, his parents being natives of that deeply indented, ocean-swept portion of western Scotland known as Argyllshire, where are raised some of the finest stock in the world. Of the thirteen children born to the parents in Scotland and Canada, but one is deceased, and the living members are so widely separated as to suggest from the start ambitious and resourceful tendencies. Two of the brothers are in Africa, one is in Australia, one in Manitoba, one in Oregon, and the remainder in Canada.

Principally in Canada Mr. Reid received his education, and his youth gained considerable assurance from having to learn the rule of three and the principles of parsing while occupying a backless and very hard wooden seat in a primitive log school house. At his father's death he was a strong young fellow of twenty, morally, mentally and physically able to cope with whatever the future might have in store for him. With the skill born of experience he managed the old homestead until 1873, and then came to Oregon, where he was variously employed for about a year. In 1874 he located on his present farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres, four miles east of McMinnville, and August 25, 1875, married Mary A. Fletcher, born near LaFayette, Yamhill county, October 4, 1850. The Fletcher parents came to Oregon as early as 1840, and a complete record of these early and remarkably successful pioneers is to be found in another part of this work.

Since his marriage Mr. Reid has labored to invest his property with all the improvements known to modern agricultural science, and few properties in the county evince greater regard for advanced methods in all departments of farming. At the present time he owns three hundred and four acres of land, the greater part of which is devoted to stock-raising, including Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, Cotswold sheep, Jerseys and Short-horns. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reid have been born four children: Ytol Viola; Lottie Lorene, who died February 19, 1902; Clifford Fletcher, and Clair James.

In political affiliations a Republican, Mr. Reid has never identified himself to any extent with political undertakings, but has nevertheless served his county as supervisor for a couple of years, and he has rendered efficient service for a number of years as a member of the school board. He is a welcome member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with his wife is an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, contributing generously towards its maintenance and charities.

HON. JOHN F. CALBREATH, one of the distinguished physicians of the state of Oregon, now serving as superintendent of the Oregon State Insane Asylum at Salem, was born in Weston, W. Va., June 1, 1854. His father, John Calbreath, was a native of Augusta county, Va., born near Stanton, and his paternal grandfather was a planter of the Shenandoah valley. He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having been members of one of the ancient Highland clans. John Calbreath followed farming near Weston, W. Va., until the time of the Civil war, when his property was practically destroyed by the contending armies. He removed to Iowa in 1864 and for a year resided at Cincinnati in that state. In 1865 he brought his family across the plains, traveling with a party of two hundred through the Indian country, the trip consuming six months. He located at Philomath, Benton county, Ore., where he leased land and began farming. Later he moved to eastern Oregon to engage in the cattle business, but died soon afterward, in the fall of 1872. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Christ, was also a native of Augusta county, Va., a daughter of Daniel Christ, who was born in that state and was the owner of an extensive plantation. He died in the early '70s, having attained the age of over one hundred years. His

daughter, Mrs. Calbreath, the mother of our subject, died in 1872. Her children were: Thomas W., a farmer of Wasco county, Ore.; Daniel M., of Polk county, Ore.; Mrs. Janet Brown, who died in Harney county, Ore.; and J. F.

When but ten years of age Dr. Calbreath accompanied his parents to Iowa, and the following year came with them to Oregon. On account of the war, which interfered with the conduct of the schools of the south, his education in youth was limited, but after arriving in Oregon he attended school, including a course in Philomath College. He did not go to eastern Oregon with the family, but remained in Philomath College for a time, and since leaving that institution has made his own way in the world. At the age of sixteen he rented a farm, which he operated for two years, having one hundred and ten acres planted to wheat. He then began studying medicine, having determined to make the medical profession his field of labor. At the age of seventeen he had begun teaching, and that profession, combined with farming, enabled him to gain sufficient means to pay the expenses of a course in medicine. In 1872 he began study under the direction of Dr. J. R. Bayley, of Corvallis, and the following year entered the medical department of Willamette University, where he remained for one term. He next became a student in Toland Medical College, San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of M. D.

Locating in La Fayette, Yamhill county, Ore., Dr. Calbreath then engaged in the practice of medicine with Dr. Littlefield, an association which was maintained until 1886, when Dr. Calbreath moved to McMinnville. There he became a partner of Dr. E. E. Goucher, under the firm name of Calbreath & Goucher, and in his chosen field of labor he met with gratifying success, working his way upward to a position of prominence. In 1896 he went to New York City and took a course in the New York Post-Graduate College, after which he returned to Oregon and continued the active practice of his profession until appointed superintendent of the Oregon State Insane Asylum, in January, 1900. He then moved to Salem.

Dr. Calbreath's administration of the affairs of the asylum has been one of lasting benefit to the institution and has won for him the highest approval of his contemporaries. He has gradually made a number of much-needed improvements in connection with the establishment, having added five new wards, besides two more in the course of construction. There are one thousand acres in the asylum





A. J. Cornelius



Lavinia Cornelius.



farm, which is located five miles from Salem, while the main buildings of the institution are located on a tract of two hundred acres. There is also an orchard of thirty acres at the asylum proper.

Dr. Calbreath has made a close study of the needs of the institution and its inmates, and has not only carefully performed his duties as physician, but has also given special attention to sanitary conditions, to outdoor and indoor exercise, and to the minutest details bearing upon the health and general condition of the thirteen hundred unfortunate persons under his charge. His administration has demonstrated the fact that he is highly qualified for the work which he is now so ably performing. In a profession where advancement depends upon merit and skill he has steadily progressed until he stands to-day among the most able physicians of the state.

In Corvallis, in 1874, Dr. Calbreath was married to Miss Irene Smith, a native of Yamhill county, and a daughter of Sidney Smith, who came from Ohio to Oregon in 1839. Mrs. Calbreath is a lady of superior culture and refinement. She is a graduate of St. Mary's Academy of Portland, and prior to her marriage she was a member of the faculty of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. To Dr. and Mrs. Calbreath have been born two daughters, Helen and Evelene.

A pronounced Republican and prominent in political circles, Dr. Calbreath was elected in 1894, as his party's nominee from Yamhill county to the state senate, receiving a large majority. He served in the sessions of 1895 and 1897, and was a member of the Ways and Means Committee and chairman of the Committee on Medicine during both sessions. He was not a candidate for the second term, and returning home he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, and was made vice-president of the Oregon delegation.

Socially Dr. Calbreath is past master of La Fayette Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M.; past high priest of McMinnville Chapter, R. A. M.; has taken all the degrees in the Scottish Rite up to and including the Consistory, and is a member of Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. He is also a member of the Uniformed Rank, K. P., and is now serving his second term as a member of the board of regents of the State Normal School at Monmouth.

Besides has other interests, he is the owner of a fine prune orchard and farming properties in Yamhill county. His life record is com-

mendable and honorable, and his professional career shows the result of close application and a strong mentality.

ABSALOM H. CORNELIUS. Coming in childhood to the state of Oregon, the son of a pioneer, Absalom H. Cornelius scarcely remembers any other home than the one he has known here for so many years. He was born in Henry county, Iowa, near the city of Burlington, January 2, 1839, and crossed the plains with his parents in 1845. He remained on the homestead taken up by his father in Marion county, Ore., until he was twenty-one years of age. Then going to southern Oregon, he followed mining in Josephine county for about one year and then followed the same calling in Florence, Idaho. Somewhat dissatisfied with the miner's life, he returned to Marion county after a trial of six months, and located on a part of his father's farm, about two and a half miles southwest of Turner, where he continued to live for ten years, actively engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

By his marriage, September 20, 1868, Mr. Cornelius allied himself with a pioneer family of Oregon, his wife being Lavina Powell, the daughter of Elder Noah Powell, who was well known throughout the Willamette valley as a minister in the Christian Church. He was born in Greene county, Ohio. From Illinois, in 1851, he crossed the plains with his family by means of two wagons drawn by ox-teams, being on the journey about six months. He first located in Marion county, near Silverton, where he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, but not being entirely satisfied he removed to Howell Prairie. After a residence of a few years there he located near Amity, Yamhill county, and later made his home in Linn county for six years. From that location he removed to a farm in Marion county, where he died at the age of sixty-six years. His wife also died there at the age of eighty years. The five children who blessed their union are in order of birth as follows: William; Josiah and John D., who are both deceased; Theresa A., who died in 1901, the wife of John Shafer; and Lavina, Mrs. Cornelius.

Mr. Cornelius formerly owned two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, located one mile from Marion village, the same being the property which Elder Powell owned in Marion county. In March, 1903, he sold his farm and retired to Jefferson, where he invested in real estate and remodeled a comfortable home, and with his wife is living in comfort after years of hard work. For thirty

years he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Jersey cattle. A Republican in politics, Mr. Cornelius has served as county commissioner for two years and as assessor for four, in addition to his services as a member of the school board for ten years. Fraternally he has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty-two years. Of the children born to himself and wife, Flora is the wife of F. L. George, of Salem, and they have three children; Emily is the wife of C. O. Green, of Oakland, Ore., and they have six children; Annie, the wife of J. W. Cardwell, is the mother of three children and the family live on a farm three miles north of Salem; Nettie is the wife of George Van Buren, station agent at Comstock for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and they have three children; Maude is the wife of J. S. Roberts and they have three children and live in Portland; Rodney, the only son, is a telegraph operator at Drain, Ore., in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company; and Nora is deceased. Mrs. Cornelius is a member of the Christian Church.

EDWARD F. SOX. Though a prominent and enterprising business man of Albany, Linn county, Ore., Edward F. Sox has not confined his mental grasp to opportunities leading to this avenue, but with a praiseworthy ambition encouraged by exceptional executive ability he has widened his line of advancement, adding both mental and moral culture to his manhood, making in his community a place and name for himself as scholar, Christian and business man. During a residence of more than thirty years Mr Sox has clearly demonstrated his ability to lead where judgment and enterprise are essential to success, and as a man of this caliber he has stamped his personality in his adopted state.

Born in Palmyra, Lee county, Ill., January 25, 1846, Edward F. Sox is the son of Herman and Margaret (Owens) Sox, both of whom were born November 14, 1814, the father in Germany, the mother in Wilkesbarre, Pa. As a young man Herman Sox emigrated to the United States, a land where talent and opportunity were parallel. For some years he was a railroad builder in Pennsylvania, and there he met and married Margaret Owens, December 27, 1838, and the next year they went to St. Louis, Mo., where they made their home for some time. In 1840, becoming interested in the farming capabilities of the prairie lands of Illinois, though at that date wild and uncultivated, he purchased a number of acres in Whiteside county which he proceeded to im-

prove. His death occurred in that state near Sterling, March 24, 1888, his wife surviving him until June, 1902, when she also died at the home of her son, L. N. Sox, in Sterling. Fraternally he was associated with the Masons.

Of the nine children born to his parents, all of whom are living except a sister, Mary, who married Ira Compton, of Dixon, Ill., Mr. Sox is the fourth in order of birth and the only one who lives in Oregon. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and prepared for college in the Prairieville Union schools, being deterred, however, from entering by enlisting May 30, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Dixon and sent south, his service being principally in Tennessee and Missouri. He was mustered out October 29, 1864, being then not yet nineteen years old, and in 1865 he entered Wheaton College, where he remained for two years, at the close of that time entering the University of Michigan. Though at the time of entering he had expected to graduate in the class of 1870, he attended but one year, after which he became a teacher in the public schools of Whiteside county, Ill., continuing in his position for two years. In 1871 he changed his residence to Portland, Ore., and taught in the public schools until the fall of the same year, when he was elected to the chair of mathematics in Albany College, a position which he maintained for three years, resigning at that date to return to Illinois, and with his brother assisted in the management of his father's affairs. In 1877 he again made his home in Albany, Ore., and was made principal of the city schools for one year. From this date is reckoned his business career, for he then entered the hardware business in partnership with W. S. Peters, the firm being known for two years as Peters & Sox. In 1882 Mr. Sox changed his location to Seattle, Wash., where he was one of the organizers of the firm known as Ballard & Sox, hardware dealers, which two years later was enlarged and incorporated under the title of the Seattle Hardware Company, which to-day is one of the largest of its kind in the city of Seattle. Mr. Sox served for some time as treasurer of the company, but in 1886 he sold his interest and returned to Albany and engaged in the same business with C. H. Stewart. The year 1896 witnessed the organization and incorporation of a stock company, under the title of the Stewart & Sox Hardware Company, of which Mr. Sox was elected president, continuing to hold that office to the present time. In the spring of 1903 Mr. Sox purchased Mr. Stewart's interest. This is now one of the best-equipped and most extensive hardware busi-

ness interests of Albany, in connection with which carrying a full line of Studebaker wagons and buggies; Parlin and Orendorff Canton clippers and Moline plows and cultivators, Plano harvesters and cutting machinery, Russell threshers, etc. In 1893 Mr. Sox erected the building, which is 50x100 feet and two stories in height, a creditable addition to the business blocks of Albany. In addition to his interests in the city, Mr. Sox also has farming interests in Linn county.

The marriage ceremony which united Mr. Sox with Miss Weltha M. Young was performed in Albany, January 27, 1874. She was born in Benton county, Ore., January 16, 1855, the daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Young and sister of S. E. Young, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She was a member of the first class that graduated from Albany College. Of this union two children have been born: Carleton E. and Emma Rebecca. The son graduated from Albany College in the class of 1891 and from Leland Stanford University, California, in 1894, and is now a practicing attorney of the firm of Hewitt & Sox. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Albany College and stockholder and director of the Stewart & Sox Hardware Company. The daughter graduated from Albany College in the class of 1902. While in Seattle Mr. Sox interested himself in municipal affairs, serving in the interests of the Republican party as alderman for one term, and was also president of the Young Men's Christian Association for two years. He was superintendent of the Sunday School of the Plymouth Congregational Church, though he is now a member of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he officiates as ruling elder, and occupied the position of superintendent of the Sunday School for ten years, a position he maintained with credit in every particular. He has always been interested in all educational movements. In the social life of the city he has been prominent, being a member of the Alco Club and a charter member of McPherson Post No. 5, G. A. R., of which he is past commander.

HON. STEWART MCKINDRA PENINGTON. Hardship, privation and toil were the daily diet of the pioneers of the early days, but it was one which made true, earnest men, upon whose worth and conscientious effort depended the future of the west. That was a time, in both middle and extreme west, when the fighting spirit of the Spartans was once more called into life and utilized in the following of peaceful pursuits under warlike conditions, for such was certainly the case among the tangled paths

familiar only to the feet of the Indian, who used his knowledge as a lure for the men in the van of western civilization. To Hon. S. M. Penington, of Albany, Linn county, the memory of the time when he made the journey into the west, alone and on his own responsibility, recurs with vivid force, since it is illustrated by the innumerable changes which have characterized the growth of Oregon, and which he has helped to bring about through his association as a pioneer with the development of the resources of the state. For more than a half century he has been connected with the progress of the west, liberally contributing to every enterprise which he considered worthy of his support and he is now a worthy member of the generation which pauses to look with deep interest upon the work of the years, before surrendering the heritage to the guardianship of the ones who are to follow.

The entire life of Stewart McKindra Penington has been one of stirring activity and changing scene. He was born in Monroe county, Ky., August 5, 1824, the eighth in order of birth of thirteen children that blessed the home of his parents, John Stewart and Jemima (Houser) Penington, natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. They were both early settlers of Kentucky, the father being a farmer there, and the mother having emigrated with her parents. In 1831 they removed to Illinois, settling at Pennington Point, McDonough county, where Mr. Penington improved a farm. He died there at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife also died in the same state when she was sixty-five years old. They were both members of the Christian Church, and it was the privilege of Mr. Penington to enlist in 1815 for service in the war of 1812. Of the twelve children who attained maturity the oldest, Thomas J., served in the Black Hawk war, and the youngest, William T., was a soldier during the Civil war, and S. M. Penington was the only one who sought a home on the Pacific coast. When seven years old Mr. Penington removed with his parents to Illinois, where he was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, receiving a practical agricultural training. Following the custom of the early settlers he attended the common school in the vicinity of his home, a very primitive affair, a little log building built in the midst of field or forest, in the very early times having for windows nothing but oiled paper and for heating purposes a great fireplace. The materials with which the young students sought to advance their stock of knowledge were also primitive, the quill pen being one of the treasured articles of the pupil. When eighteen Mr. Penington started out in the world to seek his own liveli-

hood, engaging in farming, and a short time after he bought a farm, which consisted of unimproved prairie land, the first plowing of which requiring six yoke of oxen. For some years he remained in that location, industriously occupied with his farming interests, but having read and heard much of the brilliant opportunities to be found in the Oregon territory he decided in 1847 to emigrate to the west. In company with a few friends he hired out to drive an ox-team across the plains, determining at least to see Oregon whether he chose afterward to make it his home or not. His trip to the west was one of the most exciting periods in Mr. Penington's life, for adventure followed them from the beginning to the end of the journey. It was soon very evident that he was more than an ordinary driver, as he never met with an accident of any kind, while the others experienced various troubles; thus he was selected to lead. At Fort Hall the train ran short of provisions and several of the young men decided to complete the journey by pack horses and riding ponies, the price for the pony which Mr. Penington purchased from the Indians being two hickory shirts, though it afterward transpired that they had hoped to follow up the party and steal back their former property. For one hundred and fifty miles the Indians followed the six boys, three of whom stood guard every night and kept the enemy off by shooting at them as they were creeping up.

After leaving Fort Hall the journey was completed quite rapidly, September 15 finding them in the desired location. Mr. Penington at once engaged in boating as a means of livelihood, remaining at this work on the Columbia river for a short time, when he entered the Oregon City saw mill owned by Governor Abernathy. In the summer of 1848 he engaged to conduct a farm on Tualatin plains for R. D. Torney, and that same summer he located a donation claim four miles north of Lebanon, Linn county, in the Santiam bottoms. In 1849 he journeyed by water to California; after landing at San Francisco he at once went to the Spanish Bar of the American river, where he engaged for nearly two years in mining. He was successful the first year, but not meeting with like returns the second he returned to Oregon in the fall of 1850 by pack train, and settling upon his claim he began to make improvements. Until 1871 he remained there engaged in general farming and stock-raising; at the expiration of this period he rented the land and going to eastern Oregon he became extensively interested in the stock business, raising principally cattle and horses and meeting with gratifying success in this venture. He

was located six miles from the mouth of Butter creek, Umatilla county, his residence being for the last ten years in Pendleton. In 1885 he sold out his interests in that part of the state, returned to Linn county and purchased and remodeled a comfortable residence in the city of Albany, where he has since made his home. He still owns his claim, which has developed into a prosperous, well appointed farm.

The marriage of Mr. Penington occurred in Linn county, February 28, 1850, Miss Abigail Cooper, a native of Ohio, becoming his wife. She had crossed the plains in the same train with Mr. Penington, her father, Samuel Cooper, having at that time brought his family to Oregon, where he located upon a donation claim in the Santiam valley. The children born to them are as follows: Mary, who became the wife of Dr. J. L. Hill and died in 1898 in Albany; Jenima, who married John H. Claypool and died in Linn county; Idella, who died in Umatilla county unmarried; Charles Clyde, a resident of Union county, Ore., where as sheriff and farmer he performs the duties of a citizen; Anna, who died in Umatilla county; Alice P., the widow of Freeland Richards, of Albany; and Celia B., who died in Albany, February 23, 1903, unmarried. While interested in making a success of his business affairs Mr. Penington has never forgotten to lend his aid in the upbuilding of the country, as a Democrat ably representing Umatilla county in the state senate in 1878, where he helped elect James H. Slater to the United States senate, and again in 1882 he was called upon to serve in the same office. Altogether he served in four regular and one special session, being actively interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the community which had honored him with its support. In local politics he is guided by the character of the candidate for a position, but in national affairs supports the Democratic party. He was made a Mason in Corinthian Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of Albany, in which he served as master. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, he having officiated as trustee of the same. He has always been active in advancing the work of the church, both here and in Pendleton, where he made his home for nearly fifteen years, being liberal with both time and money and sparing no effort toward the moral elevation of the new country.

ALEXANDER ESSON, an extensive farmer near Gervais, may be said to have no native land, for he was born at sea, off the east coast of Scotland, July 10, 1829. His father, an officer in the British army, died



George Thomson

when his son was thirteen and a half years of age, his mother having died when he was but eleven months old. Left thus comparatively alone in the world, he found a home with an aunt until a short time after the death of his father, after which he was thrown upon his own resources, working on the farms in the surrounding locality.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Esson enlisted for military service in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and was transferred to Quebec, Canada. He served for six years in the army. In 1852 he removed to Livingston county, N. Y., where he followed teaming and farming until 1857. After trying his fortunes in Wisconsin for a year he went to west Canada and in the fall of 1858 started for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Not realizing his mining expectations in California he came to Oregon in June, 1859, and after a year spent in Silverton located on a farm on Howell Prairie which he occupied and worked for about four years. December 24, 1862, he married Christina Stevens, who was born in Indiana, December 28, 1844, her family having crossed the plains in 1852. They began housekeeping on the farm on Howell Prairie. In 1863 he bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, to which he removed the following year and has since made this his home. Of this farm twenty-seven acres was cleared. This property is located two miles west of Mount Angel and under the management of the present owner has greatly increased its tillable surface, about one hundred acres being now under cultivation. Mr. Esson is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the latter, which includes Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, Cotswold sheep and Poland-China hogs.

In political affiliations Mr. Esson is a Prohibitionist, and with his family is identified religiously with the Christian Church. He has served for several terms as road supervisor, and for years has been a member of the school board. To himself and wife have been born twelve children: Inez, deceased, formerly the wife of G. Simmons, became the mother of three sons and one daughter; Albyn is a minister of the Christian Church, residing in Portland with his family; Alfred M. is an attorney, located in Seattle, Wash.; Ida died at the age of twenty-one years; Florence is the widow of L. D. Smith, and with her son, L. D., makes her home with her father; A. S. is a dentist by profession and is located with his family at The Dalles; Hugh B. is principal of the Clatskanie high school; Ronald is attending the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis; Leroy A. is living at home; C. Elizabeth is a

student at the University of Oregon, at Eugene; Mary Mabel and Isabella are also living with their parents.

GEORGE THOMSON, a successful and worthy representative of the farming interests of Yamhill county, was born in Lanark county, Ontario, Canada, January 17, 1833. His father, Henry Thomson, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and in that country was employed in cotton and woolen factories, becoming a carder and spinner. Emigrating to the new world he took up his abode in Ontario, Canada, where he again became employed in woolen factories, but the last fifteen years of his life were devoted to agricultural pursuits. He died in the province of Ontario when about sixty-five years of age, in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a devoted and consistent member. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Agnes MacConnal, was born near Edinburgh and died at the birth of her son George, of this review. After four years the father married again, his second union being with Jennie Twiddle, who was born near Edinburgh and survived her husband for a number of years, passing away when about ninety years of age. By the first marriage there were three children: James and Douglas, both of whom died in Ontario; and George. The children of the second marriage are: Archie, Mrs. Agnes Murray, Mrs. Jane Calvert and Mrs. Mary Calvert, all deceased; Margaret and Henry. By another marriage Mr. Thomson also had the following children: Mamie, Robert, Elizabeth, Archie and Thomas, all of whom have passed away; and three who died in infancy. His children altogether numbered seventeen.

George Thomson received very limited educational advantages, having little or no opportunity of attending school, and his knowledge has been acquired mostly in the school of experience, reading and observation, having made him a well-informed man. He began to earn his own living in a woolen factory in Canada when but seven years of age and afterward he went upon the home farm with his father, there remaining until twenty-two years of age. At that time he removed to Port Sarnia, in the western part of the province of Ontario, and soon afterward he removed to Michigan, being employed in the logging camps near Port Huron. For five years he following that business and then returned to Ontario, Canada, where with the proceeds of his labors he purchased a farm and engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1883, when he sold his property and made his way westward to Bonhomme county, S. Dak. There he purchased a farm and devoted his energies to its cultivation until 1890, making a specialty of the raising of

corn, also raising of hogs. Following his sale of his South Dakota property he came to Oregon, establishing his home near McMinnville. He purchased eighty-eight acres of land two and a half miles northeast of the town and of this thirty-five acres are under a high state of cultivation. He has twenty acres planted to hops, which is a very productive and profitable crop in Oregon, and he likewise follows general farming, his efforts being attended with a fair degree of success.

In 1859 occurred the marriage of Mr. Thomson and Miss Jean McMillan, and unto them were born two sons and two daughters: J. J., a resident of Lincoln county, Ore.; Archibald S., of the same county; Mrs. Agnes McFee, who is deceased, and Elizabeth, who has also passed away. For his second wife, Mr. Thomson chose Lydia B. Rogers, who was born near Danville, Iowa, a daughter of Rev. D. B. Nichols, a minister of the Congregational Church, who was living at Mission Hill, S. Dak., and while residents of that state Mr. and Mrs. Thomson became acquainted and were married. He belongs to the Grange of McMinnville, of which he is now serving as chaplain, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of that town.

SAMUEL S. TRAIN. As postmaster of Albany and proprietor and editor of the *Albany Daily Herald*, Samuel S. Train holds a position of prominence in the life of this thriving, wide-awake city. Becoming well known and popular through the columns of his well-conducted and enterprising paper, he is enabled not only to spread to a large territory the news of city, county, state and nation, but to arouse in the minds of the many readers of his pages a spirit of local pride and patriotism and a strong desire for the improvement of educational, moral and social conditions. A son of Thomas Train, he was born August 6, 1841, at Port Henry, Essex county, N. Y., near the shores of Lake Champlain. He comes of substantial colonial stock, being a direct descendant of one of three brothers who emigrated from Wales to New England in the early part of the seventeenth century. Two of these brothers married and reared families, their descendants becoming scattered throughout the Union. Asel Train, the grandfather of Samuel S., was born and reared in Vermont, but removed to New York state when a young man, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death.

A native of Essex county, N. Y., Thomas Train learned the trade of carpenter and

builder, and also worked as a millwright, erecting mills on different streams in New York state. Crossing the state to Buffalo with his family in 1852 he there took passage on a steamer for Detroit, thence proceeding by rail to Chicago. Continuing his journey to Stephenson county, Ill., he located near Lena, on a farm which he had purchased the previous year, when he had visited Freeport and the adjoining towns with a view of settling permanently in the Prairie state. Clearing and improving a homestead he was there employed in general farming until his death in 1871, at the age of seventy-one years. He was an uncompromising Republican in politics and an active member of the Congregational Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Betsey Barber, was born in Essex county, N. Y., of Holland Dutch descent, her ancestors having been among the pioneers of the Mohawk valley. She died in Stephenson county, Ill., in 1877, aged seventy years. She bore her husband eight children, four of whom grew to years of maturity, namely: Leonard R., who served in the Civil war as a member of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and as a retired publisher resides in Cowlitz county, Wash.; Joseph B., living in Ventura, Cal., served in the Civil war as a corporal in the Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh; Samuel S., the special subject of this sketch; and Malenda B., who married Alonzo Fowler, died in 1899, in Illinois.

Coming with his parents to Illinois in 1852 Samuel S. Train was reared on the home farm, obtaining his elementary education in the district schools, this being supplemented by a course of study at the Presbyterian Collegiate Institute at Mendota, Ill. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade with his father, but gave it up to begin his journalistic career on the *Illinois Sons of Temperance*, a paper published at Lebanon, Ill. Enlisting in 1862 in Company G, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, at Rockford, under Col. Smith Watkins, he served until honorably discharged on account of physical disability. Going then to Boscobel, Wis., Mr. Train secured employment in the office of one of the leading papers of that place, the *Boscobel Broadaxe*, of which he was subsequently the proprietor and editor. Selling that paper he returned to Illinois, locating on the parental homestead, where he worked at general farming for a number of years at the same time teaching school during the winter terms. Going to Nebraska in 1872 he taught school at Mission Creek, Pawnee county, and also bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he made many excellent improvements, and while making his home on

his farm taught school in Marshall county, Kans., for one term.

In 1876 Mr. Train came to Oregon, locating first at Astoria, where he worked as a carpenter for awhile, afterward being employed in the printing office of the *Astorian* for three months. At the close of that period he came to Linn county to help start the *Nucleus* at Harrisburg, and was connected with it during its existence of two years, at the same time serving as principal of the Harrisburg schools, a position which he retained six years. In 1878 Mr. Train bought the plant of the defunct journal and established the *Harrisburg Disseminator*, a weekly, seven-column folio, which he afterward, in company with Mr. Whitney, changed to a six-column quarto. In 1884 Mr. Train purchased the *Albany Herald*, a weekly, six-column quarto, which he successfully edited and published. In 1885, with characteristic enterprise, he established the *Albany Daily Herald*, an undertaking that proved successful beyond his expectations, the circulation having greatly increased from year to year, it being now the leading daily of the county. In connection with the publishing of his paper, Mr. Train had a job printing office which he managed most profitably, carrying on a good business in that line of industry.

In December, 1898, Mr. Train was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of Albany, and was reappointed to the same office March 18, 1903, by President Roosevelt. Since assuming charge of the postoffice, February 15, 1899, he has devoted his entire time and attention to the interests of its patrons. Changes of importance to all concerned have been inaugurated; the receipts of the office have largely increased; free delivery service was established June 1, 1903; and the office was changed from a third-class to a second-class office.

At Prairie du Chien, Wis., Mr. Train married Mary J. Ricks, who was born in Allegheny county, N. Y., of English parentage, but was brought up and educated in Wisconsin, where her parents settled in 1853. Three of her brothers served in a Wisconsin regiment in the Civil war. Mrs. Train is a woman of much culture and refinement and at the age of fourteen years began teaching school in Wisconsin. She subsequently taught in Illinois and Nebraska, and after coming to Oregon was a teacher for seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Train have had two children, namely: Minnie, who died in Harrisburg, Ore., at the age of seventeen years; and Arlene, who is attending Albany College. Politically Mr. Train has always been a staunch Republican, and since the great debate at Freeport, Ill., between Lincoln

and Douglas, he has been an active worker in party ranks, from 1886 until 1888 serving as chairman of the Linn County Republican Committee. Fraternally he was made a Mason at Lena, Ill., afterward joining Thurston Lodge No 28, A. F. & A. M., of Harrisburg, of which he is past master. He is a member and past commander of McPherson Post, G. A. R., is also a member of Grand Prairie Grange, P. of H., and of the Alco Club.

PERRY W. SPINK. After many years of hazardous and uncertain fortune Mr. Spink is now enjoying a well-earned rest among the peaceful and prosperous conditions which are typical of the changes which the years have brought to the western states. In the beautiful home recently erected on plans suggested by his talented wife, he looks out into the wealth and worth of the commonwealth built by the strokes of the axe and the upturning plow, to both of which he gave the strength of his young manhood. The qualities which made him successful among the Indians of Rogue river and afterward insured the protection of his life when men and women were suffering the depredations of the savages have followed him into the later years of his life, and the esteem of a community in which he has lived so many years is freely accorded him.

Benjamin Spink, the father of Perry W. Spink, was born in Washington county, N. Y., near the town of Hampton, his Scotch-Irish ancestry discernible in his patient, sturdy farming, which he continued until his death in the same state. He married Lucy Wood, a native of Rutland, Vt., and she also died in New York state. She was the mother of two sons and three daughters, of whom the third oldest was P. W. Spink. He was born in the same location as his father, September 24, 1829, and there remained until he was twenty-one years old, engaged in the practical duties of a farmer. His education consisted of an attendance of three months each year of the public schools, the remainder of the year being devoted to the arduous duties of his home life. Shortly after attaining his majority, the date being October 2, 1850, he came as far west as Kane county, Ill., where his brother Alonzo had previously settled, and there he engaged for a year and a half in farming. At this time he also became a victim to the spirit of unrest which pervaded the middle west, caused by the glowing tales of the riches to be attained beyond the Rockies, and March 23, 1852, joined the tide of emigration setting toward the Pacific slope. He left Kane county at this date, and with horse teams set out for the long and dangerous journey

across the plains. He was in company with a train, and after crossing the Missouri river at St. Joseph, April 23, they traveled up the Platte, remaining on the west side until they came to the fork of the trail, one road leading to California and the other to Oregon. There they paused and a vote was taken as to whether they should take the trail to California or to Oregon, for to many it was simply a change and one locality was as desirable as another. The majority decided in favor of Oregon and at once came over this trail to The Dalles. There the party were compelled to ship the wagons down the river. Mr. Spink and another young man brought the horses to Cascades, and from there to the mouth of the Sandy river, finally ending the trip at Oregon City in September, 1852.

Upon his arrival at Oregon City Mr. Spink began to earn his livelihood by cutting cordwood at the mouth of the Clackamas river, where he remained for only a month, when he drove on to Jacksonville, intending to go into the mines of southern Oregon. After prospecting for a short time he became employed in conducting a pack train between the valley and the mines. In this work he remained until the Rogue River war, from 1853 to 1856, during which he was a volunteer in a small company that rescued several people. He had had various dealings with the Indians during his years among the mountains, and through many little favors he had won their friendship, and thus he was a peculiarly favored personage in those trying times, coming and going at will among the people that were raiding the entire country. In the winter of 1856 he discontinued his pack train, and coming to Albany has since made that city his home, with the exception of the spring of 1857, when he took a herd of cattle to Sacramento valley, Cal. In this city he first engaged in teaming, hauling merchandise from Portland, and continued this until the fall of 1857, when he rented a farm near Albany and successfully conducted the same for three years. A like period was spent on another farm in the same neighborhood, after which he again located in Albany, in 1863 engaging once more in teaming and trucking. He soon conducted three teams in the work and shortly had all the business of this nature in the city, successfully holding it for about twenty years. But the work was exceedingly heavy and Mr. Spink was advised by physicians to give it up, therefore in 1882 he sold out and endeavored to interest himself along other lines. He took up the wood business, furnishing wood to the citizens of Albany until 1887, when he engaged in the lumber business, establishing a yard at the corner of Ferry and

Water streets, dealing extensively in all building materials. In this work he remained until 1902, so successfully that, though he sold out in that year, he took it up once more in 1903, the immense business which he had built up demanding his return. That Mr. Spink has been very successful is a self-evident fact, for with nothing but courage and energy he has made for himself a strong position financially in the community, his lumber yards being one of the sound industries of the city, while he now owns a finely improved farm of three hundred and sixty-eight acres, located two and a half miles southeast of Harrisburg.

The wife whom Mr. Spink chose in 1857 to share his fortunes was formerly Miss Rebecca J. Rankin, another of the faithful pioneer women of the early days, having come from her birthplace in Illinois to Oregon in 1853. Her father, John Rankin, brought his wife and children west in that year and settled upon a donation claim. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Spink, Ira died at the age of eight years; Ernest died at the age of thirty-one years; Lucy died at the age of eight years; and Ida is the wife of A. C. Stellmacher, who is located upon the farm owned by Mr. Spink. January 8, 1871, Mrs. Spink died and Mr. Spink was again married, December 10, 1872, to Mary E. Armstrong, who was born in Wabash county, Ind., and came to Oregon in 1872. In his politics Mr. Spink has been a stanch and earnest Republican since the war, though he has never sought official recognition in any form.

JOHN J. GRAHAM. A man of great intelligence, enterprise, and rare business and executive ability, J. J. Graham, of Albany, occupies a place of prominence among the active and progressive agriculturists of Linn county. A farmer by birth and breeding, he has profited by his early knowledge and experience, and possessing those inherent qualities that are sure to command success at all times and in all places, he has been unusually prosperous in the work to which he has devoted his time and attention since the days of his youth. He was born April 23, 1843, in County Tyrone, Ireland, on the same farm that his father, William Graham, was born, lived, and died. His paternal grandfather, John Graham, was born in Scotland, but removed to County Tyrone, Ireland, when a young man, and there spent the remainder of his life as a farmer.

William Graham inherited the habits of industry and thrift of his Scotch ancestors, and succeeded to the occupation in which he was



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reared, being engaged as a tiller of the soil during his entire life. He married Frances Given, a daughter of John Given. She was born in County Tyrone, and after the death of her husband emigrated to America, and died in Ontario. Of the nine children born of their union, seven survive, five girls and two boys. The sons both reside in the northwest, J. J., the special subject of this sketch, living in Oregon, and Samuel being a resident of Fernie, British Columbia.

The oldest member of the parental household, J. J. Graham, spent his childhood on the ancestral homestead, acquiring his education in the national schools. Emigrating to Canada when twenty years of age, he worked for wages as a farmer and dairyman in Oxford county, Ontario, for awhile, and then embarked in agricultural pursuits on his own account. Industrious, thrifty and economical, he accumulated some money, and desiring to invest it where he could secure the best returns he came to Oregon in 1876 as an investor. Locating at Waldo Hills, Marion county, he purchased one hundred and forty acres of land, which he devoted to general farming and stock-raising until 1884, meeting with satisfactory results. Coming then to Linn county Mr. Graham assumed charge of the nine hundred acres of land owned by the East of Scotland Investment Company, and had the superintendency of this large tract for sixteen consecutive years. Closing out the company's business in 1902 he purchased two hundred and eighty acres of the land himself, selling the remainder to different people, and has since been prosperously engaged in raising grain and stock, carrying on an extensive business. He also owns the adjoining farm of two hundred and twelve acres, lying six miles north of Albany, where he owns considerable property, and has resided since 1894. In addition to managing his own property, Mr. Graham is superintendent of the four farms in Linn county belonging to the Old Scotch Company, performing the duties thus devolving upon him with characteristic fidelity and ability.

While a resident of Ontario, Mr. Graham married Margaret Shaw, who was born in Ontario, a daughter of Angus Shaw and sister of John A. Shaw, in whose sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work, further ancestral history may be found. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are the parents of six children, namely: Angus, a graduate of Albany College, is bookkeeper at Merrell's, in Portland; Mrs. Rachel Bronson resides in Portland; Frances was graduated from Albany College in the class of 1903; Mary, John, and Donald complete the family. Cordially endorsing the principles of the Re-

publican party, Mr. Graham has never shirked the responsibilities of public office, but has served as county commissioner, and for one term was a member of the city council, representing the Third ward. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Albany, and is a member and past officer of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Both he and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church.

HENRY ALLEN. No state can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than Oregon. They were not adventurers and mere fortune seekers who came to the northwest, but men and women who desired to establish homes here and to provide for their families by taking advantage of the natural conditions of the country, and while promoting their individual success also do the best they could for the communities in which they resided and for the commonwealth. Mr. Allen became one of the early settlers of Oregon and is now living retired in Silverton amid a host of warm friends gained through a genial manner and social disposition. His residence in the state covers more than a half century, for he arrived in Oregon in 1852.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Allen was born June 1, 1828. His father, Abner Allen, was born in North Carolina and when quite young removed to Tennessee, and in 1830 became a resident of Illinois, locating at Perry, Pike county, where he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land from the government. There he carried on general farming until 1852, when he made his way across the plains with ox-teams to California, spending four months on the long journey. He located three miles south of what is now Silverton, Ore., securing a donation claim of eighty acres, and engaged in the stock business. He also had money which he loaned and thus he added to his income. During the latter part of his life he engaged in travel to a large extent, spending about half of his time in California, as he believed the climate of that state was more beneficial to his health. He died, however, at his home in Silverton in 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Well and worthily did he win the proud American title of a self-made man. Throughout his entire life he was energetic and untiring in his labors and thus won success. Without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages to aid him at the outset of his career, he started out to make his own way in the world and his capable control of his business opportunities enabled him to gradually advance until he was the possessor of a handsome

competence. In early manhood he wedded Susan Aiken, who was born in North Carolina and died of mountain fever on the Sweet-water river while they were crossing the plains in 1852.

Henry Allen is the eldest of the six children, two sons and four daughters, of this worthy couple. His educational privileges were extremely limited. He attended school for only about three months in his life, for, as he lived in pioneer districts, school privileges were not easily obtained. He was twenty-one years of age when, in 1849, he left the Mississippi valley and with an ox-team started for the Pacific coast. By that slow method of travel he proceeded by way of the Platte river and the Oregon route, crossing long stretches of land where nothing but sage brush grew and at other times forcing his way over the mountains where there was almost no trail. At length, however, he reached the mining districts of California, and for two years was engaged in searching for the precious metal, being moderately successful in his work. He then invested his money in a pack train, which he purchased for \$4,000, and started from Trinity county to Shasta county, Cal., carrying with him all kinds of provisions and tools. On the Trinity river, however, Indians came upon the camp at supper time and took from him nearly everything that he possessed, and then killed his mules. After he had recovered somewhat from his losses he returned to Illinois in 1851. The following year, accompanied by his father and his family, he once more made the long and difficult journey overland to the Pacific coast. While in Illinois he had married and was accompanied by his bride on the second journey, which was terminated on the 2d of September. They located near Silverton, where Mr. Allen purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land; and as the years have passed he has added to this until he now owns a valuable farm of five hundred acres all under cultivation. This property is now rented and he is living retired in Silverton, where he has purchased a cottage on Water street. For three years, from 1895 to 1898, he was engaged in the cattle business in the Des Chutes valley, in Crook county, where he owned one hundred and sixty acres.

In Pike county, Ill., February 14, 1852, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Frances Rockwood, who was born in that state, a daughter of Roderick Rockwood, who was born in Paris, France, and was brought to New York state by his parents at the age of three years. At an early day Mr. Rockwood went to Illinois, settling first in Brown county and

afterward in Pike county. Throughout his entire life he followed blacksmithing. In 1866 he removed to Kansas, where he died when about eighty years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born three sons and two daughters, namely: Timothy D., who is engaged in the operation of his father's farm; Roderick D., who is a clerk in the insane asylum at Salem, Ore.; Harvey L., who is now an undertaker at Lewiston, Idaho; Alwilda Josephine, the wife of L. F. Mascher, a farmer and hop producer of Marion county; and Adell Gertrude, at home.

Mr. Allen votes with the Republican party, and has served as road supervisor for four terms, while for ten years he has been a school director. That he has lived peaceably with all men is shown by the fact that he has never been engaged in a law-suit. He has never had a fight nor a fire, has paid his debts promptly, has fulfilled other obligations and has been true to every trust reposed in him. Such a life record is well worthy of emulation, and with pleasure we present his history to the readers of this volume.

ABSALOM BYERLEY. A pioneer entitled to great credit for his part in the development of Oregon, who is enumerated among the pioneers of 1851, and among those courageous Indian fighters who brought about the pacification of the northwest, is Absalom Byerley, formerly an extensive farmer and miller, but since 1901 a retired citizen of Dallas. As his name indicates, Mr. Byerley is of German extraction, and is a native of Polk county, Ind., where he was born February 27, 1833, a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Sears) Byerley; the latter, a daughter of Henry Sears, of Indiana, died in 1852. The family were numerously represented in the southern states, especially in North Carolina, where the paternal grandfather died, and where he owned considerable land.

Martin Byerley settled in Indiana and in 1835 removed to Knox county, Ill., where he engaged in farming, and also ran a distillery. About 1840 he took up his residence in the vicinity of Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, where he farmed on land for which he paid but \$1.25 an acre. In common with other agriculturists in that thinly settled region, he planned to better his condition by removing to the west, and after selling his farm at a reasonable profit, crossed the plains with his wife and six children. The journey was not without its adventures or sorrows, for one of the children died just before reaching Portland. The father settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Salt creek, improved his property to the best of his ability.

Eventually he lived for twelve years in Dallas. His death occurred at Newport, at the age of eighty-three years. Of the children born to this pioneer couple Henry is a farmer at Perrydale; Absalom, the subject of this sketch; Jane, the wife of John Vernon, of Polk county; Michael, who died in 1852; Jefferson, who lives at Newport; and Adelaide, who is the wife of Mr. Powell, of Grant's pass, Ore.

The youth of Absalom Byerley contained much of hard work and responsibility, especially in Iowa, where he helped to break prairie and to establish a paying farming industry. In both Illinois and Iowa the acquiring of an education had its disadvantages, for the early subscription schools were far apart, and the roads almost impassable during certain seasons of the year. The first really interesting happening in his life was when the family got together their possessions and prepared to emigrate to the west. They had a two-horse carriage, twelve yoke of cattle and three wagons, and May 10 left their home, arriving at Council Bluffs on May 27th. They came by the old Oregon trail, arriving in Dallas September 15th, and on the way had light loads and made good time. Mr. Byerley remained at home with his family until his twenty-sixth year, but began to work on surrounding farms when quite a small boy. He bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Salt creek, which he improved and farmed, and in 1853 went down into Siskiyou county, Cal., where he planned to mine. However, the Indians soon cleared him out, and he returned overland to Oregon. As an Indian fighter he is known to possess unusual courage, and to have participated in about all of the bouts of his time in this section. He was in the Yakima war of 1855-56, as a soldier in Company B, First Oregon National Guard, under Captain Burt, and after the end of the war returned to his home, a little later purchasing two hundred acres of land at Eola. This land proving unsatisfactory he sold it and bought a farm of four hundred acres on the Luckiamute, where he engaged extensively in stock-raising. To his original land he added and in time had four hundred and eighty acres, a portion of which was heavily wooded. This condition suggested an additional source of revenue, and he built a steam saw-mill, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber for about nine years. Having used up all the timber around him, he sold his property in the spring of 1901, and, locating in Dallas, bought his present pleasant and comfortable home.

In Polk county, Ore., Mr. Byerley married Mary Florence Allen, who was born in Iowa, and died in Oregon, leaving ten children, nine of whom attained maturity. Of the children, Henry is in Perryville; Leroy is in Arlie; Arabella is now Mrs. Blake, of Dallas; Frank, Otto and Eu-

gene are in Dallas; Edward and William are deceased; Maude is a resident of Salem; and Mary died in Oregon. For a second wife Mr. Byerley married, in Polk county, Mrs. Dolly Crow, widow of Mack Crow, who came to Oregon in 1872. Politically, Mr. Byerley is a Democrat, but further than the formality of casting his vote has never identified himself with local political affairs. He is a member of the War Veterans Association, and in his religious life is a member of the Christian Church, his wife being identified with the Evangelical Association.

T. L. BONNEY. Those who are interested in the growth and progress of Oregon, and who have studied the causes which have led up thereto, will readily recognize the fact that the men who have come here and laid the foundation for her success and development have been men of versatility, men of enterprise and men who can not only till the soil, thus inducing nature to bring forth her richest gifts, but who can also turn their hands to many industries, taking part in manufacturing the different articles of commercial use which are very necessary in a new country and which when brought from a distance become very expensive.

Numbered among the men who have aided substantially in the upbuilding of Marion county is T. L. Bonney, who has followed the coopering business practically all his life, and who is now living somewhat retired, following his trade during the winter season and leaving the supervision of a large farm, which he owns, to his sons. Mr. Bonney was born February 14, 1835, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and is a son of Jarius Bonney, a native of Canada, who removed to Ohio with his people when a young man and learned the cooper's trade in the latter state. In that state also Mr. Bonney became acquainted with Miss Larned and made her his wife. Four children were born unto them, all of whom are now deceased. After the death of his first wife Mr. Bonney married Jane Elkins, a native of New York. They made their home in Ohio until 1836, when they removed to Illinois, settling in Fulton county, where they continued to live until 1845. Mr. Bonney then decided to bring his family to the northwest. They therefore started across the plains, joining a company under the conduct of Captain Welch, of Oregon City. At that time the country was very wild and Indians were numerous, and very often hostile, but the company were unmolested during this journey, which occupied six months. Arriving on the Pacific coast the Bonney family first took up their abode in California, where they remained through the following winter and spring. In 1846 they came by pack train to Oregon, taking up a do-

nation claim on French Prairie, two miles east of Hubbard. This tract consisted of three hundred and twenty acres, mostly of wild and unimproved land. Mr. Bonney, senior, made many improvements upon this farm, building a large and substantial log house, in which he lived until his death, in 1856. In addition to his agricultural pursuits he followed the cooper's trade for about thirty years, and was the first cooper on French Prairie, making the first barrels and kegs ever made in this vicinity. After the father's death the mother took up her residence with Mr. Bonney, of this review, with whom she lived for several years, removing thence to the home of her daughter in eastern Oregon, where she died at the age of seventy-eight years.

T. L. Bonney received his education in the district schools and in the early years of his manhood took up the cooper's trade, assisting his father and remaining upon the farm until his marriage in 1860, the lady of his choice being Tennessee Baker. She was born in Missouri and with her parents came to Oregon in 1852, settling in Clackamas county. Her brothers are now living in Albany. Mr. Bonney and his bride began their housekeeping on the old home farm, she proving a faithful helpmate to her husband, and as the years have gone by has aided in acquiring a competency through her industry and economy. Mr. Bonney, too, has spent his life in an energetic and painstaking way, making varied improvements and adding all modern equipments and accessories to his farm until it is now one of the most attractive and highly cultivated in the vicinity. It comprises seventy-five acres, forty acres of which is under cultivation and used in raising grain, while fourteen acres are devoted to the growing of hops.

Mr. Bonney has left the care and management of his farm to his sons, who, having been reared upon the home farm have become fitted for its conduct and supervision. On the home place are found good frame dwellings, comfortably and commodiously built, as well as other out-buildings necessary for the protection of grain and stock, and the home of Mr. Bonney and his family has every appearance of comfort and happiness. He has been blessed with the following children: Preston L. and Edward L., now deceased; Mary E., wife of M. H. Lee, of Canby; William H., of Redland; Jane O., the wife of M. Pulley, a resident of Marion county, in the vicinity of Hubbard; Lawrence, now residing in Oak Point, Wash.; Ira A. and Albert E., of Hubbard; and Charles, at home.

Although Mr. Bonney has ever been a busy man, he has yet found time to be of public service to the community in which he resides. As a member of the school board for many years, his influence has always been extended in behalf of ed-

ucation, while his religious views are shown by his membership since 1860 with the United Brethren Church, in which he is trustee. In politics he is a Republican. A man of integrity and honor, the life record of T. L. Bonney forms an interesting chapter in the annals of Marion county, and the methods by which he has achieved success are well worthy of emulation.

EMMANUEL NORTHUP, A. B., B. D., who is dean of McMinnville College and also occupies the chair of mathematics and Greek, has been a representative of educational interests of the northwest since 1882. He was born in West Oneonta, Otsego county, N. Y., July 3, 1851, the eldest living of the seven children of Isaac G. and Phoebe Elizabeth (Saunders) Northup. The family is of English descent and was established at an early epoch in American history in the colony of Rhode Island, and later was planted on Connecticut soil. The grandfather, Josiah Northup, was born in Connecticut and removing to Otsego county, N. Y., there carried on farming and also served as a justice of the peace for many years. His father was the Rev. Emmanuel Northup, a Baptist minister, who was born in New England and removed from Connecticut to New York, where he did missionary work, preaching without financial remuneration, while in order to support his family he carried on agricultural pursuits.

Isaac G. Northup, the father of Professor Northup of McMinnville, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., and throughout his life followed farming. He wedded Phoebe Elizabeth Saunders, who was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1819, a daughter of Ziba Saunders, who was a mason and builder, and died in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Northup became the parents of seven children, five of whom reached adult age and three are yet living. The parents held membership in the Baptist Church. The father died at the age of sixty-seven years, but the mother is still living at the old homestead in New York.

On the home farm Professor Northup remained through the period of his minority, attending the district schools in his youth. In 1872 he entered Colgate Academy, at Hamilton, N. Y., and after three years there became a student in Colgate University, in which he was graduated in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same year he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church and accepted the pastorate of the church at Lake Mills, Wis., where he remained for a year. In 1880 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he entered the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, and was therein



A. Jergen

graduated in 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He then returned to the old home farm in New York and was pastor of the Baptist Church in West Oneonta until July, 1888, when he came to Oregon, having been elected to the chair of mathematics in McMinnville College, and on arriving here he was also assigned to the chair of Greek. He has since been instructor in both of these departments and for the past five years has been dean of the faculty, while since 1888 he has been librarian of the institution. Throughout the years of his residence here he has continued his pastoral labors to a large extent, preaching in many different churches in Yamhill county and vicinity and also occupying different pastorates here.

Professor Northup was married in West Oneonta, N. Y., in 1886, to Miss Maud Galer, a native of that place and a daughter of James B. Galer, a builder there. They had seven children, but Frederick, the third, died at the age of nine months. The others are: Truman, Charlotte E., Fleeta, Lucy Maud, Emmanuel and Osa.

About 1897 Professor Northup became a member of the Oregon Fire Relief Association, in 1900 was made one of its directors, and upon the death of President O. H. Irvine, he was elected president and has since been an active factor in the successful control of the enterprise which is now, a most important business concern of the state. Although Professor Northup has been a resident of McMinnville for little more than twelve years, he has been so closely and prominently connected with the educational and moral interests of the city and state that it is imperative that he be represented in this history. Christian instruction is having an influence over the world that few can estimate, for it is in youth that the life of the man is marked out, his future course decided and his choice as to the good or evil made. It is to the work of instructing the young that Professor Northup devotes his time, energies and thought and the result of his labors is far-reaching.

AUGUSTUS YERGEN. It was a merry golden wedding celebration that took place on the farm of Augustus Yergen, three miles from Aurora, March 28, 1902, for he and his companionable wife were held in high esteem in the neighborhood, and many came with gifts and heartfelt wishes to speed them upon the second half century of wedded happiness. May 24, 1902, the scene took on a different aspect, for the fine old pioneer, whose industry had laid low the surrounding timber, and caused the land to produce in abund-

ance, was stricken with death at the age of three score and ten years.

Born in Meilheim, Germany, November 28, 1831, Mr. Yergen was ten years of age when his father secured passage on an outgoing sailing vessel, thereafter spending many weeks on the waste of waters with his little family. Arriving in New York, he came at once to St. Clair county, Ill., where the son grew to manhood, and was reared on a farm of moderate size. As opportunity permitted he attended the public schools and, in St. Louis, March 28, 1852, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Griffin, a native of St. Clair county, and daughter of an Illinois pioneer, George A. Griffin. After two weeks the young couple carried out their long-planned trip across the plains, the details of which they had talked over during the winter months by the fire glow, and for which they had prepared on an elaborate scale. They had two yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows to one wagon, and were about six months in making the trip, having on the way a fairly pleasant time. The first winter was spent near Washougal, Wash., and this was a trying time, indeed, for feed of all kinds was scarce, and in consequence they lost all of their stock. The next spring Mr. Yergen took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the line between Marion and Clackamas counties, and here the new owner erected a little log house containing but one room, and in this started up housekeeping on a small scale, enduring many hardships ere their land was rendered productive. With slight exception the property was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and much effort was required to clear even a small space. Nevertheless, this early pioneer prospered exceedingly, and left to his heirs a valuable and productive farm. Of the six children born to himself and wife, Adelbert is a resident of Butteville; George W. is a hop-grower of Marion county; Mary E. is the wife of John V. Swan of Portland; Frank E. lives on a farm near Aurora, Marion county; Frederick also lives near Aurora; and Henry F. is operating the old homestead. Mr. Yergen was an extensive hop-grower and general farmer, and his methods of work were progressive and practical. He was also interested especially in horticulture, and during the early years of his career in Oregon accumulated considerable money as the result of his prosecution of this branch of agriculture. In politics a Democrat, he never took an active interest in the political agitations of his neighborhood, but rather chose the quiet and retired life of the unostentatious agriculturist. He was a mem-

ber of the Lutheran Church, and contributed generously of his means towards the support of that organization. No more honored man tilled the soil of this well-favored locality, and his death was deeply deplored.

HON. MARION B. HENDRICK. Among the pioneers of '52 who have worked their way up from comparative obscurity to prominence in the business and political affairs of Yamhill county, may be mentioned Hon. Marion B. Hendrick, extensive grain merchant and member of the furniture and undertaking firm of Hendrick & Briedwell of McMinnville. The Hendrick family was established in Virginia long before the Revolutionary war, and members bearing the name participated in the memorable struggle for independence. In Virginia was born the paternal grandfather, Benjamin, who removed with his family to Barren county, Ky., where William A. Hendrick, the father of Marion B., was born. The family is of German descent, and the most desirable traits of that industrious and frugal nation have not been lost through transmittance.

William A. Hendrick was a farmer for the greater part of his active life, and about 1832 removed from his native state of Kentucky to Marshall county, Ill., of which he was one of the pioneer settlers. The region was wild and frontier at the time, and as a means of safety he lived in the fort until purchasing his farm in the wilderness. Eventually he removed to Iowa, and his death occurred on his farm in the vicinity of Osceola. In his young manhood he married Maria Bird, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Robert Bird, a native of Virginia, and pioneer of both Kentucky and Illinois. In the latter state Mr. Bird settled in Marshall county, from where he removed in 1847 to Oregon, coming by way of the plains with his own family and the families of his three sons. Settling within a few miles of Oregon City, he improved a farm of large dimensions, where his death occurred, and also that of his wife, who was a Miss Mary Haley of Kentucky. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick, of whom Marion B. is the oldest. Rachel, Sarah and Martha died in Illinois.

Born near Glasgow, Barren county, Ky., August 14, 1828, Mr. Hendrick was educated in the public schools of Marshall, and at the academy of Eureka. Having accumulated a keen interest in the far west, he was glad of the opportunity to hire out as driver in crossing the plains in 1852, but this arrangement seems not to have been entirely satisfactory, for upon arriving at Salmon Falls on the Snake river, himself and a companion left the emigrant train and started out afoot, accomplishing the rest of their

journey per shank's express. Notwithstanding this slow means of locomotion, he made good time, for, having started out April 15th, he arrived at the Dalles August 20, being six weeks ahead of the train. For some time Mr. Hendrick worked at odd jobs around Oregon City, and even tried his luck in the mines in the southern part of the state. Convinced that he was not among the elect in the latter calling, he returned to Yamhill county and engaged in raising wheat, which proved a profitable venture, for the land produced about forty bushels to the acre and sold at ninety-five cents per bushel. As he had twelve hundred bushels to sell the profit was considerable to a youth with depleted finances, and permitted him to carry out the long-considered project of becoming a land owner. Going to Marion county, Ore., he took up a quarter section of land in the Mission Bottom, and after cultivating it for three years, disposed of it at a profit. Returning to Yamhill county, he bought a store in Wheatland and engaged in a general merchandise business, and also began to deal in wheat, which proved so successful that in 1862 he put up the first warehouse at Wheatland. In the vicinity also he built a flouring mill, which, after many years of prosperity, burned to the ground, entailing heavy loss.

About this time Mr. Hendrick increased his responsibilities by purchasing land and engaging in hop culture. He also leased a warehouse at Independence, and in 1888, with his son, Miles, he started a general store at Amity. The great flood of 1890 destroyed the Wheatland warehouse, containing twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat, but, nothing daunted, he rebuilt, and proceeded with as great courage as before. For thirty-one years he engaged in the general merchandise business, and at the same time was continually increasing his wheat business, which finally assumed very large proportions. After locating in Amity in 1893, he continued the warehouse business, and at the same time had warehouses along different points of the railroad. His store at Amity, of which his son had charge, was run under the firm name of M. E. Hendrick & Company until 1897, when they sold out, and in 1899 opened a store in McMinnville under the same firm name, and that as well as the furniture and undertaking business of Hendrick & Briedwell are sources of gratifying profit, and reflect the sagacity and far-sighted business judgment of their founder.

Ever since he was old enough to appreciate the distinctions in politics, Mr. Hendrick has allied his forces with the Democratic party. He has served for one term as county assessor, and in 1878 was elected to the state legislature, serving in session of 1878-79. He was active in working for the election of United States Sen-

ator Slater. Mr. Hendrick has been a member of the county committee, and was chairman of the same in 1900. He is a member of the County and State Pioneer Associations. In Wheatland, the laying out of which town was due to his enterprise, Mr. Hendrick was united in marriage, April 19, 1855, with Ellis Sawyer, who was born in Marshall county, Ill., a daughter of Mark Sawyer, a native of North Carolina. Mr. Sawyer removed to Marshall county, Ill., with his father, Jesse, and in 1847 crossed the plains with ox teams, settling after a six months' jaunt on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres one-half mile north of Wheatland. Here he lived for many years, but finally retired to McMinnville, where his death occurred. He married Susan James, a native of Tennessee, who removed to Illinois with her parents in the early days. Of the twelve children in the family ten attained maturity, and nine are living, Mrs. Hendrick being the oldest in the family, and nine years of age when she crossed the plains. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick—Miles E., of the firm of M. E. Hendrick & Co.; Ella, living with her parents; Eleanora, now Mrs. Briedwell of McMinnville; and Lovie, now Mrs. Arlington Watt of Amity. Mr. Hendrick is a member of the United Evangelical Association, while his wife is identified with the United Brethren Church. He is possessed of unquestioned integrity, oft-evinced public spiritedness, and the faculty to grasp opportunity by the forelock. Mr. Hendrick enjoys the fullest confidence of the communities which have benefited by his upbuilding ability, and he is to an unusual extent, one of those large souled, generous pioneers whom it is always a pleasure to meet.

A. F. ARTHUR, who is a well-known and successful contractor and builder of McMinnville, is one of the native sons of the Golden West, his birth having occurred in this city May 23, 1865. That seemed an early epoch in the history of this section of the country, and yet, twenty-two years before that time, his father, William Arthur, had come to the Sunset state. He was born in Missouri and is a brother of Mrs. Mahala Cozine of this place. It was in the year 1843 that William Arthur crossed the plains, accompanying his parents. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade and for many years followed the building business. In the early '60s he was a farmer in Clackamas county, Ore., and then came to McMinnville, where he began contracting and building, and many of the substantial structures of the city are the visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry. He is now living retired in McMinnville, enjoying

a rest which he has truly earned. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Easton and died when A. F. Arthur was but a year old, leaving two children, the elder being Milton, who is a carpenter of Ione, Ore. The father is a member of the Baptist Church and his Christian faith has been manifest throughout his upright career. As an honored pioneer he certainly deserves mention in this volume for he belongs to that class of heroic early settlers who laid broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and development of this section of the country.

In the public schools, A. F. Arthur acquired his early education and afterward spent a short time as a student in McMinnville College. From early youth he worked at the carpenter's trade, which he learned under the direction of his father, and he has always followed this pursuit, with the exception of a few years spent in farming. He owned a place of four hundred and eighty acres four miles west of McMinnville and thereon engaged in the raising of stock, making a specialty of sheep and cattle. In 1894 he returned to McMinnville and rented his farm, which in 1899 he sold. Upon again locating in his native city he began contracting and building and has erected many fine residences here. He is now in partnership with J. W. Cook, under the firm style of Cook & Arthur, and they rank among the leading builders of this part of the state, having a liberal patronage, which is indicative of their excellent workmanship and their enterprise. They live faithfully up to the spirit as well as to the letter of the contract and in the execution of the work entrusted to them they show that they are masters of the building art.

Mr. Arthur is a man of resourceful business ability, who has not confined his attention alone to one line, for in the summer seasons he is engaged in threshing, being a partner of C. J. Skinner in that enterprise. They operate the Russell thresher, which is run by steam, Mr. Arthur having been in this business for fifteen years. In all branches of his work he is progressive, keeping abreast with the latest improvements.

In this county Mr. Arthur was united in marriage to Miss Emma Huguelett, a native of Virginia City, Nev., and unto them have been born five children—Austin, Roy, Clara, Walter and Ernest. Fraternally Mr. Arthur is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Woodmen of the World, and he belongs to the Baptist Church. His political support is given to the Democracy and he has served as a member of the Democratic county central committee, doing everything in his power to advance the growth and success of the principles in which he believes. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, un-

tiring energy and capable management, while in social life he has gained friendship and favor because of qualities which everywhere command respect—a genial disposition, and deference for the opinions of others.

FREDERICK J. J. HURST. More than forty years have passed since Mr. Hurst came to Oregon, and within this time he has risen to success in the business world, at the same time gaining an untarnished reputation. He was born in Pommern, Prussia, Germany, March 29, 1842, a son of Christian and Caroline (Kingrün) Hurst. The father was also a native of Prussia and belonged to one of the old families of that kingdom. By trade he was a wagon-maker and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life, which was passed in Germany. His wife was a daughter of Jacob Kingrün, a native of Sweden, who removed to Prussia and there followed farming. Mrs. Hurst, however, was born in Germany, and after the death of her first husband she married again and spent her last days in the United States. Mr. Hurst of this review was one of a family of four sons and two daughters. His brother, John D. Hurst, made his way across the plains with him and followed the miller's trade in Oregon. However, he did not confine his attention alone to milling, for he became recognized as the best stone dresser in Oregon and his activity along that line contributed to his success. He died in Aurora, this state, in 1900.

Frederick J. J. Hurst spent his boyhood days in his native country, and in accordance with the laws of that land attended school between the ages of six and fourteen years. He afterward obtained practical training in business life by working upon a farm and in a mill. He was a youth of fifteen when he crossed the briny deep to America, sailing in 1857 on the vessel Ocean Home, which left Hamburg bound for New York. After a voyage of one hundred and two days, anchor was dropped in the American port and Mr. Hurst made his way from the eastern metropolis to Bureau county, Ill. In that locality he secured employment on a farm and later he worked in the old Tiskilwa mill for his brother in order to learn the trade. Subsequently he became a resident of Blue Grass, Iowa, where he followed the miller's trade and later was employed in the same capacity in Davenport. He next removed to Lyons, Iowa, where he rented and operated a mill until 1862, but in that year, attracted by the growing west with its varied opportunities and business openings, he came to Oregon, making the journey with a horse team and wagon. In the month of April he left his old home, crossed the Missouri river at Council

Bluffs, followed the Oregon trail and came by way of the Landis cutoff. The Indians at that time were a constant menace to the emigrants, causing much trouble and annoyance. Subsequently the party with which Mr. Hurst traveled served as a target for the guns of the red men, but the party returned the fire and kept the savages at a distance. Eventually they were gladdened by the sight of the fertile fields of Oregon, reaching their destination in October. Mr. Hurst went to the mines on the Powder river and afterward to the Boise basin, which was then a part of Utah. Subsequently he was engaged in mining in Montana, and in this way he gained a start. In 1869 he located in the Willamette valley and in partnership with his brother purchased the Corvallis Mill and turned his attention to the manufacture of flour. They had sold the mill, but before turning it over it was burned down and they rebuilt the plant. The new mill was then operated by the brothers until they sold to the firm of Gray & Kouthauer. At that time they purchased the Champoeg Mill, and this was conducted by Mr. Hurst until he disposed of it and purchased the North Salem Mill. Later he became a member of the Capital Milling Company, in which he was associated with William Reed and others. His brother was manager while Mr. Hurst of this review was head miller. Finally he sold his interest in this concern and removed to Lincoln, where he conducted a saw and grist mill for five years. Having opportunity to sell to an advantage he then returned to Salem where he began speculating, and since 1893 he has been engaged in real estate operations in this city. He both buys and sells real estate, and has a comprehensive knowledge of realty values and of good business opportunities in this direction. He laid out the Hurst Addition to North Salem, comprising three acres, and upon this he has built a number of good residences. He also owns the North Salem brick store and other buildings, including the one in which the steam laundry is conducted.

Mr. Hurst was married in Clackamas county to Miss Emma Daue, who was born in Wisconsin, and they now have four children—Albert, of Salem, and Carrie, Stella and Fred, who are yet under the parental roof. Since becoming an American citizen Mr. Hurst has given his political support to the Republican party, and socially he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while his wife is a member of the Unitarian Church. In 1873 he made a trip to his old home in Germany, visiting the scenes of his boyhood and renewing the acquaintances of his youth. He was content to return to America, however, for he has much love and admiration for the land of his adoption. He has never been disappointed in this country, nor had occasion





F. J. Graves

to regret his determination to cast in his lot with its citizens, for here he has found good business opportunities and through the improvement of these he has become a successful man of good financial standing in Salem. He has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man, for his advancement is the direct outcome of persistent labor.

THOMAS J. GRAVES. To be a native son of one of the most productive counties in Oregon presupposes a more than ordinary interest in its affairs, and when the expectations are justified and maintained for many years with indefatigable industry, upright living and practical progressiveness, the community's well being may be said to rest in good hands. This is the case with Thomas J. Graves, around whom is centered a thrifty agricultural enterprise, and from whom emanates a world of good-fellowship and practical participation in the general advancement of the county. Born upon the farm upon which he now lives while his parents were on a visit to his maternal grandfather, Glenn O. Burnett, October 24, 1855, Mr. Graves is a son of Charles B. and Mary H. (Burnett) Graves, natives of Kentucky, and the former born January 28, 1824. Mr. Burnett was of Scotch descent, and was born in the state of Virginia, whence he started across the plains as early as 1845. He was a minister of the Christian Church, and after locating on the claim of six hundred and forty acres spent his days in farming and preaching, in time becoming noted for his good works throughout the entire Willamette valley. He engaged in stock-raising, as the care of the same required less time than general farming, and his laborious and well-directed career resulted in his health becoming impaired in 1861. In the hope of benefiting by the genial climate and inspiring surroundings of California he moved there, intending, however, to remain for a time only, but was so charmed with life among the sunshine and roses that he remained there until his death in 1888.

Grandfather James B. Graves was born in Kentucky and crossed the plains with his family in 1847, taking up a large claim near Sheridan, Yamhill county, Ore. He became prominent in Republican politics, and among other honors conferred upon him by his fellow-townsmen was that of legislator, which he maintained with great credit to himself and benefit to those who had placed him in power. He died on his claim near Sheridan in 1881, at the age of seventy-eight years. His son, Charles B., the father of Thomas J.,

was a young man when he moved with his family to Woodruff county, Mo., and he was one of the most enthusiastic of the party that crossed the plains in 1846. Like his father he took up a donation claim of a section near Sheridan, settled thereon, and proceeded to make it profitable and home-like. In 1849 he went over the mountains to the California mines, an expedition which had its happy side, for he returned about \$2,000 richer than when he departed. In 1851 he wedded Mary H. Burnett, and in 1864 he bought the old Burnett homestead, and lived thereon until a short time before his death in Monmouth, January 23, 1892, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

The oldest of the three sons and ten daughters born to his parents, Thomas J. Graves, was educated in the public schools, at Bethel Academy, and at the Christian College at Monmouth, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1874 with the degree of B. S. His student life over, he returned to the old place, and has since devoted his energies to improving it. Two hundred and eighty acres of the original property belongs to his brother in Portland, but he operates the whole farm, besides renting forty acres for hop culture, which he runs independent of his brother. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and his property is equipped with the modern aids which facilitate not only scientific but extensive operations. In 1878 Mr. Graves married Martha E. Shelton, who was born in Yamhill county in 1854. She was the daughter of John W. Shelton, who crossed the plains in 1846, locating on a claim near Carlton, Yamhill county, but who is now living in Sherman county, Ore. Mrs. Graves died on the farm near Bethel, July 7, 1881, the mother of one son, Herbert Garfield, who was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, serving throughout as a private in Company A, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, from McMinnville, and he now resides in California. In 1885 Mr. Graves married Mrs. Mary E. Wilcox, born in Polk county, June 21, 1861, and daughter of Jesse Newbill, who crossed the plains in the early days and located at Ballston. By her first marriage Mrs. Graves became the mother of two children, of whom Belle is the wife of E. E. Shields, of Perrydale, and Mattie is a teacher in the public schools of Ballston. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Edith, Cecil and Glenn.

Like his forefathers, Mr. Graves is a staunch supporter of Republicanism, and has held many positions of trust and responsibility in his neighborhood. From 1880 until 1882 he

served as assessor of Polk county and besides has officiated as justice of the peace, as school clerk for ten years, and as school director for nine years. Fraternaly he is one of the most widely known men in the county, being associated with the Blue Lodge of Masons at Amity; Ainsworth Chapter No. 17, R. A. M., at Dallas; the Woodmen of the World of the same place; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Rebekahs of McCoy, of which he has been secretary of the subordinates for twelve years. He is a broad-minded, well-informed and more than ordinarily progressive man, in touch with general happenings beyond his immediate borders. All efforts at improvement of his locality receive his substantial support, and his opinion is sought on all important questions which arise from time to time.

NELS C. CHRISTENSON. No more capable official ever occupied the position of mayor of Newberg than its present incumbent, Nels C. Christenson. Not only has he labored for the material progress of the city, but also for its moral advancement, and the impress of his individuality upon the town has been one for good. He has established and controlled many important and extensive successful business enterprises in this locality and his labors have ever been effective, not only in securing his own prosperity, but also in promoting commercial activity whereon rests the growth and upbuilding of every community.

Mr. Christenson has been a resident of Oregon since 1874. His birth occurred August 19, 1860, in Waushara county, Wis. His father, Hans Christenson, was a native of Denmark, and in the '50s crossed the broad Atlantic to the United States, settling in Waushara county, Wis., where he purchased two hundred acres of land, continuing its cultivation until 1867, when he sold that property and removed to Iowa, settling in Grundy county. There he purchased eighty acres of land, and in 1874 he resumed his westward journey, traveling until he had reached the Sunset state. Here he took up his abode near Carlton, Yamhill county, where he remained for two years, and then located at Lafayette. About that time he purchased land four miles northwest of Newberg, although the town had not been established at that time. He became the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of improved land and for a number of years he was actively engaged in farming pursuits, his richly cultivated fields winning for him prosperity. At the present time he is living a retired life in Newberg and his rest is well merited. He married Stena Anderson, a native of Denmark, and with her hus-

band she came to the United States. Seven children were born of this union, of whom five are living, the subject of this review being the youngest son.

Nels C. Christenson is indebted to the public school system of Iowa and Oregon for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed, and for a short period he was a student in McMinnville College, after which he entered the Portland Business College, from which he was graduated May 3, 1887. Thus well equipped for the duties of a business career, he secured the position of a bookkeeper in the grain warehouse in Carlton, Ore., there remaining for two seasons. In 1889, in company with his brother, George Christenson, he purchased the grain elevator in Newberg and later he became sole proprietor. With the exception of a period of two years he has been continuously connected with the warehouse interests of this place since he left school. He also owns a third interest in the Chehalem Valley Mills, which were erected in 1901, and are the best equipped mills in this portion of the county, being supplied with all modern accessories, including the latest improved machinery. The mills have a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day and the product is of such an excellent quality that it finds a ready sale upon the market.

In Newberg Mr. Christenson was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Larkin, a native of Minnesota. Her father, John S. Larkin, was born in Maine, and removing westward took up his abode in Wisconsin, whence he afterward went to Minnesota. Throughout his entire business career he carried on agricultural pursuits, but at the present time he is living retired at his pleasant home in Newberg. He owns an orchard a quarter of a mile northwest of this town and is the possessor of a comfortable competence, which was gained through his labors in former years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Christenson has been blessed with two daughters and a son: Alice, Harold and Mildred. Mr. Christenson holds membership with the Woodmen of the World, the United Artisans and the Knights of the Maccabees, and he belongs to the regular Missionary Baptist Church, to the support of which he contributes liberally, and in its work he is active and influential. He is now serving as one of the deacons of the church and does everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its welfare. His political support is given to the Prohibition party and he has been honored with several local offices, having served as school clerk, trustee and as city treasurer for one term. In January, 1902, he was elected mayor of Newberg and no more capable officer could have been chosen for this office. There are no saloons in the town, and he has exercised his official prerogatives to suppress gambling, law-

lessness and vice of every character; in fact, his administration has been so practical and beneficial that Newberg may well be regarded as an ideal town. In the field of political life and commercial and industrial activity, Mr. Christenson has won distinction and to-day is numbered among the leading, influential and honored citizens of Yauhill county. A young man, he possesses the enterprising spirit of the west, which has been a dominant factor in producing the wonderful development of this section of the country. Brooking no obstacles that honest effort could overcome, he has steadily worked his way upward, and having long since left the ranks of the many he to-day stands among the successful few.

GIDEON STOLZ. The manufacturing interests of Salem are well represented by Gideon Stolz, who has risen to the enviable position of president of the Gideon Stolz Company of Salem. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 9, 1844, being one of the ten children of Jacob and Mary Stolz. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father born in Wurtemberg, near Stuttgart, in 1832. He came to America and followed farming in Columbiana county, Ohio. He afterward secured government land in Scioto valley, residing thereon for a few years and subsequently he took up his abode in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton, where his remaining days were passed. He died at the age of eighty-six years and his wife died in Dayton at the age of seventy-eight years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. Of their family five sons and one daughter reached mature years. Dr. John Stolz, the eldest, was a surgeon of the Ninety-second Ohio Regiment during the Civil war and is now a practicing physician of Reading, Pa. Jacob, who was a member of the Ninety-third Ohio Infantry, was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. David, who joined the Fifteenth United States Infantry for three years' service, was captured at the time of Rosecrans' retreat at Chickamauga and after eleven months' imprisonment in Andersonville died and was buried there. Gideon is the next of the family. William G. is now a retired dairyman of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary Kuhn is residing at Gallion, Ohio.

Reared in Dayton, Gideon Stolz pursued a common-school education and in May, 1864, when nineteen years of age, he volunteered for service in the Union army, becoming a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Columbus, Ohio, stationed at Baltimore, and was honorably discharged in the following September. In October of the same year he re-enlisted in the quartermaster's department and

did duty principally in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., until after the cessation of hostilities, when he was mustered out in 1865 and returned to his home.

For a few years following his military service Mr. Stolz was engaged in the dairy business at Dayton and in 1873 he disposed of his business interests in Ohio in order to come to the northwest, establishing his home in Salem. His capital was limited to \$100 at that time, and, looking about for a business opportunity that would yield him a good living, he turned his attention to gardening, conducting the old Dickenson Seed Garden under contract for six years. In 1879 he began dealing in cider and vinegar at the corner of Trade and Cottage streets and within a short period he built up a good business there. In 1886 he incorporated the business under the name of the Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Company and became the president. The enterprise was conducted in Salem until 1891, when, on account of the majority of the stockholders being residents of Portland, the plant was removed to East Portland. Mr. Stolz, however, continued to reside in Salem and in 1894 sold his interest in the Portland business and lived retired here until after the inauguration of President McKinley, when he recognized the change in times, believing that a period of prosperity was dawning upon the country. Accordingly, in the spring of 1897, he began the business of manufacturing cider and cider vinegar and extended the enterprise until it reached a very important industry in the city.

In February, 1903, Mr. Stolz perfected a plan whereby his business was incorporated under the laws of Oregon, as The Gideon Stolz Company. Realizing that the most successful business enterprises of to-day are managed by young men, with possibly a few older men, having had years of experience, at the helm, Mr. Stolz gathered around him, in perfecting the corporation, a corps of young men who had long served him in various capacities, such as John B. Hileman, who is vice-president and general manager of the factory; W. T. Stolz, his son, who is secretary; C. D. and E. W. Purvine, both of whom are young men of excellent qualities, constituting the balance of the stockholders.

The new company starts with a well-equipped factory, modern machinery appliances, and a capacity of double their former output, and we feel safe in predicting that, as the years roll on, this company will rank among the foremost of its kind in the northwest. The firm does a large bottling business, bottling mineral water, root beer and all kinds of soda, and also manufacture and prepare for the market cider, cider vinegar, fruit butter, jellies and pickles of all kinds. The business is profitable in all the departments and the

trade is gradually growing. They now manufacture over \$50,000 worth of cider vinegar each year, and in 1902 utilized more than five hundred tons of apples. They also used the product of fifteen acres of land for pickles and seventy-five tons of cabbage were manufactured into kraut. The enterprise is the second in point of importance in the manufacture of raw materials in Salem. The company contracts for all its raw material locally and this furnishes an excellent market to the producer in this section. For the soda he has a local trade, but for other outputs of the plant there is a large foreign demand, his goods being shipped all over the coast and to Alaska. They employ a number of men and women throughout the year at the Salem plant, which is located at the corner of Mill and Summer streets, the factory and warehouse covering a quarter of a block. The building is supplied with steam power and modern machinery of improved workmanship, while system, neatness and cleanliness are marked characteristics of the entire establishment.

Mr. Stolz was married in Dayton, Ohio, in 1868, to Miss Margaret Whittinger, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and they have two children: Walter T., a wholesale and retail confectioner of Salem; and Lenta D., the widow of W. G. Westacott. Mrs. Westacott conducts a restaurant in Salem. Mr. Stolz is a valued and popular member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has held office; the Woodmen of the World; and the Knights of the Maccabees. In his political views, especially on state and national questions, he gives an earnest and unfaltering support to the Republican party. In December, 1901, he was the nominee on both the Republican and Citizens' tickets for the office of councilman from the Third ward and was elected by a very large and flattering majority. He is now serving as a member and chairman of the committee on health and police and is a member of the accounts and current expense committee and the fire and water committee. He belongs to the Greater Salem Commercial Club and is one of the leaders of the Civic Improvement Society, having for its object the improvement of Salem in its municipal affairs and its substantial upbuilding. Mr. Stolz is a very pleasant man, always approachable and willing to accord to any the courtesy of an interview. In manner he is kindly and genial and in all life's relations he commands the respect and regard of those with whom he has been associated. In his treatment of his employes he has always been fair and just and in trade circles the house of which he is the head sustains an unimpeachable reputation.

HERMAN POHLE, one of the influential and representative citizens of Salem now serving as a member of the city council, was born in Germany near Bendc, October 29, 1849. His father; Henry Pohle, was a farmer of that country and married a Miss Kemper, by whom he had five children, the subject of this review being the second in order of birth. Four of the number are still living, and three are residents of America, while the other is living at the old home in Germany.

Herman Pohle was reared in the Fatherland and continued his education there until twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade near the old home, serving for a term of two years. He then came to America in company with his cousin, Kemper Pohle, who had previously been to the new world and had returned to Germany on a visit. Mr. Pohle arrived in the United States in 1865 and took up his abode in Aurora, Ind., where he was employed at blacksmithing. Subsequently he engaged in conducting a blacksmith and carriage shop on his own account near that place, and later, thinking that the rapidly growing west would furnish him a better field of labor, he came to Oregon in 1879 and has since been a resident of Salem. He worked at his trade until 1882 and then established a carriage business of his own on Commerce street. Subsequently he removed to the corner of State and Front streets, and in 1901 he purchased a lot at the corner of Liberty and Ferry streets and built for himself a fine shop 48x82 feet, and three stories in height together with a basement. This entire building is utilized by Mr. Pohle in his business. The basement and the first floor are used for the manufacture of carriages and for the blacksmithing business and the upper floors constitute the painting departments. He carries the Moline and Bain wagons and carriages, and has built up a growing business, which has long since reached profitable proportions.

In Indiana occurred the marriage of Mr. Pohle and Miss Mary E. Tekeneier, a native of that state, and their union has been blessed with six children, namely: Ella, wife of William McGowan, of Portland, who is assistant cashier in the Wells-Fargo Bank; Mrs. Grace Atwood, of Salem; Warren, who is in the railway mail service; and Alma, Edna and Frances, who are at home. The parents hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Pohle is a member of the board of trustees. His political support is given to the Republican party and he is unfaltering in his adherence to its principles, for he believes that in their adoption lies the safety and perpetuation of the American government. In 1901 he was nominated on the Citizens' ticket for councilman of the second





John Mc brow

ward and was elected to the position. He is now serving in the committee on streets and public property, on ways and means and is chairman of the license committee. Socially he is identified with the Ancient Order of the United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Polle is a man of much influence and prominence here and in matters relating to the city's welfare he has proved himself practical and helpful. During the years of his residence in America he has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for he has found here the business opportunities he sought and has also established a good home and gained many warm friends.

JOHN McCROW. To the inheritance of sturdy qualities, coupled with patient determination and energy, John McCrow owes the success which has crowned his efforts since coming to Oregon, December 17, 1873. His parents were both natives of Scotland, the father, Hugh, and the mother, Margaret (Richardson) McCrow, being born near Edinburgh. The father was a man of energy and ability and chose to leave his native land for the sake of the broad opportunities of the western world. He emigrated to America when about thirty years old, settling in Canada, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1881. His wife died in the Canadian home in 1884. Of the children born of this union, William is located in Canada; John is the subject of this review; Eliza, the wife of James Richardson, and Mary are residents of Oxford county, Canada.

John McGrow was born in Oxford county, Canada, August 2, 1842, remaining on his father's farm until twenty-three years of age. He received a limited education in the old log schoolhouse in the vicinity of his home until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he began work on his father's farm. On reaching his majority he began farming for himself on rented land. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Catherine Ferguson, a native of Oxford county, Canada, and they continued to reside on their farm until 1873, when they removed to the United States, settling in the Waldo Hills, in Marion county, Ore. Here he purchased a farm of three hundred and forty-five acres and entered upon its cultivation, where he remained until 1898. In the meantime, in 1887, he entered into the butchering business in Salem, conducting this enterprise in conjunction with his farm until 1898, when he traded his farm in the Waldo Hills for stock in the Capital National Bank of Salem. In that year also he disposed of

the butcher business in Salem and moved to his farm one and a half miles southwest of McCoy, which he had previously purchased in 1896. Here he owns a farm of three hundred and forty acres all in cultivation and is engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. McCrow has erected one of the finest residences in this section of the county, situated on a hill near the center of his farm, commanding an excellent view of his entire possessions and the country for miles around.

Mrs. Catherine McCrow died in Marion county in 1878, leaving four children: Hugh, who died one month later at the age of twelve years; Christina; Robert, a butcher in Goldendale, Wash., who married Delia B. Hasey, by whom he has one child, Hughretta N.; and Margaret, the wife of Joseph Fischer of Stayton, and they have one son, John Norval. In 1880 Mr. McCrow married for his second wife, Mrs. Jane (Law) Anderson, daughter of James Law, of Scotland. Mrs. McCrow has one daughter by her first marriage, Violet A. A. by name, and of the second three children were born, Hughretta I., Garnet E., and Clarence A.

Mr. McCrow is a member of the Presbyterian Church of McCoy and politically he votes with the Republican party. He has always been a stanch advocate of those measures calculated to advance the material interests of the community in which he has long been a resident, and is known by his fellow-men as a broad-gauged, liberal man of affairs and his life has been an exemplification of the Golden Rule.

JOHN F. COOK, M. D., a botanical specialist who has been most successful in the work of alleviating human suffering, is now practicing in Salem, where he has resided for six years. He was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, December 5, 1843, a son of John Koch, who was also a native of that locality. In 1854 he brought his family to America, settling at Williamsburg, since included within the corporate limits of New York City. He was a fresco painter and gardener. In 1865 he removed to Minnesota, settling in Dakota county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. He held membership in the Baptist Church and was a man of marked strength of character. He married Catherine Bonschier, who was born in Frankfort, Germany, but was of French descent, and they became the parents of five children, of whom two are now living. The doctor, who is the youngest of the family, was eleven years of age when his parents crossed the Atlantic to the New World, sailing on the Robert Caley from

Havre and reaching New York after a voyage of thirty-six days. He attended the public schools of Williamsburg until twenty-one years of age, and while in that city he also learned the business of manufacturing musical instruments. In 1865 he went with the family to Dakota county, Minn., where he further continued his education in an academy. Several members of the Cook family had been physicians, and the doctor became interested in the subject of medical science and determined to prepare for the practice of the profession. He accordingly began studying under a physician of Dakota county, and later continued his reading in St. Croix county, Wis., under the direction of Dr. Gilliman.

Dr. Cook began the practice of medicine in Pierce county, Wis., as early as 1875, and, in 1896, was graduated in the Chicago Independent Medical College and Health University with the degree of M. D. He practiced in Wisconsin until 1887, when he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he continued in practice for ten years, meeting with splendid success. In fact his practice became so extensive that it made too heavy demands upon his strength, and he came to Salem, hoping that a change of climate would enable him rapidly to recuperate. Here he opened his office, and during the six years of his residence here he has gained a very extensive patronage. The doctor has a broad knowledge of medical principles, but has always made a specialty of botanical practice and does not believe in the use of the knife. As a specialist in the treatment of chronic diseases he has been remarkably successful and particularly so in the treatment of cancer. His office is located at No. 301 Liberty street and many come to him there not only from Salem, but from other parts of the country, demanding his services in the cure of long standing diseases. That the doctor has accomplished many remarkable cures is indicated by the large number of testimonials which have come to him unsolicited from grateful patients who feel that they owe to him health and life.

In Dakota county, Minn., the doctor was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Sittkus, who was born in Germany and was brought to America when nine years of age. She has deep sympathy with the doctor in his work and has been of much assistance to him. They attend the Baptist Church, in which they hold membership, and the doctor is now serving as chairman of its board of trustees. He is a man of fine physique, with an intellectual forehead, a firm mouth and honest eyes, and moreover a kindly expression which indicates his broad humanitarian spirit.

A. S. BIBLE. Almost every state of the Union has furnished a quota of citizens to Oregon who have aided in the settlement and improvement

of the northwest. Mr. Bible comes from Tennessee, his birth having occurred near Warrensburg, in Greene county, that state, March 16, 1834. There he was reared upon a farm and the common schools of his home neighborhood provided him with his educational privileges. When twenty-one years of age he started out in life on his own account and whatever success he has achieved is the direct result of his enterprising efforts. He followed farming in his native state until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry and participated in the campaign from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap. For a year longer he continued in the service and was then taken ill with typhoid fever, which unfitted him for further military duty during the remainder of the war.

Soon after the close of hostilities Mr. Bible began merchandising in Warrensburg, Tenn., carrying on business in that vicinity until 1879, when, believing that the opportunities of the northwest exceeded those of his native state, he came to Oregon, settling in Sheridan. Here he again established a store and continued in merchandising until 1898, when he sold out. For one year he also conducted a store in Willamina. Soon after his arrival in the northwest he began dealing in cattle and now owns a ranch of four hundred and forty acres together with other land. Aside from the supervision of his invested interests, Mr. Bible is now retired from active business cares.

On the 10th of April, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bible and Miss Mary J. Mendenhall, of Jefferson county, Tenn. They have no children. Mr. Bible votes with the Democracy and believes in the gold standard. He has firm faith in the northwest and its future possibilities and has allied his interests with this section of the state, becoming a valued factor in the work of progress and improvement here.

RILEY Y. FENDALL. A native son of Oregon, Riley Y. Fendall has improved the opportunities which were his from the earliest years of his boyhood, making a success for himself through the cultivation of the soil, being the life to which he was reared. He was born on the old donation land claim taken up by his father in the pioneer days of Oregon, September 17, 1852, and was there reared to a practical and useful life, interspersing his home duties with an attendance at the common schools. Later he attended the public schools at Willamina, a considerable distance from his home, sometimes riding, but oftener walking to and fro in his efforts to add to his knowledge of the life of a farmer the education that enables a farmer to be an exception to the general average.

When twenty-two years of age he and his

brother bought a part of the land adjoining that where Mr. Fendall now lives, and two years later, December 6, 1876, he married Miss Susie E. Campbell, the daughter of Peter and Sophronia Campbell. For two years after his marriage he remained on the home place, at the close of that period moving upon a part of his present property. Ten years later he removed to his present location, this having been his home since. Mr. Fendall has put upon his property nearly all of the improvements of which it boasts, and has given to the cultivation careful thought and an earnest effort to excel in that to which he has devoted his time and attention. He now owns three hundred and twenty-seven acres, principally located in the valley, and is at present engaged in carrying on general farming and stock-raising, and for twelve years was interested in hop cultivation.

Of the children which blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Fendall, Roxie M. is now the wife of C. E. Mendenhall; and Guy H., Claude S., Carrie E., Lucia E. and Cullie make their home with their parents. Politically Mr. Fendall adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Democratic party.

MERRITT MCKINLEY is a native son and successful farmer of Yamhill county. He was born near Wheatland, September 18, 1853, and is a son of James McKinley, whose birth occurred on the 2d of March, 1827, in Indiana. When a boy the father accompanied his parents to Missouri and in 1845 he crossed the plains to the coast, driving an ox team. The succeeding year he returned by water route to his home in the east, but in 1847, accompanied by his father, Alexander McKinley, he again made the trip. There were six sons and four daughters in the grandfather's family and all of the boys and one of the daughters came at that time. The grandfather secured a donation claim in Yamhill county near where our subject was born. He then became the owner of two hundred and forty acres which he developed into a good farm and thereon spent his remaining days, passing away at an advanced age.

James McKinley was married in Yamhill county in 1845 to Charlotte Johnson, who was born in Germany, and the same year he secured a donation claim near McMinnville, while in 1847 he became the owner of another donation claim of one hundred and twenty acres near Wheatland. It was upon the latter farm that the birth of his son Merritt occurred. James McKinley remained upon that farm until 1874, when he removed to Perrydale and in 1877 he came to the place upon which our subject is now living in the Gopher valley. In 1892, however, he re-

moved to Sheridan, where he died in June, 1893. He was a member of the United Brethren Church and was a man of strong character, sterling purposes and of honorable life. His wife passed away upon the farm upon which her son Merritt is now living, her death occurring in the year 1885. They were the parents of five children: Angeline, the deceased wife of Calvin Miller; Merritt; Mark, who died in childhood; Mary, the wife of A. J. Sawyer; and Henry, who died at the age of eighteen months.

Mr. McKinley of this review was reared in Yamhill county and after attending the common schools near his home he further continued his studies in the public schools of Salem. In his youth he assisted his father in the work of the home farm and when his education was completed he became his father's associate in agricultural pursuits, the business relation between them being maintained until the death of James McKinley. In 1895 Mr. McKinley returned to the farm upon which he is now living. He owns here six hundred and seventy-four acres of valuable land, pleasantly located on Deer creek, about two miles northeast of Sheridan. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising, keeping on hand large herds of cattle, sheep and goats. He has a fine ranch well equipped for the purposes used and his thorough and practical understanding of his business has made him one of the prosperous citizens of his community.

On the 28th of October, 1886, Mr. McKinley was united in marriage to Miss Emma Cox, who was born in Chehalis county, Wash., a daughter of William A. Cox, one of the pioneer settlers of that state. They had four children; Hilda, Andrew, Laurin and one that died in infancy. In his political views Mr. McKinley is a Democrat, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs, which, having been capably conducted, have brought to him a gratifying financial return.

ARIEL H. LEIGHTON. One of the most handsomely improved and best cultivated farms in Yamhill county, Ore., is the one known as Highland Lodge, consisting of four hundred and eighty-five acres, and located four miles from Willamina on the Willamina creek. The place is supplied with a handsome residence and good barns and outbuildings of all descriptions, all furnished with running water, supplied by pipes which connect with springs. The ranch was originally owned and improved by Lord Oswald Grosser, a German nobleman, who disposed of his interests here in 1899 to Mr. Leighton. Much of the land is devoted to an apple and prune orchard, three thou-

sand prune trees yielding a large harvest each year, the cost of preparing for market being greatly lessened by his owning a prune dryer. He is also largely engaged in stock-raising, being principally interested in cattle, sheep and hogs.

The birth of Mr. Leighton occurred in Hyde-park, Vt., September 29, 1834, and in that state he was reared to manhood, with the exception of a few years spent in Massachusetts, receiving his education in the public schools and academies of these two states. At the age of fifteen years he began working at the trade of tinning, in which he continued until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, First Vermont Cavalry, for a term of three years in the service of the Union army. After serving a little over one year, while with General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, he was wounded while on horse guard by the accidental discharge of his own pistol, which entailed his discharge on account of disability. Returning to Vermont he remained there until 1866, when he removed to Iowa, and settled upon a farm near Fort Dodge, making a purchase of the land, and for two years engaged in tilling the soil. At the close of that period he changed his location to the town of Fort Dodge, where for three years he followed his trade, making such a success of the business that he was enabled to open a hardware store, in connection with which he carried on plumbing. For twenty years he carried on this business, receiving sufficient remuneration to warrant his continuing in the work. At the close of that time he again moved to a farm near Fort Dodge, but six years later, in 1899, he came to Oregon, in search of more pleasant surroundings, being more than ordinarily successful in his selection of Highland Lodge.

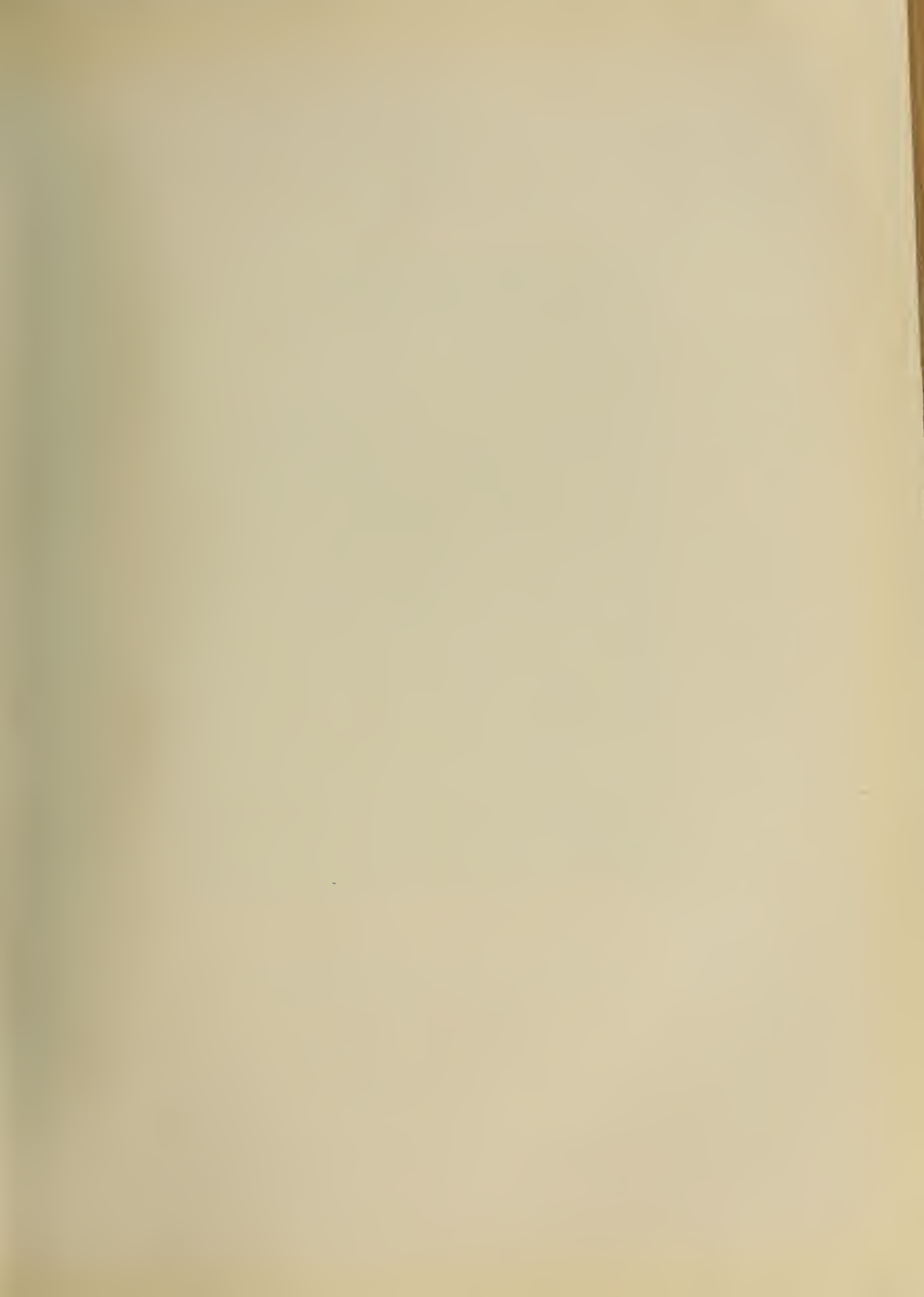
Mr. Leighton has been married three times, and has had twelve children, seven of whom are living: Dora, the wife of J. W. Leighton; Carrie B., the wife of Thomas Adams; Lee, residing in Ogden, Iowa; Bessie, a teacher in North Dakota; and Robert, Almyra and Dixie, the three latter at home. Mr. Leighton is a Republican, and fraternally has been a member of the Masonic order for thirty years.

JAMES McCAIN, who has attained distinction in both the civil and criminal departments of law practice, and is now a member of the well-known law firm of McCain & Vinton, was born March 30, 1844, in Delphi, Carroll county, Ind. His father, James McCain, Sr., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. The paternal grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812 and a prominent land owner and farmer of the vicinity of Cincinnati, and his old

homestead has been divided into town lots, and is now incorporated within the limits of the city. His death occurred in the Buckeye state.

In 1851, after residing in Delphi, Ind., for a number of years, James McCain brought his family to Oregon, his eldest son, Paris, having preceded him to the northwest in 1847. With oxen and horse teams the family made the journey overland, and in Iowa the father purchased some fine stock, which he drove to Oregon. He traveled with a large and well-equipped train, all the men being armed, and having left Indiana in early April, they arrived in the Willamette valley early in November. Mr. McCain secured a donation land claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the boundary line of Polk and Yamhill counties, three miles east of Sheridan, and this he cultivated and improved, making it a valuable tract, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1874. His political allegiance was given the Republican party, and he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In early manhood he had wedded Miss Sarah Earnest, who was born and married near Cincinnati, Ohio, and was of Scotch descent. Her death occurred when she was seventy years of age. In the family were ten children, of whom nine came to Oregon: Paris, who died in Seattle, Wash.; William, who died in Linn county, Ore.; Mrs. Maria Martin, of McMinnville; Mrs. Clarissa Foster, who died in California; Mrs. Agnes Stauffer, who died in Polk county, this state; Mrs. Ellen Graves, of Yamhill county; John, a resident of southern Oregon; Mrs. Sarah A. Osborne, who died in Polk county, and James.

Judge McCain was but seven years of age when the family came to the northwest, and upon the home farm he was reared, while in the district schools he pursued his education, which was supplemented by a short period of study in McMinnville College, and Willamette University, but though he resumed his studies several times, each time illness or accident forced him to put aside his books. Later he went to Dallas, and spent over two years in La Creole Academy, and subsequently he began the study of law under the direction of P. C. Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He then began practice at Dallas, and later entered into partnership with Mr. Sullivan, continuing the relation with him until June, 1871, when he located in La Fayette, Yamhill county, where he remained until 1889, when the county seat was removed to McMinnville, and here he has since made his home. In 1892 he was elected district attorney for the third judicial district, embracing Marion, Linn, Yamhill, Polk and Tillamook counties, and in 1894 he was re-elected, each time on the Republican ticket. From the beginning of his professional career he enjoyed considerable distinction as an





John Geisendorfer

able criminal lawyer, and since 1885 he has won equal fame as a practitioner of civil law. He has not only practiced successfully in various counties in Oregon, but has also been entrusted with important litigation in Idaho and other states. He is strong in argument, forceful in his presentation of a cause, and his deductions follow in logical sequence. He is now the senior member of the firm of McCain & Vinton, which is regarded as one of the strong legal combinations at the Yamhill county bar. In May, 1898, he became postmaster of McMinnville, to which position he had been appointed by President McKinley, and for four years he acceptably filled the office.

In Dallas, Ore., Mr. McCain married Miss Electa C. Sullivan, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of P. C. Sullivan, who came to this state in 1862, and here successfully practiced law. They now have three children: Mrs. Mabel Parker, Mrs. Ivaline Wells and Mrs. Ethel Grinnold, all of McMinnville. Mr. McCain belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, to the Elks Lodge of Salem and to the State Bar Association. Since attaining his majority he has given his support to the Republican party, and since locating in McMinnville has served as a member of the state central committee, and was chairman of the county central committee of his party. In his law practice he has been very successful, and enjoys a high reputation as a representative of the legal fraternity of the county.

JOHN GEISENDORFER. Through his own efforts, entirely, has John Geisendorfer made himself a position of prominence among the prosperous farmers of Linn county, Ore., coming empty handed from his native land, Germany, into a strange country, where a strange language was spoken and entirely different customs prevailed, with no promise of his future success save in his own sturdy characteristics, inherited from his German forefathers. With the prosperity of the country before him, as evidenced in the thriving cities and well tilled farms, Mr. Geisendorfer recalls the days of privation and inconveniences of Oregon, his first impressions of the now busy and populous city of Portland being of three cabins on the banks of the river, in one of which he secured board and lodging, paying for the former at the rate of \$1 a meal, and in the latter furnishing his own blankets.

John Geisendorfer was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 19, 1826, and started for America in 1845, the sailing vessel on which he took passage being forty-five days in making the trip. Landing at Baltimore, Md., he later settled at Pittsfield, Ill., engaging as a farm

hand in that locality, with a remuneration of \$90 per year, his pay, however, not being in money, receiving instead, articles from the store, and live stock as well, consisting of cows. He remained at this employment for four years, and in the spring of 1849 he started with ox-teams for California, going by way of Oregon. After five months he arrived in Oregon City, where he was ill for some time with Oregon fever. Upon his recovery he went to work in a saw-mill at Milwaukee, this being his first employment in the west. In the fall of 1849 he continued the interrupted journey, finishing the trip to California by water. On his arrival he went to the mines at Hangtown, now called Placerville, and in partnership with another man, he mined there for five weeks. Having had an opportunity to see both the southern and northwestern portions of the Pacific slope, Mr. Geisendorfer chose the latter in which to make his permanent residence, and, returning to Oregon, he spent the first winter there at Milton, Columbia county. In the spring of 1851 he took up a claim near Oakpoint, Wash., which consisted of three hundred and twenty acres of timber land, and there engaged in the timber business for twelve years. In 1862 he returned to Oregon, and the following year he bought his present farm of one hundred and eighty acres, located near Albany, Linn county, and upon which he has since remained. He has since added to his property, until he now owns three hundred acres, the well cultivated fields, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising, and the many handsome improvements which he has made, being indisputable evidence of the success which has crowned his unceasing efforts.

The marriage of Mr. Geisendorfer occurred May 1, 1854, and united him with Mary Crook Creecy, who was born near Pulaski, Gales county, Tenn., daughter of Bennett and Martha (Brown) Creecy, January 9, 1827, and died at her home near Albany, Ore., June 22, 1903, aged seventy-six years. She crossed the plains with her parents (who had resided in Illinois since 1830), in 1853, coming by way of the South Pass, Fort Boise and the Columbia river route. Mrs. Geisendorfer was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church. Her family history contains some things of unusual interest. Her parents were natives of Buckingham county, Va. Her maternal great-great-grandfather was Peter Brown, who came over in the Mayflower, and her maternal grandfather, Isham Brown, was a Revolutionary soldier of the American army. Her paternal great-great-grandmother, Tabitha Pledge, daughter of a Scottish chieftain, was sentenced, according to the custom of the time, to transportation to the

colonies for taking a windfallen apple. On her arrival in America a Mr. McKinney paid her passage fare with four hundred pounds of tobacco, secured her release from the ship master and married her.

Mrs. Geisendorfer was highly respected and greatly beloved. She became the mother of seven children: George, who is located at Cascadia; Anna, who is the wife of Prof. W. C. Hawley, of Salem; Emily, wife of H. D. Burkhardt, living near Albany, and to whom have been born Leander K., John G. and Verna K.; Margaret, living at home; Elizabeth, wedded to Frank Lyons, and residing near Albany, Ore., who are the parents of five children, Donald J., Mary J., Ruth J., George L. and Rachel B., all born in Oregon; John, who is practicing medicine at The Dalles, and Daisy, who is the wife of John M. Davis, Kansas City, Mo., to whom have been born two children, Morton C., who died when eight months of age, and Nelson H.

Mr. Geisendorfer has in his possession a number of chairs which were the first made in Oregon, and also a table which was made of native wild cherry very early in the history of the territory. In his early pioneer days Mr. Geisendorfer was associated in a business way with Governor Abernethy and the latter's brother, Alexander; and also with John McLoughlin and Senator Mitchell.

JOSEPH F. SCOTT, one of the very successful farmer of Yamhill county, has been a resident of the state since one year old. He was born in Tennessee, February 10, 1869, and comes of farming ancestry identified with the south for many years. His father, James Hervey Scott, born in Sullivan county, Tenn., was reared in his native state, and conducted farming there during his early manhood. He married Elizabeth J. McCauley, and there were born to them but two children, of whom Walter F., the younger, is a resident of Sheridan, and a mechanic by trade.

The Scott family removed from Tennessee to Oregon in 1870, settling near Salem, where they farmed for three years. The father then bought land near Grand Ronde and in 1883 moved to Gopher Valley, where he lived for two years. His next home was on the farm now occupied by his son, Joseph F., and a portion of which is owned by the other son and wife. Here Mr. Scott died January 23, 1897, at the age of seventy years. He was successful as a farmer and stock-raiser, and left to his family a well improved and valuable farm.

Until the death of the older man Joseph F. Scott remained with his father, profiting by the

experience of his sire, and attending the public schools as opportunity offered. In 1899 he was united in marriage with Mary Jane Ivy and of this union there has been born one son, Robert E. On his two hundred and twenty-five acres of rented land Mr. Scott carries on general farming and stock-raising, in which he is very successful, and at the same time his efforts give promise of future prominent participation in the general affairs of his neighborhood. He also owns two hundred and seventy acres in Yamhill county, near the Highlands. He is a Democrat in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World. Like his father, Mr. Scott bears an honored name in the community, and his tact and agreeable nature have won him many friends.

WILLIAM PAUL BABCOCK, who is agent for the Salem Flouring Mills Company, was born in Salem, January 17, 1876. His father, Freedom Jesse Babcock, was a native of Burlington, Vt., and was of an old New England family of Puritan ancestry. He was reared in Burlington, but in 1861, when a mere lad, he ran away from home in order to enter the army, joining a Vermont regiment of infantry, with which he valiantly served for four years. Three times he was wounded, but each time he returned to active duty as soon as his injuries permitted, and he rose from the ranks to a captaincy, being commander of his company at the time the war closed, and receiving an honorable discharge. Although but a boy when he entered the army the hardships of war soon developed in him the spirit of a man and no veteran of twice his years excelled him in patriotism and bravery.

After visiting his old home in the Green Mountain state Captain Babcock came to Oregon, by way of the Panama route to Salem. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and soon he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and the undertaking business here. In 1888 he was elected county clerk of Marion county, entering upon the duties of his office in July of that year, and in 1890 he was re-elected, serving in that capacity until his death, which occurred November 2, 1891. Prominent and honored in public and private life, he was also a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity of Oregon, holding membership in Pacific Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., in which he was past master. He was also the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oregon from 1880 until 1888, when he resigned in order to enter upon the duties of the political office to which he had been chosen. He likewise held membership in Salem Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and DeMolay Commandery No. 5, K. T., while in the Scottish Rite he took all of the degrees up to and includ-

ing the thirty-second in the consistory at Portland. In the Grand Army of the Republic he was prominent and honored, and he also belonged to the Loyal Legion. In politics he was an unfaltering Republican, standing by the party which was the support of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Congregational Church.

In Salem, Ore., Captain Babcock married Ida M. Pratt, who was born in Rhode Island, a daughter of Lucian E. Pratt, a member of an old Rhode Island family, who came to Oregon in the pioneer days of the state. He was captain on a river steamer on the Willamette and under Captain Babcock he served as deputy county clerk. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His daughter, Mrs. Babcock, is still living and resides in Salem. She had four children: Pratt, who died at the age of five years; William Paul, of this review; and Grace N. and Mary, at home.

William P. Babcock was reared in Salem and after attending the public schools here continued his education in Willamette University for three years. He is a graduate of the Capital Business College, of Salem, in the class of 1895, and after his education was completed he acted as book-keeper for different firms of this city. In 1899 he became bookkeeper for the Salem Flouring Mills Company, and September 1, 1902, was made agent of the mills, having charge of the Salem mills, for which his business capacity and enterprise well qualify him.

In Salem, October 20, 1897, Mr. Babcock was married to Miss Rose Woodruff, who was born and educated in Indiana. They have one child, Amelia. They are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Babcock was made a Mason in Pacific Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is an earnest Republican and he served as deputy sheriff under F. T. Wrightman for two years and as deputy county clerk under William W. Hall. A wide awake and enterprising young man, and a representative of prominent families of the northwest, he is destined for a successful career, if the signs of the times speak truly.

MRS. MARY TERESA SCHOETTLE, D. O. One of the most important discoveries of the scientific world in recent years is the value of osteopathy, and its practice is steadily and rapidly increasing as its value is recognized by the public. The lady whose name introduces this review is a graduated osteopathist and is now enjoying a good practice in Salem where she has a large circle of friends. She was born in DeWitt, Clinton county, Iowa, a daughter of J. G. Barr, whose birth occurred in Baden, Germany,

in which country he learned the trade of a watch and clock-maker and was engaged in the manufacture of the large time-piece, known as the "grandfathers'" clocks. Crossing the Atlantic to America when seventeen years of age, he took up his abode in West Virginia and afterward removed to Ohio, where he followed his trade. Subsequently he became a resident of DeWitt, Iowa, where he was engaged in business for nearly thirty years as a jeweler and watch-maker. In 1885 he came to Oregon, locating in Salem, where he again established a jewelry store, which he conducted with success until his death, which occurred September 13, 1899. He was a man of excellent business and executive ability and in the control of his interests he manifested perseverance, diligence and laudable ambition. He married Miss Margaret L. Stenger, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, a daughter of Sebastian Stenger, who was also a native of that locality and on emigrating to America took up his abode in Ohio. He was a miller by trade and followed that pursuit in the Buckeye state until his death. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barr were born thirteen children. Further record of the family is given in connection with the sketch of Herman W. Barr on another page of this work. The parents were both communicants of the Catholic Church.

Mrs. Schoettle, the eldest of the family, was educated in a convent at DeWitt, Iowa, and in 1885 came to Oregon with her parents. She assisted her father in the store until she was married in Salem, July 19, 1887, to Emil Schoettle, a native of Baden. He was a merchant tailor who located in Salem in 1885 and began business here in the line of his chosen trade. Soon he gained a liberal patronage which was accorded him up to the time of his death. He died in Texas while on a business trip in 1894, and his loss was deeply mourned not only by his immediate family, but also by many friends, for he was a man possessing many excellent traits of character that had gained for him the warm regard of those with whom he had been associated.

Mrs. Schoettle has continued to reside in Salem. In 1899 she became interested in osteopathy. In February, 1900, she went to Kirksville, Mo., where she entered the American School of Osteopathy and was graduated therefrom in January, 1902, with the degree of D. O. Returning at once to Salem she began practice here and has now a good patronage. Osteopathy has made rapid strides into favor with the public. Judged by its results it has certainly accomplished much toward alleviating human suffering and Mrs. Schoettle is well qualified for the practice of the science. She had two children, Mary T. and M. Josephine, the latter of whom died May 22, 1903. Mrs. Schoettle attends the

St. Joseph Catholic Church, of which she is a member. She is also identified with the Altar Society. A lady of superior culture and intelligence, of refinement and genuine worth, she occupies a leading position socially and is rapidly winning her way to a foremost place in professional ranks.

JAMES H. BROWN. No more enterprising farmer is maintaining the excellent standard established by a pioneer father than James H. Brown, one of the three sons occupying the original donation claim of their father, the elder James H. Brown. The latter was born in Virginia November 10, 1796, his remote ancestors having pursued their various occupations in the German empire. From Virginia Mr. Brown removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and where he married Sophia Hussey, a native of that state. He was an ambitious man and readily absorbed the glowing accounts of superior chance in the west, and finally sold his Illinois farm and outfitted for the transportation of his wife and children to the coast. The journey was accomplished with three wagons and six yoke of oxen, a team of horses and a spring wagon for the family, and the train moved along leisurely and without incident until after the Missouri river was crossed. About that time cholera broke out in the hopeful little party, and Mr. Brown was sorely afflicted, barely coming through the ordeal alive. Their misfortunes were further added to by one of their children, James H., having both legs broken, but as far as the Indians were concerned there was no particular trouble from them.

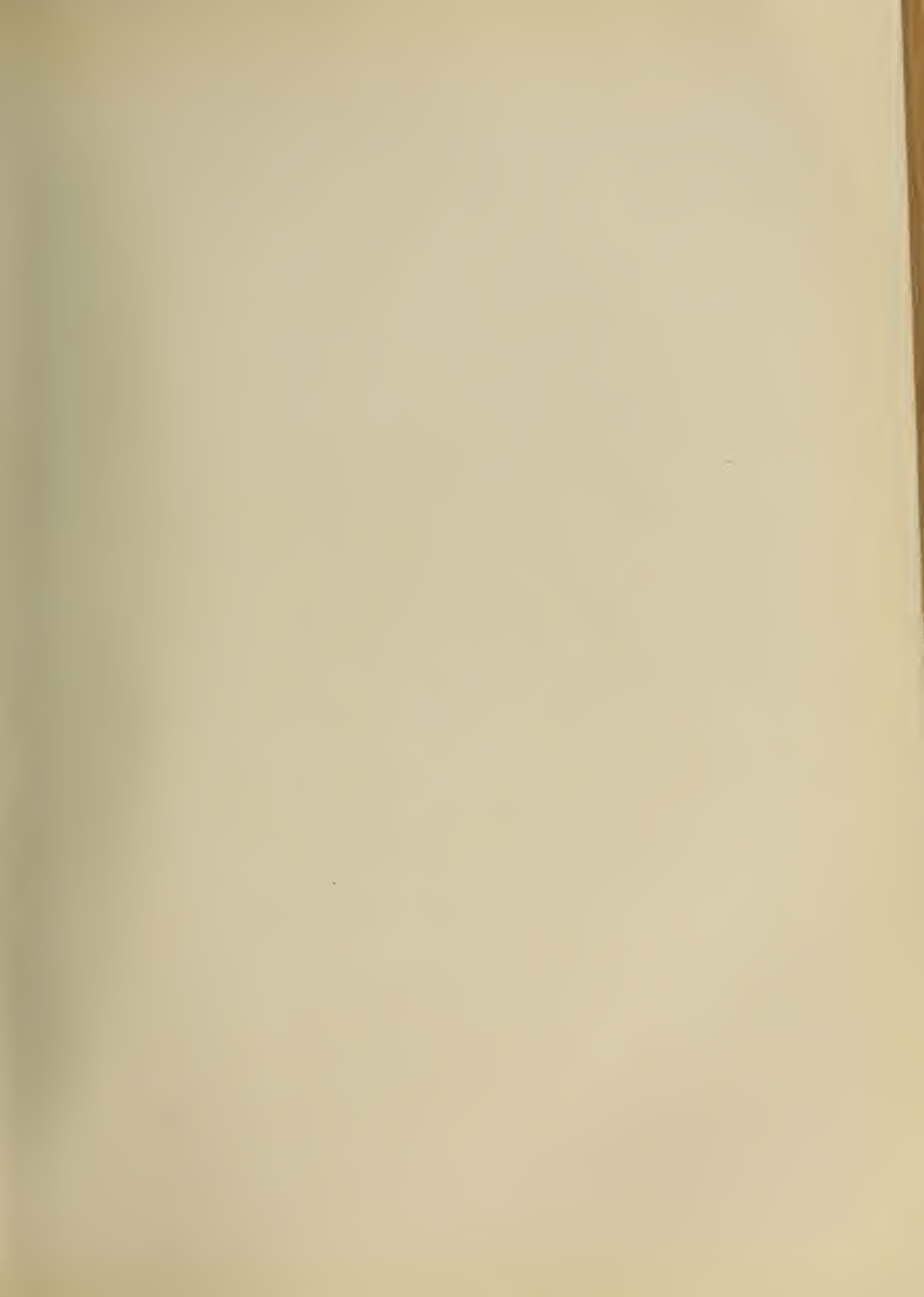
For a short time Mr. Brown lived in Gopher valley, but the first winter in the state was spent with Nathan Hussey, one of the very early settlers in the west. In the spring Mr. Brown bought the donation claim upon which he spent the remainder of his life, and which consists of six hundred and forty acres along the Yamhill river. So successful was he that in time his interests demanded more property, and by frequent purchases he increased his possessions to seventeen hundred acres. His death, May 30, 1875, removed a useful and capable citizen, one devoted to the Methodist Church and to the Republican party. Originally a Whig, he naturally stepped into Republican ranks and among the offices held by him with distinct credit was that of county commissioner, which he held for two years. He is buried in the little cemetery in Willamina, as is also his wife, who died November 8, 1894.

Coming to Yamhill at the age of eight, James H. Brown remembers but little of his father's farm in Illinois, where he was born, near Spring-

field, Sangamon county, June 14, 1842. He early evinced habits of industry and thrift, and as opportunity offered he attended the district schools. November 30, 1865, he was united in marriage with Evelyn Yocom, daughter of Franklin Yocom, and soon after came into his share of the family claim, which has since been his home. In addition to the one hundred and forty-five acres of the home place he has seventy-five acres adjoining, besides eight hundred acres in another place, and enough more land to make up fifteen hundred acres. The entire donation claim is owned by the three brothers, all of whom are enterprising and prosperous members of the community. Mr. Brown has extensive interests both as to general farming and stock-raising, and in the latter capacity has Cotswold sheep, Hereford cattle and horses. The farm is located three miles west of Sheridan, and the improvements thereon are of the most modern kind, both as to buildings and implements. For many years the owner has derived a substantial income from the purchase and sale of all kinds of stock, and is one of the best judges and experienced men in the business in Yamhill county.

A chief avenue of interest to Mr. Brown has been the promoting of the educational opportunities of his district, and in this capacity he has been a member of the school board for twenty years. Like his father and brothers he is a Republican. His family consists of his wife and the following children: Wilbur N., Minnie, Henry H., Franklin Y., Dudley (deceased), Althea, Bertha, Lloyd L., and Pearl. Lloyd L. and Pearl were twins, but the latter died in infancy.

WILLIAM R. ELLIS. That popular and successful merchant, William R. Ellis, has been a resident of Oregon since his thirteenth year, and in the meantime has assisted in the upbuilding of more than one part of the state. From ancestors represented among the trades and tillers of the soil, Mr. Ellis inherits thrift and industry, traits fostered in an orderly home atmosphere, where there were also seven other children. His father, Henry Ellis, was born in Ohio, and in his youth married Henrietta Rowell, the latter at present a resident of Salem, and seventy-five years of age. Henry Ellis was a tailor and farmer by occupation, and whatever he acquired of success in life was due to his untiring devotion and ability to overcome the obstacles of his youth. At the age of nine years he was apprenticed to a tailor, and, having completed his trade, worked thereat for many years in Ohio and continuing in the same after taking up his residence in Iowa. From the latter state he brought his family to Oregon in 1865, settling at first near McMinnville, Yamhill county, but finally locat-





Lorenzo Root

ing on a farm near Perrydale, where his death occurred in 1900, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Ellis was a Democrat in political preference, and was fraternally connected with the Masons.

Like most of the upbuilders of this state, William R. Ellis gained his first impressions of life and work on a farm. In time he became of practical assistance to his father, and remained under the home roof until his twenty-first year. For a couple of years he rented land in Polk county, following which he went down into California and engaged in manipulating a threshing machine, at the same time profiting somewhat by the mining possibilities of that great state. At the expiration of a year he returned to Oregon and settled at Grand Ronde, where he ran a sawmill for four years, and then engaged in the stock business near the town for eight years. Thus finally established in two lines of activity, Mr. Ellis branched out into the mercantile business, a line of activity for which he was especially fitted, and in which he achieved marked success. After twelve years of catering to a general mercantile trade, he sold out his interests in May, 1902, and purchased the store of J. R. Mendenhall, of Sheridan, which business he is now building up and improving, and which is being conducted under the firm name of Ellis Brothers.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Ellis has taken a keen interest in promoting the welfare of his party, and has held many minor offices in the communities in which he has lived. Like his father he is well known among the Masons, and a member of the Lodge at Sheridan. Through his marriage, March 26, 1890, with Ella J. Elgin, two children have been born into the Ellis family, Henrietta T. and Mildred J. Though a comparatively recent acquisition to the mercantile ranks of Sheridan, Mr. Ellis has already impressed his worth upon the community, and his former extended success is bound to be duplicated in his adopted town.

LORENZO ROOT. With the thrifty blood of New England coursing through his veins and the broad training of the middle west to incite him to wider thought and action, there can be no surprise expressed at the success achieved in the life of Lorenzo Root. His parents and grandparents, both paternal and maternal, owe their nativity to that part of the United States noted for the habits of thrift and industry inculcated in the lives of its sons and daughters. The Root family came originally from England, and locating in New England, east in their lot with this struggling country, several of the name serving in the Revolutionary war. John Root, the father of Lorenzo, was born August 3, 1796, being

raised to the life of a farmer, and in young manhood went to Ohio where he met a pioneer family with whom he became united by the ties of marriage, Sylvia Wilbur, daughter of Reed Wilbur, born in Vermont, September 11, 1798, becoming the wife of John Root. Of this union eight children were born, three of whom are now living: Sidney, a farmer of West Chehalem; Lucinda, of Dysart, Iowa; and Lorenzo, who was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, October 19, 1825.

John Root, in his desire to find a more suitable home, left Ohio in 1837, locating in Iowa, and later in Whiteside county, Ill., remaining in the latter place the rest of his life, and thus giving the educational advantages of three states to young Lorenzo. At twenty years of age he left home, finding work among the farmers of the neighborhood, and by economy and thrift he was able to purchase a little land two years later, upon which he farmed for himself. In 1850 he married Miss Martha Bedder, who was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., November 15, 1829, the second oldest of thirteen children born to Ven Vlaek and Maria (Heaton) Bedder. The father was born in Mohawk county, N. Y., in April, 1800; and the mother was a native of Vermont. After two years of quiet and profitable farming, the young people decided to emigrate, not to the land where gold was the inducement, but where the land itself held out hopes of speedy riches. With four yoke of oxen drawing a wagon containing their worldly store, they set out on the long journey, reaching Portland, Ore., safely October 1, 1852. From Portland they went to Astoria, where Mr. Root secured work in a sawmill, and there remained for a year and a half, spending the next four and a half years in keeping a boarding house, in which business he was very successful. But with his early training strong upon him, he wished to possess himself of some of the broad lands of Oregon, and he now left the town, going to West Chehalem, where he invested in four hundred acres of land, remaining upon this property from 1858 to 1879.

In the last named year Mr. Root removed to McMinnville, Yamhill county, and in 1882 again tested his ability in the business world, entering the list as a grocer, and meeting with the same success that has rewarded his efforts in other fields. After five years he retired from this business on account of ill health, continuing since in this retirement in a pleasant home, located on First and C streets, of this city, where he takes the part of an intelligent and interested citizen, being the possessor of four dwellings, and considerable other city property. He casts his ballot with the Republican party, and finds in the Methodist Episcopal Church his religious home.

SYLVESTER POTTER. The present standing of Sheridan among the foremost and most promising towns in Yamhill county is due as much to the pioneer and later efforts of Sylvester Potter, as to that of any other of its honored citizens. Mr. Potter was born in Cortland county, N. Y., April 3, 1836, a son of Erastus Potter, also born in New York state, and grandson of Hardin Potter, a native of Rhode Island, and of English descent.

Erastus Potter lived in his native state until 1844, and then took his family to the vicinity of Waukesha, Wis., where he took up government land, and where he lived for three years. He then removed to near Oshkosh, the same state, and upon one hundred and sixty acres of very wild land erected a little log cabin, and proceeded to make a home and competence. He was one of the very early pioneers of Wisconsin, and he became one of the upbuilding factors in his neighborhood, where he lived continuously until 1892. He then made his home in Sheridan, Ore., for three years, returning eventually to Oshkosh county, Wis., where his death occurred at the age of eighty-three. Through his marriage with Martha Durkee, a native of Vermont, the following children were born: Sylvester; Lester, living at Gopher, Ore.; Lavina, the wife of Henry Dolton, who was killed in the war; and Jane, the wife of Andrew Ripple, of Oshkosh. His wife survives him and is at present ninety years of age.

Although early inured to hard work on his father's farm in Wisconsin, Sylvester Potter realized the necessity of a good education, and such leisure as came his way was utilized for the acquiring of the same. Having gone as far as the district schools permitted he attended the academy at Oshkosh, and, having qualified for educational work was thus engaged at the beginning of his nineteenth year. In 1859 he took advantage of the Pike's Peak excitement and journeyed thither with ox-teams, but not realizing his expectations, tarried but a short time and then continued his jaunt across the plains to Oregon, arriving in Portland October 1, 1859. At once he became associated with the means of livelihood which has started many a pioneer upon the road to wealth and which has had more to do in the upbuilding of the state than any other resource here represented. He began to saw logs during the winter season, and then turned his attention to hauling wood for the steamers, for this purpose having his own teams. That the industry was a paying one is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Potter continued thereat for seven years, and at the expiration of that time was able to buy a farm in Gopher valley, where he and his brother owned eleven hundred acres. For ten years the brothers conducted extensive stock-

raising operations, and their combined energy and business ability resulted in large financial returns.

Following on his stock-raising experience Mr. Potter engaged in the warehouse business in Sheridan with which he is still connected, and some years later he also became interested in a mercantile business in the same town. In the meantime he has been foremost in promoting all worthy attempts at general improvement, and has given liberally of his stock of good advice and financial support to the charities and other institutions here represented. A staunch Republican, and a devoted admirer of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Potter cast his first presidential vote for the great emancipator, and has since taken a keen interest in local and other undertakings of his party. In his home district he has been mayor of Sheridan for four years, has several times served as a member of the city council, and for many years has promoted the cause of education as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Congregational Church, which he has attended regularly for many years, and to which he contributes generously of his honestly gotten means. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has been financier of his lodge for many years.

Through his marriage, June 26, 1862, with Mrs. Ailcy Southmayd, widow of D. S. Southmayd, and daughter of Dr. William Caples, Mr. Potter became identified with a prominent pioneer family of Oregon, and one intimately connected with its fundamental growth. Dr. Caples was born in Baltimore, Md., March 5, 1806, and when six years of age was taken by his parents to Tuscarawas county, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was a large slave owner in the early days, but evidently a humane one, for at his death he gave all under him their freedom, and provided them with separate homes. Dr. Caples was reared on the Ohio farm, and in his youth received a common school education. He married Harriet Tracey, and seven children were born to them, the order of their birth being as follows: Nancy is the deceased wife of John Ward; Mrs. Potter is next; Hiantha married Seldon Murray, now deceased; Harriet is the deceased wife of Jacob French; La Fayette lives in St. John; and Susan is the wife of M. Roberts, of St. John. Mrs. Caples dying in 1845, the doctor married for a second wife Nancy Nowel, of which union there were born eleven children, of whom mention is made of Jane, the wife of Marion Dodge; Elizabeth, who lives in Vancouver, Wash.; Robert, who is a farmer of Marion county; and Ollie, who is the wife of Harry Hemlow, of British Columbia.

Dr. Caples was a merchant and farmer in Ohio, and in 1838 moved to Savannah, Mo., where he

carried out a long intended project of studying medicine. Under the instruction of a brother physician he remained in Savannah until 1849, and then came west with his family. The outfit consisted of two wagons and ox-teams, and it was the intention to go to California in search of gold. However, the doctor changed his mind en route, as did so many others who heard adverse tales of gold while on the plains. The doctor unfortunately succumbed to mountain fever, and for a time his life was despaired of. Had it not been for his plucky daughter the party might have come to grief. Miss Caples was a very attractive woman, and one of the young men of the party became much enamored of her. He proved a rascal of deepest dye, for, knowing they were dependent upon him as guide and driver after the doctor was taken down with fever, he utilized his advantage by attempting to make the daughter promise to marry him when they should reach Portland. For his answer he received the butt of a heavy whip across his face, and thus convinced of the futility of his effort left the travelers to their own devices. The responsibility proved not too great for the courageous daughter, for she bravely set to the task of driving the oxen over the mountains, a difficult task even for a strong man in those days. From Portland the party went to Columbia City, and in the spring of 1850 Dr. Caples began practicing medicine in Portland. He was one of the best known of the early practitioners, and in his efforts to relieve the physical woes of his patients traveled many hundreds of miles on horseback, his territory extending into the remote mountains, and over vast areas of country. In 1854 he took up a donation claim where St. John's is now situated, and, moving his family there, continued his hard and but slightly remunerative practice in the district. This popular and efficient pioneer practitioner died in 1893, at the age of eighty-seven, leaving behind him a record of hundreds of worthy deeds, and innumerable unrewarded services. In early life he was a rabid Democrat, but in after years became more tolerant in his views, both as to religion and politics. In fact he was an active church worker, and his moral influence was unquestioned. Mrs. Potter inherits many of the sterling characteristics of her well-remembered father, as evidenced particularly in her children, who were trained in household and other arts, and taught to be useful and moral men and women. Marvin, the oldest of the sons, lives in Sheridan; Walter died in 1894; Ida is the wife of Edward Church, of Astoria; and Ada is the wife of Alfred Street, of San Francisco.

STEPHEN L. SCROGGIN. Though young in years, Stephen L. Scroggin has attained no small degree of success in the business affairs of

Sheridan, Yamhill county, Ore., as manager of the Scroggin & Wortman banking firm, which has recently been changed to Scroggin Brothers, Mr. Wortman having disposed of his interests to Charles C. Scroggin. Since his entrance into the business world Stephen L. Scroggin has devoted his time and attention to the upbuilding of the interest with which he immediately became attached, proving an exceptional ability and rare judgment in his methods.

The father of Stephen L. Scroggin, P. M., was born in Logan county, Ill., in 1830, and was there reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. When a young man he removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, there marrying Sarah E. Howard, a native of that state, and until 1870 they made their home there, leaving at that date for Oregon. On arriving in the west Mr. Scroggin settled near McMinnville, Yamhill county, and after five months he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres adjoining the town of Sheridan, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying here April 18, 1894. As a Democrat he served for two terms as county commissioner of Yamhill county. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order, having affiliated with them for many years. His wife survived him until 1895, dying then at the age of sixty-four years. Of the nine children born to them, seven are now living. Charles C. lives near Willamina; Mary died at the age of fourteen years; Stephen L., the subject of this review, makes his home in Sheridan; Ella is the wife of Clarence Jones, of Portland; Alice is the wife of G. A. Epperly, of Portland; Ida died at the age of twenty years; P. M., Jr., lives in Lebanon, Ore.; T. J. makes his home in Sheridan; and May is the wife of Clarence Irvin, of Portland.

Stephen L. Scroggin was born near Marshalltown, Iowa, August 21, 1865, and was but five years old at the time of the removal to Oregon and seven when his home was near enough to Sheridan to profit by the public schools of that city. As he grew to manhood he engaged with his father in farming, until 1893, when he went to McMinnville and worked in the First National Bank of that city, the next year returning to Sheridan to become a part of a banking firm here, which was established in the spring of 1894, under the firm name of Scroggin & Wortman, and of which he became manager. The banking interests are now controlled by Mr. Scroggin and his brother, Charles C. Mr. Scroggin is also interested in farming and stock-raising. He was married January 29, 1902, to Lena M. Keyt, a native of Polk county, Ore. Though interested in the welfare of his city, state and country, Mr. Scroggin is not a party man, nor does he as-

pire to political honors, satisfied to lead a successful business life and cast his ballot independent of party restrictions.

HON. W. A. CUSICK, M. D., who has represented his district in the state legislature, and has gained prestige in the practice of medicine and surgery in Oregon, now makes his home in Salem, while for half a century he has resided in the state. His life history began in Illinois, his birth having occurred near Quincy, in that state, March 21, 1839. His parents were Solomon and Maria (Hollemeak) Cusick, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. Representatives of the Cusick family came from the Emerald Isle to America during the colonial period, settling in New York, and Dr. Cusick's grandfather removed from the Empire state to eastern Illinois, where his death occurred. His wife was a Miss Conkling, of New York, a member of the family which produced Roscoe Conkling, for many years United States senator from New York.

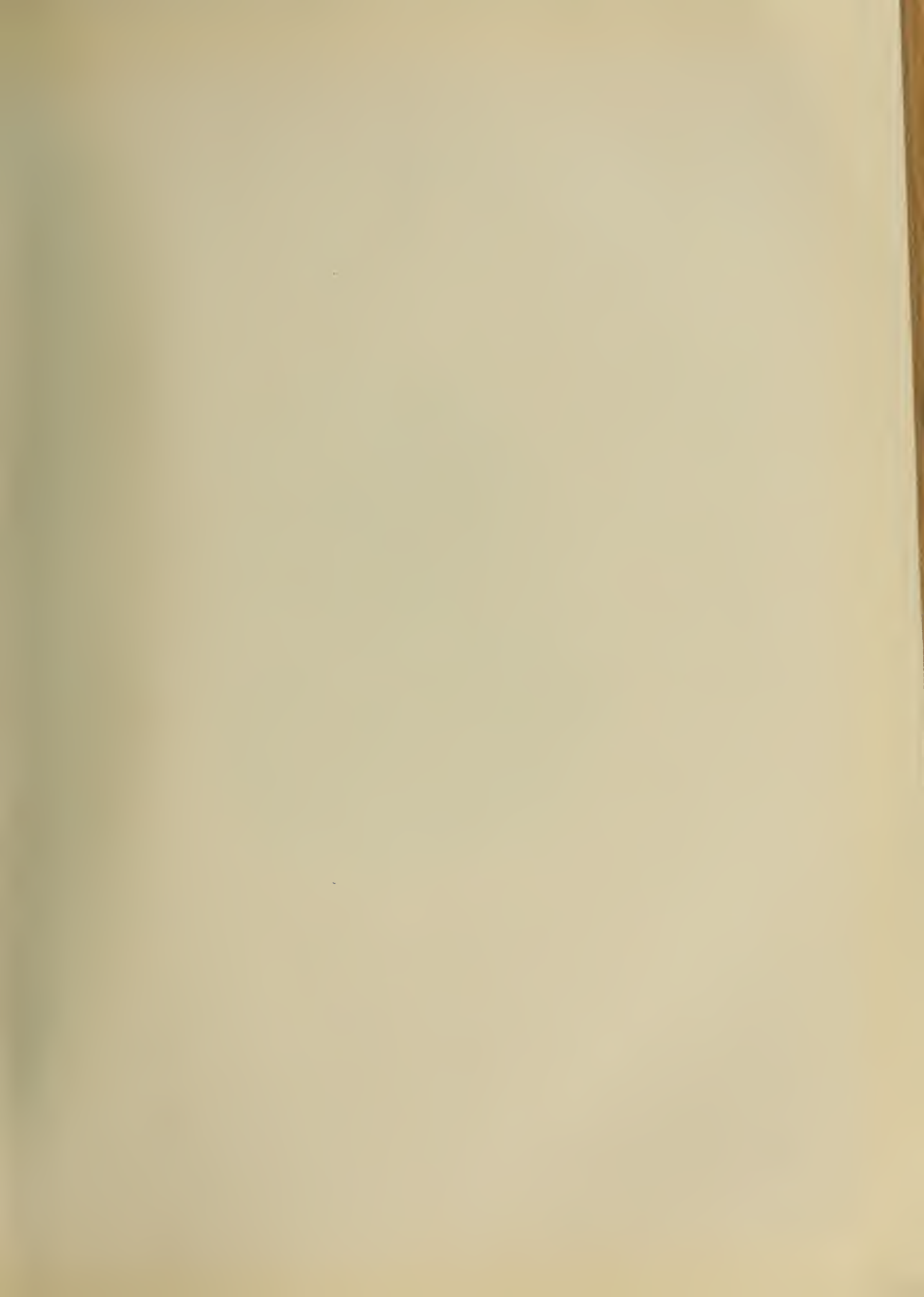
Solomon Cusick was born in New York, and was a farmer by occupation. After engaging in the tilling of the soil near Quincy, Ill., he crossed the plains with an ox train, being exactly six months on the way. Soon after reaching Oregon he purchased a farm in Linn county, near Scio, and seven years later he sold it and purchased land in Marion county, where he resided until his retirement from business cares. In religious faith he was a Baptist. His wife died on the old homestead. She was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Harry and Hannah Hollemeak, who removed from that state to Illinois, where he engaged in farming. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Unto Solomon and Maria Cusick were born four daughters and five sons. One of these, Harry, enlisted in the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, served throughout the Civil war, and rose from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain. He died in Missouri. Seven of the children came to Oregon, and three sons and a daughter are yet living: J. W., a banker, of Albany, Ore.; W. A.; J. H., a stockman, of Washington, and Mrs. M. L. Trask, of Linn county, Ore. Another brother, G. W., who died in Washington county, Ore., was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Oregon.

Reared on the home farm in Illinois, during that period Dr. Cusick spent the winter months in the district schools, resuming farm work with the return of spring. In 1853 he came with the family to the northwest, he and his brothers driving the loose stock. They crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, proceeding up the Platte and over the Oregon trail. After reaching this state

he remained with his father for two years, and then started out in life for himself. He attended the district schools and worked upon the farms of the locality; and in 1859, being desirous of obtaining a better education, he entered Dallas Academy. In 1860 he matriculated in Bethel College, in Bethel, Polk county, Ore. Later he engaged in teaching for eighteen months, after which he spent a similar period in the mines of Baker county, Ore. In 1864, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began studying under the direction of Dr. McAfee, of Salem, with whom he remained for two years, and then entered the Toland Medical College at San Francisco, the course in which he completed in 1867. He then became a member of the first class in the medical department of Willamette University, being graduated in the fall of 1867, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. There were but three members in the class of that year, and the name of Dr. Cusick appears first in the book of graduates in medicine in Oregon. Soon after the completion of his studies, he received an appointment as acting assistant surgeon and post-surgeon at Camp Lyon, Idaho, where he remained two years, after which he located at Gervais, or Waconda, where he was engaged continuously in the practice of his profession until 1882. In the latter year he located in Salem, where he has since maintained an office, enjoying a large and constantly increasing practice, which now makes heavy demands upon his time. He has had other business interests, to some extent. He was identified with the Capital National Bank for about ten years, and was its president for some time, but eventually disposed of his interest in that institution.

Dr. Cusick was married in Marion county to Miss Marcia L. Williams, a native of Illinois, who, in 1864, came to Oregon with her father, J. J. Williams, who followed farming. He and his wife have a daughter, Ethel E., who is now the wife of Dr. Willis B. Morse, a promising physician of Salem. His father, W. B. Morse, was born in Massachusetts, became a sea-faring man, and when twenty-one years of age was master of a vessel. In 1844 he made his first trip to the Columbia river, and settled permanently on the Pacific coast in 1849. His death occurred at St. Helens. On the maternal side Dr. Morse is a grandson of Dr. James McBride, who brought his family across the plains to Oregon in 1840, and became one of the most distinguished of the early physicians of the state. Dr. Morse is a graduate of the medical department of Willamette University, class of 1891, and of the Post-Graduate College of New York, class of 1893.

Dr. Cusick has long been recognized as an earnest and active Republican. In 1884 he was elected to the state legislature, in which he served





Thomas Kas

during the regular session of that year, and the special session of 1885. During the regular session the first attempt was made to enact a law regulating the practice of medicine in the state, but, as several who were interested in the measure were called home about the time it was brought to a vote, it did not become a law. Dr. Cusick was instrumental in defeating certain measures which would have worked great detriment to the state, and he labored earnestly and effectively for the general good of the commonwealth. For four years he served on the United States Pension Board, for two years was visiting physician to the state asylum, and for four years has been the attending physician to the state prison. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, and for several years he was a member of the board of directors of the public schools of Salem. For a time he served as president of the board, and was acting in that capacity when the East Salem school was erected. He was made a Mason in Fidelity Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M., at Gervais, with which he is still identified, and he took the Royal Arch degree in Salem. His wife is a member of the Order of Eastern Star.

The contemporaries of Dr. Cusick freely accord him a place among the most distinguished exponents of the science of medicine in the Pacific northwest. His splendid equipment for the profession and the long years of his active practice, with its attendant success, naturally entitle him to a position of eminence. He has not rested content with the foundation of his early preparation, but has been a constant student in his chosen science, and has kept fully abreast of the best thought in the world of medicine and surgery. Among the laity he is recognized as a gentleman of sterling character, possessed of many of those personal attributes which endear a man most closely to thoughtful and discriminating judges of human nature. His position in the community as a man, as well as a physician, is unassailable, and from any viewpoint he is entitled to a permanent and prominent place in the historical literature of the Willamette valley.

HON. THOMAS B. KAY. The most important of the manufacturing institutions of Salem, Ore., is the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill, which stands as an industrial monument to the business ability, zeal and energy which characterized the elder man of that name in its organization and management, and the younger man in the executive talent and ability which have placed him in the position so long occupied by his father.

Thomas Kay, father of Hon. Thomas B. Kay, was born in Shipley, near Leeds, York-

shire, England, in 1837. Having been left fatherless at the age of nine years, he was early forced into the industrial life which characterizes that country. Entering the woolen mills in the vicinity of his home, he thoroughly learned the business. When nineteen years of age he came to the United States, locating in Trenton, N. J., where he became boss weaver in a mill. In 1863 he came to Oregon and occupied a similar position in the Brownsville mill, remaining in that capacity until the loss of the mill by fire. He then went to Salem for a short time, after which he returned to Brownsville and worked in the woolen mills until they were closed down. He then took charge of the Ashland Woolen Mills, conducting them successfully for three years, when he returned again to Salem for about eight months. He then leased the Brownsville mills in connection with Darbish & Croft, and after conducting it for two years they organized a company known as the Brownsville Woolen Mill Company and purchased the property and as superintendent conducted the concern successfully for sixteen years.

Disposing of his interest in that institution, he came to Salem in 1889 and founded the mill which is known by his name, the building then erected being about half the size of the present property, containing fourteen rooms. The business was incorporated under the name of The Thomas Kay Woolen Mills Company, and Mr. Kay was made president and manager, serving in that capacity until the mill was destroyed by fire in 1895. Nothing daunted by what to many men would have meant an irremediable misfortune, Mr. Kay at once set about the reconstruction of the plant. Within a year a modern brick building had arisen to replace the old one. It had an initial capacity of twenty looms, this number being shortly increased to its present capacity of thirty-two looms in constant operation. The present output is being constantly increased by the addition of new machinery each year. The entire mill was equipped with the most approved modern machinery, and a sprinkler system was installed as a means of protection against fire. The motive power of the mill is water. A new forty-eight-inch Leffel wheel was recently placed within the works, which has increased the capacity to the extent of about twenty-five-horse power. The product includes casimeres, tweeds, blankets, flannels and robes, all the cloths manufactured being of the finest quality, and a considerable percentage of the output finding its way to the leading foreign markets of the world. The concern is capi-

talized at \$100,000. The present president and manager is Thomas B. Kay, the vice-president is Squire Farrar, and the secretary and treasurer is Robert H. Coshow. The board of directors consists of Thomas B. Kay, Squire Farrar and T. L. Davidson of Salem; J. K. Weatherford of Albany, and O. P. Coshow of Roseburg.

Thomas Kay was also interested in what was known as the the Waterloo Development Company, of which he was president and manager. In 1892 this company built a woolen mill at Waterloo, Linn county, Ore., which Mr. Kay operated until it was burned in 1898. For four years previous to this time it had been in the possession of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company.

The death of Mr. Kay, which occurred April 28, 1899, while he was in his sixty-third year, removed from the best citizenship of Salem a staunch and public-spirited man, who had always devoted his best efforts toward the promotion of all worthy enterprises, whether of a private or public nature. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Salem, to the maintenance of which he contributed liberally. His beneficences were numerous, but in the giving of money or aid of any nature he was invariably unostentatious. Many a needy man of Salem can look back to the happy day when the kindly hand of this noble man was freely extended to him with the relief which was vital to the beneficiary. In politics a Republican, he served in the city council, in which body he employed his best efforts toward the conservation of the highest interests of the municipality. In Masonry he was a member of the chapter and the commandery. He also affiliated with the Odd Fellows.

He was united in marriage in 1856 to Ann Slingsby, a native of Shipley, England, who survives him, making her home in Salem. Of the ten children born unto this estimable couple, five only are now living, namely: Fannie, wife of Charles P. Bishop, of Salem; Thomas B., of this review; Libbie, wife of O. P. Coshow, of Roseburg, Ore.; Leonora, wife of C. T. Roberts, of Portland; and Bertha, who resides with her mother.

Thomas B. Kay was born in Trenton, N. J., February 28, 1864. During the first year of his life he was brought to Oregon by his mother, who, with the other children in the family, joined his father in Brownsville. They made the journey hither by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was educated in the public schools of Brownsville, though the years of his schooling were few. At the age of nine years he entered the Brownsville

Woolen Mills as a spooler, literally grew up in the business, and, like his father, learned the art of weaving in all its intricacies. When fourteen years of age he was taken from the mills and sent to the Baptist College at McMinnville, where he remained for three years, devoting his vacations to work in the mills. When nineteen years old he entered the Brownsville Woolen Mills store of Portland, where he remained for one year. In 1884 he went to McMinnville and engaged in the clothing business as a member of the firm of Bishop & Kay. Four years later Mr. Bishop disposed of his interest, and the firm became known as Kay & Todd. In 1898 Mr. Kay sold his interest in the concern. In the meantime he had become connected with the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill, for which he became salesman in 1895, a short time before the burning of the mill. In 1897, after it had been rebuilt, he went to New York as the eastern representative of the company, where he remained for one season. Upon his return to the west he located in Salem and became salesman and assistant manager of the mill. Upon the death of his father two years later he assumed his present important place as manager of the concern.

The marriage of Mr. Kay occurred in McMinnville January 15, 1888, and united him with Cora Wallace, who was born near the latter city, a daughter of C. A. Wallace, an extended reference to whose identification with Oregon appears elsewhere in this volume. They are the parents of three children, Ercel W. and Marjory and an infant who died at the age of three months.

While a resident of McMinnville Mr. Kay served as a member of the city council for one term and as a member of the school board for a similar period. He is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party. In 1902 he was the nominee of that party for representative in the Twenty-second biennial session of the Oregon state legislature, and was elected by a large majority. In the performance of the labors devolving upon him in connection with this office, he upheld the prime interests of his constituents, and demonstrated his fitness for such a post, where integrity means so much to the welfare of the state and the community. He is a member of the Christian Church, in which he officiates as deacon. In his fraternal relations he is a member of Pacific Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., of Salem; Chapter, R. A. M., of Salem, and of DeMolay Commandery K. T., of Salem. He is also a member of the Illihee Club, of which he is one of the board of managers, and of the Salem Commercial Club.

He is likewise identified with the Portland Manufacturers' Association, and is now on its directorate.

Though Mr. Kay is a comparatively young man, the conspicuous success which has attended his business career has caused him to be regarded by the discriminating citizens of Oregon as one of the most capable factors in the commercial world of the northwest. His excellent business judgment undoubtedly has been inherited to a degree from his father, though it has been developed in a great measure by reason of his varied experience in the liberal atmosphere of the west and among the more conservative influences of the east. He has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the two cities in which he has spent most of his life, both important commercial centers of the Willamette valley, and has shown himself to be a firm friend of such public movements or private enterprises as are calculated to promote the prosperity of the community or to elevate its moral or social status. It is with pleasure that the compilers of this work give a prominent place in the annals of humanity's best endeavor in the Willamette valley to this sapient son of an honored sire, for the name of Kay will always stand as the builder of one of the greatest monuments to industry in the northwest.

HON. JACOB WORTMAN. As chief executive of McMinnville, founder and president of the First National Bank of this city, and a pioneer of 1852, Hon. Jacob Wortman is one of the most virile and resourceful personalities who have contributed to the upbuilding of this section of Yamhill county. As the name implies, the Wortman forefathers pursued their vocations among the more conservative and history resplendent conditions of the Fatherland, and in Germany was born the paternal grandfather, Jacob, the establisher of the family in New Brunswick. From New Brunswick the elder Jacob removed to Ohio, and was numbered among the very early pioneers of the then wild and uninhabited region of Harrison county, which he reached with his family in 1828. There he farmed and raised stock, clearing his land from almost primeval uselessness, and rearing in comparative comfort his several children.

John Wortman, the father of Hon. Jacob, was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and eventually succeeded to independent farming in Ohio. In 1838 he removed to Iowa, via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, conveying his family and possessions in wagons and locating about a hundred miles west of Keokuk, in Van Buren county, of which he was one of the very first settlers.

With his neighbors remote, and surrounded with deprivations incident to all pioneer life, he made many improvements upon his wild land, but lived only five years to profit by his new acquisitions, his death occurring in 1843. The wife, who died in Iowa in 1838, just after their arrival in that state, was a native of England, and before her marriage was Martha Cain. Of the five children born to her, the subject of this sketch is the only one living. Another son, Charles, died on his farm in Ohio. Through a second marriage of the father were born three sons, of whom Martin, a twin brother of John, is still living in Ohio. All three sons served in Ohio regiments during the Civil war. Henry died in Ohio in 1895, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam; and John still lives in Lawrence county, Mo.

Born near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, March 19, 1826, Hon. Jacob Wortman received his principal training after the family removal to Iowa in 1838. In this wild Indian country he attended the pioneer school as opportunity offered, and after his father's death found himself entirely dependent on his own efforts. As a farm hand he received \$8 a month, or \$100 a year, yet with this small allowance he managed to save sufficient money to enable him to embark in housekeeping in 1850, his marriage occurring in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and uniting him with Eliza Ann Stumbo. In the spring of 1852, with his wife and infant son, John, he started out to conquer fate in the west, outfitting at Oskaloosa with ox teams and wagons. April 20, 1852, they crossed the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, where they had trouble with the Indians. As a matter of safety they formed themselves into a military company, Henry Evans being elected to the responsible position of captain. Thus equipped the company of forty wagons pushed on over the old Oregon trail via Fort Hall. Much danger was warded off owing to the constant guard maintained throughout the night, but the ravages of cholera desolated the little band, and many newly-made graves along the trail filled with grief those left to pursue their weary journey alone. Arriving at The Dalles the last of September, Mr. Wortman went in a flatboat down the river to the Cascades, and then arrived at Portland. In what is now one of the finest cities in the country, were illy defined streets filled with trees and stumps, and with very few evidences of present or future prosperity. During the first winter Mr. Wortman found employment in a livery stable at very fair wages, a most fortunate occurrence, for the expensive trip over the plains had made serious inroads in the family assets. In the spring of 1853 he took up a donation claim seven miles above Oregon City in what is now Clackamas county, and on the west

banks of the Willamette, a place still known as Wortman's Landing. He improved his three hundred and twenty acres of land, and in the meantime started out the first fall in the steamboating business on the Willamette, first as deckhand and then as foreman, and finally as master of the Franklin. At a later period he became one of the owners of the Clinton, running between Oregon City and Dayton, yet all the time his home continued to be on the claim, where his leisure from steamboating was actively employed. In that early day the boats were run only during the winter season, for their crude and heavy construction rendered them unavailable for the more shallow waters in the summer. Thus it happened that the pleasantest part of the year found the crew busily employed in hewing timber on the donation claim, and two occupations were harmoniously and profitably blended.

In 1865 Mr. Wortman sold his farm and boat interests and bought a small grocery and merchandise store in Oregon City, conducting the same successfully for ten years. This interest also was disposed of in 1875, and during that year Mr. Wortman, his wife and four sons established a partnership in a general merchandise business at Junction City, Lane county. The same year they started a similar business at Monroe, Benton county, conducting the two stores, ten miles apart, under the firm name of Jacob Wortman & Sons. With years of practical experience behind him, and an intuitive knowledge of the demands of all growing localities, he came to McMinnville in 1883, and established the Bank of McMinnville, incorporated in 1885 as the First National Bank, the first bank in Yamhill county. Ever since Mr. Wortman has been the honored president of this financially strong and reliable institution, which has proved one of the greatest upbuilding factors in this county. All of his sons are interested in the bank, and this aggregation of business ability and integrity has resulted in really formidable influence. In the meantime he has accumulated large bank, real estate and country holdings, and was one of the chief stockholders in the Union Block, one of the first substantial buildings erected in McMinnville.

Ever since its organization Mr. Wortman has identified his political fortunes with the Republican party, and during the Civil war his sympathies were pronouncedly on the side of northern tolerance and humanity. Though never working for or desiring official recognition, his particular fitness for organization and municipal management resulted in the election of Mr. Wortman to the position of mayor of McMinnville, filling his first term in that office in 1887-88, and in November, 1901, he was again elected,

creditably maintaining the position up to the present time, for five terms. He cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848. A welcome member to the ranks of Masonry, he inaugurated his active service in this organization in 1856, as a member of Multnomah Lodge No. 1. While at Junction City he was identified with the lodge of that town and its treasurer, and is now a member of McMinnville Lodge No. 42, of which he has been treasurer for nineteen years. Also he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Wortman celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding, and from near and far friends assembled to bid them God-speed upon the remainder of their life journey. No higher tribute to admirable personal characteristics, noble citizenship, or popular and helpful social attributes were required than the all-around good will evidenced on this memorable occasion.

Of the four sons born into this family of typical western enterprise, John is cashier of the First National Bank; Frank died in 1883, having qualified as a physician and surgeon at the Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia), later engaging in post-graduate work for one year in London and one in Vienna; Jacob L. is a graduate of the University of Oregon, is a well known scientist, and fills the chair of Paleontology at Yale University, and H. C. is secretary and treasurer of the firm of Olds, Wortman & King, of Portland, Ore. The success of their sons has invested the life of these honored pioneers with a great deal of satisfaction and joy, and reflects vast credit upon the splendid home training in the early days, which inspired the best possible in their respective undertakings, and laid the foundation for strong and capable manhood. In 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Wortman made their first trip back to the old home in the east, and also visited the World's Fair, their journey being of a vastly different order because of latter day enterprise and accomplishment. Serenely they gazed at the splendidly developed farms and prosperous cities from the windows of a Pullman palace car, and it is surmised that many contrasts were drawn, and many references made to the ox trains of the very long ago. In 1895 also another trip was undertaken back to the old haunts so familiar in his experience of forty-five years before. Mr. Wortman represents the integrity and substantial growth of the west, and his is a kind of citizenship as ennobling as it is inspiring and helpful.

È. E. GOUCHER, M. D., is the pioneer physician and surgeon of McMinnville, having located here in 1883. No professional name in Yamhill county carries with it greater weight, or suggests





Robert Robe

more conscientious application of the highest tenets of medical and surgical science. A son of the country bordering on the western sea, Dr. Goucher was born near Healdsburg, Sonoma county, Cal., March 12, 1858, and from a very successful physician sire received his first inspiration towards his life calling.

Of fine Old Dominion stock, G. W., the father of E. E. Goucher, was born in Virginia, and practiced medicine for many years in the south. Reports of golden fortunes on the coast led him to temporarily abandon his profession in 1849 in favor of prospecting and mining in California, to which state he journeyed via Panama, and where he experienced the success of the average rather than the exceptional miner. Fortified with a calling for which there is invariable demand, he lived at times in Alameda, Santa Clara, and Sonoma counties, and in 1864 identified his fortunes with Yamhill county, Ore., where he combined practice and ministerial labors in the Methodist Episcopal Church south for some years. Eventually he located in Amity, where a successful practice was interrupted by his death in 1893. He was a stanch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church south, as was also his wife, Delilah Ann (Morrison) Goucher, who was born in Indiana, and came to California with her brothers at an early day. Of the five children born to these parents but two are living, the pioneer physician of McMinnville being the second oldest child in the family, and Mrs. Norah Springer.

At a very early age Dr. Goucher became interested in his father's profession, and from this reliable source received his first practical instruction. Primarily his education was received in the public schools of California and Yamhill county, and he eventually entered Willamette University, from which he was duly graduated from the medical department in 1882. After a year's practice in Yamhill county he located in McMinnville, as heretofore stated, and aside from a general practice of medicine has identified himself with horticulture, owning one of the very fine and productive fruit farms of the county. Since its establishment he has been a member of the pension board of Yamhill county. Fraternally the doctor is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand; the Encampment of McMinnville; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Salem; and the Odd Fellows lodge of McMinnville. The family of Dr. Goucher consists of his wife, Hattie M. (Sherman) Goucher, a native of Minnesota, and two children, Rua and Norma.

REV. ROBERT ROBE. To the missionary of the early days Oregon owes a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. Diametrically opposed to the hundreds who staked all

on the possibility of acquiring a fortune, his object in life has been the saving of souls and the building up of moral character in the rising generations. Like a benediction, his face and voice have recalled the miner, the tiller of the soil and the merchant to the teachings of his youth, and caused him to pause in the midst of his mad struggle for the smile of mammon. Thus a few honored names are associated with peace and tranquility, rather than the strife of pioneer days, and among these that of Rev. Robert Robe is one of the best known and most worthy.

That Mr. Robe should associate his ministerial labors with the Presbyterian Church was a foregone conclusion, for on both sides of his family there were stanch adherents to the ecclesiastical rule of presbyters. His grandfather, William, was a strict churchman of Scotch ancestry, and became a very early settler at Morgantown, Va. His father, Josiah, was born in Virginia, and established his family in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1809. He became a large land owner, and took an active part in the church, was an elder therein, and reared his children to follow his worthy example. At the time of his death, on his farm in 1845, he was seventy-five years old, and left behind him a record as a business man and upright, influential citizen. In his youth he married Jane Frame, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio, and who was a daughter of David Frame, one of the early settlers of Ohio. Mr. Frame was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Robert was the youngest of the three sons and five daughters born to his parents, and he was educated primarily in the public schools. In 1845, shortly after the death of his father, he entered Muskingum College at New Concord. He had previously received some training at a college in Antrim, Ohio, and in 1846 entered Washington College, at Washington, Pa., from which he was duly graduated in 1847. Returning to his home he commenced studying for the ministry, and, in the fall of 1848, entered the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburg, the following two years being devoted to ministerial labors in the state of Ohio.

As a missionary Mr. Robe came to Oregon in 1851, crossing the plains in an ox-train, and being on the road from the first of April until the latter part of August. For three months he taught a pioneer school in the wilderness, and then, finding that Lane county had no spiritual advisor, he removed to Eugene, making that his headquarters for the whole county. He organized the first Presbyterian Church in Eugene, and was one of three to organize the Presbytery of the Willamette in 1851. This

was the first presbytery north of California and west of the Rocky Mountains, and its importance in the history of the church in the state cannot be over-estimated. Rev. Robe assisted in the organization of the first synod in San Francisco, out of which grew the presbytery in the north. He has been a member ever since. During his ten years of residence in Lane county Mr. Robe accomplished a world of good, stimulating right living and gentle judging, and in a strong, forceful manner promoting the cause of education. For some time he was county superintendent of schools, and assisted in laying out the school districts of that county.

After his recall to Brownsville Mr. Robe had charge of the Brownsville Church until he was superannuated in 1895. He has since lived a practically retired life, although his interest in moral and educational promotion continues unabated. Since coming to Brownsville he has organized the church at Crawfordsville, and his voice has been heard in exhortation in many pulpits throughout the county. He is a staunch Prohibitionist, and his own life best illustrates his uncompromising belief in temperate living. At present he is a resident of Brownsville, but during certain portions of his life he has lived on a farm, and engaged in stock and grain-raising. At times his remuneration for services rendered has been small, and would have seemed entirely inadequate to one less devoted to the cause of humanity. During the Civil war, especially, his salary was cut very low, and the prevailing high prices augmented the financial discomfort of this worker for the betterment of the world. His courageous spirit has been the wonder of all who have labored with him, and his life of self-sacrifice undoubtedly has inspired many a weary toiler in other fields.

July 18, 1854, Mr. Robe was united in marriage with Eliza A. Walker, who was born in Murray county, Ga., February 4, 1835, a daughter of William Walker, a carpenter by trade. Mr. Walker removed to Tennessee in 1841, and, in 1843, located on a farm in Missouri, his emigration to Oregon taking place by way of the plains, in 1853. After locating in Eugene he worked at his trade for many years, his death occurring in Springfield, Ore., at the age of eighty years. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robe, the order of their birth being as follows: William W., residing in Brownsville; Maria J., the wife of Mr. Marsters, of this place; Mary Bell; Emma Annella, Ida Augusta and Robert, deceased; Herman L.; Charles, deceased; Stella, who died in infancy, and Elbert S., a bookkeeper in the mill at Albany.

JAMES H. OLDS. October 18, 1902, there was celebrated in Lafayette the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Olds, who are among the most honored and well known of the pioneers of '52. An element of more than usual romance is connected with this couple, whose association has been characterized by that fine sympathy and helpfulness engendered by necessary concessions and companionship in the very hard days of pioneer Oregon. As cousins Mr. and Mrs. Olds were married while crossing the plains near Fort Boise, Idaho, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Reasoner, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, the principal witnesses being Wilson Cook and Mrs. N. A. Jacobs. At the golden wedding were present ninety relatives, a showing rarely found on occasions of this kind. The many beautiful gifts, the enthusiastic good wishes of many friends, and the general air of rejoicing, but slightly indicated the esteem in which are held these high minded and very prosperous early settlers.

The career of Mr. Olds should furnish encouragement to all desirous of rearing a structure solely upon their own merit. He was born near Sandusky, Seneca county, Ohio, May 29, 1830, and on both sides of his family cherishes a just pride of ancestry. His father, Martin, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1799, and lived until 1877; while his paternal grandfather, Timothy, was born and partially reared in England, and came to the colonies in America when a youth. At the age of nineteen the grandfather enlisted in the Revolutionary war as a private, and after participating in many of the best known battles was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the war he was ordained a Baptist minister, and during his ministry took part in the stirring events which have made his time memorable for its hideous religious intolerance. In accordance with the Massachusetts decree: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," he was present at the hanging of a number of supposed witches, but just what attitude he assumed in regard to this travesty of justice is not clearly defined. From Massachusetts he removed to New York state, and later to Seneca county, Ohio, where he died.

Martin Olds followed farming during his entire active life, and wherever he lived took an active interest in politics. In his youth he had limited educational chances, but he learned much from observation and life-long investigation and was always accounted a well informed and progressive man. He was one of the very early settlers of Branch county, Mich., where he attained to great prominence, not only serving as the first county judge, but being elected to the state legislature of 1843-44. Mr. Olds crossed the

plains in 1851, and located on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres at the head of the Chehalem waters, where he lived until 1860. He then took up a claim three miles west of Middleton, in Washington county, where his last days were spent. As in Michigan, his special fitness for office was soon recognized, and after filling several offices with extreme credit he was made county judge of Yamhill county. From 1854 until 1858 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Oregon, and he was postmaster of Lafayette for many years. In his youth he married Temperance Parker, whose grandfather, Green Parker, was a Free Will Baptist preacher, and who settled on a farm in New York state near where his granddaughter was born in 1809. She died in North Yamhill, Yamhill county, in 1880. Of the children born of this union we make the following mention: Green is a farmer in Goldendale, Ore.; George died in Washington county in 1862; Martin is in Michigan; James H. is next in order; Nancy H. Jacobs lives in McMinnville; and Mrs. Sarah Cook also lives in McMinnville.

James H. Olds engaged in independent farming in Washington county in 1853, but afterward disposed of this property to his father, and settled on the old homestead on the Chehalem. In 1868 he removed to Lafayette to educate his children, and in 1872 engaged in the warehouse business in St. Joseph. He also became interested in managing a hotel, and for seven years experienced considerable success in this venture. In 1880 Mr. Olds built his present residence in Lafayette, and has since made this his headquarters. The year 1882 found him in the hotel business, from which he retired October 1, 1902. Mr. Olds lived in Clackamas county between 1892-95. Like his father, he has been active in promoting the interests of the Republican party, and has almost continuously served as a member of the school board, a part of the time as clerk. From 1866 until 1870 he served as deputy sheriff, and was justice of the peace for fourteen years, and bailiff of the circuit court for twelve years. As road supervisor he has materially impressed upon the community the necessity for good thoroughfares.

In 1852 Mr. Olds married Nancy A. Parker, from which union there were born three sons and three daughters, the order of their birth being as follows: Mrs. Elberta E. Gates, deceased; D. V., a resident of Lafayette; E. M., also living in Lafayette; Mrs. Della Klosterman, of the vicinity of Lafayette; Mrs. Kate Ferguson, of Lafayette, and P. P., who also resides here. Mr. Olds possesses personal characteristics in keeping with the opportunities of this great commonwealth, and has left his sterling worth impressed upon many departments of its activity. In re-

ligion he is a Materialist, but never antagonizes his neighbor with his belief. A man of limited education, he is nevertheless exceptionally well read.

JOHN NEWELL, who is engaged in the livery business in McMinnville, has been a resident of Oregon for a quarter of a century. He was born September 12, 1847, in Meigs county, Ohio, a son of Alonzo and Fannie (Dyke) Newell. The grandfather, John Newell, was a native of Massachusetts and a representative of an old New England family, whose loyal sons served in the Revolutionary war. He settled in Meigs county, Ohio, at a very early day, and there Alonzo Newell was born and reared, becoming a farmer by occupation. Removing to Wayne county, Ill., he there engaged in milling, and in 1876 he came to Oregon, carrying on business as a farmer and stock-raiser in Yamhill county until his death, which occurred in 1892, when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife, a native of Ohio, was a daughter of John Dyke, also born in that state. She died in Oregon. Her four children reached years of maturity and three came to Oregon. John; Mrs. Denica Felner, now of California; and Samuel, of Polk county, this state.

When ten years of age John Newell became a resident of Illinois, where he pursued his education in the district schools, and on attaining his majority he began farming and stock-raising in Wayne county. In 1876, however, he sold his interests there and with the family came to Oregon, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits in Marion county until 1878, when he came to Yamhill county, purchasing a farm near Sheridan. The purchase comprised two hundred and forty acres of wild land, from which some of the timber had been cut, but the stumps still remained. This he improved and in addition to the cultivation of the fields he raised stock there until June, 1896, when he sold that property and came to McMinnville, where in connection with Mr. De Haven he purchased the livery business of Mr. Yocum, and under the firm name of DeHaven & Newell the barn was conducted for two years. The senior partner then sold his interest to James Henry and the firm of Henry & Newell was organized. They have a large livery, feed and sale stable, 100 x 100 feet, containing all kinds of carriages and vehicles, and in addition to the rental of these they buy and sell horses, shipping them to the Sound country. They keep very fine horses and have the largest livery business in the county.

In Wayne county, Ill., Mr. Newell was married to Miss Elizabeth Ake, a native of that county, and they have five children: Frank, Grace, William, Add and Fannie, all of McMinn-

ville. Mr. Newell belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is a Republican in politics. He has served as a member of the city board of aldermen and was a member of the new charter committee. In matters of citizenship he is liberal and progressive, and in business affairs has met with gratifying success.

SMITH STEPHENS. The owner of one of the attractive homes and fine farms of Yamhill county is Smith Stephens, who, throughout his entire life, has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, with the result that excellent success has attended his efforts. He was born November 15, 1851, in Appanoose county, Iowa, a son of Aaron Stephens, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania in 1828. During his boyhood the father accompanied his parents to Virginia, and at an early date in the history of Iowa they became residents of the latter state, arriving there about 1850. Aaron Stephens afterward married Miss Mary McGarvey, a native of Virginia, and they resided in Iowa until 1862, when they, too, joined the emigrants who were in those years continually crossing the plains in order to reclaim the wild district of the far west for the purposes of civilization. In addition to the difficulties incident to a long journey across the stretches of hot sand and over the mountains, almost impassable, they had trouble with the Indians, and were continually on their guard for fear of being molested by the savages. When six months had passed, however, they arrived at Portland, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephens came on at once to the Willamette valley, settling upon a tract of land adjoining Hopewell. Mr. Stephens purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, and upon the place made all of the improvements, including the erection of substantial buildings and the transformation of the wild land into productive fields. Both he and his wife continued to live upon that farm until called to the home beyond, he passing away at the age of seventy years, while his wife lived to be sixty-nine years of age. They were life-long members of the Baptist Church, and their upright characters won for them the warm regard of those with whom they came in contact. They became the parents of five children: Malissa, the wife of Enoch Cooper, who resides upon a part of the old home place; Smith, of this review; Frank S., a resident of Hopewell; Leila, the wife of Isaac Lynch, of Hopewell, and one that died at the age of two years.

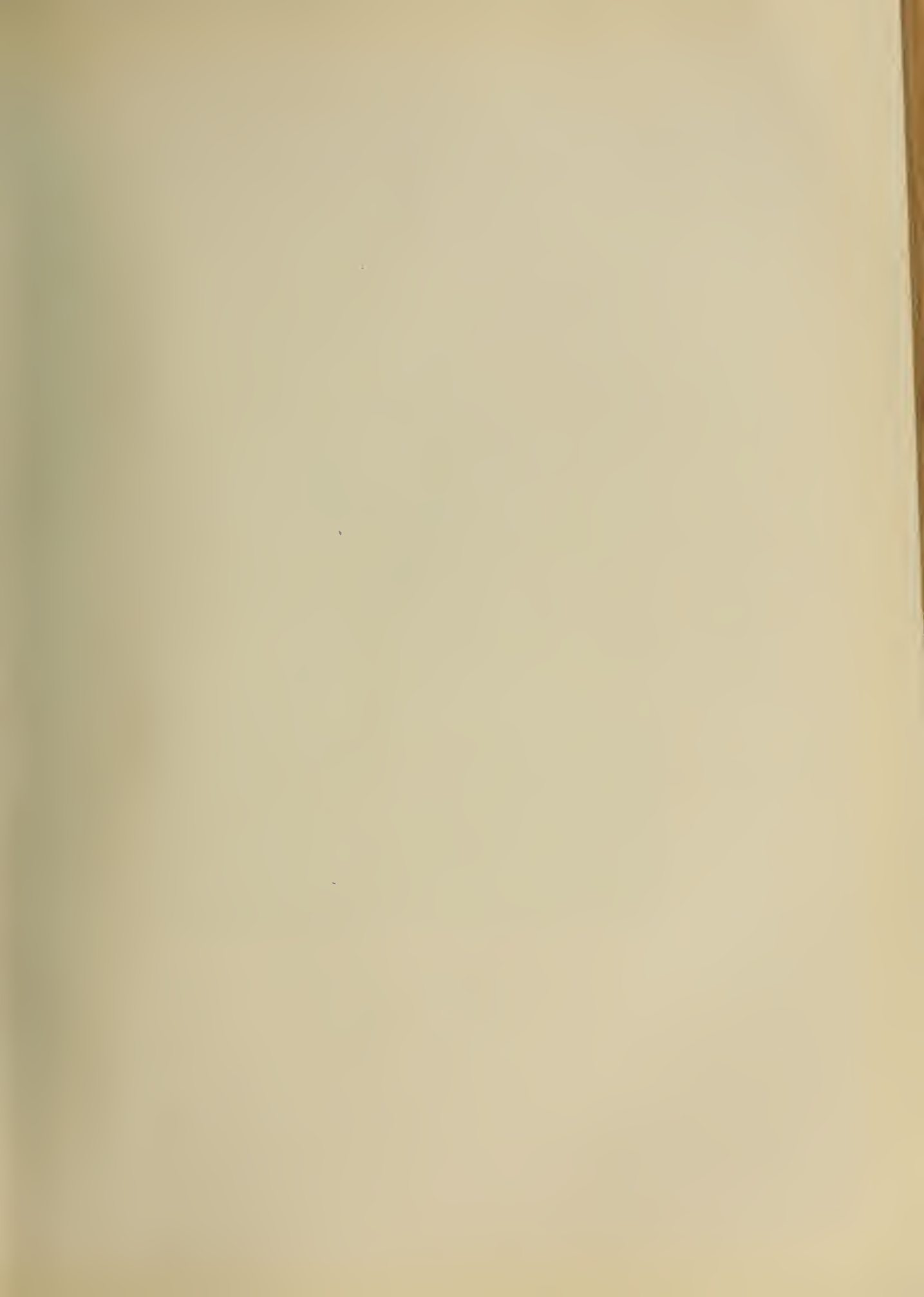
Smith Stephens spent the first ten years of his life in the state of his nativity, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Oregon, remaining upon the old homestead farm until the time of his marriage. During the period of his

boyhood he had obtained a good education in the district schools and in the Salem Academy. He wedded Miss Emily Allison, a native of Canada, and they took up their abode upon a part of the old homestead, living there for about ten years, when Mr. Stephens purchased what is known as the Richardson donation claim. Upon the tract which thus came into his possession he made all of the improvements, and he now has splendid modern buildings and a fine farm. At the present time he is in possession of eight hundred acres of land, and he carries on general farming and stock-raising, both branches of his business proving profitable. During the year 1892 he raised fourteen thousand pounds of hops—a crop which has become an important one in the northwest, and brings a good financial return.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were born five children, but they lost their first child, Myrtle. The others, Mabel, Charles, Howard and Ina, are all at home. Mr. Stephens belongs to the United Brethren Church, of which he is serving as a director. As every true American citizen should do, he keeps well informed on the political questions and issues of the day, and his support is given to the Republican party. He is now serving as school clerk, and has been road supervisor, and for many years has been judge of elections. His success is well merited, because it has come to him through legitimate channels of business. He realized that there is no royal road to wealth, and that the surest foundation upon which to build prosperity is industry and integrity. Upon this, therefore, he has placed his dependence, and as the years have passed his careful management and energy have been the means of winning for him a leading position among the substantial citizens of his community.

RICHARD W. PHILLIPS. Among the pioneer settlers of Yamhill county Richard W. Phillips occupies an altogether unique place, his character, his farm and his career being as familiar to the old-time residents as are his genial face and kindly manner. Mr. Phillips was born in Limestone county, Ala., January 1, 1832, and as far back as is known his forefathers were farmers and large land owners in the south. His paternal grandfather, William E. Phillips, followed the martial forces of Washington during the Revolutionary war, gaining distinction because of his courageous and meritorious services.

The parental family comprised thirteen children, who were given a fair education in the district schools. When their son, Richard W., was seven years old the family removed to Louisiana, and from that age until he was twenty he remained at home with his parents. At the latter age, however, he started out on his own responsi-





J. S. Hughes

bility, and in 1853 crossed the plains with ox teams. He was accompanied on the journey by his brother, George W., and they both sustained some loss, owing to the depredations of the Indians, thereby losing some of their horses. After a wearisome journey of over seven months they finally reached Amity, Yamhill county, where they remained for some time. At the end of the journey Richard W. was possessed of just \$5 in currency, with which to begin life in the west, and, as may well be imagined, it did not carry him very far. Soon after his arrival, however, he was fortunate enough to secure employment at farm work, and in 1855 went to The Dalles, where for nine months he was employed by a pack train, under the supervision of the government. In the meantime his brother had enlisted in the Indian war of 1855-56, being under the command of Captain Emery, and acquitting himself creditably as a preserver of the peace in the west.

From The Dalles Mr. Phillips removed to Yamhill county in 1857, and the same year started for California with a bunch of cattle. As this proved a paying venture he made similar expeditions for several years thereafter. For a time in 1859 he was employed at farm work, but the same year returned to Wasco county, Ore., where he dealt quite extensively in cattle, and remained there until 1873. While a resident of the latter county, in January, 1862, he married Mary Hawley, who was born on the Boise river, Idaho, in 1844. After his marriage he removed to the farm which has since been his home, and which he had purchased in 1861, it being located one-half mile south of Whiteson. That Mr. Phillips has utilized the chances by which he has been surrounded in the northwest is proved by the fact that he now owns eleven hundred and eighty acres of land, a truly wonderful increase over his original \$5. About five hundred acres are under cultivation, and no farm in this county is better equipped or more extensive in its various avenues of activity. The past season witnessed the gathering of sixteen thousand pounds of hops, an item of commerce which is accounted one of the specialties of the Phillips farm, which is known as Peach Hill Farm. The five hundred head of stock include Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, and Angora goats. An air of substantiality and thoroughness, also of extreme neatness and thrift, pervades this splendid old farm, as reliable and substantial as is the honored owner, everywhere known as Uncle Dick.

The first wife of Mr. Phillips died in 1875, leaving three children: Richard W., Jr., of Coulee City, Wash.; Anna E., the wife of F. Ferguson, of Amity; and Carrie C., wife of George Hancock, of Cornelius. Some time after the

death of his wife Mr. Phillips married Elizabeth Frazer, who was born in Woodford county, Ky., and this union resulted in the birth of four children: George E., at home; Homer C., a resident of eastern Oregon; one child, who died in infancy, and Curry S., who died at the age of six years. Ever since his voting days Mr. Phillips has taken a keen interest in politics, and has always espoused the cause of the Democratic party. He is a welcome member and visitor at various fraternal lodges in the county, notably the Masonic, of which he has been a member for over forty years; the Eastern Star, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is a charter member of twenty-six years' standing. Mr. Phillips has been to the fore in all movements of a social or public nature in his neighborhood, and though extremely careful and conservative, has wielded a great influence in all matters of importance. His farm is the headquarters for several large industries, and friends come from far and near to partake of his hospitality. He is not only one of the largest hop and stock raisers, but is known as by far the most extensive mule raiser in Yamhill county.

JAMES SHEPARD HUGHES. The town of Lebanon, favored because of the high character of its citizens, the extent and multiplicity of its interests, and its clean municipal administrations, has additional cause for congratulation in possessing what is conceded, by those in a position to judge, the best electric lighting system on the Pacific coast. This distinction is directly traceable to the earnest and capable efforts of James Shepard Hughes, owner and operator of the electric light and waterworks of this city, and a man of extended and practical experience in his chosen calling. Additional interest centers around Mr. Hughes because his electrical knowledge is almost entirely self-gained, and because he has enlisted the services of his exceedingly capable and studious wife, herself an electrician of more than ordinary merit.

On both sides of his family Mr. Hughes claims an ancestry connected with the educational and war history of the country, his paternal forefathers living for many years in the state of Pennsylvania, his grandfather, Joseph, being a distant relative of William Penn. His father, James, also born in Pennsylvania, became a very early settler in Monroe county, Ohio, reaching there about 1818. In many ways this pioneer was a unique and unusual character, and he represented a class of men fast receding into the shadows of history, in fact scarcely represented at all at the present time. He was a minister of the Protestant Methodist Church, and for many years was a circuit rider in Ohio, lead-

ing one of those strenuous and self-sacrificing lives to which the clergy of today are strangers. A school teacher also, he spent his entire life in the realms of religion and knowledge, was a close student and practical teacher, more especially during the latter part of his life. A farmer and preacher when he first moved to Ohio, an accident turned his attention to teaching, for while crossing the Ohio river he was thrown overboard, chilled to the bone, and took a cold which settled in his lower limbs, incapacitating him for severe physical labor. He lived a comparatively short time, his death occurring in 1854, at the age of forty-five years. His wife, Sarah (Lucas) Hughes, was born in Ohio, married there, and spent her last days in the Buckeye state. Mrs. Hughes was a daughter of Samuel Lucas, born in Ohio, and member of a family noted for its longevity. His grandfather, Samuel, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and his great-grandmother lived to be one hundred and twelve years old, and she nursed James Shepard Hughes when he was an infant in arms.

His position as the oldest child and son in his father's family of six children necessitated an early assumption of responsibility on the part of James Shepard Hughes. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, November 25, 1838, and was therefore eight years of age when his good father went to the silent bourne. The many duties to be performed at home interfered sadly with his early education, and as soon as possible he began to earn money that his brothers and sisters might fare better than it had been possible for him to do. From the age of seventeen he assumed the management of a large Ohio farm, and when he had accomplished all possible for his home people he married in his native state, Louise W. Gatten, born on section 16, Monroc county, June 26, 1842. Like her husband, Mrs. Hughes claims a learned and martial ancestry, from the ranks of which have come educators of merit and influence. James R. Gatten, the father of Mrs. Hughes, was born in Maryland, and for more than a quarter of a century was a teacher of more than local repute in Ohio, to which state he was brought a baby in arms, and where he died at an advanced age. His father, Thomas, and his grandfather, Richard Ellis, were born in the North of Ireland, and the latter was indeed a patriot. That he might espouse the cause of the down-trodden colonies he placed his ample fortune in the bank of England, and with his family emigrated to America, where he enlisted in the Colonial army, serving under the banner of Washington for several years. His son, Thomas, a youth when he came to America, learned the shoemaker's trade, an occupation followed during his

entire active life in Ohio. He married Frances Vaughn, born either in Virginia or Ohio, and whose grandfather, Vincent, established his family in the United States in time to serve in the war of 1812. At an early day the grandfather removed to Ohio, and died in Guernsey county after accumulating a competence.

Mr. Hughes' association with the west began in 1876, when he settled with his family at Redwood, Cal., and entered upon his duties as superintendent of the waterworks. That he maintained this position for the long period of twenty years is the best guarantee of his fitness, and that he in many ways identified himself with the general affairs of the town shows a capacity for public service in any community. In keeping with his natural stability and faithfulness was his occupancy of the office of street superintendent for seventeen years, notwithstanding that he was elected on the Republican ticket, and that there were many intervening Democratic administrations. For one term also he was deputy tax collector. Desiring a change, Mr. Hughes came to Lebanon and purchased the electric light plant, and also the water power and a half interest in the old Foly and O'Neal ditch, and has since managed the same with the assistance of his wife, who has trodden with him the intricate and fascinating regions of electricity, and is quite capable of taking her husband's place in an emergency.

It is not surprising that all of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have developed intellectual superiority, and at least two are representative of the best class of educators on the coast. James B., a graduate of the Yale University with the degrees of M. A. and B. A., and also a graduate of the Indiana State University and the Hopkins Academy of Oakland, Ind., is principal of the high school at Merced, Cal.; Ada, the widow of D. R. Caldwell, is a teacher of drawing in the public schools of Alameda, Cal., and is a painter of merit, having supplemented her art training in this country by a year of study in Europe; Charles C., who served two terms as superintendent of the public schools of Alameda, Cal., having graduated in the pioneer class of Stanford University; Frances H. is the wife of A. B. Milsap, a traveling salesman of Centralia, Wash.; Thomas Dewey was accidentally killed by falling from a building in 1880; and E. M. F. Hughes is foreman of a shipyard at Manila, Philippine Islands. Mr. Hughes is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is fraternally connected with the Blue Lodge of Masons. The career of Mr. Hughes speaks for itself, and superfluous would be praise of a man whose life efforts have been so unchangeably on the side of stability, thoroughness, and absolute devotion to principle and conscience.

JOSEPH B. PERKINS. Among those courageous pioneers who slowly moved over the plains long before the emissaries of gold rendered less dangerous the vastness of the western country, and who, as they carried civilization with them, were obliged to fight nature at every step, to circumvent untold dangers, and over their camp fires indulged in ghastly prophecies of destruction at the hands of murderous savages, were those messengers of peace and prosperity who arrived in Oregon in 1844. Already the noble Whitman had paved the way for others equally ambitious, and the embryo town called in his honor was suggestive of a semblance of awakening activity. Thither came John Perkins, the father of Joseph B., the latter a farmer of Yamhill county, and born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., January 5, 1841.

John Perkins was born in Genesee county, N. Y., August 21, 1811, and married Sarah Felix, who was born in Union county, Pa., December 6, 1815. Mrs. Perkins, who is now living with her daughter, Mrs. H. F. Bedwell, was reared in Ohio, and removed to Indiana when nineteen years of age. Here she met her husband, who was a carpenter, millwright and blacksmith by trade, and with whom she crossed the plains in 1844. The first winter in the northwest Mr. Perkins passed at Whitman station, and there ran a grist-mill for the man for whom the station was named. In March, 1845, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, adjoining and constituting a part of that now owned by his son, Joseph B., and there remained for the balance of his life. He was unusually prosperous, and admirably succeeded in controlling and utilizing the opportunities by which he was surrounded. At the last he owned two thousand and nine hundred acres of land, all of which was divided among his nine children and wife, the latter holding a dower right on three hundred and twenty acres. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Reared among strictly agricultural surroundings, Joseph B. Perkins left home at the age of sixteen, but soon returned and worked on the paternal farm until about twenty-five. After his marriage he went into the saw-mill business in Washington for a year, and then began to farm on one hundred and forty-seven acres of land six miles north of McMinnville. This property was afterward disposed of to Clem Scott, and Mr. Perkins made his home in Gaston for six years. After living in McMinnville for a year he made his home on a farm in Klickitat county, Wash., for nine years, and on the latter property engaged principally in the sheep business. He also ran a steam ferry across the Columbia river for two years. Upon returning to

Oregon he ran a saw-mill for a year, and then had charge of an electric light plant in McMinnville for six months. He then settled on his present farm, which adjoins his father's estate, and of which he has disposed of all but twenty-three acres. Eleven acres of this are under hops, of which the present owner has made a great success, and the present year he had to show for his pains sixty-six bales of this marketable article. Mr. Perkins is a notable addition to the agricultural captains of industry of Yamhill county, and is well known socially and otherwise. He has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for over twenty-four years, and has passed through all of the chairs. In politics he is independent, but has often taken an active interest in supporting worthy friends. In religion he is a member and deacon of the Christian Ad-vent Church.

The family of Mr. Perkins consists of his wife, Ellen E. (Gaunt) Perkins, who was born near St. Louis, Mo., August 31, 1850, and whose father, G. D. Gaunt, crossed the plains in 1853. Of this union there have been born the following children: Mrs. Eleanor Force, wife of T. D. Force, living three and a half miles south of her father's farm; John S.; Fred F., living five miles east of the home farm; Mrs. Rose Helmer, of Portland; Claude C., living with his parents; and Floyd F., also living at home.

HON. CHARLES V. GALLOWAY has the distinction of being the youngest member of the state legislature of Oregon. He is one of the native sons of the golden west, and his record is a credit to the locality in which he has always made his home, for his life has been upright, honorable and worthy of the respect which is uniformly accorded him. He was born January 6, 1878, in Bellevue, Yamhill county, and is a son of William Galloway, a native of Juneau, Dodge county, Wis. The paternal grandparents of our subject both lived to an advanced age, the grandfather dying at the home of his son, William, while the grandmother passed away at the home of her daughter in St. Paul, Marion county, Ore. William Galloway became a resident of Yamhill county in 1852, at which time he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the far west. No railroad then spanned the country, and the long and difficult journey was made with ox teams, crossing the plains and through the mountain passes. That was the year of the great cholera scourge, when many emigrants died of the dread disease. The party with which the Galloways traveled was upon the road for seven months, but at length they were gladdened by the sight of the green hills and fertile fields of Oregon. The grandparents took up their abode on Salt

creek, in Yamhill county, near the present site of Amity, securing a donation claim, whereon they lived for several years.

William Galloway remained under the parental roof until he had attained early manhood, experiencing the hardships and trials of pioneer life and also enjoying its pleasures and privileges. After leaving home he and his brother conducted pack trains in eastern Oregon and Idaho, thus gaining a start in the business world. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Emma Baker, a native of Wisconsin, and they began housekeeping in Bellevue upon a farm.

William Galloway had obtained his more advanced education in Willamette University and was graduated in that institution. For some time he engaged in teaching school, and left the impress of his individuality upon the intellectual development of his community. For ten years after his marriage he and his wife resided at Bellevue and then removed to McMinnville, where he was engaged in the warehouse business for three years. On the expiration of that period he was elected to the position of county judge in 1890, and served upon the bench in a most capable manner for four years, retiring from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of the public.

After his term of office had expired he continued to reside in McMinnville until 1896, when he removed to Oregon City and was appointed receiver of the United States land office, holding that position until 1902. At the present time he is practicing law there and is a capable member of the bar, having broad and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, while in the preparation of his cases he is careful and precise, and in their presentation forceful and strong. That he is one of the distinguished residents of the state is widely acknowledged, and as a leader in political circles he is well known. Three times he represented Yamhill county in the state legislature, and in 1894 he was the candidate of his party for governor of Oregon, but was defeated. His influence, however, is widely felt, and his patriotism and loyalty to the public good are beyond question. In his family are three children: Zilpha, Charles V., of this review, and Francis V., the eldest and youngest being at home.

C. V. Galloway having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, continued his studies in McMinnville College and in the University of Oregon. He remained at home until 1899, when he took charge of a farm of three hundred acres, of which he owns one hundred and fifty acres. Here he carries on general farming and fruit-raising, and upon his farm he has seven thousand prune and apple trees. This

is one of the best fruit farms in his portion of the state, and Mr. Galloway is regarded as a leading agriculturist, whose practical and progressive methods are bringing to him good returns. The place is pleasantly located about four miles northwest of McMinnville, and is supplied with all modern equipments found upon a model farm of the twentieth century.

Socially Mr. Galloway is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the United Artisans, and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. In June, 1902, he was elected upon the Democratic ticket to represent his district in the state legislature, and is now the youngest member of that body, but his ability is not limited by his years, and his interest in the welfare of his state is deep and sincere. Such, in brief, is his life history. In whatever relation of life we find him, in the government service, in political circles, in business or in social relations he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly extended him.

FRANK WILSON SETTLEMIER. Among the representative young men of Woodburn, F. W. Settlemier stands among the leaders, both in business and social affairs. He is the son of a much respected pioneer, J. H. Settlemier, the founder of Woodburn, and grandson of George Settlemier, a pioneer of 1847, who started the first nursery in Marion county. Though young in years the subject of this review has established a reputation for his ability to carry on the business established by his father, and since his early youth has grown into the business, working with his father until January 1, 1892, at which time he succeeded to the entire business. Since assuming control he has established a department of landscape gardening, excelled by few in the state. A native son, Mr. Settlemier was born August 18, 1873, and educated in the common schools of Marion county, after which he entered and was graduated from the Portland Business College, in 1890. As a boy, he impressed his father and others with his natural thrift and business methods; that he has more than merited this confidence is apparent to all who are familiar with the steady growth of the business, and who appreciate the value of the stock sent out from the nurseries conducted by him. This, the oldest nursery in the state of Oregon, does a large wholesale business with all points west of the Mississippi river, and as far south as Texas. Mr. Settlemier takes orders for landscape gardening in all parts of the northwest. Some of his work is shown in his native county, a noticeable example being the grounds of the capitol at





W. J. Elmore

Salem, which were laid out by him. He has also found great demand for his work in the city of Portland. Aside from his occupation and business cares, he takes an active interest in the up-building of his native city, and is accounted one of its public-spirited citizens. In politics a Republican, he has held several local offices. He has never been an aspirant for official recognition, and the positions he has filled have been tendered him for his worth as a citizen. He is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Woodburn, and was elected cashier, serving for two years, 1898-99. During the Spanish-American war he served as recruiting officer, and took an active interest in the advancement of the cause. March 20, 1898, he became second lieutenant of Company H, Second Regiment, Oregon National Guard, and upon the organization of Company D, Fourth Regiment, Oregon National Guard, was elected second lieutenant, and December 13, 1902, was elected first lieutenant of same. He was a charter member of both Company H and Company D; is a member of Woodburn Lodge No. 106, A. F. & A. M., of which he is secretary; high priest of Woodburn Chapter No. 29, R. A. M.; De Molay Commandery of Salem No. 5; Oregon Consistory, A. A. S. R., of Portland; Al Kader Temple, Mystic Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S., and member of B. P. O. E., Salem Lodge No. 336.

May 11, 1896, in Salem, Ore., he was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Janes, who was born in Humboldt, Cal., and a daughter of Joseph T. and Caroline (Geer) Janes, the latter a native of Oregon and a sister of ex-Gov. T. T. Geer. Mr. Janes came to Oregon at an early day, and is now serving as warden at the state penitentiary at Salem.

WILLIAM PORTER ELMORE. No one man wields a greater financial, social and moral influence in the city of Brownsville, Linn county, than William Porter Elmore, now independent through many years of successful application in the stock business, now the president of the Bank of Brownsville, a minister in the Baptist Church, and a prominent and successful man in the Prohibition party. The advance of Mr. Elmore along the lines that have made him one of the first men of his city is due solely to his own efforts, and he has won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. William Porter Elmore was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., February 4, 1850, the youngest child and only son of the two children which blessed the union of his parents, Calvin, a native of the same locality in which William P. was born, and Sarah, also of Tennessee. The mother

was a daughter of Andrew Galbraith, a native of the south, who engaged in farming in Tennessee. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was very active in the work, being a class leader and local preacher. He died in Tennessee in 1861, over eighty years old.

His father being a farmer, William Porter Elmore was reared to that life, engaging at ten years of age in heavy work, on account of the death of his father in 1854, at thirty-four years of age. His education was received in the common schools of his native state, and Maury Academy at Dandridge, Tenn., at the age of eighteen years giving his youth and strength to the support of his mother and sister, on his mother's farm. In 1873 he became a fireman on what is now known as the Southern Railway, but not caring for the roving life of a trainman he returned to Dandridge after three years and entered upon a clerkship in a general merchandise establishment in that city. In the spring of 1878 this employment was given up and he came west, settling three miles west of Brownsville, Linn county, Ore., where he worked on a farm. Two years later he rented a farm two miles east of the city, and there remained until 1882, when he changed his location to eastern Oregon, there engaging in sheep-raising, which proved a profitable employment for his energy and industry. In 1888 he returned to Brownsville and engaged in farming for two years, when he located in the city, purchasing the controlling interest in the Bank of Brownsville. He became very influential in the affairs of the community. In 1894 he was elected a director of the bank, which was followed by his election as president in 1900. In addition to this interest he is also manager of the lands entrusted to the Security Savings & Trust Company.

Mr. Elmore was married in Brownsville to Mrs. Louisa (Brown) Carolin, who was born near here, the daughter of Hugh Leper Brown. The latter was a native of Tennessee, who crossed the plains in 1846 and located near the present location of Brownsville, in which he was the first merchant, and from which the town has taken its name. In addition to being a successful man in business affairs, Mr. Brown was a prominent man in politics. As a Democrat he served two terms in the state legislature, where he ably represented the people who had honored him with their support. A great misfortune marred the enjoyment of his later days, he having been afflicted with blindness for ten years before his death, though his sight had been failing for twenty years. He died in January, 1888, lacking but a few days of being seventy-eight years old. Mr. Elmore

was appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. Brown. To Mr. and Mrs. Elmore have been born two children, William Calvin, who is still at home with his parents; Libby Moyer, who is now deceased. A stepson, Matthew C. Carolin, is a farmer near Brownsville. Fraternally, Mr. Elmore is a member of the Society of United Artisans. Politically he is a staunch adherent of Prohibition principles, and has served his party in many ways. He has served two terms as mayor of the city, during the second, in 1896, making the town non-license, his greatest effort having been given to the administration of public affairs without the revenue derived from saloons. He was successful, and at the end of his term had \$400 in the city treasury, and the town was in excellent condition. He has also been a member of the city council several years, lending his intelligence and earnestness of purpose to the carrying out of all worthy movements in the best interest of the public. In 1892 he was elected to the state legislature, where he served one term, during which session he served on the engrossing committee, manufacturing committee, and the committee to visit and report on the public works of the state. He is a member of the national committee of the Prohibition party, having been a delegate to the national convention. At the regular election of 1900 and at the special election in June, 1903, he was his party's candidate for member of congress, and in 1902 he was a joint candidate for senator. In religion Mr. Elmore is a Baptist, and in 1897 was ordained a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church, and is now pastor of the churches located at Holley and Providence. He is moderator of the Central Baptist Association, also vice-president of the Baptist State Convention, and a member of the board of managers of the state convention. Much of Mr. Elmore's wealth finds its way into the channels of the church, giving constantly to the demands and needs of the religious organization of which he is a member, and he has also given much toward the upbuilding and growth of the various colleges of the Willamette valley, making his name one to be remembered as that of a great factor in the march of progress in the west.

FRANK SULLY. Though his ancestry is traced back to a little island country where great farms are not the possessions of the many, Frank Sully has shown by his success in the farming line that nature would have been disappointed had he not turned his attention to agricultural lines. Born in Nottingham, England, January 11, 1806, James Sully, the father, spent thirty-

four years of his life among English sights and sounds, engaged for some time in the hosiery business, to which he had been apprenticed in his youth. Some years after his marriage with Miss Ann Moss, who was born in Derbyshire, England; December 31, 1814, he gave up the old life that was necessarily very dear to him, and for the sake of his family he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York city, where he made his home for some time, his first move in the new country being to Elizabethtown, N. J. Here he secured employment as a bookkeeper, caring for his little family in the generous way to which they were accustomed. In 1846 the family removed to Canton, Ill., and here Frank Sully was born August 12 of the same year. In that city his father remained for nine years, entering successfully the mercantile life, but in 1855 going to the city of Minneapolis, Minn., engaging again as a bookkeeper, in which work he was more than ordinarily successful. In that city he passed the remainder of his life, gaining a prominent place among the citizens of the city, through his interest and activity in public affairs. For eight years he had charge of the Board of County Commissioners as chairman, discharging his duties intelligently and ably, and when he at last retired from active life he was missed in the circles where his associates had been wont to call upon him, sure of his support. He died in 1877, his wife outliving him by seventeen years. Eight children were born to them: James, deceased; Ellen M., wife of Lucius Babcock; Annie, Mrs. Fillmore; Sophia, deceased; Frank; Mary, deceased; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; and Hattie, Mrs. Crafts.

Though his earliest recollections of his father are those connected with his mercantile life, and every year of his youth being spent in a city, all combined could not take from Frank his intense love of broad fields and deep, green forests, and when he started out in the world for himself he instinctively turned his footsteps toward the country lands. His early education had been received in the common schools of Minnesota, and with his quick, bright intellect he could soon have earned a high place in the city where he was reared, but preferred, instead, to win it through the medium of the farming ways. At fifteen years he was almost entirely self-supporting, working at lumbering along the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. In 1869 he was able to purchase land, with a view to farming for himself, and he settled upon a farm near Glencoe, McLeod county, Minn., where he remained for twelve years. At the close of this period he was attracted by the glowing tales of the west to go to Oregon, settling in Yamhill county, where he engaged in teaming in McMinnville. After one year of this business he went back to the country,

renting a farm two miles east of McMinnville, living there for two years, and going from there into Polk county, where he spent another two years on rented property near the town of McCoy. Returning to Yamhill county he located four miles east of McMinnville, having seen enough of Oregon to know the wisdom of his choice of a location for a permanent home.

Mr. Sully now owns two hundred and fifteen acres of finely improved property just out of McMinnville, in which town he has built a beautiful residence, where he makes his home, superintending the farm, enjoying thereby the joys of country life and the conveniences of the city.

November 19, 1867, occurred his marriage with Fidelity Peck, who was born near Jackson, Mich., March 13, 1849, and of this union four children were born, two sons and two daughters, three of whom are living: Marian, wife of H. C. Patty; James, deceased; Guy L., and Hope. A Republican in politics, Mr. Sully does not aspire to political honors, though he does his duty as a citizen, having served as road supervisor and in various school offices, and with his wide thought and the deep spirit of patriotism that controls his action, he is a much-valued member of the community.

but gradually he was advanced until he became the bookkeeper. He remained with that house until June, 1899, when he started in the warehouse business for himself, becoming a member of the firm of Christenson & Houck. They purchased the old Grange warehouse and engaged in the grain and commission business, dealing in grain and also in hay, potatoes and wool. The partnership was maintained until 1900, when Mr. Houck purchased Mr. Christenson's interest and continued alone until the following year, when he admitted A. J. Houck to a partnership under the firm style of Houck & Houck. They have one large building, 100x80 feet, on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, and a river warehouse, 40x60 feet. They also rent the old Hendricks warehouse, which is 60x80 feet, and is completely filled with hay. They likewise utilize the old Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been converted into a warehouse, and is 20x40 feet. The firm buys and ships wheat, oats, hay and potatoes on an extensive scale, the last-named product being largely sent to the south. In 1901 their shipment to El Paso, Tex., amounted to thirty-seven carloads, while seventeen carloads were sent to Phoenix, Ariz., and large shipments to other places. They buy all over their state, and their business furnishes an excellent market to the producers. They also do a large and profitable business in the shipment of hay and straw, and annually make extensive purchases of wool, which they ship to Portland. Thus the business has constantly grown until it has taken a place in the front rank of similar enterprises in this portion of the country.

In McMinnville, in 1893, Mr. Houck was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Okerson, a native of Michigan, and they now have one child, Elvin. Mrs. Houck is a most estimable lady, and holds membership with the Baptist Church. Fraternally, Mr. Houck is a representative of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, has held all of the offices of the local lodge, and has been sent as a delegate to the Grand Lodge. His political support is given to the Republican party, and as every true American citizen should do, he keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought office as a reward for party fealty, his attention being given to his commercial interests. Although yet a young man, he has attained success that many an older man might well envy, and in the control of his affairs has manifested keen discrimination, sound judgment and unflinching diligence.

SAMUEL ROBERTS. Five hundred and eighty acres of the most desirable farming land in Yamhill county is owned and managed by Samuel Roberts, upon whose meadows graze in

W. S. HOUCK, who is controlling an extensive and profitable warehouse business, and is also engaged in shipping grain and potatoes, came to the northwest from the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in Buckley, Iroquois county, Ill., June 19, 1873. His father, Wesley Houck, is a native of Ohio, and the grandfather, John Houck, was born in that state, whence he removed to Illinois, where he spent his last days. The father engaged in farming in Iroquois county until 1875, when he came to Oregon, settling in McMinnville. He now has a farm one mile east of the city, where he is successfully engaged in carrying on agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Oregon Fire Relief Association. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ella Snapp, was born in Iroquois county, Ill., and at a very early age was left an orphan. By her marriage she became the mother of five children, and the family circle still remains unbroken by the hand of death.

W. S. Houck, the second in order of birth and the only son, was but two years of age when the family came to Oregon, and here he was reared, beginning his education at the usual age of six years, and completing it by a high school course, being graduated in the class of 1890. His school days ended, he then entered business life as an employe in the warehouse of M. B. Hendricks. He worked at the humble duty of sewing sacks,

contentment all manner of fine stock. Six acres are devoted to hops, and besides many marketable commodities are raised in large amounts. Two hundred acres are under cultivation, and the general aspect of things around the farm indicates a continuous effort for the best in agricultural advancement. Mr. Roberts was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., February 16, 1837, and is a son of Henry and Diana (De Hart) Roberts, who had also the following children: Vincent, a miner in the state of Washington; Jacob, a farmer of The Dalles; Phoebe, the wife of William Laughlin, of North Yamhill; Christopher, a farmer of Idaho; Erastus, deceased, and Albert. Through a former marriage with a Miss Harrison, Henry Roberts had two children, of whom Abraham is deceased, and William lives near North Yamhill. Mr. Roberts came to Oregon in the train of Capt. Joe Watts in 1848, and the following year went down into California to work in the mines. After a year's rather unsuccessful effort he determined to go back to farming, and thereupon took up the donation claim upon which his son is now conducting large operations. Here the balance of his life was spent, and he had the satisfaction of realizing that his adopted state had yielded him fair returns for industry and sober business judgment.

A year after starting out on his own responsibility, at the age of eighteen, Samuel Roberts enlisted in the Cayuse war as a private, and served with credit and courage during this momentous conflict. After the war he worked for three months as a teamster, and thereafter was variously employed until settling, at the age of twenty-four, on the claim formerly owned by his father. The farm was not a gift, but was bought from his sire, and to the improvement of it he has devoted all the intervening years. In 1858 Mr. Roberts married Sarah Griffin, and of this union there have been born three children: Cyrenus, living near his father; Pierce, living at home; and H. W., also at home. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat in politics, and has served as road supervisor for one term, and as school director for a number of years. He is one of the intelligently progressive and substantial farmers of Yamhill county, and his personal characteristics have won the respect and confidence of all who know him.

GEORGE R. JOHNSON. The family of which George R. Johnson is a worthy representative is enrolled among the pioneer arrivals of 1852, that terrible year made memorable by the cholera scourge which devastated the plains, and laid low the hopes and ambitions of many a hardy traveler. In the success with which he is conducting his agricultural and stock-raising enterprise in Yamhill county, Mr. Johnson emulates

the example of his emigrating father, William R. Johnson, familiarly known as Black Hawk Johnson.

William R. Johnson was born in Ohio, April 2, 1824, his father, Richard Johnson, of Irish parentage, having been born on the ocean while his parents were emigrating to America. Richard Johnson was reared in Ohio, and through his marriage with Milbrey Graves, a native of North Carolina, reared seven children, five of whom are living, and of whom William R. was the third oldest. This son was reared in the wilds of Indiana, to which his parents removed at an early day, and after his removal to Arkansas married Delphine D. Steward, daughter of John Steward, an old-time resident of the Hoosier state. They had ten children, five of whom are now living: Mrs. Alice G. Stallcop, Mrs. L. H. Messinger, Agnes, George R., and Katherine. March 24, 1852, Mr. Johnson, with his family and mother, started across the plains with the usual equipment of ox teams and wagons, and though traveling most of the way alone with his family, escaped much of the deprivation and disaster which overtook many searchers after western advantages. Arriving in Yamhill county after a comparatively pleasant journey, in which hunting and fishing furnished the principal diversions, Mr. Johnson settled on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Carlton, a portion of which is now owned by his son, George R. There was no village of McMinnville at that time, but there were a few ambitious settlers, among them Dr. McBride, W. L. Adams, James McGinnis, Dr. Sitton, and Zebediah Shelton. Having no money with which to start in the west, he borrowed money at three per cent, and by industry and close application to business was soon able to clear any indebtedness encountered in the early days. At first the family kept house in a small log cabin, but this was eventually replaced by one of the best houses in the county. In time Mr. Johnson became one of the very large land owners in Yamhill county, his home farm comprising seven hundred acres of the best land anywhere around, besides several large tracts in different parts of the state.

On a portion of the claim of Mr. Johnson was erected the first school-house in this section, around which clustered many memories of the old days, and which at present presents a patriarchal and solemn appearance. Where now the nocturnal owl rears his young and mournfully salutes the night, some of the most prominent up-builders of the county met daily after long journeys from their respective homes, to devour such knowledge as was dispensed in the rudely constructed school. Mr. Johnson and his neighbors met in the early part of 1861 and hewed and split the logs for the school-house, and the first teacher



James McKay

was Judge Lawson, afterward a practicing lawyer at Salem. Among the pupils about this time were David and Franklin Stout, John Bunn, the McCulloghs, former United States Senator McBride, Judge Thomas McBride, Jason Peters, the Johnsons, the Sittons, the three oldest daughters of O. H. Adams, and enough more to make up an assemblage of sixty-five pupils. In the course of time the old building became inadequate for its needs and a new school was constructed half a mile to the north. No longer an educational institution, the log house became a shelter for several families, among them Nathaniel Windom, who lived there with his wife and four children. The wife falling ill unto death, the husband became discouraged and lost his mind, and, imagining that all sorts of danger hung over him, committed suicide by hanging himself in the oak grove nearby. Investigation proved that insanity ran in his family, his brother and mother having been committed for mental derangement. Thus the peaceful old school-house was the scene of a tragedy, with which its history will ever be connected.

The first wife of Mr. Johnson died in 1869, and in 1882 he was united in marriage with Mary Shumway, a native of Wasco county, Ore., and daughter of Aurora Shumway, a highly respected Oregon pioneer. By this union two daughters, Lulu and Willie, were born. Mr. Johnson was a Republican in politics, but aside from the formality of casting his vote, took no particular interest in politics. He took a keen interest in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member in good standing for many years. He died on the old homestead September 10, 1901.

George R. Johnson is a native son of Yamhill county, and was born on the paternal claim May 6, 1865, the second youngest of the children of his father's first marriage. At the age of twenty-one he started out to farm on his own responsibility, and in 1893 went to Jackson county, Ore., where he became interested in mining and prospecting. At the expiration of four years, during which time he became the possessor of large mining interests, he returned to Yamhill county, and in 1898 availed himself of the mining chances in Alaska, near White Horse Rapids. He took a few claims in this region, but soon after sold them, and while in the far north worked as a driver on a tramway, and also broke in horses for the tramway company. Returning to Yamhill county in 1898, somewhat disenchanted with the north, he located on the home place, and has since made this his home. He owns fifty acres of the original donation claim, and makes his home in the old house. Twenty-five acres are under cultivation, and general farming and stock-raising are engaged in. Mr. Johnson is variously inter-

ested in affairs in the county, and like his father, is a Republican in politics, although he is interested only so far as securing the election of good men is concerned. Formerly he was associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but has been demitted. He is one of the substantial and reliable Oregonians who may be depended on to further the best interests of their community, and a continuation of his present success is beyond the question of doubt.

JAMES McKAY. Though the old pioneers are surely passing away from the scenes of their early labors in Oregon, their memory is one that will outlast the passage of time. Deeds, not words, was the heritage which they left to the present generation, the evidence of their earnest, self-sacrificing lives scattered throughout the length and breadth of the state and insuring them a place in the hearts of those who live and profit by the success of their efforts. James McKay, a man to be named among the first pioneers of the state, is remembered as one who came to the west with earnest purpose and realized his object of making a personal success and as well gave his best efforts toward the up-building of a commonwealth. Morally strong, honest, energetic and persevering, his was an influence which made a deep impression in all communities where he made his home, and to him and others of like calibre is owed a debt incalculable, since it affects the moral worth as well as financial and commercial interest of the country.

James McKay was of Irish extraction, having been born near Belfast, April 15, 1818, the youngest of three children born to his parents, John Niel and Catherine (McKusker) McKay, both of whom were also natives of Ireland. The death of each occurred in the old home there. Of the children, John, Elizabeth and James, the last named was the only one who sought a home in America. He was educated in the national schools of Glasgow, Scotland, whence his parents removed shortly after his birth, and on attaining sufficient age he learned the trades of carpenter and miller. While in Dundee, working at his trade of ship carpenter, he was married in 1840 to Cecelia Lawson, a native of that place, born November 9, 1822. She was a daughter of William Lawson, a prominent manufacturer of Dundee, and the representative of one of the old families of the country. Shortly after their marriage Mr. McKay brought his wife to America, locating first in Albany, N. Y., where he continued to work at his trade of ship carpenter. Becoming interested in the pioneer possibilities of the middle west he became a resident of Illinois, and locating in Joliet was soon employed

on the canal. While in their Illinois home two sons, William and James, were born to Mr. and Mrs. McKay. Early in 1847 Mr. McKay decided to cast in his lot with the vanguard of civilization in the northwest, and accordingly outfitted with ox-teams and various necessities for the long journey across the plains. While coming down the Columbia river from The Dalles the two children were taken ill with measles and died.

On reaching Portland Mr. McKay and his wife remained a few days, when he went up the valley to St. Paul and purchased mill property known as the Old Mission Mill, agreeing to pay \$8,000, a sum of money he had yet to make in his new home. He also became the owner of a section of land, a timbered tract, which furnished him with material for his saw-mill, which he conducted in conjunction with a flour-mill. The same year he went to California at the height of the gold excitement, and conducted a tavern at Sacramento until December, when he returned to the northwest and paid for his Oregon property with the result of his successful summer's work. He then entered upon an industrious prosecution of his milling interests, in which occupation he remained for many years. While so occupied he also became interested in other lines, investing his surplus means principally in real estate, in Portland erecting the McKay Building, one of the modern structures of the city. He also owned residence properties, and at one time had in his possession the southwest corner of Yamhill and Fourth streets. That Mr. McKay was successful in the accomplishment of his personal object is shown in the quantity and quality of the property which he accumulated. He owned at the time of his death three farms, business and residence property in Portland, and business property at The Dalles, the whole being the result of his own earnest application and persevering efforts.

After becoming residents of Oregon eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McKay, of whom two, twins in birth, died in early infancy, unnamed. Those remaining are as follows: William R., now living near St. Paul; Mary, who resides in Portland; John N., who owns the old home at St. Paul; Kate, wife of John McCormick, living near Woodburn; James, who died in early childhood; and Cecelia, wife of John Kirk, of St. Paul, Ore. The wife of Mr. McKay died upon the old home place, June 13, 1870. As a Christian mother, wife and friend she possessed in a remarkable degree those attributes which endeared her to all who knew her and made her an honor and an ornament to society. Mr. McKay remained there until 1886, when he gave up his lifework in St. Paul

and removed to Portland, where his death occurred August 29, 1898.

With the passing away of Mr. McKay was lost to Oregon a man of unusual worth. Though of a retiring disposition and always inclined to spend his leisure at home, he was still a broad-minded citizen, interested in the welfare of city and state. He gave his vote and support to the Democratic party, though he was never active in political affairs. In religion he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was always a liberal contributor to church and all charitable enterprises, as well as giving a hearty support to the schools of the country. Upright and honorable, with a clean record, it is just that his memory should live to those for whom he helped to form the commonwealth of Oregon.

LEWIS S. HUTT, living on a farm one and a half miles east of North Yamhill, is a native son of this county, was born November 2, 1865. His father, Thomas B. Hutt, was born in Pike county, Mo., September 12, 1821, his mother, Rachel (Laughlin) Hutt, being also a native of Pike county, and born December 26, 1826. The parents were married in Missouri, and soon after, in 1847, started over the plains with ox teams, and by a mere providential chance escaped being members of the ill-fated Whitman party. Without particular incident they accomplished the long and tedious journey, and in 1848 the father took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres of land, where he farmed and raised stock for the remainder of his life, his death occurring on the home place, July 13, 1876. His wife, who died in Walla Walla, Wash., July 12, 1901, having in the meantime married H. Barney, was the mother of ten children, three of whom are living. Of these, Jane is the wife of Frank M. Bridgfarmer, a farmer of Idaho; and Sarah, Mrs. Flett, resides in Wapato. Thomas B. Hutt was a very successful man, and among the pioneer troubles with which he had to contend were the Indian wars, in which he participated in a most creditable manner as lieutenant. Under Captain Hembree, later killed by the Indians, and supplanted by Captain Lee, he served throughout the war of 1855-56.

At the age of eighteen Lewis S. Hutt removed from the paternal farm near Yamhill to Walla Walla, Wash., his mother and step-father accompanying him. In North Yamhill, November 4, 1891, he married Frances Blackburn, a native of Marion county, whose father, A. Blackburn, was born in England. Mr. Hutt continued to live near Walla Walla until 1897, and then returned to the home taken up by his father, which has since been his special charge. He owns three hundred and twenty acres near Walla Walla,

Wash., and one hundred acres in North Yamhill, where he engages in general farming, raising stock to some extent, and carries on dairying on a small scale. The old home occupied by his parents in the long ago still shelters his interesting little family, comprising his wife and four children, Lester T., Verle R., Sylvia P., and Leonard L. Mr. Hutt is interested in educational and other means of progress, and as a school director has contributed his share towards improving the prevailing school conditions. Ever since his first voting days he has affiliated with the Republican party, but the honors of office have never justified him in neglecting his home interests, or striving for their conference on himself.

CHRISTIAN OBYE. Near North Yamhill is to be seen the fine farm of Christian Obye, who was born in Norway seven miles from Christiania, his natal day being February 13, 1835. His father, Lars Obye, was also a native of that locality, and throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits. In the year 1845 he came to America, induced to this step by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning the new world and its opportunities. He took passage on a sailing vessel, and after a calm voyage of six weeks landed in New York City. He did not tarry long in the east, however, but at once made his way into the interior of the country, locating in Jo Daviess county, Ill. There he purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming until his life's labors were ended in death. He married Miss Katherine Washburn, who was also a native of Norway, and they became the parents of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, but the only ones now living are Benjamin, who is a resident of Lake City, Iowa; and Christian, who is the youngest of the family. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church and took a very active part in church work, doing all in their power to promote the cause of Christianity. The father died in 1854, at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother survived him for but a brief period, passing away in 1855, at the age of sixty-eight years.

When thirteen years of age Christian Obye left home and has since been dependent upon his resources for a livelihood. He began earning his own living by working as a farm hand, and after that time his educational privileges were very meager. He had previously attended the common schools of Illinois, but later the knowledge that he acquired came to him through the school of experience. He continued to serve as a farm hand in Illinois until 1855, when, attracted by the business possibilities of the far west, he went to California by way of the isthmus route, land-

ing at San Francisco in the fall of that year. He then resumed his journey overland until he reached Shasta county, where he engaged in placer mining, but he was not very successful, and in consequence turned his attention to other interests. In 1858 he started for the Fraser river, proceeding as far as Olympia, Wash. There his supply of money became exhausted, and because of his lack of funds he returned to Yamhill county, Ore., and soon after purchased his present place, comprising three hundred and thirty acres of land in the Pike valley. It was then a tract wild and unimproved, but with characteristic energy he began developing it into fields ready for cultivation, and to-day he has one hundred and seventy-five acres under the plow. Thirty acres are planted to hops, for the production of this product is becoming one of the leading industries of Oregon. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, and in his business is meeting with a fair degree of success.

In 1860 Mr. Obye was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia Turner, a daughter of Samuel Turner, who crossed the plains in 1853. He was born in De Kalb county, Mo., and became one of the pioneers of the northwest. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Obye was blessed with the following children: Lewis S., who is on the home farm; J. E. and S. F., who operate an adjoining farm; Mrs. Mary A. Driscoll, who is in the Klondike; H. C., Emma V., and Nancy C., who are under the parental roof. The parents hold membership in the Lutheran Church of Norway. Mr. Obye is a Republican in his political views, and has served as road supervisor, as school director, as clerk, and for twenty-seven years has been judge of elections. In all these offices he has been found prompt, capable and reliable, and he has the national characteristic of fidelity to duty and unflinching honesty in all relations.

JOHN PERKINS, who came to Oregon in the year 1844, was born in Greene county, N. Y., August 21, 1811, and in 1817 was taken by his parents to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he resided continuously until 1832. In that year the family removed to Tippecanoe county, Ind., where, in 1836, John Perkins was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Felix. Subsequently they moved to Benton county, Ind., where they lived until 1844, when they determined to establish a home in the far northwest, thinking that by taking advantage of its pioneer conditions they might eventually secure a good home and comfortable competence. Accordingly they crossed the plains, accompanied by the family of Mr. Perkins' father. They were upon the road for about six months, and endured many hardships, trials and difficulties during that long

journey, which led across the hot, sandy plains of the middle west, and over mountains which hardly afforded a trail. In November, 1844, however, they reached Walla Walla. Mr. Perkins there separated from the others of the train and assisted Dr. Whitman in repairing his mills and grinding grain for the emigrants. Mr. Perkins conducted a grist-mill until the fall of 1844, and in the spring of 1845 came to the Willamette valley, locating on a farm near North Yamhill, where, with the exception of the time spent in a trip to California in 1849, he resided continuously until his death. On his return to Oregon, however, he and his father erected a saw and grist-mill, the first in Yamhill county. Shortly afterward Mr. Perkins purchased the property and ran the mills several years. In 1853 he furnished flour to the Spanish packers, who took the same to the Yreka mines of California.

Unto Mr. Perkins and his wife were born nine children, of whom eight are yet living. Mr. Perkins reached the age of seventy-five years, while his wife has attained the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Bedwell. He served as county commissioner, and was a leading and influential citizen of his community. Local progress and improvement were causes dear to his heart, and he cooperated earnestly and effectively in the efforts to reclaim this district for civilization, and to carry forward the work of improvement and advancement here.

H. F. BEDWELL is extensively and successfully engaged in general farming and hop-growing, being a well known representative of the latter industry, which has become an important one in Oregon. He was born January 21, 1842, at Lone Jack, in Jackson county, Mo. His father, Elisha Bedwell, was born September 9, 1819, in Lafayette county, Mo., and April 12, 1847, before the discovery of gold had attracted to the Pacific coast so many emigrants, he made the long and tedious journey across the plains with ox teams, arriving in the northern part of Yamhill county, October 12, after five months spent upon the way. In 1848 he went to the mines of California, and was engaged in mining and prospecting for a time, but in 1849 he returned to Oregon and secured a donation claim near North Yamhill, where he resided until 1874, when he sold that property and removed to Monmouth, there living in retirement from further business cares until his death. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss S. A. Davis, by whom he had two children: H. F., and one that died in infancy. The mother died in Texas in 1844, and June 19, 1850, Mr. Bedwell was again married.

his second union being with Miss A. M. Shelton, who was one of the pioneer women of the northwest, coming to Oregon from Missouri in 1846. They became the parents of ten children, two sons and two daughters still living. By trade the father was a blacksmith, and for many years he followed that pursuit, at the same time conducting his farm. On the 14th of April, 1848, he joined the Christian Church, and thereafter lived a life in consistent harmony with its teachings. He was a well known and popular citizen and an honored pioneer who took an active and helpful part in the work of development and progress here. He died at the age of seventy-six years, and his widow is still living in Monmouth.

H. F. Bedwell was two years of age when his mother died, and he then became a member of the household of his maternal grandparents, who, in 1852, also started for Oregon, and with an ox team crossed the plains, being about six months upon the way. They first settled near North Yamhill, and after they came to this state our subject went to live with his father, with whom he remained until twenty-two years of age. In the meantime he acquired his education in the district schools.

On the 31st of January, 1864, was celebrated the marriage of H. F. Bedwell and Miss Elizabeth A. Perkins, a daughter of John and Sarah Perkins, who were pioneers of 1844. They began housekeeping upon a farm near North Yamhill, where they lived for fifteen years, and on the expiration of that period they removed to North Yamhill. Here Mr. Bedwell first engaged in the butchering business, but after a year he opened a general mercantile store, which he conducted for twenty-one years, his wife assisting him in the store for fifteen years. In 1891 he retired from that business, and is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, carrying on agricultural pursuits with excellent success. In the season of 1902 he raised twenty-six thousand pounds of hops, and this brought to him a good financial return.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedwell have had no children of their own, but the kindness of their hearts and their sympathetic natures have prompted them to care for a number of orphan children. Mr. Bedwell belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served as treasurer of his lodge. More than half a century has passed since he became a resident of Oregon, and the history of the northwest is therefore largely familiar to him, for he has seen it emerge from the wild forests to take its place amid the ranks of the states, whose development covers a much longer period. He has seen the giant trees cut down to give way to fields of waving grain or the rich pasture lands, has seen the establishment of industries and of commercial enterprises, and



Robt Hill

in the work of progress he has borne his full share, so that he is now known as a valued citizen, as well as an honored pioneer.

COL. J. LINSEY HILL, M. D., PH. D., one of the most eminent physicians, surgeons and medical writers of the Willamette valley, has been a resident of Oregon since 1853, and since 1871 has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in Albany, Linn county. Born in McNairy county, Tenn., February 28, 1845. Dr. Hill inherits his love for medicine and surgery from his father, Dr. Reuben Coleman Hill. The latter was a native of Tennessee and a descendant from an old and honored family of the Old Dominion. He was a practicing physician and a minister in the Baptist Church, both of which callings he followed during most of his long and useful life. From Kentucky he removed to Tennessee when a young man, and there married Margaret Graham Lair, a native of Kentucky. Thereafter he continued to preach and to practice medicine for many years. Eventually he removed overland to Berry county, Mo., where he lived for seven years, continuing his useful and meritorious labors.

Leaving his wife and nine children, he gave evidence of his courage and determination by crossing the plains on the back of a mule in 1850. After devoting a year to mining and to preaching and practicing medicine in California he came across the mountains to Oregon. He was so well impressed with the conditions which he found in Oregon that he resolved to make it his home. Pending his return to his family he located in Albany, taught the first school established there, and likewise became the first physician of the place. To the traveler of to-day, the distance already covered by this enterprising pioneer would seem quite sufficient for one lifetime, especially when the means employed are considered; yet in 1852 he returned to Missouri in this primitive manner.

In 1853 Dr. Hill outfitted with ox-teams and wagons and started overland for Oregon with his wife and children. After a journey of about six months they arrived in the Willamette valley, and soon afterward settled upon a farm in Benton county. For seven years he made this his home, practicing medicine and preaching the gospel. Almost from the first day of his residence in Benton county he wielded a beneficent influence upon the community, which spread year by year until, upon his location in Albany in 1860, he had become personally known to every family within a radius of many miles, and was greatly beloved by all. He was intensely interested in McMinnville College, of which he was

one of the founders and for many years a trustee. He traveled extensively in behalf of the institution, making one trip to the east, raising funds for the furtherance of the work of the school. He founded four permanent scholarships for the benefit of his own descendants and worthy young men who desired to fit themselves for ministry in the Baptist Church. The work which he inaugurated has been carried on since his death by his son, Dr. J. L. Hill, in accordance with the wishes of his father.

When he removed to Albany Dr. Hill took up his residence in the old octagonal house now occupied by his daughter, where he spent the remainder of his life in devotion to the manifold duties which he had imposed upon himself. He took an active and important part in the political undertakings of the county and the state, and for three terms, between 1850 and 1860, represented Benton county in the state legislature. In politics he was a Democrat, but viewed all public affairs with a liberal and unprejudiced eye. He belonged to that class of men possessed of an infinite capacity for hard work, and thought nothing of riding long distances at any hour of the day or night, or in any kind of weather, to minister to the physical or spiritual necessities of the inhabitants of the valley, all of whom were his friends. In many respects he was of that type of "doctor of the old school" immortalized by Ian McLaren in his stories of Scotch life—"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." The great northwest, with its multitude of rugged, sincere, gracious, unselfish, useful men in all walks of life, probably never numbered among its pioneers a man who became more closely endeared to the people of all classes than he; and his death at the age of eighty-three years, which occurred December 31, 1890, was as deeply deplored as that of any citizen of the Willamette valley. The record of his noble life is eminently entitled to a permanent and conspicuous place in the annals of Oregon, and, besides being a source of profound pride to his descendants, should prove an inspiration to representatives of the present and future generations.

Of the six sons and three daughters born to the union of Reuben Coleman and Margaret (Lair) Hill, four sons and one daughter survive, as follows: W. Lair Hill, an attorney-at-law, now of Oakland, Cal., who compiled the codes of Oregon and Washington; George Alfred Hill, an attorney-at-law of Seattle; Dr. J. Linsey Hill; H. Taylor Hill, a stock-raiser of Washington county, Ore.; Margaret Adeline wife of Rev. Rufus Thompson, of Albany.

Dr. J. Linsey Hill was eight years of age when his father returned to his eastern home from his first journey to the west for the purpose of bringing his family to Oregon with him. His

elementary education was received in the public schools of Albany. As a boy he had become familiar with typesetting and other features of the printer's trade, and subsequently was associated for a short time with T. B. Odeneal in the publication of the *Corvallis Gazette*. In 1865 he began the study of medicine under the supervision of his father, who carefully assisted him in laying a foundation of scientific knowledge which has proven an important factor in his professional career. In 1869 he entered the medical department of Willamette University, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1871 with the degree of M. D. In 1900 he took a post-graduate course in the New York School of Clinical Medicine. McMinnville College conferred upon him the degree of B. A. and the degree of Ph. D. was conferred by an eastern school in recognition of his contributions to the medical literature of the day.

For thirty-two years Dr. Hill has been engaged in a general medical and surgical practice, though he has also made a specialty of mental and nervous diseases. He has been a frequent contributor to scientific journals, setting forth the results of his research in and experience with mental disorders, and his work in this direction has received marked attention from the profession in all parts of the country. He has also contributed profusely to local periodicals, dealing with subjects of immediate interest to the public.

Since 1895 Dr. Hill has occupied the chair of genito-urinary diseases in the medical department of Willamette University, and he is surgeon-general of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias. During the administration of Governor Moody he served upon the official staff of the latter with the rank of colonel, his post being that of surgeon-general of the Oregon National Guard. He is past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the Grand Domain of Oregon. He was made a Mason in Lyon Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Independence, and is a charter member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, of Albany. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

It is doubtful if any resident of Albany has contributed more extensively to its development and its practical upbuilding than has Dr. Hill. The Hill Block, a fine two-story business structure 56x100 feet in ground dimensions, is one of his most important undertakings in this direction. He has erected a large number of residences in Albany, and is the owner of several of the older buildings in the city, about which cluster historical associations of nearly half a century ago. Among his landed possessions are a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Benton county, and real estate in Portland and Yaquina Bay. He is an enthusiastic student of

ornithology, and has a fine collection of mounted birds from all parts of the world. He is also the owner of the finest museum in the Willamette valley, including a most complete collection of Indian relics and curios.

Dr. Hill was united in marriage on December 30, 1870, with Mary E. Penington, daughter of S. M. and Abigail (Cooper) Penington, pioneers of Oregon. (For family history see sketch of S. M. Penington, which appears elsewhere in this work.) She died on December 28, 1895, leaving three children. Of these Clyde L., the eldest son, is a doctor of dental surgery and is practicing in Wasco, Ore.; Gale S. is an attorney-at-law of Albany; and Emily G. resides with her father.

Dr. Hill has always led a strenuous life. Inheriting the characteristics which made his father one of the most remarkable of the pioneer inhabitants of Oregon, among which is a rare capacity for work, he has made each day of his life one of activity and usefulness. He has always exhibited a deep and unselfish interest in all movements which have appealed to him as well-considered efforts to advance the material interests of the community, and by the inhabitants of Albany has come to be regarded as one of the most enterprising, discreet and public-spirited men of the city. No man enjoys to a greater extent the confidence of all classes in the community where he has spent the better portion of his life, and no one deserves in a greater degree the appreciation of thoughtful people for that sympathy and help in every movement calculated to elevate the social, intellectual, moral and commercial standards of the city. In an eminent degree he is entitled to rank among the best class of thoroughly representative men of the Willamette valley.

JOHN F. COOK, one of the great army of pioneers who have helped to develop the agricultural resources of Yamhill county, and who rose to prominence and wealth solely upon his own merits and indefatigable energy, was born in Tennessee, January 22, 1828, and died on his farm near McMinnville, March 30, 1899. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Cook, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and spent many years of his life in Georgia, where his son, James, the father of John F., was born February 11, 1786. He married Rhoda Faulkner, daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, and who bore him twelve children, all of whom attained maturity, John F. being the tenth oldest.

Reared on his father's farm in Tennessee, John F. Cook in time branched out into independent farming, and before starting for the west, March 6, 1852, had a little farm to sell, which defrayed his expenses over the plains.

Starting earlier than any other trains that year, his party managed to escape the ravages of cholera which rendered hideous the route of later homeseekers, and he arrived in safety at his destination in Oregon City, August 16, 1852. Having exhausted his finances in outfitting and supporting himself on the outward trip, he was obliged to seek employment with the farmers in the county, and during the first winter worked as a farm hand in Yamhill county. For a year he tried his luck in the mines of Eureka, Cal., and while he did not strike it rich, he returned with somewhat replenished finances. For the following two years he earned about \$40 per month at farm work in Marion county, and after returning to Yamhill county, continued to lay up money from farm work wages. In time he was in a position to purchase a farm of three hundred and twenty acres six miles southwest of McMinnville, where he engaged in grain and stock-raising. Being a good manager, and having excellent business judgment, he from time to time added to his land and increased the volume of business, so that he left to his heirs more than twelve hundred acres of desirable farm property. The better to educate his children he bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres near McMinnville, with the active management of which he was engaged at the time of his death.

The practical assistance of Mr. Cook was enlisted in all efforts to better the condition of the community in which he lived, and he was especially alive to the benefits of education. In this connection he contributed the land upon which the Cook school house was erected, and which has ever since borne his name. He was a Republican in politics, but was inclined to espouse the Prohibition platform, so earnestly did he believe in the tenets of that party. With his wife he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. December 11, 1860, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Esther A. Prosser, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, the daughter of Henry Prosser, of whom more extended mention is made in another part of this work. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mary, the oldest daughter, is deceased; James, a graduate of McMinnville College, and of the Medical Department of the University of Oregon, is practicing medicine in McMinnville; Rhoda died at the age of three years; Wilbur is a farmer near McMinnville; Etta is the wife of Rev. H. B. Blood, and lives in New York state; Royce is living with her mother; and Cora is also living at home.

MRS. E. A. COOK. Among the pioneer women of Yamhill county whose timely assistance and unflinching spirit of courage have

smoothed over many rough places and helped to place home life in the west on a footing of permanency may be mentioned Mrs. E. A. Cook, wife of Thomas T. Cook, brother of her former husband, John F. Cook.

Mrs. Cook was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was reared in Iowa and Illinois until her tenth year, when she crossed the plains with her family. Her father, Henry Prosser, was born in New York state, where had settled his father, Philip, after coming to America from his native England. The grandfather established the family in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in business for many years, and where his last days were spent. Henry Prosser was well fortified with trades, having in his youth mastered both the tailor and painter's trades. After leaving Ohio he lived for five years in Burlington, Iowa, going then to Abingdon, Ill., in both of which places he plied his trades. He was ambitious and unsettled in the middle west, and readily absorbed all news concerning the more prolific opportunities in the far northwest. Accordingly he outfitted with wagons and horse teams, and without any particular incident during the fore part of his journey across the plains arrived at Fort Laramie. There the party were enjoying a peaceful camp life and were partaking of an appetizing dinner, when they were surprised by the appearance on the scene of about three hundred Indians. Consternation spread among the travelers, for they expected to be massacred forthwith, but the red men proved to be upon a peaceful mission, and intended no harm. By the time they reached Fort Hall winter had set in, so Mr. Prosser decided to stay there until spring, and in the meantime worked at his trade, making many clothes for both Indians and whites, and for the people connected with the Hudson Bay Company.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Prosser brought his family on to Milwaukee, and June 4 bought a place in Powell's valley, where he lived for two years. His next farm was located two miles from Oswego, and consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he farmed and raised stock most successfully. On this claim was discovered the first iron ore found in the state of Oregon, and it proved to be of a particularly rich quality. Mr. Prosser sought relaxation from the cares of his farm in a trip back to his old home in Ohio, going by way of Panama, and while there he died, leaving three children to the care of his wife, who was formerly Mary Hecock, a native of Ireland. Mrs. Prosser who came to America with her brother, settling in Ohio, died in Tillamook, Ore. Of the children, William died in the Friendly Islands; Esther A.

married Mr. Cook; and George W. is postmaster at Oswego, Ore.

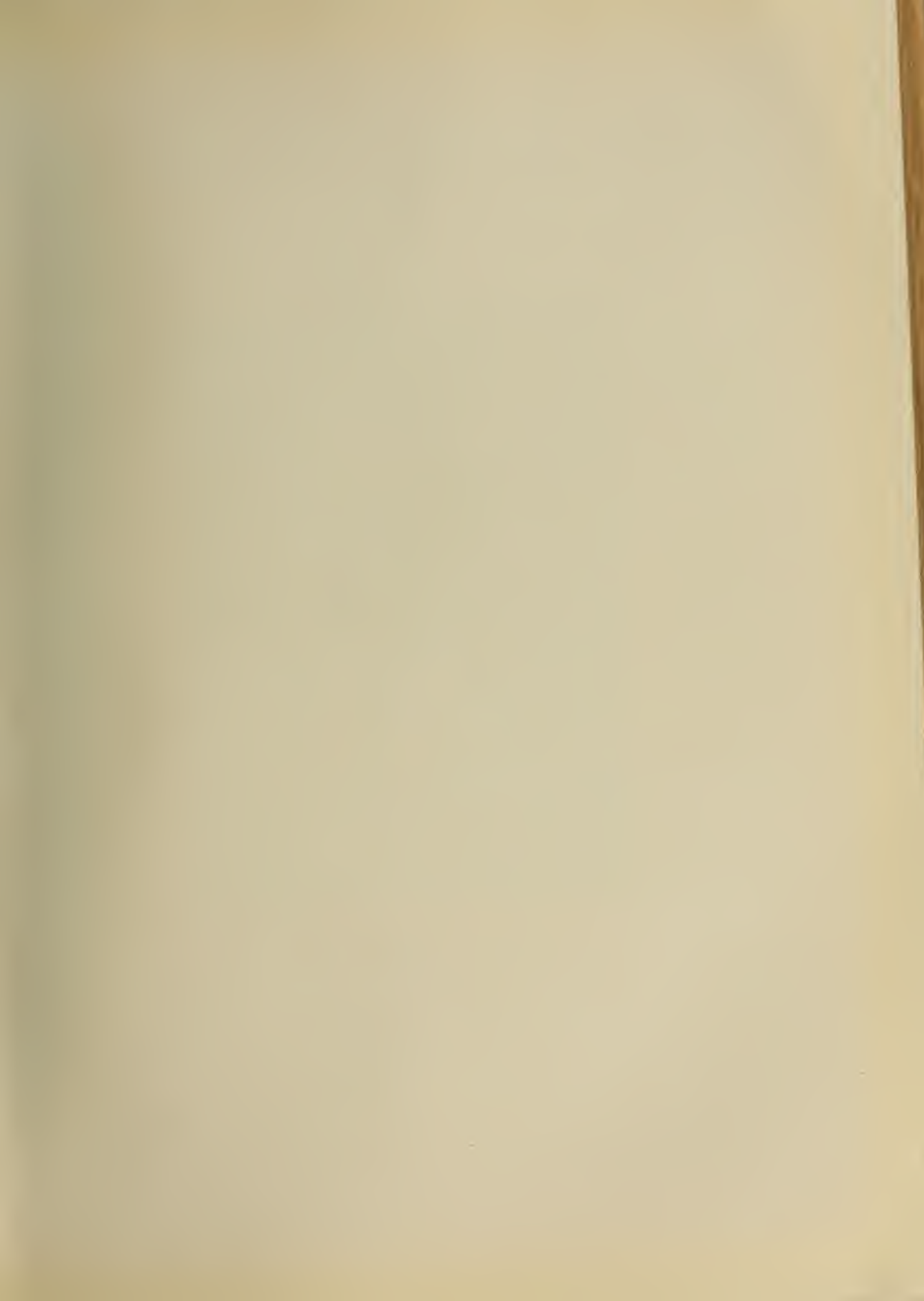
Mrs. Cook was educated principally in the public schools and at Oregon City Seminary, and her first marriage occurred December 11, 1860, with John F. Cook. Mr. Cook became a large land owner in Yamhill county, and at the time of his death owned a property consisting of twelve hundred acres. Seven children were born of this marriage: Mary, who died in Yamhill county; James, a practicing physician of McMinnville, and a graduate of McMinnville College and the Medical Department of the University of Oregon; Rhoda, who died at the age of three years; Wilbur, who is engaged in farming near his mother's place; Etta, who is the wife of Rev. H. B. Blood, of New York state; Royce, who is living at home; and Cora, who is also living with her mother. The second marriage of Mrs. Cook was with Thomas T. Cook, brother of her former husband, and who also was born in Tennessee. Thomas T. Cook crossed the plains with the rest of his family in 1852, and at once went to the mines of California, gradually making his way to the southern part of the state, where he became interested in horticulture. He improved a number of Orange groves in California, and at the time of his marriage in February, 1902, was living on an orange grove west of Highlands. Mrs. Cook is a member of the Methodist Church, and is president of the Ladies' Aid Society. Also she is identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has been evangelistic superintendent for many years. She is a woman of resource and much ability, and her popularity in the vicinity of McMinnville is based upon admirable traits of character, and fine social attributes.

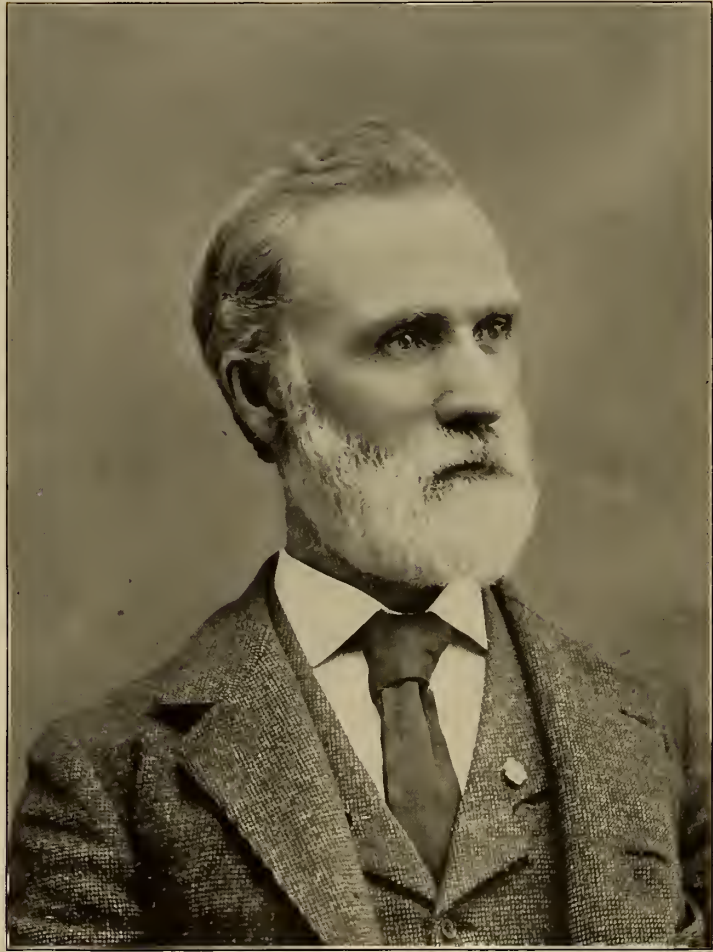
H. C. BURNS, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in McMinnville, dates his residence in this city from 1866. He was born in Missouri January 26, 1851, a son of Harrison G. Burns, a native of West Virginia. The paternal grandfather died in West Virginia, where for many years he had practiced law and was well known. The father became a farmer and, removing to Kentucky, was there married to Miss Jane K. Ball, a native of that state and a daughter of William Ball, who was born in Kentucky and belonged to one of its old families. Mr. and Mrs. Burns afterward removed to Andrew county, Mo., settling upon the farm which he cultivated and improved until the country became involved in Civil war, when the troops invaded his place. He was a Union man and had sons and sons-in-law in the northern army. On one occasion he and his son-in-law, George Henry, were sitting at home when a party of

rebels entered the house, saying that they were federal soldiers off guard. They then drew their guns and shot the son-in-law dead and severely wounded the father, but he managed to make his escape into a hemp field, where he lay in hiding for some time. He eventually recovered from his wounds and, disposing of his large landed interests in Missouri, came to Oregon in 1866, accompanied by his family. Settling in McMinnville he established a general mercantile store here which he conducted successfully for some time, but his last eight years were spent in retirement from labor. His death occurred in Salem October 19, 1894, and his wife died in McMinnville in 1884. In their family were thirteen children, nine of whom reached adult age, while three are still living. H. C. Burns, however, is the only one now upon the coast. His brother, Harrison G., died in Oregon when a young man. Another brother, David D. Burns, who was a member of the Thirteenth Missouri in the Civil war, was captured at Lexington, Ky., by General Price. He afterward escaped but was captured a second time at Glasgow by the same rebel leader. He was in active service until the time of his second capture, but he was never exchanged. Mr. Burns also had three brothers-in-law who were in the army.

For fifteen years H. C. Burns remained upon the home farm in the state of his nativity, receiving but limited educational privileges, because of the war which made the continuance of schools in his locality impossible. In 1866 the family came to Oregon by way of the Panama route, San Francisco and Portland, arriving in McMinnville in May. The son afterward had the privilege of attending the Baptist College at McMinnville for a few years, and at the same time, during his leisure hours and the periods of vacations, he assisted his father in the store. In 1872 he was married and then began farming ten miles south of McMinnville, where he carried on the work of tilling the soil until 1890, when he sold out and located in the city. He then purchased the furniture and undertaking stock of Mrs. Fellows and has since engaged in this line of business. In 1899 he erected a fine two-story brick building 30x125 feet. He now deals quite extensively in furniture of all grades and is also an embalmer and funeral director and has the oldest business of the kind in the county. In the furniture department he has an extensive and well-selected stock and his earnest desire to please his patrons, combined with straightforward business methods, has secured to him a large and growing trade.

Mr. Burns was married in McMinnville in 1872 to Miss Mary L. Payne, who was born in Yamhill county, a daughter of Caleb J. Payne, who came from the Mississippi valley to Oregon in





Peter H. H. H.

juvenile days and began farming here in 1849. With Mr. and Mrs. Burns were born three children: Annie, the wife of H. R. Bills, of Union county, Ore.; Jennie, who died at the age of fourteen years; and William Hollis, who is with his father in business.

Mr. Burns is now serving for the second term as a member of the city council of McMinnville and was a member of the committee that drew up the new city charter in 1902. He has always been an earnest Democrat and has long been a member of the county committee, while for three successive years he was its chairman. He belongs to the board of trade, is connected with the lodge and endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias, holds membership with the Woodmen of the World and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His is a well rounded character. He possesses good practical common sense, added to keen business ability, a pleasant manner and cordial disposition. Such qualities have made him popular and Mr. Burns is well liked by young and old, rich and poor.

PETER HUME. For a great many years the name of Peter Hume has been identified with the commercial and political development of Brownsville and Linn county, and for the past thirty-five years he has been a prominent and familiar figure at Republican conventions. The early life of this prosperous northwesterner was spent in Nova Scotia, where he was born on the Isle of Cape Breton, August 16, 1840, and where his family name was associated with large lumbering and ship-building interests. His paternal great-grandfather, Peter, of Scotch descent, lived at one time in Maine, where was born the grandfather, Peter, the founder of the family in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Reaching the latter country about 1815, he engaged in lumbering and ship-building, and in his day was a veritable lumber king, owning much timber land and many ships. In an unfortunate hour he built a ship, loaded it with lumber for the English market, but after setting sail nothing was ever heard of ship or crew or owner. The lumber king had left his business in good hands, however, for, while yet a youth, his son George, the father of Peter, had been trained in the various departments of the trade, and for several years before the departure upon the sea of the old ship-builder, George Hume had practically managed the enterprise. He was born in either Maine or New Hampshire, and was engaged in lumbering and ship-building almost up to the time of his death, at the age of sixty. He married Christy McKay, who was born in

Scotland, daughter of Donald McKay, and who bore him the following children: Cassie deceased; John, living in Australia; Mary, living at Reading, near Boston, Mass.; Peter; George, in New York City; Annie, living in Nova Scotia; David, engaged in mining in Alaska; Donald, a sea-faring man; Sarah, living in Oakland, Cal.; Joseph, a resident of Brownsville, and Maggie, living in Olympia.

In Nova Scotia Peter Hume had small opportunity for acquiring an education, for as early as fourteen years of age he apprenticed to a carriagemaker for four years, and, in 1858, began a similar apprenticeship to a house-painter. In 1862 he came to Oregon via New York, the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco, and the following year, in 1862, he went to British Columbia, located at Nanaimo, where he worked in the mines, and at house-painting and paper-hanging. The year 1863 found him seeking for gold in the great Cariboo mines in northern British Columbia, and, in 1867, he returned to Oregon, locating at Brownsville. For some time he worked at his trade and became much interested in the political agitations then rife throughout the northwest, little realizing at the time the prominence he was to attain in the community. In 1872 he engaged in the general merchandise business with the late W. R. Kirk, but sold his interest in 1876, and engaged in farming on a farm of three hundred and sixty acres near Brownsville. In the meantime, in 1873, with Thomas Kay and others, he re-established the Brownsville Woolen mills and was elected president of the company, an enterprise in which he was interested for many years, and which he was largely instrumental in keeping in Brownsville, for, in 1887, parties in Albany offered a bonus of \$25,000 if the mills would move to that city but Mr. Hume stepped in, organized a new company, bought the mills, and they have since been a means of employing labor and stimulating the business life of the town. In 1887, with J. M. Moyer and W. R. Kirk, he organized the Bank of Brownsville, and, in 1892, he removed to Roseburg, where he became cashier of the Douglas County Bank, remaining in that capacity for five years. During that time the bank passed through the financial panic that wrecked many institutions throughout the country, and, during this panic, the bank's deposits diminished over eighty-five per cent. Returning to Brownsville directly after the presidential election of 1896, he resumed his former association with the Bank of Brownsville, retiring from the presidency two years later, in 1898. In 1899 he returned to farming again, but, in 1902, he took charge of the planing-mill, which he managed and put on

a good paying basis; but, finding the duties too heavy, he retired from the business in 1903.

Like a sentinel, Mr. Hume has stood by the Republican party in this state, backing it financially and with his own personal efforts, during the trying days of its rising supremacy in the west. He was president of the first city council of Brownsville, and served his first term as postmaster in 1873, being appointed to the same office again in 1881. He was the first recorder of this city, serving two terms, and he has been school clerk three or four terms. Fraternally, he is associated with Brownsville Lodge No. 36, A. F. & A. M., and Lynn Chapter No. 19, R. A. M.

September 9, 1879, Mr. Hume was united in marriage with Mary Walter, daughter of Elias and Naomi J. Walter. Mr. Walter was one of the early settlers of the Willamette valley, and located near Brownsville about the same time as Hon. H. L. Brown, Alexander Kirk and James Blakely, the latter being the only survivor of this, at one time, well known quartette. Mr. Walter took a prominent part in the early politics of his neighborhood, was justice of the peace in his precinct for many years and was elected county treasurer in 1861. He was also a member of the territorial legislature which sat in Oregon City in 1849. His death occurred in 1867. In early manhood he married Naomi Williams, whose mother was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1825, and who moved to Michigan with her parents when four years of age, six years later moving to Illinois, her father having died in the meantime. Eleven years later the Williams family settled in Scott county, Iowa, and, in 1845, Naomi crossed the plains to Oregon with her brothers, Charles Austin and Enos C. Williams, Mr. Walter being also one of the party under command of Captain Holliday. Arriving at the south fork of the Platte river they were surrounded by about five hundred Pawnee Indians who tried to stampede their stock, and who held them there during one whole and the part of another night. Knowing that United States troops were within a day's march from them they managed to hold off the Indians with threats and the promise of a cow or two, and were thus allowed to proceed with their stock. Nevertheless, the red men raided their camp and plundered their wagons of considerable provisions, but further than that they had no trouble up to the time of their arrival in Oregon, November 1, 1845. Miss Williams was married at the home of her brother, Enos Williams, in Amity, Ore., October 10, 1846, to Elias L. Walter, and thus the courtship begun on the plains had a happy termination. The young people came

to their claim on the Calapooya, fording the Willamette with their ox-teams, and improving the property which is still in the possession of Mrs. Walter's heirs. This pioneer woman (Mrs. Walter) became well known among the early settlers, and in honor of her courageous and fearless life in the midst of danger and adversity, the local cabin of the Native Daughters of Oregon was named in her honor. Two daughters survive her, Mrs. Hume and Ellen, the wife of G. W. McHargue, late sheriff of Linn county. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hume six are living: Maude, the wife of C. P. Snyder; Clair Austin; Percy E.; Christy J.; Anna I., and Alice L. Mr. Hume is now perfecting a plan to establish a reservoir on Powell Hill, three hundred feet above the town, and thus furnish to the city of Brownsville a water system for domestic use and for fire protection.

GEORGE W. HENDERSHOTT is an honored veteran of the Civil war, and back of him is an ancestry honorable and distinguished because of loyal service in behalf of the country upon its battlefields. He was born in Lenawee county, Mich., October 5, 1848, the youngest of the four children of George and Mahala (Westcott) Hendershott. The father was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of William Hendershott, who was also a native of the Keystone state, and served his country in the war of 1812. Removing to Lenawee county, Mich., in pioneer times, he settled near Tecumseh, where he followed farming until his death. He was of German descent. George Hendershott was a loyal defender of the United States in the Mexican war, and of the same family is Robert Hendershott, the hero of the Rappahannock. George Hendershott died during the infancy of our subject, and the mother, who was born in Lenawee county, Mich., and was of New England descent, passed away when her youngest son was but five years of age. In the family were three boys and one girl, and two brothers are still living, these being James and George. William, the eldest, was a member of the Fourth Regiment of Michigan Infantry during the Civil war, was held for seven months in Libby prison, and died in Michigan. James, who served in the Third Michigan Cavalry, is now a resident of Russell county, Kans.

Left an orphan at the early age of five years, George W. Hendershott lived with strangers through the period of his youth, receiving a limited education in the district schools, and ample training at farm labor, as he worked in field and meadows for those with whom he resided. He permanently put aside his text-books when fifteen years of age, and in February, 1863, he vol-

united for service in the Civil war as a defender of the Union cause, becoming a member of Company D, Third Michigan Cavalry, which was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps of the Army of the West. He served in Missouri, went on the Banks expedition up the Red river, took part in various engagements in Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and following the siege of Mobile, assisted in the capture of Fort Blakeley and Spanish Fort. While at Little Rock, Ark., in 1864, he voted for Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, for though not yet of age, the privilege of voting was granted to all soldiers in the field. He was mustered out at New Orleans, and honorably discharged in the fall of 1865.

Mr. Hendershott then returned to Michigan, and soon afterward began working in the lumber woods of Wisconsin. He also spent three years in the lumber mills of Oshkosh, Wis., after which he went to the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, being employed in mills for five or six years. Going to Omro, Wis., he was there married, and purchasing a small tract of land in that locality, there engaged in farming until 1872, when he went to Russell, Kans., where he conducted a hotel and livery barn, also had a mail and stage route. He was in charge of the mail route for one hundred and fifty miles north of Red Cloud, Neb., and fifty miles south of Great Bend, Kans. In 1886, he sold his livery business and engaged in the cattle business, and his enterprise made him well known in his portion of Kansas, while his capability led to his selection for a number of offices. He served as a member of the city council of Russell, Kans., was marshal for six years, deputy sheriff for four years, and sheriff of that county for four years, and in the discharge of his duties was ever found prompt and faithful. A Republican in politics, he attended the state conventions and had considerable influence in public affairs.

In 1893 Mr. Hendershott came to Oregon, settling in Stayton, Marion county, where he conducted a hotel for a year, and then went to Turner, where he continued in the hotel business until 1895, when he came to McMinnville, and has since been proprietor of the Commercial House. He is a popular host, for he puts forth every effort to promote the comfort of his guests, and has the faculty of meeting people in a manner that indicates a friendly, cordial and genuine spirit.

When in Wisconsin, Mr. Hendershott was married to Miss Della A. Wiles, who was born in New York, and they have three children: Jesse, a farmer of Yamhill county; Clarence, who is with his father, and Mabel, at home. Mr. Hendershott was made a Mason in Russell, Kans., and is now a member of Union Lodge

No. 43, F. & A. M. He also took the chapter degree of Royal Arch Masonry in Russell, Kans., and he belongs to the lodge and uniformed ranks of the Knights of Pythias of McMinnville, and to Custer Post, G. A. R., of McMinnville, of which he is a past commander. He is identified with the Board of Trade, and is well known as an earnest Republican, who has served as a member of the county central committee of his party. In matters of citizenship he has fully upheld the splendid family record for patriotism, and is as true and loyal to his country as he was when he followed the nation's starry banner upon the battlefields of the south.

JOHN T. WOOD. Pleasantly located near Amity, Ore., John T. Wood is successfully carrying on general farming and stock-raising. He was born November 1, 1853, in Sullivan county, Mo., a son of Henry Wood, a native of Monroe county, that state, born in 1825 and a farmer by occupation. He married Ara Smith, also a native of that state, and they resided upon a farm near Sullivan postoffice until 1864, when desiring to establish a home in the far west and take advantage of its better opportunities, they started on the long and difficult journey across the plains, their wagon being drawn by a team of oxen. The train was known as the Big Missouri train, and Eli Watson was chosen as its captain. They were upon the road six months, and though there were hardships and difficulties to be met, they had no trouble with the Indians, being unmolested by the savages, who had perpetrated so many horrors upon many other emigrants. They made their way direct to Portland and the Wood family came on to Yamhill county, the father of our subject establishing his home upon a farm near Amity. Here both he and his wife lived until called to their final rest, the former dying at the age of seventy-one years and the latter when seventy-four years of age. They had ten children, all of whom are now living: Hester A., the wife of F. Wood, of McMinnville; Willard H., a resident of Salem; Robert F., who is living near Amity; Mary D., the widow of Thomas T. Cooper, of Hopewell; Benjamin F., who makes his home in Idaho; Susan E., the wife of J. Michael, of Corvallis, Ore.; John T., Nancy J., the wife of Frank Stephens, of Hopewell, Ore.; William H., who is living near Whiteson, and Ella, the wife of Charles Cooper, of Hopewell. The parents were valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which Mr. Wood was identified from the age of twelve years. He was a very prominent and influential man who probably had

not an enemy in the world and all who knew him esteemed him for his genuine worth.

John T. Wood remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage, and in the district schools he obtained his education. He wedded Dullcena Cooper, who was born in Iowa and with her people came to Oregon in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Wood began housekeeping on the Richardson donation claim about two miles north of Hopewell, and their home was blessed with four children: Thomas A., now deceased; George W., Charles E. and Henry C., who are still under the parental roof. In 1896 the wife and mother died and Mr. Wood afterward married Miss Rebecca J. Potter, a native of Tennessee, daughter of D. W. and Mary (Simmerly) Potter, by whom he has one daughter, Myrtle E.

Mr. Wood is the owner of one hundred and seventy acres of land and in connection with general farming and stock-raising he conducts a thresher and is engaged in sawing wood. He has ten acres of land planted to hops and upon his farm is a fine bunch of Jersey cattle. All of the improvements upon his place stand there as monuments to his thrift and enterprise and he has one of the fine country homes of Yamhill county. Neatness and thrift characterize everything about his farm and the place is now a very valuable one, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owner.

Mr. Wood takes quite an active part in politics and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, giving his support to the Democracy because its platform contains the best elements of good government. He is now serving as road supervisor and has been a member of the school board. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is one of the promoters of the rural free delivery route No 1 out of Amity. He deserves great credit for his interest in this matter, and in it, as in all matters of citizenship, he has been progressive and public spirited.

JOHN W. COOVERT. A resumé of the men who have been important factors in the development of Yamhill county would be incomplete were no mention to be made of John W. Coovert, a valiant soldier during the Civil war, and at present the owner of two hundred and fourteen acres of land in one of the most fertile parts of the county. Mr. Coovert was born in Preble county, Ohio, February 5, 1845, and was one of a family of six children born to his parents, who were farmers. As his parents died when he was an infant, he was bound out to an uncle, with whom he remained until fifteen years of age. For two years after leaving his uncle's home he was employed at farm work in the neighborhood, but as at that time the Civil war was in full swing, he threw aside the shackles of the peace-

ful occupation and enlisted in his country's service.

In August, 1862, Mr. Coovert became a member of Company I, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after being mustered in at Madison, was sent to Louisville, Ky. From there they went to Mumfordsville, Ky., where they were captured, and being paroled the next day, were sent back to Indiana. After remaining in camp in Indianapolis for some time, they were exchanged and sent to Cairo and Memphis and different parts of the south, and finally participated in the Vicksburg campaign, during which Mr. Coovert was captured with about four thousand others at the battle of Carrion Crow, and held for fifty-two days near Alexandria. After being paroled he was sent to New Orleans and held until June 1, 1864, and after being exchanged, went to Baton Rouge, and there rejoined his regiment. The next engagement in which he participated was at Dauphin Island, and from there he went to Ft. Morgan, where the siege lasted twenty-three days. Returning to New Orleans, from there he proceeded up the river, going into camp near Ft. Pickens, and remaining there until March, 1865. He next participated in the siege of Ft. Blakely, from there went to Selma, Ala., then to Mobile, remaining until June 1, 1865, and finally, with his regiment, was mustered out at Galveston, Tex.

For a year after the war Mr. Coovert remained in Ohio, and then went to Elkhart county, Ind., where he married Miss Marguerite Fudge, a native of Ohio, and thereafter lived in the same locality for about three years. In 1869, Mr. Coovert went to San Francisco, and from there came to Oregon by water, and after stopping in Portland one day, he settled upon his present farm in Yamhill county. When he purchased the farm there were about twelve acres cleared, but he now has one hundred and fifteen acres cleared, and has made many valuable improvements in other ways. November 2, 1873, Mrs. Marguerite Coovert died, leaving three children, of whom Letha E. is the wife of M. M. Banister, of Vancouver, Wash.; W. A. lives in Centralia, Wash.; and Asher resides in Salem, Ore. For his second wife Mr. Coovert married Hannah E. Sargent, a native of Iowa. Mr. Coovert is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, a mixed breed of Jerseys being his principal brand. He takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the general upbuilding of his neighborhood, and is especially prominent in fraternal circles, being past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has passed all of the chairs. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.



A. A. Leonard

ABEL A. LEONARD, M. D., whose residence in Oregon covers a period from 1852 down to the present time, was born in Kingston, Caldwell county, Mo., March 16, 1852. He was, therefore, but an infant when brought to the northwest. His father, Leicester Upham Leonard, was born in Pennsylvania, March 23, 1809, and was a son of Abel Leonard, whose birth occurred at West Springfield, Mass.

Abel Leonard, Sr., was a son of Austin Leonard, a native of Massachusetts, and of either English or Scotch descent. Abel Leonard married Abi Leonard in Massachusetts, and afterward removed to Pennsylvania, locating in Springfield township, Bradford county, in 1804. He was a tanner by trade, and was engaged in business for many years at Leonard's Hollow, which is now Leona, Bradford county, Pa. In 1829 he removed to Ohio, and with his son Leicester U. engaged in shoemaking. He died at Richmond Center, that state, when about seventy-seven years of age. In 1828 Leicester U. Leonard had removed to Ohio and located near Richmond Center, where he followed shoemaking and was later joined by his father. At the age of twenty-six years he was married in Richmond Center to Miss Cynthia (Lapham) Blanchard, who died in Oregon. About 1839 they removed from Ohio to Missouri, settling in Kingston, Caldwell county, where the father studied medicine.

In 1852 he brought his family to Oregon, settling about four miles south of Silverton, where he secured a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. After three years he sold this and bought another farm southwest of the town. In 1856, in partnership with Ralph C. Geer, he engaged in the nursery business in the Waldo hills, following that pursuit for two years, after which he turned his attention to farming and also engaged in shoemaking. He was at one time the owner of an orchard which was rated as the most splendidly cultivated in the valley. Mr. Leonard took great pride in its care, and its output was awarded prizes at the state fairs. It contained six acres planted to all kinds of fruits of the best qualities. Mr. Leonard died in the Waldo hills March 20, 1869, respected by all who knew him. His wife was a native of New York and a daughter of John Blanchard, who removed from the Empire state to Ohio, where he carried on farming. Later he took up his abode seventeen miles from Detroit, Mich., at a little town called Farmington, and there he died when about eighty years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were born three sons and a daughter: Volney, who follows farming and resides at Silverton at the age of sixty-six years; Ellen Sylvania, who is the wife of Calvin Geer,

a ranchman of Burns, Ore.; Abel A.; and Horace Wade, who is a stenographer in Portland, Ore.

Dr. Abel A. Leonard obtained his early education in the public schools of the Waldo hills and afterward continued his studies in Silverton until he had prepared for entrance in the Willamette University in the fall of 1872. He spent six months as a student there at that time and afterward returned to the same school in 1876. Not long afterward he went to Utah, and for six months was a student in the University of Deseret at Salt Lake City. Between the years 1871 and 1876 Dr. Leonard was successfully engaged in teaching school in Marion county in order to secure the means necessary for the acquirement of further education. He also worked upon a farm during a part of the time. In 1877 he was employed as teacher of a school near Salt Lake City, where he remained until the spring of 1878, and then went to Montana. During the winter of 1878-9 he was principal of the public schools of Virginia City, Mont., and in the latter year he returned to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was again engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1880 he was appointed to the position of census enumerator of Salt Lake City, and in the summer of that year he was appointed special enumerator for the manufacturing industries of that place. In the winter of 1881 he entered a wholesale and retail hardware and grocery house owned by the firm of Kimball & Lawrence at Salt Lake City, in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper, filling this position until 1883, when the firm sold out. Dr. Leonard was afterward connected with different business interests and on February 1, 1884, as corresponding clerk in the central office, he entered the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company, with which he remained for five years. In 1889 he was promoted to the position of chief clerk and acted in that capacity for a year and a half, when he resigned in the fall of 1890.

Dr. Leonard then went to St. Louis, Mo., and entered the St. Louis Hygienic College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he completed a full course of study and was then graduated in the spring of 1893. He next took post-graduate work in Chicago in the summer of 1893, and then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was engaged in practice for a year. In 1894 he was placed in charge of the Brewster Sanitarium at Oneonta, Cal. In the fall of 1896 he removed to Oregon, establishing his home at Huntington, where he became railroad surgeon for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Companies. He also conducted a general practice there until the fall of 1897, when he removed to Silverton, where he has since remained. In the intervening years he has built up a splendid practice, receiving patronage from

a large number of the best homes of the city. In 1899 the doctor built a fine residence on Main street and he also has a splendidly equipped office.

On the 11th of May, 1881, Dr. Leonard was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Nellie M. Van Dam, who was born in Holland, a daughter of Cornelius and Catherine Van Dam, also natives of the same country. Cornelius Van Dam died while en route to Salt Lake City in 1864. Unto the doctor and his wife have been born two children, Lyman Austin, who was born March 22, 1882, and is now a sophomore in the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; and Leicester Thurston, who was born March 9, 1889, and died on the 21st of June of that year.

Dr. Leonard is connected with the lodge, encampment and Rebekah degree of the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Circle and the United Artisans. In his political views he is a Republican but is very liberal on such questions. His religious belief is indicated by a creed of his own framing: "So live today that tomorrow will bring no regrets." That he exemplifies this creed in his life is well known to all who are acquainted with him. There is no resident of Silverton more worthy of the regard of his fellow-men than Dr. Leonard. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. Beginning life in a very humble capacity he resolved to work his way upward, and directed his efforts into the channels calling for strong intellectuality and marked business ability. Steadily he has advanced and today he occupies an honored and prominent position among his fellow-men.

JAMES R. DERBY. The lamented death of James R. Derby on his well-improved farm, one mile west of McMinnville, January 10, 1902, recalled to his many friends and associates the very creditable career of this prominent upbuilder of Yamhill county. Mr. Derby was one of the many sons of New York who have found their way to the extreme west, bringing with them the stable traits of the more conservative east, and applying them with satisfactory results to the unsettled conditions which characterized their new home. He was born in New York August 26, 1826, his parents, grand-parents, and more remote forefathers having been engaged in farming during their entire active lives.

There were eleven children in the family of Mr. Derby, and in 1831 the parents and children removed to Michigan, where the children worked hard on the paternal farm, and where they irregularly attended the early subscription school in their neighborhood. His services no longer required on the home farm, J. R. Derby started out to make an independent living, and for about two

years gained a good deal of practical experience among the timber lands in the northern part of the state of Michigan. After his marriage, in 1851, to Lucy A. Olds, a native of St. Joseph county, Mich., he lived for about six months in Hillsdale, Mich., and during that time formulated plans for emigration to the west in the spring. This move meant a great deal to the aspiring young man, yet his wife was hopeful as himself, and together they settled their affairs and planned to leave all they held dear behind them. With a wagon and two yoke of oxen they joined a train under command of James H. Olds, who safely conducted the pioneers to Oregon, the journey taking the greater part of eight months. At once Mr. Derby came to Yamhill county and took up a donation claim, six miles north of Lafayette, where he lived for five years, and thereafter engaged in the grocery business in Lafayette for about two years. The next home, and the one upon which this honored pioneer passed nine years, was advantageously located on Deer creek, and from there, in 1869, he removed to the farm now occupied by his widow and son. Of the two hundred and forty-nine acres in this farm, the entire amount is under cultivation, and the amount of work entailed in this operation appeals to all who have taken up timber land in Oregon. Mr. Derby was a practical and successful farmer, in connection with which work he associated many outside interests, and many efforts to secure a stable and progressive state of affairs in the county. His political preference lay with the Republican party, and he always took an active interest in local political undertakings. Although not an office seeker, he held many positions of trust and responsibility in the community, among them being that of school trustee and clerk, road supervisor, and councilman. Of the five children born to himself and wife, Eliza J. is the wife of Joseph Garrison, of Idaho; Jerome is engaged in the feed business in McMinnville; William is engaged in business in Gresham; Mary is the wife of Jesse High, of McMinnville, and James D. is living with his mother. Mrs. Derby has proved herself an excellent manager since the death of her husband, and with her son maintains the progressive policy adopted and always insisted on by her estimable husband.

A. C. CHANDLER, of McMinnville, has been prominent in the establishment and control of one of the leading enterprises of Oregon, the Oregon Fire Relief Association, of which he is now the secretary. He was born in Clackamas county, this state, July 26, 1856, and comes of an old New England family. His paternal grandfather was born, lived and died in Vermont. His father, the Rev. George

C. Chandler, was a native of Chester, Vt., and pursued his education in Rochester College, of Rochester, N. Y., in which he was graduated. In the Green Mountain state he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church, and at an early day in the development of Indiana he went to that state, where for several years he served as president of Franklin College. The rapidly developing west with its opportunities for ministerial labor, however, attracted him and in 1852 he came to Oregon accompanied by his wife and three children. They made the long journey across the plains with an ox team, traveling with a train, and on reaching their destination Rev. Mr. Chandler secured a donation land claim on Mill creek, fourteen miles east of Oregon City. Not only did he give his attention to the development of his farm, but to some extent he engaged in teaching in Oregon City, and in 1858 he came to Yamhill county and aided in the organization and became the first president of McMinnville College, which was formed under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. In 1860 he returned to Clackamas county, but in 1862 he again came to McMinnville as president of the college, and acted in that capacity for four or five years, when he resigned. He was a pioneer minister of Oregon and labored most earnestly, zealously and effectively for the spread of the gospel. He took a most active part in organizing the Baptist Church here, and remained a resident of McMinnville until 1873. In that year he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Forest Grove, where he died in 1883. His wife, Persis W. Heald, was born in Chester, Vt., and still surviving her husband, is now living in Forest Grove. In the family were six children: Edward K., who is a graduate of the Madison University of New York, and is now professor in the theological department in Ottawa College, in Ottawa, Kan.; Julia C., who is the wife of Judge W. Lair Hill, a distinguished jurist of Berkeley, Cal., and the author of Hill's Code; Mrs. Sarah Roberts, of Forest Grove; Mrs. Mary Clark, of Berkeley, Cal.; A. C., of this review; and William B., who died in Forest Grove in 1887.

Throughout the greater part of his life A. C. Chandler has resided in McMinnville, and after attending the public schools for a time he continued his education in McMinnville College. He then engaged in farming for ten or twelve years, followed by several years' service as a bookkeeper in the employ of different firms in McMinnville. In 1896 he accepted the position with the Oregon Fire Relief Association, and in 1900 was elected its secretary. This was established as a county mutual fire association, but a year or two later was extended to cover four adjoining counties. A year thus passed and it was increased to take in the Willamette valley, and when another year

had gone by the scope of the enterprise was extended until it embraced the entire state. The growth of the business has been almost phenomenal, the company having entered upon an era of continued progress. Now there are twenty thousand members representing every county in the state and over \$13,000,000 of insurance is now theirs, this being more than one-eighth of the entire fire insurance carried in the state. This is all the more remarkable when it is known the company takes no mercantile risks. There is a branch office at No. 719 Marquam Building, in Portland, but all policies are issued from the main office at McMinnville. This is strictly a mutual association and the average cost is less than forty per cent of the regular stock insurance companies' rates. The business has been most capably and successfully managed and the loss ratio is only about twenty-five per cent of the regular stock companies.

Mr. Chandler chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Mollie Lynch, who was born in Yamhill county, a daughter of one of the pioneers of the county. They have one child, George C. Mr. Chandler holds membership with the Woodmen of the World and is a Prohibitionist in his political views, and at different times has served as a nominee of the party for county offices. He belongs to the Baptist Church, in which he is acting on the board of trustees, and for fifteen years he has been one of its deacons. He has also been a member of the board of trustees and secretary of McMinnville College since 1886, and in 1898 he was active in the re-incorporation of the college. Although his life is a busy one, largely taken up by the onerous duties of his business, he yet finds time and opportunity to aid in the moral development of the county and is a very influential and honored man.

MERRITT MILLER. As one of the enterprising farmers of Yamhill county Merritt Miller is entitled to mention among the reliable and progressive members of a thrifty community. He was born in Bureau county, Ill., March 25, 1849, and on the paternal side is of Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather, a millwright and farmer by occupation, having served with courage and distinction under the banner of the immortal Washington.

In Virginia, where he was born January 25, 1800, George Miller, the father of Merritt, was reared on a farm and in time married and reared four children. With his wife he removed to Indiana, where his first wife died, and where he married Tobatha Curren, a native of the Hoosier state. From 1845 to 1854 the family fortunes were located in Illinois, and from then until 1862

in the state of Iowa. Desiring to improve his prospects Mr. Miller outfitted and prepared to cross the plains to Oregon, the means of locomotion being wagons, ox and horse teams, and the journey consumed the greater part of the usual six months. The party experienced practically no trouble with the Indians, a happy state of affairs due to the more settled condition of the plains. Arriving at The Dalles Mr. Miller took a boat to Portland, and from there moved direct to the farm south of Dayton, which remained his home for three years. He then purchased the place of one hundred and sixty acres now owned and occupied by his son, Merritt, where he carried on general farming, and where he lived to be over eighty years of age. His wife, who died at the age of sixty-nine, was the mother of five children: Calvin, deceased; Jefferson, a farmer of Polk county, Ore.; Jane, the widow of M. Morrison, of Eugene, Ore.; Etta, the wife of D. M. Hewitt, of Polk county; and Merritt.

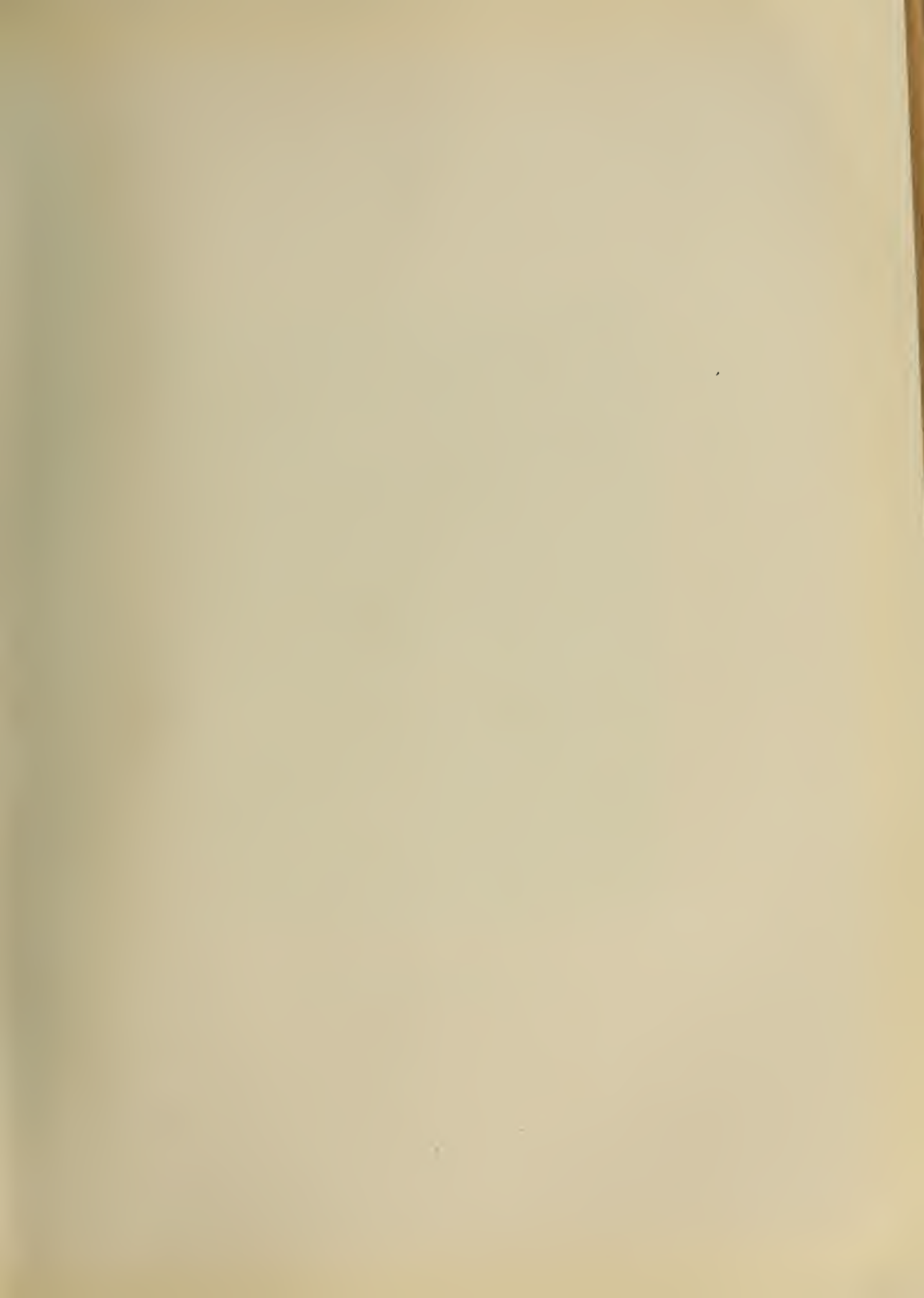
After an uneventful childhood on his father's farm, in which he combined farming and attendance at the district schools, Merritt Miller married Julia Peery, who was born in Missouri, and forthwith assumed the management of the home property. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and many graded Jerseys browse on his meadows. Mr. Miller has taken an active interest in general affairs in his neighborhood, especially in education, having been a member of the school board for over twenty years. Independent in politics, he has zealously labored for the betterment of politics in general, and has served as supervisor of roads for one term. The wife of Mr. Miller, who died in 1895, was the mother of five children, enumerated as follows: Lena, wife of L. Hewitt, of this vicinity; Ethel, deceased; Pearl, the wife of Fred Kirkwood, of Yamhill county; Grace, the wife of Ray Nash, of San Francisco; and Elva, living at home and attending school. Mr. Miller is a member of the Evangelical Church, and contributes generously toward its maintenance. He bears an excellent reputation in the community of Yamhill county, and has many friends among appreciators of sterling worth and unquestioned integrity.

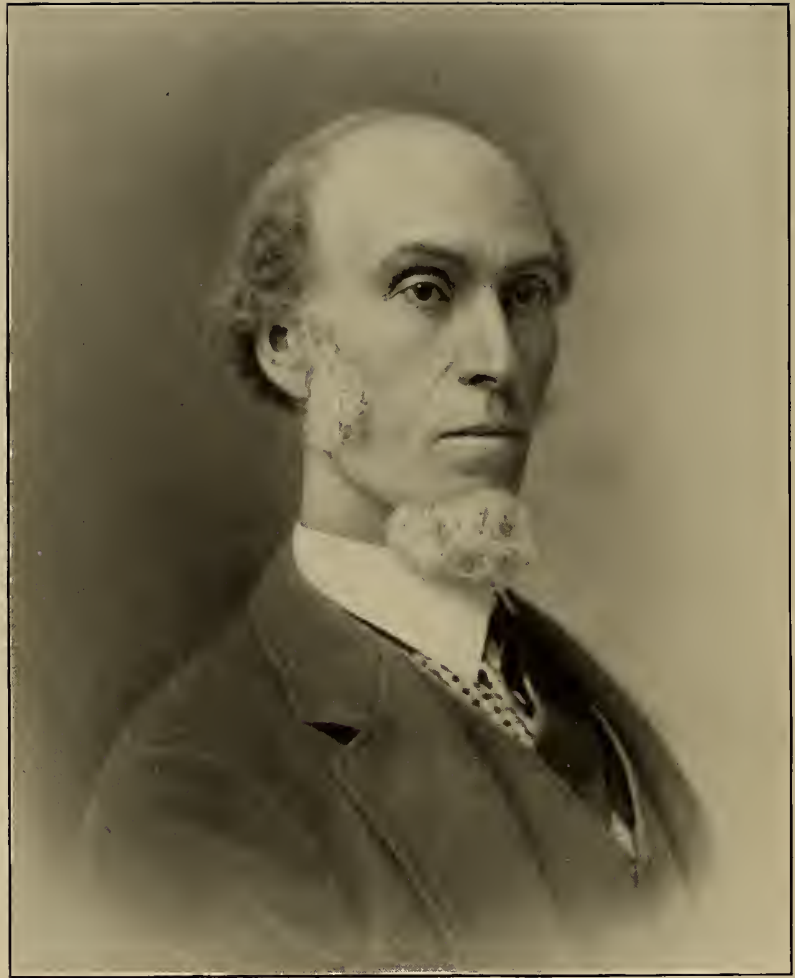
FRANCIS M. YORK. Near LeRoy, McLean county, Ill., July 18, 1855, occurred the birth of Francis M. York, who carries on general farming and dairying in Yamhill county, near Carlton. He comes of a family of English descent that was established in an early day in Tennessee, where his grandfather, Pleasant York, was born. James M. York, the father, first opened his eyes to the light of day near Knoxville, Tenn., April 17, 1829, and was trained

to farm work, which he followed throughout his business career. He wedded Sarah Ingle, who was born in Tennessee in 1831, a daughter of Robert Ingle, also a native of that state. At the time of the Mexican war James M. York entered the service as a private and fought for his country's interest in 1847 and 1848. He then returned to Tennessee, and the following year, 1849, removed to Illinois. He was married in that state, the Ingle family having previously emigrated from Tennessee to Illinois, Mrs. York owning a farm, and at the time of their marriage the father of our subject settled upon that property and carried on general agricultural pursuits for many years. In 1891 he disposed of his farming interests in the Prairie state and removed to Kansas, locating near Mount Hope, in Sedgwick county, where he purchased a tract of land and there engaged in general farming until his death, June 13, 1896. His wife passed away in 1877, and of their thirteen children, eleven sons and two daughters, ten are yet living, Francis M. being the third in order of birth. After the death of his first wife Mr. York was again married in Illinois, his second union being with Mrs. Julia Doyle, by whom he had one son, Clyde Fisher York. His second wife died about 1890 and in 1893 Mr. York was again married. His third wife still survives him and is now living in Wichita, Kans.

When twenty-one years of age Francis M. York started out to make his own living. He determined to seek a home in Oregon and traveled by way of San Francisco to Portland, whence he journeyed onward to North Yamhill. He had acquired a good education in his native state, his early school privileges being supplemented by two years' study in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill. He then engaged in teaching for twelve years, following this profession throughout the entire period in Yamhill county, and for seven years he was a popular, capable and successful teacher in District No. 17. In connection with his educational work he also carried on farming east of North Yamhill, where he owned eighty acres of land. Eventually, however, he sold that property and came to McMinnville in order to enter upon the duties of the office of county assessor, to which position he had been elected in 1888, serving therein until 1894. In 1895 he purchased a farm a quarter of a mile south of Carlton, in Yamhill county, here having two hundred acres of good land, of which one hundred and seventy acres are under cultivation. In addition to general farming he carries on stock-raising and the dairy business, keeping ten cows for the last named purpose, and in the departments of his business activity he is meeting with excellent success.

In 1882 occurred the marriage of Mr. York

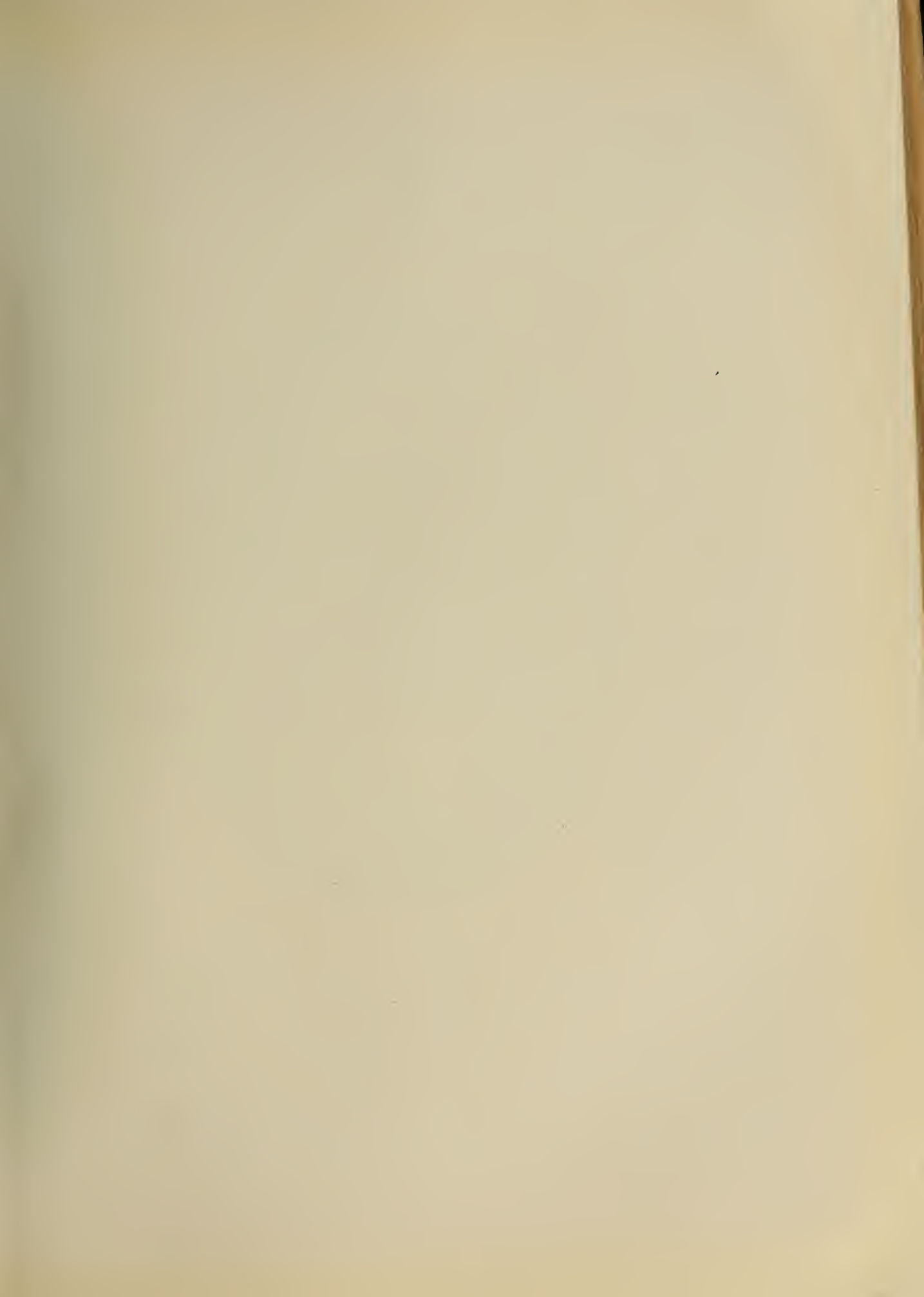


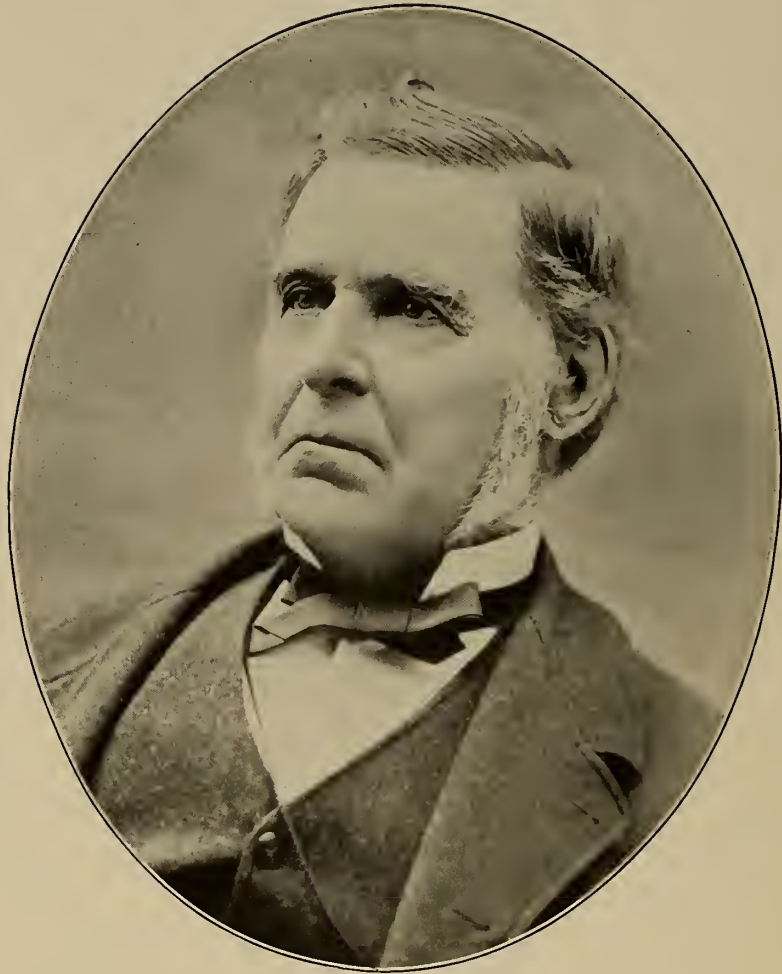


R. H. Scott



Ann Scott





JOHN WEST.

and Miss Martha Rowland, who was born in Yamhill county, a daughter of Green L. Rowland, one of the pioneer settlers who located three miles northeast of Carlton. Five children have been born of this union: Dottie, Lloyd, James M., Francis M., Jr., and Nina O., all at home.

Mr. York exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and has served as county assessor, as school director and as school clerk for a number of years. He holds membership relations with the Woodmen of the World at McMinnville, where he is a past master, and belongs to the Christian Church. In all of his business dealings he is upright and straightforward and to his honest work and his industry he owes his prosperity.

MRS. ANN SCOTT. Among the honored pioneers of Oregon are women, too, to be numbered, women who have not faltered when duty called them to follow their loved ones into the far west, away from friends and old associations, into the dangers and perils of the unsettled wilderness, there to do and live for the sake of the coming generations. Their name is legion, but too often their courage and sacrifices are passed over to give room to the men whose hands were upheld by some woman's goodness. In the little city of Woodburn, Marion county, Ore., there lives one of these women with many about her to revere and honor her for the good works she has done in her pioneer home. Born near Quebec, Canada, May 22, 1835, she is the daughter of a Scotch emigrant, John West, a millwright, who settled at St. Thomas, where he continued to work at his trade. In 1848 he emigrated to California, coming from there to Oregon and settling in Astoria, where he remained for eight years, at which time he brought his family to share what had been his solitude. In the eight years he had built many mills in Oregon, the last being at Westport. Mr. West enjoyed the distinction of being the pioneer millwright of Oregon, and lived to enjoy his pleasant western home until his death, December 27, 1888.

The wife who shared the trials and troubles of their pioneer life was a bonny Scotchwoman, Margaret West, a cousin of the man whom she married. She passed away at Marquam, Clackamas county, Ore., and is buried at Westport. Of the six children of this union, four daughters and two sons, Mrs. Scott was the eldest. After completing her education in the common schools of Canada she was married at St. Foy, at the age of twenty years, to Robert Hall Scott, a native of the land to which her parents owed their nativity, having been born at Samiston, Scot-

land, October 22, 1826. When a young man he came to Canada, locating at Beauport, where he secured employment as miller with a man by the name of Henderson. In 1856 he and his wife followed Mr. West and his family into Oregon, locating at Westport, where he engaged with his father-in-law in building mills, their first mill put up in partnership being at Oak Point. After four years at that place he went to Westport, building a sawmill in partnership with four others, remaining here for six years, and working it with a liberal profit for each of those interested. In 1866 Mr. Scott came to the Nolen donation claim, building both a grist and a sawmill, which later gave the place the name of Scott's Mills. With a view to bettering his condition he came to Woodburn in 1892, building the grist mill which is still operated by his son. This mill is a three story structure, called the Woodburn Roller Mills. As the name would indicate, the roller process is used in the manufacture of flour, two brands of which are produced, the White Rose and Snowdrop, both famous throughout the country. This mill uses all the home production of wheat and much of this cereal is imported. Mr. Scott lived to be seventy-one years old, passing away October 11, 1897.

To Robert H. Scott and his wife were born ten children, four sons and six daughters, of whom we mention the following: Margaret, deceased, married Wade Thompson, and they had one son, Carl R.; her second marriage was to William Loveridge. John, living in Tygh valley, eastern Oregon, engaged in milling; Lizzie, deceased, was married to Preston Wood; Jane was married to William Ross, now deceased, and had two children, Ralph and Nellie; her second marriage united her with John Adams; she conducts the hotel at Brownsville, Ore. Charles is written of more fully elsewhere in the volume; Lydia, unmarried, lives with her mother; Ellen is the wife of John Korb of Scott's Mills; Eva, deceased, was married to John Steelhammer, of Salem, Ore.; a sketch of Robert Hall, Jr., appears elsewhere in this volume; Walter is still at home.

Through the strong personality of Mrs. Scott those about her have accomplished their objects in life really unconscious of the deep influence exercised by this quiet woman, filled with the spirit of three good nationalities, Scotch, Canadian and American, and cheerfully upholding their hands by the broad optimism of her own nature. Mrs. Scott has suffered a stroke of paralysis and is, in consequence, unable to give her presence at the social gatherings of the city, in which those of her name have assisted so materially in directing the business interests, and the loss is

much regretted, though her absence does not make her any the less remembered as an honored pioneer of Woodburn.

CHRISTOPHER C. PATRICK. New York state has contributed many of her industrious sons for the agricultural upbuilding of Polk county, and among these Christopher C. Patrick occupies an honored place in the vicinity of Salem. His farm consists of two hundred acres, twenty of which have been cleared by the present owner, and one hundred of which are under cultivation. Long since past the age where inclination or health dictated a continuance of arduous labor, Mr. Patrick is enjoying a respite from work in the field and participation in stock deals, and has handed over the management of his property to his son-in-law, Harvey Coyle. Needless to say, he is still interested in watching the progress of things begun by himself in the early days, and will undoubtedly fill his days for many years to come with little happenings around the place, both helpful and interesting.

As the name implies, the Patrick family comes from Ireland, the emigrating ancestor being the paternal grandfather, who settled in New York state at a very early day, where was born his son, James, the father of Christopher. James spent his active life in farming in Cayuga county, where Christopher was born July 28, 1828. The father died in 1832, at the age of fifty, and was survived by his wife, formerly Lucy Preston, who also was born in New York, and died at the age of sixty-five years. Christopher is the youngest of the six sons and three daughters born to his parents, only two of whom are now living, the other being Elvira, the widow of Emmons Hamlin, inventor of the Mason & Hamlin organ. He was but five years old when his father died. Such education as his busy life in youth permitted was acquired in the public schools, and he continued to live on the home farm until removing to Michigan in 1848. Locating in Cass county, he engaged in farming and stock-raising with considerable success, his life passing uneventfully, until the breaking out of the Civil war turned men's thoughts from peace to strife and practically incapacitated them for labor on farm or in shop. September 7, 1863, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Michigan Battery under Captain Heiney, and forthwith relieved the heavy artillery at Washington, D. C., and afterward performed the same service for the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment of twelve hundred and fifty men. There were one hundred and sixty-five men in Captain Heiney's company, and they performed valiant service wherever sent, Mr. Patrick serving as sergeant. After being mustered out of the service July 4, 1865, Mr. Patrick re-

turned to Michigan, incapacitated for a time from the effects of a sunstroke sustained at Camp Berry. He entered again upon agricultural labor and from then on continued to farm until coming to Oregon in 1881. He came direct to Polk county, purchased his present farm, and has lived thereon ever since.

While in Michigan, Mr. Patrick married, July 28, 1850, Harriet Savage, who was born in Ohio, November 27, 1832, and whose father, John Savage, moved to Michigan when his daughter was a child. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick, of whom two sons and three daughters are living: Kate, wife of A. H. Coyle; William P., of Tillamook county; Edith, wife of Joseph Bixby, of Tillamook; Albert M; and Hattie, wife of L. D. Gibson. Mr. Patrick is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, holding membership in Salem Post No. 10, and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Zena, of which he is a trustee, and a liberal contributor toward its support. He is enterprising and successful, and has many friends among his fellow agriculturists in the neighborhood.

AUGUST R. FORD. One of the native sons of Yamhill county is August R. Ford, his birth having occurred in McMinnville, July 7, 1872. His father, Francis A. Ford, was born in the year 1837 in Sparta, Wis., and died in the year 1877, when forty years of age. He was both a photographer and musician and had acquired a comprehensive knowledge of both instrumental and vocal music. He taught in both lines in McMinnville and also engaged in farming. In 1862 he made the long journey across the plains to Oregon, his wagon being drawn by oxen, and upon reaching this section of the state he pre-empted a homestead. On this tract he built a house and barn and carried on general farming and stock-raising until his land was transferred into well-developed fields, while in his pastures were seen good grades of cattle, horses and hogs. An earnest Republican in politics, he was active in behalf of the party and he received the nomination for county treasurer. He served as road supervisor and in school offices, and was ever loyal to the welfare and progress of his community. A prominent Mason of McMinnville, he served as master of its lodge for a number of years and was instrumental in extending its influence and inculcating its helpful and brotherly spirit among his fellow-men. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah C. Martin, was born in Yamhill county, a daughter of Nehemiah Martin, who came to Oregon in 1844. It was here in McMinnville that Mr. and Mrs. Ford were married and their

union was blessed with three children: Lois A., who is now living in Portland; August R., of this review; and Mrs. Adele H. Lambert, of Portland.

Upon the home farm August R. Ford spent the days of his youth, his life being unmarked by any event of special importance. He acquired a good public school education and worked in the fields and meadows, thus gaining a practical knowledge of farm life. He to-day has one hundred and seventy-five acres of rich and productive land, of which ninety acres are under a high state of cultivation and the fields of grain annually return to him golden harvests. He is likewise extensively engaged in the raising of cattle, and now has upon his place one hundred head of graded cattle.

In 1896 occurred the marriage of Mr. Ford and Miss Jessie M. Rush, a native of Illinois, and their union has been blessed with a little daughter, Ruth M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford are highly esteemed in the community, where they have many friends and he is a valued representative of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at McMinnville. In politics he is a stalwart Republican.

HENRY GEE. The history of the mercantile enterprises of McMinnville demands mention of Henry Gee, who is now engaged in dealing in agricultural implements and who is a self-made man, owing his prosperity and creditable business position to his energy and his determination in conquering all obstacles in his pathway. During thirty-seven years he has been a resident of Oregon, having arrived in this state when only nineteen years of age. His birth occurred February 8, 1846, near what is now Moberly, Randolph county, Mo. His paternal great-grandfather, who was a native of Germany, became one of the pioneers who penetrated into the interior of Kentucky, there to establish a home, at which time his son, the grandfather of Henry, was but two years old. Amid the wild scenes of pioneer life he was reared and eventually he was married and established a home of his own in Kentucky. His eldest son, William Gee, was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812.

Levi Gee, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, whence he removed to Randolph county, Mo., where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his demise. He wedded Mary E. Grimes, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Cunningham Grimes, who was born in the Old Dominion, afterward resided in Kentucky, and subsequently moved to Randolph county, Mo., and was killed while on his way back to visit friends in Kentucky. From the age of six years

until her death, Mrs. Gee resided in Randolph county, Mo. She was a member of the Christian Church and passed away May 10, 1900, her remains being interred in Antioch cemetery. By her marriage she had become the mother of six children, of whom three are now living, but Henry is the only one now on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Gee was but nine years of age at the time of his father's death, but for a long period he continued to remain upon the home farm and assist his mother. His school privileges were extremely limited but through study in private, through reading and observation he has become a well-informed man. In his youth he was bound out to a farmer, but after two years he left his employer and secured work elsewhere as a farm hand. He continued to follow that pursuit until 1865, when he joined the company under the command of Granville Baker, which started for the Pacific coast. At Nebraska City, however, he abandoned that company and joined the wagon train of Radford Angel. Mr. Gee rode horseback to Fort Hall and afterward drove a team of four yoke of oxen for Dade Seers to Marion county, coming by way of Hams Fork cutoff. He left the Mississippi valley on the 28th of March and arrived in Marion county on the 15th of October, 1865. Indians manifested much hostility and travelers were in constant danger because of this. The trip was a very hard one and was accompanied with many difficulties, but at length Mr. Gee arrived safely at his destination.

He was penniless, however, and the first money which he ever made in Oregon he earned at Milwaukee, where he was engaged in sawing logs for a half day, receiving but fifty cents for his work. He then began working on the farm of John Johnson in Marion county, with whom he remained for four years, when he rented a farm near Wheatland, Yamhill county, and on the 15th of September, 1869, took up his abode thereon and began the raising of grain. In 1872 he purchased a farm which he continued to cultivate until 1877, when he sold that property and removed to a place near Belleville, Yamhill county, where two years before he had purchased two hundred acres of land. At that place he continued his farming operations until 1892, when he rented his farm to which he had added until the place now comprises four hundred and eighty-six acres. At the time he leased the property he came to McMinnville, where he embarked in business as a dealer in monuments, continuing in that line until 1902, when he began dealing in agricultural implements as a member of the firm of Gee & Houser, his partner being S. P. Houser. They engaged in the sale of various kinds of farm implements, including Plano harvesters, the South Bend plows and

other machines, and they likewise deal in the Old Hickory wagons and Perry & DeMar buggies. Mr. Gee was also one of the organizers of the Oregon Fire Relief Association, which was formed January 15, 1894, and he became one of the first board of trustees. This organization at first embraced only Yamhill county, but has since been extended until it takes in the whole state and there are twenty thousand members. With the exception of one year, Mr. Gee has served continuously upon the board and is now acting in that capacity.

In Marion county, Ore., occurred the marriage of Mr. Gee and Miss Mary J. Lebold, who was born in Illinois and came to this state with her parents in 1859, the family being established in Lafayette. There is one child by this marriage, Mrs. Anna M. Davis, of McMinnville.

In his political views Mr. Gee is a stalwart Democrat and has served as a member of the county committee, of which he was at one time chairman. For a number of years he has been a member of the school board and he is now serving his third term of the city council and is chairman of the fire committee. In 1902 he was a member of the charter committee, which framed the new city charter of McMinnville. He is likewise connected with the board of trade here and has been an officer in the Woodmen of the World to which he belongs. He is also a member of the Catholic Church. Since coming to Oregon Mr. Gee has attained very creditable success. Arriving here without capital he accepted any employment that would yield him an honest living until he could gain a better start. His enterprise, industry and economy at length enabled him to become a factor in agricultural circles and eventually to win a prominent place among the representatives of commercial interests and his course has ever been such as to commend him to the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been associated.

PROF. H. L. BOARDMAN, who for seven years, from 1896 to 1903, filled the honorable position of president of McMinnville College, is a man whose career may well be worthy of emulation, and his capable fulfillment of the duties devolving upon him has won for him the esteem and regard of all with whom he has been associated. He was born June 23, 1866, in Dover, Ohio, and is a son of T. W. Boardman, who was a native of Vermont. His father, Amos Boardman, was also born in the Granite state and was an honored pioneer of that commonwealth, who followed the occupation of farming.

The family is of English descent and the original founders of the name in America became

early settlers of Cambridge, Mass. From there the great-grandfather of Professor Boardman removed to Vermont, where Amos Boardman was born. His son, T. W. Boardman, was there born and reared, and on arriving at early manhood moved to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he became a prominent farmer and tradesman. In 1870 he moved to Johnson county, Kans., where he remained until 1874, when he moved with his family to Oregon, settling in McMinnville. Here he remained until 1886, following the wagonmaking trade in connection with general farming. In the year last mentioned he removed to the eastern part of Washington, settling in Colfax. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church both in Oregon and Washington, and while living in those states the cause of Christianity found in him a warm supporter and friend. He was for years a member of the board of trustees of McMinnville College, and his influence was ever given toward higher education. In politics he was an earnest Republican, and in him the temperance cause found a staunch supporter. His death occurred in the fall of 1897. His wife was Delia Ann Hanford, who was born in Dover, Ohio, a daughter of Harry Hanford. Her parents were of English descent and were early pioneers of the Buckeye state. Mrs. Boardman now makes her home with her son, Professor Boardman. By her marriage she became the mother of five children, but only two grew to years of maturity: Alfred E., now living in Boston, Mass., and H. L., the subject of this review.

In his youth the latter was brought by his parents to Oregon and in the public schools of McMinnville he received his early education, later taking a course in the preparatory department of McMinnville College. On the removal of his parents to Colfax, Wash., he attended Colfax College, from which he graduated in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later receiving the degree of Master of Arts. In 1890 he attended the School of Divinity in the University of Chicago, where he remained until 1893, when he returned to Washington and in Colfax was ordained a minister in the Baptist Church. Later he was assistant to the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Tacoma, Wash. He was afterward pastor of the church of that denomination at Eugene, Ore., until 1896, when he was elected president of McMinnville College. Under the capable management of Professor Boardman the scope and usefulness of the college has been greatly increased and extended, and he has organized a conservatory of music and business college as departments of the institution. The college was incorporated in 1858, under the name of the Baptist College of McMinnville, and in 1897 it was re-incorporated and became the Mc-

Minnville College. It now has a membership of over one hundred and fifty pupils. In the work of organization Professor Boardman took a leading part, and to his efforts is largely due the success of the college. The excellent work of this institution is widely recognized and its patrons are among the best families of the great north-west. Professor Boardman is a member of the College Division of the State Teachers Association, also a member of the American Historical Association, of Washington, D. C., and of the Oregon Historical Society; is professor of history and philosophy in connection with his college duties. He is a man of marked ability, and his understanding of the educational requirements of the great country in which he lives is broad and deep, so that the service which he is able to render in this respect is of a lasting character, beneficial not only to the present, but to the future growth and development of education in Oregon and surrounding states.

In Colfax, Wash., in 1891, occurred the marriage of Professor Boardman and Miss Myrtle A. Jackson, a native of Kansas. She died in 1897. Of this marriage two children were born: Grace M. and Faith G. For his second wife the professor chose Miss Alice Dorris, who was born in California and is a graduate of the University of Oregon, at Eugene. This union has been graced with two children: Katharine H. and Alice Dorris. In his political affiliations the professor is independent, endorsing the men and measures best fitted in his opinion to insure the public welfare. A man possessing the highest qualities of heart and mind, Professor Boardman cannot fail to be a power for good in the community in which he lives, and in which he is numbered among the most progressive and public-spirited citizens.

JOHN CRAWFORD. An Irish-American who possessed the most desirable of Celtic national traits and utilized them for the permanent betterment of his adopted state of Oregon, was John Crawford, whose death in 1901, accentuated the esteem with which he had ever been regarded in the community. Mr. Crawford was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, May 12, 1820, and in the locality of his birthplace his parents had followed farming for many years. In 1861 they came to Canada with most of their children, and there the father died. Subsequently, in 1870, the mother removed to California with a portion of the family and later still came to Oregon. The mother died at the home of her son John at Pleasantdale soon after her arrival in Oregon, leaving four children: Robert, who lives in Ne-

halem; Thomas, a resident of Coos Bay; Anna, the widow of H. Osborn and a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Jane, the wife of N. Nelson, of Clackamas county.

The oldest of eight children born to his parents, John Crawford left home when quite young and went to Scotland, where he embarked on a sailing vessel bound for America. After spending a few years in New York City, during which time he was variously engaged, he found his way to Kansas, where, in addition to running a farm which he had purchased, he also engaged in trading to a considerable extent. At the expiration of two years in Kansas he returned to New York and shipped for San Francisco via Panama. In the vicinity of Placerville, Cal., he engaged in mining for a time, but later went to Florence, Idaho, still interested in searching for gold. For several years he experienced the usual ups and downs incident to the average miner's life, but by exercising economy and business judgment managed to lay by a small store of worldly possessions. Returning to Oregon in 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Savage, a native of Salem, and thereafter went to Polk county, and near Lincoln purchased a farm upon which he made his home for about six years. He then located on French Prairie, near St. Louis, and after six years settled on the Gilmore donation claim near Hopewell, remaining there also for six years. For the following six years he lived on a farm on Pleasantdale Prairie, and bought the fine property now occupied by his widow on the Salem and Portland road. The farm is finely improved and one of the pleasantest homes in the county, representing in every detail the arduous effort of this erstwhile ambitious and enterprising owner.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Savage) Crawford died in December, 1894, having become the mother of eight children, as follows: Sherman, of Hopewell; Belle, the wife of Sim McCamey; Tillie, who resides in Salem; Frederick, of Pleasantdale Prairie; John, deceased; Dora, wife of Van Robinson, of Salem; Lulu, deceased; and William, a resident of Amity. At Niagara, Canada, September 27, 1897, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Nancy Peer, a native of Canada, and one in a family of eight children, whose parents were farmers by occupation. When Mrs. Crawford was a mere child her father died, but her mother was spared until 1900. Mr. Crawford took a prominent part in many of the affairs in his neighborhood, especially in politics, which he endeavored in every way possible to elevate and keep in accord with morality and high citizenship. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, toward the maintenance of which he contributed liberally at all times, and he was also active as a Sunday

school teacher and all round worker. For many years he served in the capacities of road supervisor and member of the school board. An excellent manager and thrifty farmer, he amassed quite a large estate and was enabled to keep his family in all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Always a stanch believer in the value of a good education, he made it a point to give his children the best opportunities it was in his power to bestow, and by his private example guided them in the paths of correct living and general uprightness.

CALEB J. PAYNE. The finest rural dwelling between McMinnville and Sheridan has just been completed by Caleb J. Payne, owner of one of the best stocked, best equipped and most thoroughly cultivated farms in Yamhill county. This farm possesses more than an ordinary interest for its fortunate owner and represents not only the field of his mature and successful activity, but is as well the playground of his childhood and the scene of his birth, which occurred December 21, 1858. The inspiration derived from all worthy ancestors has had its effect in forming the character of Mr. Payne, and furthermore it is to his credit that he so well maintains the reputation of one of the noble, capable and resourceful pioneers of the county.

The Payne family was early represented in America, the paternal great-grandfather holding large landed possessions in Pennsylvania. There in 1789 was born his son, Aaron, the intrepid Oregonian pioneer, a man destined to fill a broad niche in the affairs of his time and place. A farmer and local preacher of the Christian Church by occupation, Aaron Payne was also a courageous soldier in the war of 1812, and was later a soldier in the Blackhawk war in Illinois, to which latter service he was prompted by the massacre of his brother, one of the first to fall before the murderous vengeance of the Indians. In the war of 1812 he was with Jackson at New Orleans, and in the Blackhawk war was a member of the Light Horse Dragoons. He was wounded near the place where the great Blackhawk was taken prisoner, but not seriously, and finally located on a farm in Illinois, a stanch advocate of peace won at the expense of Indian extermination. He married a Miss Murphy, who bore him thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. Her death occurred in 1846, and the following year he joined a caravan bound for the extreme west, and without particular incident arrived at his destination in Yamhill county, Ore. Here he took up a donation land claim, cleared it of timber to a certain extent, and made his home among the crude conditions then prevailing in

the state. Leaving his farm to the care of his children he took advantage of the gold rush to California in 1849, but on the way enlisted in the Rogue River war, participating in many of the important skirmishes. The need of his military services over, he resumed his journey to California, where he followed mining and prospecting for about a year, returning then to his donation claim, where he worked at its improvement for many years. He became prominent in politics and represented his county in the state legislature, all the while continuing to preach and run his farm, doing all the good that lay in his power to accomplish. His life was fashioned on self-sacrificing lines, and while directing the lives of hundreds into channels of usefulness and peace, received no remuneration save that conferred by an approving conscience. It was against his principles to receive money for preaching, but his farm netted him a fair income and he was what might be termed a financially successful man. When he was about eighty he retired from agricultural and ministerial work, thereafter living in retirement at North Yamhill until his death, in 1883, at the age of ninety-four years.

While Aaron Payne was living on his farm in Sangamon county, Ill., his son, Caleb J., Sr., the father of our subject, was born May 24, 1821. In time he left the paternal farm and learned the butcher's trade in Illinois, and his search for opportunity was rewarded in 1845, when he was employed by a man by the name of Ramage to drive ox-teams, and make himself generally useful in a trip across the plains. This was two years before the father came west, and at the end of his journey he settled on the farm on the Sheridan and McMinnville pike, near where the son now lives, eleven miles southwest of McMinnville and three and a half miles east of Sheridan, and which is now occupied by his son. At the time of the Cayuse war he was endeavoring to utilize his six hundred and forty acres in general farming and stock-raising, but he responded to his country's needs and enlisted as first orderly sergeant, taking part in all the principal engagements of the war. His peaceful farming existence was further interrupted in 1849, when he went to California and mined for a few months, but his hoard was considerably lessened owing to the time he spent in caring for an old friend, William Ball, who had the misfortune to break his leg. Returning to Portland on the Brother Jonathan, he was forty-seven days en route, but finally reached his claim, the wiser for his various experiences.

In 1850 Mr. Payne married Malinda Toney, who was born in Callaway county, Mo., March 24, 1829, and who crossed the plains with her parents in 1847, settling on a farm in Yamhill

county adjoining that of her future husband. But a comparatively brief married life was permitted Mr. Payne, for he died in 1858, leaving to his children a large property, but partially developed. His widow continued to live on the farm until 1872, when she married J. J. Butler and removed to a farm in the vicinity. Her second husband died a few years later, and she herself died in McMinnville in 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years. Five children were born of her first marriage, of whom Amanda is the wife of W. L. Warren, of McMinnville, and Mary is the wife of H. C. Burns, also of McMinnville; twins died in infancy, and Caleb C., Jr.

The present owner of the Payne property was educated in Monmouth and at the Portland Business College. He continued to be an integral part of the home farm until his marriage to Mary Raymond, a native of Marion county, and daughter of Augusta and Mary Raymond, pioneers of 1841. The young people lived in McMinnville for a short time, and thereafter lived on a farm in Marion county for two years. He located on the old home place in 1888, and the majority of the fine improvements now facilitating an extensive general farming and stock-raising enterprise have been of his own making and are the result of his enterprise and progressiveness. He makes a specialty of fine cattle and Cotswold sheep, and derives a substantial income from his fertile and productive property, which comprises three hundred and fifteen acres. Of the three children born into the Payne home Ethel is deceased; and Rita and Raymond are living at home with their parents. Mr. Payne is a prominent Democrat in his neighborhood, and takes an active interest in promoting the interests of his party. For several years he has been a member of the school board, at times serving as clerk, and at present is one of the directors. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Sheridan. Mr. Payne is one of the live, progressive forces of Yamhill county, his beautiful home, his scientific and practical knowledge of farming and his genial and optimistic manner, contributing to a truly enviable reputation.

ELI T. BRANSON owns an excellent farm pleasantly and conveniently located half a mile from the courthouse in McMinnville. He is now practically living retired and his rest is well deserved, for he has reached the seventy-third milestone on life's journey and throughout the greater part of his manhood his career has been one of untiring activity and of honorable effort. The ancestors of the Branson family came from Norfolk, England, in 1733, three

brothers leaving their native land at that time, Levi, Eli and Thomas. One settled in Ohio, one in Philadelphia and one in Indiana, and our subject came from the branch of Eli, who settled in Ohio in 1733. Eli T. was born in Sangamon county, Ill., seven miles northwest of the city of Springfield, May 13, 1829, where his father occupied a farm for several years, and on leaving that country he took up his abode in Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farming, and later he went from that state to Indiana and afterward to Illinois, settling in Sangamon county, where his last days were passed.

Eli Branson, the father of our subject, was born in the Buckeye state in 1775, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Anna Turner, who was also a native of Ohio. Her parents lived to very advanced ages and died in Sangamon county, Ill., where they had followed agricultural pursuits, her father passing away when a centenarian and her mother departing this life at the very advanced age of one hundred and two years. Mrs. Anna Branson, however, died in 1829, at the birth of her son, Eli T., being at that time about forty years of age. Eli Branson, the father, afterward wedded Thankful Montgomery. The children of his first marriage were: Hannah, Sally, John and William, all of whom are deceased; Mrs. Mary Cadwallader, of Jersey county, Ill.; Calvin, who is living in Fulton county, Ill.; Lydia and Nancy, who are also deceased; and Eli. The children of the father's second marriage have all departed this life, namely: Benjamin, Samuel, Abraham and Martha. For his third wife Mr. Branson chose Mrs. Wilkins, a widow, who survived him for about a year. He became a resident of Sangamon county, Ill., at an early day and there carried on agricultural pursuits until called to his final rest, his death occurring in 1850, when he was seventy-five years of age.

Under the parental roof Eli T. Branson spent the days of his childhood and when eighteen years of age he began earning his own livelihood by working as a farm hand in the locality in which he had been reared, but the business opportunities of the west attracted him and with the desire to embrace the advantages offered upon the Pacific coast, he crossed the plains in 1851, and eventually arrived at McMinnville on the 15th of September. The journey had been made with four yoke of oxen and he was accompanied by William Hussey, but trouble arose between them when they were on the way and they parted on the plains, Mr. Branson going on alone from Snake river. He passed through McMinnville, going on to the home of his uncle, William Branson, at the fork of the Yamhill and Willamina streams. For four years thereafter he was employed among the settlers and was in govern-

ment survey work for a similar time. The early experience of pioneer settlers came to him, including hardships, trials and difficulties. He took part in the Yakima Indian war, which began in February, 1855, and lasted for one hundred and twelve days, during which time he was subject to much exposure because the troops were not well equipped for military service. When the uprising of the Indians had been suppressed Mr. Branson returned to Polk county and in 1859 purchased a farm on Mill creek, the tract comprising three hundred and twenty acres, which he continued to cultivate and improve until 1869. The following year he purchased a farm in Yamhill county a mile and a half above Sheridan, this being three hundred and ten acres in extent. He retained possession of it until 1897, when he purchased his present farm of forty acres conveniently located only half of a mile from the courthouse. The land is devoted to general farming, but Mr. Branson has practically retired from business life, leaving the care of his property to others, while he is enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Unto our subject and his wife were born four children, of whom two are yet living: William Arthur and Calvin E., both at home. The latter has been county surveyor for ten years. Mr. Branson has taken the second degree of Masonry in McMinnville and in politics he is a Republican. A half century has passed since his arrival in the northwest and wonderful has been the transformation which has occurred in this period. Railroads have been built and the land has been made to yield its rich resources and gifts to the settlers who have invaded its forests, claimed its splendid timber districts and its prairie lands, working its mines and establishing all kinds of industries known to business life in the east. Mr. Branson takes much pride in what has been accomplished here and his work in behalf of the county has been effective and beneficial, while in the supervision of his farming interests he has gained the success for which all men are striving.

WILLIAM MERCHANT. If it had required money to purchase the men who have put their brawn and energy into the cultivation of the west, Oregon would owe to many a locality for that which they have lost and she has won. A descendant of a sturdy Scotchman, William Merchant claims his nativity in the United States, and works for the welfare of the country through his good citizenship in the state of his adoption. His father, Robert Merchant, was born in Alloway, Ayrshire, Scotland, in December of the year 1792, and at the age of six years he was apprenticed to a shoemaker

to learn the trade. Three years later he left home, and from that time on made his own way in the world. In 1808 he decided to emigrate, and after a short visit home, he started for the United States, his manner of traveling showing his determination of character, for not having sufficient money to pay his passage he secreted himself on board a vessel bound for New York, and after an uneventful voyage, he landed in that city, and though penniless and alone he was not resourceless for he had an abundance of courage and energy, as well as a trade to fall back upon. He drifted about from place to place, seeing much of this part of the world, but finally settling in Elkhart county, Ind., where in 1838 he met and married Lucretia Stewart, a native of that state, born July 8, 1818. After drifting to various places in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, in the latter state taking up government land and farming in conjunction with his trade, he decided to try his fortunes in the west. Accordingly he sold out in 1847, and crossed the plains, landing in Oregon City September 27, having taken about six months in the journey. After a very few days spent in looking about him, he bought the right to six hundred and forty acres of land, and here he passed the remainder of his life, carrying on general farming and also his trade, which latter he found very profitable, working at times sixteen hours a day, making boots for the miners who were going to the mines of California, and receiving for each pair the sum of \$16. After sixty-eight years of strenuous living that marked his whole life he passed away, leaving behind him the records of his industry and perseverance in the well-tilled fields of the great farm which he had truly earned in the improvements put upon it. His life had been full of hardships, but with no such word as failure in his vocabulary he left his children a rich inheritance in their western home. The mother outlived her husband many years, dying in January, 1891. Of the eight children that blessed the home, five were born in Oregon, the other three experiencing the trip though almost too young to recall the happenings. Andrew, the eldest, located in Seattle, Wash., where he died in 1899; Sarah Jane, the next in age; William; Warren, the first native Oregonian of the family, now in Vancouver; Mary Maynard, of Colton, Wash.; Mariah Hendricks, of Seattle, Wash.; and Robert, who is engaged in the commission business at the last-named city.

William was the youngest of the children who crossed the plains, having been born in Davis county, Iowa, July 12, 1843, being at the time of the journey four years of age. The years of his boyhood he passed on his father's farm, spending a small part of each year in the schools of Oregon, going several miles to the de-



J W Moore

serted cabin that served as a school building. At the age of twenty-two years, he went to the mines in Idaho, remaining there for three months, taking away with him several hundred dollars, the result of his labor. Returning home, he went to work among the farmers of his neighborhood, leaving the next spring on another mining expedition, bound at this time for the Blackfoot mines, in company with several others, among whom were Lee Laughlin and Uncle Benjamin Stewart. Mr. Merchant remained in eastern Oregon for three months working on a stock ranch. He subsequently engaged in the sheep business and in the spring of 1867 took six hundred head to Boise City, where he sold them with a liberal profit for his work. In the Boise Basin he tried the livery business, giving it up later, however, as he received at this time his share of his father's land, which was seventy-four acres. In 1868 he married Miss Martha Landess, a native of Washington county, Ore., her father having crossed the plains in the same train with the Merchant family in 1847, settling in this county, where he remained until his death.

From time to time Mr. Merchant has added to his property until he now owns seven hundred and fifteen acres, four hundred and forty of it being land that belonged formerly to his father's place. Nearly all of this large farm is in cultivation, being used for general farming and very extensive operations in the line of stock-raising. Mr. Merchant has interested himself on all public questions, taking an active part in school matters, holding through Republican influence the position of road supervisor and various school offices. He is a very prominent man in the county, giving his energies in the direction of general improvement, and with all his worldly success remembering the early days of Oregon and seeking to perpetuate their memory by his interest in the County Pioneer Association, in which he has served as president.

JONAH WISEMAN MOORE. Half way up the mountains, and commanding a fine view of the city of Brownsville and the surrounding county, is the home of Jonah Wiseman Moore, around whom still clings those fast disappearing characteristics with which fiction and imagination surround the old-time miners of the west and north. This discoverer, and for years partial owner, of the famous Lucky Boy mine in the Blue River mining district, is by nature fitted for a life on the outskirts of civilization, possessing a ruggedness of constitution and a fearlessness of thought and conviction particularly adapted to unsettled regions.

Born on a farm in Sheridan county, Mo.,

October 15, 1839, he comes of an old Tennessee family, established in Missouri by his paternal grandfather, Jonah. His father, Robert, was a small boy when the family fortunes were shifted from Tennessee to Sheridan county, and he was reared to farming and educated in the district schools. He married Malinda Scrivner, a native daughter of Missouri, whose father, James Scrivner, served in the war of 1812. Seven children, six sons and one daughter, were born into the Moore family in Missouri, Jonah being the second. In 1852 the father outfitted with ox-teams and wagons and started across the plains with his family, Jonah being then thirteen years of age, and able to make himself useful driving stock and carrying water in camp. The journey was a memorable one for the homeseekers, for on the way the mother succumbed to the strain of travel, and was left in a wayside grave on the Big Dry Sandy. Mournfully the procession proceeded upon its way, the travelers enduring patiently the hardships and deprivations incident to the times and conditions, rendered doubly dreary by a loss which had taken away the wife and mother. The father took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Harrisburg, and, in 1858, moved to Josephine county, Ore., the following year removing to Curry county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1873 he bought a small stock ranch in Del Norte county, Cal., which he managed for several years, and upon which he is now living retired, at the age of eighty-six.

Two years after coming to Oregon with his parents, in 1852, Jonah W. Moore started out on his own responsibility, securing work on different farms in Linn county. His mining career began in the dry diggings near Grant's Pass, in 1859, and when the Salmon river excitement was at its height he made his way thither. After taking an inventory of the situation he made up his mind that there was not gold enough to go around, and that he stood a better chance running a pack train to the mines than in trying to work them, and this he did with fair success for five years. In 1867 he began mining again, and the next year came to the Willamette valley, and in Clackamas county married Elizabeth Garrett, a native daughter of the state. Thereafter he engaged in farming for some time, and, in 1887, began what proved to be the most satisfactory part of his career as a miner. He discovered the great Lucky Boy. How great was his good fortune may be imagined when it is known that upon disposing of his share in the mine, in 1901, to F. C. Sharkey, he realized \$20,000. Few men in the state are more familiar with the mines in the west than is Mr. Moore, who

has traveled many hundreds of miles from one camp to another, and has feasted in the light of many camp-fires. Fortunately he has not followed a phantom fortune, idealized by an overwrought brain or exaggerated expectations, but has made his work count, and placed himself beyond the reach of want.

Five children were born of the first marriage of Mr. Moore, and of these, Anna May is the wife of C. B. Wilson, of Oregon City; Ivy is the wife of W. W. Waters, of Brownsville; Ettie married S. B. Sawyer, of Brownsville; R. A. owns and manages a grocery store of this town, and Richard Irvin is deceased. The present Mrs. Moore was formerly Mrs. J. W. Hanley, a native of Washington, and daughter of Marcus McMillen, a native of Ohio. Mr. McMillen crossed the plains from his home in Michigan, in 1852, locating in the state of Washington, where he eventually died. Through her marriage with John W. Hanley four children were born: William H. and Ernest F., deceased; Lennie L. and Leo W. Mr. Moore has always subscribed to the principles of the Republican party, but his time has been too much taken up in out-of-the-way places to permit of any political service. For many years he has been identified with the Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he is a Baptist. Mr. Moore has the sincerity and straightforwardness of a large-hearted and tolerant miner, augmented by generous and admirable traits of character. He has found many opportunities to do kindly and disinterested acts, in consequence of which there are many living in different parts of the northwest who gladly acknowledge their obligations to him. Mr. Moore has recently purchased 16,000 shares in the Lucky Boy mine, and still keeps up his interest in mining circles.

M. S. PEERY. Four miles southeast of Dayton is the farm of two hundred and fifty-seven acres belonging to M. S. Peery, recognized as one of the stable and reliable members of the agricultural community of Yamhill county. From ancestors similarly engaged Mr. Peery inherits a special aptitude for his chosen work, augmented by a practical home training on the paternal farm in Missouri, where he was born October 15, 1852.

Wilson Peery, the father of M. S., was born in Kentucky in 1827, and at a very early date removed with his parents to Missouri, when that state was as yet an undeveloped prairie. As he was one of a large family of children it was necessary for him to assist in the maintenance of the family, which he cheerily did, remaining at home until his marriage, which united him with Miss Maria Compton, who was also a native of Mis-

souri. For several years they kept house and farmed in the vicinity of Pattonsburg, Daviess county, in which town they sold their general commodities, receiving in exchange sugar and other staples. In 1863, Mr. Peery disposed of his Missouri land and prepared to come to Oregon with ox and horse teams, and during the long trip, covering six months, had a comparatively fortunate time. The extent of their unpleasant experiences was the appropriation of some of their stock by the Indians, but otherwise they were unmolested, thanks to the more settled condition of the country. For a year the family located in Clackamas county, and in 1864, removed to Linn county, remaining there for seven years. In 1871, Mr. Peery retired from farming and took up his residence in Dayton, where his death occurred when he was seventy-one years of age. His wife died when sixty-eight years old. Both were members of the Baptist Church, in which they were active workers. Of their eleven children, James is deceased; Hiram lives in Yamhill county; Archibald is a druggist in McMinnville; Jefferson is deceased; M. S. is next in order of birth; Amanda is the wife of B. Harris, of Dayton; Eliza, Julia, Rebecca and Martha are deceased; and America is the wife of Alvis Gains, of Yamhill county.

Directly after his marriage, in 1871, to Rachel Kimsey, a native of the state and a daughter of Alvis Kimsey, represented elsewhere in this work, Mr. Peery went to housekeeping on the farm which is still his home. He has a pleasant rural residence, fine barns and out-buildings, and his land is under a high state of cultivation, about one hundred and sixty acres being used for general crops. Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Poland-China hogs are raised in large numbers, and contribute a neat yearly income to the owner. Mr. Peery is a Democrat in national politics, and he has served officially as a member of the school board and as road supervisor. Fraternally, he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Rachel Peery died February 16, 1900, having become the mother of three children: Nellie became the wife of Prestoen Lung, of Polk county; Anna is deceased, and Maud became the wife of Martin Rhodes, of Seattle. October 1, 1901, Mr. Peery married Hattie Dorsey, the daughter of George Dorsey, of Yamhill county, and one daughter, Mildred, has blessed this union.

ROBERT N. MAGNESS. A native son of Oregon who is reflecting credit upon early teachings and the community in which he lives, is Robert N. Magness, owner of one hundred and ninety-two acres of land upon which he is en-

gaged in farming and stock and hop raising. During the last year he had twenty thousand pounds of hops, gathered from twelve acres of land. Born near Springfield, Lane county, Ore., December 15, 1855, Mr. Magness is a son of John R. and Virginia (Byrd) Magness, natives of Independence county, Ark., and the former of whom is mentioned at length in the sketch of A. P. Magness, brother of R. N.

Mr. Magness received a public school education and was reared without motherly care, for this best friend of any boy died when he was only three years of age. In 1868 he went to the mines with his father and brother, spending the greatest part of his time in Canyon City, Ore. While the older men prospected and mined he worked as a clerk in a grocery store, and also herded sheep, and in this wild and practicably untamable region gained considerable business and general knowledge. Returning to Marion county in 1871, he continued to make that his home until 1876, when he came to Yamhill county and worked on a farm by the month. He also became interested in logging and a general lumber business, and in 1885 determined to settle down and become permanently identified with Yamhill county. After his marriage with Ollie Barndrick, a native of McMinnville, and of Holland descent, Mr. Magness lived for five years on a farm near Wheatland, and then bought the farm upon which he has since expended so much well-directed effort. The improvements are entirely of his own making, and include one of the pleasantest and most modern residences in this part of the county. Mr. Magness also has fine barns, implements and out-houses, and is well equipped for what he intends shall be an extensive and practical farming enterprise.

In political affiliations Mr. Magness is independent, and has never evinced a desire to reap political honors. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and a welcome visitor in the lodge at Amity. His wife, who is a member of the Evangelical Church, is the mother of eight children, in order of birth being as follows: Mabel, who is attending school at Salem; Carrie, Josie, Bertha, John, Nettie, Virginia and Adeline, all of whom are at home with their parents.

SAMUEL R. BAXTER. One of the prominent and influential machinists and blacksmiths of Yamhill county is Samuel R. Baxter, owner and manager of an enterprising business in Dayton, and also extensively identified with Republican political affairs. Mr. Baxter was born in Jefferson county, Ind., March 31, 1830, his father, James, having been born in Montgomery

county, Ohio, where Dayton now stands, April 5, 1810, and died in Dayton, Ore., February 27, 1903. The paternal grandfather, James, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America in time to participate in the Revolutionary war, some of his brothers also taking part in the same momentous struggle for independence. James Baxter married Martha M. Stott, affectionately called by her friends Patsy, a name which clung to her up to the time of her death on the home place in 1892, at the age of eighty-one years. She was born near Frankfort, Ky., and was the daughter of a farmer who emigrated to Indiana from Kentucky, and there married and died. Mrs. Baxter was the mother of nine children, four sons and five daughters, Samuel R. being the oldest of those living. Of the other children, Rebecca Long lives in Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Perkins lives in Indiana; Mrs. Nancy Jones lives in Dayton, Ore.; and Raleigh is a farmer of Indiana.

Samuel R. Baxter received his preliminary education in Jefferson county, Ind., and in 1851 crossed the plains with his brother, William, there being twenty wagons in the train, under command of Captain Bob Hariford. At the expiration of six months the party landed in Oregon City, September 10, and from there Mr. Baxter went into Columbia county and located near St. Helens, there becoming identified with the firm of Crosby & Smith, builders of saw mills. He was well qualified for this work, having in his younger days learned the blacksmith's trade in Indiana, and for a year took an active interest in the erection of saw mills for the company. Following this employment he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Troutdale, and at one time engaged in blacksmith work on the corner of Second and Morrison streets, Portland. Here he was obliged to cut down fir trees in order to erect his shop, but the effort was worth while, for during his three years' stay in the then small town of Portland he managed to work up quite a paying trade. In 1858 he engaged in blacksmithing in Dayton, Ore., and has since been an integral part of this town's steady growth. At present he has a machine shop in connection, and at all times of the year he has about all the work that he can turn out.

In 1860 Mr. Baxter was united in marriage with Nancy Comegys, of Polk county, Ore., and a native of St. Charles county, Mo. Mrs. Baxter, who died in 1888, at the age of fifty-six years, was the mother of two daughters, Mrs. Delia Converse, of Eugene, Ore., and Edna, who is living at home. As a Republican Mr. Baxter has taken an active interest in his adopted town, and in fact with the various locations in which he has lived since his voting days. His first active service was inaugurated in Yamhill county

during 1878-79-80, when he was serving as a commissioner of Yamhill. For many years he has been a member of the school board, and has also been mayor of Dayton on two occasions. For twenty-five years he has been justice of the peace of Dayton. Mr. Baxter is popular and well known fraternally, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty years. He has passed through all of the chairs of the order, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge. In 1880 the Baxter family was augmented by the parents of Mr. Baxter, who came from their home in the middle west. This congenial and very hospitable household was saddened by the death of the senior Mr. Baxter February 27, 1903. Mr. Baxter is a man whose word receives the same consideration as would his bond, and who exemplifies in his personality and life a high order of western citizenship.

JUDGE L. FLINN. The cautious, thoughtful and conservative elements so well known in New England towns, but which is less widely diffused west of the Mississippi, have been advantageously utilized in the upbuilding of Albany by Judge L. Flinn, judge of Linn county from 1880 until 1884, and for many years a prominent legal practitioner, banker, and general man of affairs. Born in Ireland in 1837, and arriving in America with his parents while yet a boy, Judge Flinn was reared on a farm in Sudbury, Rutland county, Vt., and was educated in the public schools and Middlebury College. As was the custom in those days, the colleges gave long vacations during the winter season to enable the students to engage in teaching, and Mr. Flinn availed himself of this opportunity. Soon after his graduation in 1863, he removed to Elizabethtown, N. Y., and studied law in the office of Robert S. Hale. In the meantime having determined to spend his future among surroundings offering greater opportunities, he started west via Panama and arrived in San Francisco in November, 1864. He continued his journey northward and spent the first winter in Linn county, and the following summer taught school in Polk county. In 1865 he removed to Albany and began teaching a small school held in one room, but which grew in attendance until in 1868 it required three rooms. His school duties had been combined with further professional researches, and in 1865 he was admitted to practice at the bar at Salem, in 1868 forming a partnership with J. C. Powell. At the end of ten years he severed his connection with Mr. Powell and practiced alone for a year. He then entered into partnership with George E. Chamberlain, under the firm name of Flinn & Chamberlain. This association continued until 1888, when in connection with Mr. Chamberlain

and S. E. Young he purchased of John Conner the First National Bank, Mr. Flinn becoming president, Mr. Chamberlain cashier, and Mr. Young vice president. The bank's charter expired, and was renewed April 2, 1903, but in the meantime it has known a remarkably successful era, having increased the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$80,000, and erected in 1889 the present building, with a frontage of sixty-six feet. It weathered the financial panic of 1893, when so many similar institutions throughout the country were wrecked. Among other interests which have profited by the sagacious counsel and practical co-operation of Judge Flinn may be mentioned the Albany Woolen Mills Company, the Albany Water Company, in which he is a stockholder and of which company he was formerly treasurer, and the Albany College, of which he was a member of the board of trustees for many years. Besides the judgeship, to which he was elected by his Republican constituents, he has served as mayor of Albany for one term, and has been a member of the school board for several years.

Judge Flinn married in Salem, Cynthia S. Church, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a sister of Stephen and C. P. Church, of Salem. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flinn, of whom Stephen, the only son, died in his junior year at Princeton College; Anna W., a graduate of Albany College and the Leland Stanford University, is living at home; Orpha J., also a graduate of Albany College and Leland Stanford University, is now the wife of A. C. Schmett of Corvallis, Ore.; and Ruth, a graduate of the Albany College, is living at home.

W. W. NICKELL. The various occupations which have filled the busy life of W. W. Nickell, in all of which he has achieved commendable success, entitle him to the consideration which he at present receives from the agricultural and business community of Yamhill county. He became an occupant of his present farm in 1891, and his location, eight and a half miles south of McMinnville, and four and a half miles west of Amity, is most advantageous from many standpoints, being among the most productive soil in the county. The place is known as the old Robert Henderson donation claim, and Mr. Nickell is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, being an extensive raiser of Cotswold sheep and Shorthorns. He is also interested in a threshing machine, and his farm is fitted with machinery for public feed chopping.

A native of Henry county, Iowa, Mr. Nickell was born June 27, 1859, a son of James McD. and Elizabeth (McClure) Nickell, natives of Jackson county, Ohio, and born, respectively, De-



Maudie M Scott R. V. Scott

ember 27, 1822, and April 18, 1818. They were married in Ohio, September 21, 1843, and removed to Iowa about 1844, there taking up crude land which they improved, and which continued to be their home for the remainder of their lives.

The father lived to be forty-two years old, and the mother sixty-two. There were but three children in the family, of whom Mary J. and Benjamin F. are deceased.

As opportunity offered W. W. Nickell attended the public schools of Wayland, although his education was curtailed at the age of fourteen, when he applied himself to learning the millwright's trade. Thereafter he worked at his trade for many years, and, being frugal and thrifty, managed to save quite a little money. October 1, 1879, he married, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Mary L. Martin, a native of Iowa, with whom he continued to live in Iowa for a couple of years. His next place of residence was Winfield, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business for three years, and afterward followed his trade for a couple of years. In 1885, Mr. Nickell came to Oregon and settled for a couple of years in McMinnville, and, as heretofore stated, located on his present farm in 1891. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nickell, Martin McD., Wellman D., Blanche M., Ina E., and Franklin D. Mr. Nickell is a Republican in political affiliation, and is at present serving as clerk of the school board. Fraternaly, he is associated with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which latter organization he has taken the degree of honor. In his adopted state, Mr. Nickell has a firmly established reputation for integrity, caution, sterling business methods and progressiveness as an agriculturist.

ROBERT HALL SCOTT, manager of the Woodburn Roller Mills, is one of the men who have been closely identified with the best interests of the Willamette valley for a long period, and occupies a prominent place among the progressive enterprising men who are certain materially to impress their worth upon any community. Heredity and early environment had much to do with fashioning the career of Mr. Scott, and so closely has he always been allied with the milling industry that any other occupation would now be foreign to him.

Mr. Scott was born January 5, 1875, in the center of a thriving industry at Scott's Mills, Marion county, Ore., a beautiful hamlet founded by his father, and comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry. His father, Robert H. Scott, Sr., was born in Saniston, Roxburyshire, Scotland, October 22, 1826, and was reared and educated in his native land. At an early age he learned the

millers' trade. In 1849 he emigrated to Canada where he engaged in milling with considerable success until 1856, and in that year came to Oregon, locating in Westport, where he engaged in the operation of a sawmill until 1866. He then established the mills at the point which has since been inseparably associated with his name, and where, from 1866 to 1892, he bent all his energies to building up a community of interests which he might leave as a heritage to his children. He established an exceptional reputation for good fellowship and business integrity, and accomplished more toward developing the resources of that locality and fostering its various important enterprises than any other individual who ever participated in the erection of the great industrial and commercial fabric of the Pacific northwest. In the latter part of the year 1892 he removed to Woodburn and erected the Woodburn Roller Mills, which are devoted to the manufacture of a high grade of flour; and in connection with this industry built a large warehouse. To this mill and its operation Mr. Scott gave the same careful attention which he had bestowed upon his previous undertakings, and his work in this direction proved to be one of the most important features in the industrial life of Marion county. He lived to be seventy-one years, eleven months and twenty days of age, and is recalled as one of the best business men of the county, and as the possessor of sterling personal characteristics. April 11, 1855, he was united in marriage with Ann West, who was born near Quebec, Canada, May 22, 1835, and whose father, John West, was a native of Scotland. John West came to America in early life, and after an extended and successful business career in the Dominion located at Westport, Ore., of which he was the founder, and which bears his name. He built a canning establishment, and was among the first to can fish in Oregon, and was the inventor of useful appliances used in this connection. He died in Westport in 1888, at the age of eighty-six years.

Immediately after the completion of his course in the public schools, Robert H. Scott, Jr., attended the Portland Business College in Portland, and thus, equipped with his milling experience dating from the early years of his life, was prepared for any emergency which the future might present. He succeeded to the management of the mill now owned by his mother and brother, and which is equipped with modern machinery. It has three stories and a basement, and the roller process is used. The principal brands produced are White Rose and Snowdrop, both of which have an extensive sale throughout the northwest and are shipped in large quantities to foreign markets. The mills consume nearly all the wheat produced in their vicinity, and the

management also imports from other sections large quantities of this cereal.

June 1, 1898, Mr. Scott was married, in Eugene, Ore., to Maud M. Bonney, a native of Monmouth, Ore., and a daughter of Charles Reuben Bonney. The latter is also a native of Oregon, and at the present time is engaged in the harness trade at Portland, Ore. Mr. Scott is a member of several fraternal and social organizations in Woodburn, but the one to which he devotes the most of his attention is Woodburn Lodge No. 102, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as city treasurer of Woodburn for one term. He is one of the careful, progressive and honored younger citizens of Marion county, and unquestionably will continue to exert a wide influence in business and social circles. With the traditions of his family to encourage and inspire him, a successful future seems doubly assured. Mr. Scott and his wife have one daughter, Rowena, born May 21, 1903.

EDMUND WOOD. A worthy representative of a pioneer family of Yamhill county is Edmund Wood, born back in the hills of Tennessee, in Campbell county, January 1, 1836, the son of John P. and Amy (Witt) Wood. When this son was but nine years old the family moved to Missouri, remaining there for two years and then setting out for the great west, to endure all the privations, hardships and perils of a seven months' journey across the plains for the sake of the home they hoped to make at the journey's end. Besides Edmund there were four other children who crossed the plains at the same time, 1847, namely: Joseph, now deceased; Henry; Sarah Lady, deceased; and Mary E., wife of G. W. Branson. Upon reaching Oregon the family located in Yamhill county on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, two miles west of Sheridan. Here Mr. Wood's father lived for twenty-one years, giving the strength of his early manhood to the hard proposition of Oregon forests and fastnesses, clearing the one and conquering the other until, in 1868, the year he left the place for a retired life, his farm presented the appearance of a well-kept eastern farm, with the difference of the many broad acres stretching away on every side evidencing the plenty of this western land. The death of Mr. Wood's mother occurred on the home place five years after they reached Oregon. Mr. Wood, Sr., moved to McMinnville when he left the farm, where he died in 1892, being eighty years old.

At eighteen years of age Edmund left home, not from necessity but from choice, going to Polk county, where he secured work with Mr. Savage, with whom he remained for eight years,

evidently doing justice to the good opinion of his employer. But with the restlessness of a young man who has seen but little of the world he left Mr. Savage at the expiration of this time, going to Walla Walla, Wash., remaining there just one year. After this comparatively brief period of wandering, he came back to the county chosen by his father for their early home, and as if to anchor himself there, he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Yamhill county, five miles north of Willamina, where he has since spent the greater part of his life. Later he increased his farm to two hundred and seventy-six acres on which he is actively engaged in sheep-raising and general farming.

Mr. Wood has been quite active in local politics, holding through Democratic influence the position of road supervisor, also serving as school director for sixteen years, a period of faithfulness not often met with in rural districts. He also received the appointment as superintendent of the farm of the state penitentiary from Governors Grover and Thayer, which position he held creditably for eight years. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Sheridan. In 1882 he was married to Miss Matilda Shook and their union was blessed with four children, the eldest of whom, John, died in infancy. The three living are Lettie, Grover and Andrew.

GEORGE F. EARHART. Among the sons of Ohio who have contributed to the agricultural development of Oregon may be mentioned George F. Earhart, for many years an expert sawmill man, and since 1886 the owner of a farm of ninety-two acres three miles northeast of McMinnville. A native of Darke county, Ohio, Mr. Earhart was born December 22, 1836, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scribner) Earhart, and grandson of George Earhart, a very early settler in Darke county.

Samuel and Elizabeth Earhart were reared on near-by farms in Darke county, and as children enjoyed the same pastimes and attended the same little school house. Samuel was born in Virginia and his wife in Connecticut, and both removed to Darke county with their parents when very young. The maternal grandfather, Azer Scribner, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and paid the price of his life for patriotism, as he was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. After the death of Samuel Earhart, the support of the family naturally fell upon the shoulders of the children, of whom there were six boys and five girls, George F. being the fifth oldest, and at that time sixteen years of age. With his brother William he undertook the principal management of the farm, and before leaving home at the age

of twenty-two, managed between times to serve an apprenticeship of three years to a carpenter. For six years he followed his trade in Darke county, in connection with which he bought and operated a sawmill for four years. He then took up his residence in Polk county, Iowa, where he engaged in the sawmill business for about nineteen years. The sawmill disposed of, he located in Vernon county, Mo., and after two years, in 1886, located in Oregon. After looking around for a desirable location, he finally decided upon the farm upon which he has since spent the most useful and profitable years of his life. His property is equipped with a comfortable residence, good barns and outhouses, and with all needful agricultural implements. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the practical and successful farmers of this locality.

In 1861 Mr. Earhart was united in marriage with Minerva G. Powell, a native of Darke county, Ohio, who is the mother of three sons and two daughters, of whom Hattie is the wife of William McConkey, of McMinnville; the other children being: Ira, Leonard, Charles and Mary Kate. Mr. Earhart is a Republican in politics, and has held the offices of school director and school supervisor. He was elected county road master in January, 1902. Fraternaly he is associated with the Masons of Lafayette, and is treasurer of the organization. In religion he is a member and trustee of the Evangelical Church of Lafayette.

PHILIP R. FENDALL. Upon the farm which is now his home and which has been in the possession of the family since 1845, Philip R. Fendall was born February 5, 1857. This ownership, considered short in the east, is long for the west, and like instances are comparatively few in Oregon. His father, Charles E. Fendall, one of the best known of the pioneers of Oregon, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1822, and was reared and educated in his native state. In 1841 he became a resident of Missouri, and during his two years there accumulated a great deal of enthusiasm and information concerning the land beyond the Rocky mountains. His trip to the west was accomplished after much preparation and was undertaken in the spring of 1843, under the guidance of Captain Nesbeth. The greater part of the journey he rode astride a horse, and he was one of the hunters of the party, his skill with the gun resulting in the replenishment of many empty larders. He brought in game of all kinds to cheer the weary travelers assembled around camp fires, and made himself generally useful as only a hale and decidedly good tempered boy is capable of doing.

C. E. Fendall landed in Yamhill county and with an old friend, N. K. Sitton, lived on a ranch on Panther creek for two years. In 1845 he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on the Yamhill river in Polk county, now owned by the Scroggin brothers, and here he erected a log cabin to which he brought his newly wedded wife, Amanda (Rogers) Fendall, a native of Iowa, and whose father crossed the plains in 1845. Here Mr. Fendall spent a few years when he traded for the farm on the Willamina, now occupied by his son, P. R., and here his seventy-three years were rounded out amid the prosperity brought about through his own unflagging zeal. After coming to Oregon he continued to hunt as on the plains, and this constituted his chief source of diversion. In 1849 he availed himself of the mining chances of California, and for two years was fairly successful along the American river. In 1857 he started out to re-stock his farm, and in order to secure the best on the market, made a trip back to Kentucky via the plains, and brought back with him a band of Durham cattle. The severe winter of 1861-62 was disastrous to the cattle, and he lost them all. Again he went to California in 1869-70, so in change his life had its compensations and was relieved from the monotony felt by the average agriculturist. Of the thirteen children born to himself and wife Oscar is deceased; George F. lives in Ashland; Reilly Y. lives in Yamhill county; William E. is a resident of Lane county; P. R. is next in order; Alice became the wife of Lawson Maddux, now deceased; Elbridge G. lives in the vicinity of Newberg; Charles L. is deceased. Laura is the wife of O. E. Highland, of Yamhill county; Annie K. is the wife of Mart High of Salem; Nathan K. is deceased; Frank lives at Seattle; and Fred was accidentally killed. Mrs. Fendall is still living and is seventy-three years of age. Her married life extended over many years, and started in when she was fourteen.

Until his marriage, January 12, 1881, with Laura Savage, Philip R. Fendall lived on his father's farm, but thereafter removed to Washington, where he engaged in the stock business for two years. He then returned to the old home farm on the Willamina, three miles from the village of that name, where he has since lived, and where he now owns five hundred and eighty acres, three hundred and fifty acres being in bottom land. He is engaged in general farming, stock, hog and sheep raising, and has been very successful in the various departments of activity represented on his farm. His property is equipped with modern buildings and machinery, and the evidences of good management are everywhere apparent. Five children are being reared in a practical home atmosphere and receiving

such educational advantages as their ambitious parents can provide for them, and are named as follows: Alvie, Kate, Lottie, Richard and Ulric. Willie died at the age of two years. In political affiliation Mr. Fendall is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

LESTER POTTER, who is identified with agricultural interests in Yamhill county, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., January 23, 1839, so that almost the width of the continent separates him from the place of his nativity. His parents removed to Wisconsin when he was but five years of age and he was reared to manhood near Oshkosh, that state. In 1859, at the age of twenty years, he crossed the plains with an ox team, the spirit of adventure and the hope of entering upon a successful career leading to this step. He left the train at Umatilla, where he secured a position to carry a chain on a government survey, this work occupying his attention for six weeks. On the expiration of that period he went to Oregon City, where he was employed for a time and then made his way into southern Oregon, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining through the winter. In the spring he returned to Oregon City, where he again became connected with a surveying party, spending the summer in Washington. In the fall he went to Portland and worked in a logging camp for a few weeks, while during the winter season he was employed as an assistant in the penitentiary for four months. When spring again came Mr. Potter went to the mines of Idaho, where he prospected until fall, at which time he made his way to Florence, Idaho. For a year he worked in the mines at that place, making considerable money during the period there passed.

Mr. Potter next returned to his home in Wisconsin by way of the Panama and New York route. He remained for a year with his people in the Badger state and then again came to Oregon, making his way by water to Portland. When he had passed a few months in that city he began placer mining in the Boise basin, where he continued for two years, his labors there resulting in a good financial return. He then went back to Portland and drove stock from the Willamette valley to Victoria, British Columbia, his time being thus occupied for eight months. He then determined to marry and establish a home of his own.

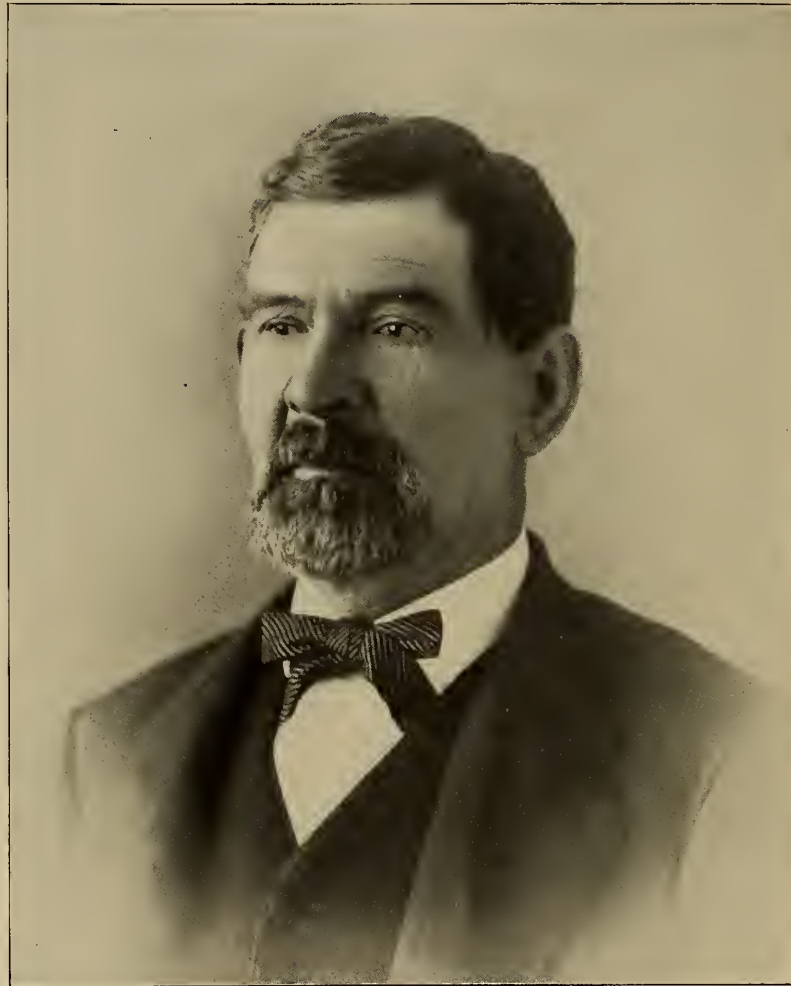
It was in 1867 that Mr. Potter was joined in wedlock to Miss Sarah H. Southmayer and in the fall of that year he settled upon the farm where he has since resided with the exception of a period of three and a half years which were passed in the mines in Sumpter, Ore., where he owned one-quarter interest and was treasurer of

the Sumpter Stage and Transfer Company for one year. He also owned considerable property. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Potter has been blessed with four children: Milton W., who has a ranch in Gopher valley; Minnie, the wife of J. B. Fryer, of Sumpter, Ore.; Daisy, who is at home; and Flora, the wife of L. Swiggett of Sumpter, who is interested in mines.

Mr. Potter is the owner of a rich and valuable tract of land, comprising five hundred and thirty-seven acres in the Gopher valley, seven miles north of Sheridan. It is located on Deer creek, so that there is a water supply and he is engaged extensively in the raising of cattle, goats and sheep. He makes a specialty of Cotswold sheep and has a number of fine registered animals. He thoroughly understands the needs of stock, follows progressive methods in his work and is now a leading as well as prosperous representative of his line of business in this part of Oregon. In politics an earnest Republican, he has been elected and served in a number of local offices, including that of school clerk, school director and road supervisor. He filled the latter position for many years and has been largely instrumental in improving the roads in this portion of the county. Through the traits that go to make up honorable manhood he has gained the friendship and favor of many with whom he has come in contact.

WILLIAM SAVAGE, father of Mrs. P. R. Fendall, the latter of whom is one of the prominent pioneer women of Yamhill county, was born in Mexico, N. Y., September 18, 1826, and lived in his native city until his seventeenth year. He then removed to Indiana, where he taught school for a couple of winters, and where he engaged in farming until his removal to Missouri in 1844.

In the spring of 1845 Mr. Savage joined the few who were then seeking to make their home in the west, and with John Ramage crossed the plains with ox teams, in Yamhill county working for Mr. Ramage for two years. He then removed to Polk county where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, and was fairly established as an agriculturist when the cry of gold began to agitate everyone within earshot of California. After a year's trial in the mines along the American river he returned to his claim and farmed until 1867, and that year went to Texas with Richard Perkins, who assisted him in bringing eight hundred steers from the great southern cattle state. These cattle were disposed of on the ranges of Montana, and here Mr. Savage went into extensive cattle interests, which netted him a substantial fortune. In 1891 he entered the arena of finance in Oregon, and with his hard earned money established the Dal-



SYLVESTER CANNON.

las City Bank, of which he was president up to the time of his death, September 20, 1896. He was a man of leading characteristics, and his strict integrity, truly western grit and enterprise, and unusual resourcefulness, made themselves felt in the communities in which he lived in the west.

From the organization of the party Mr. Savage was identified with its most 'progressive principles, and his fitness for official recognition was repeatedly demonstrated. He attended the first Republican meeting in Oregon, and during his two years' service in the legislature, ably furthered the best interests of those who had honored him with their support. He was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of the Oregon Insane Asylum, now one of the best institutions of its kind in the state. Also he was one of the organizers of the Grange in Oregon, and was master of it for five years.

In 1852 Mr. Savage married Sarah Brown, a native of Illinois, and daughter of James H. Brown, a pioneer of 1850. Ten children were born of this union, of whom Charley is deceased; Edson lives in eastern Washington; Gibson is a rancher in the same locality in Washington; James lives in Polk county; Eugene is deceased; Mrs. Fendall is next in order; William lives in Tacoma; Sarah is the wife of J. B. Stone, of Polk county; Daniel lives at Willamina; and Bud is a member of the livery firm of Savage & Stewart of Sheridan. Mrs. Savage survives her husband, and is living in Sheridan, at the age of sixty-eight.

SYLVESTER CANNON. Since coming to Oregon in 1851 Sylvester Cannon has engaged in various occupations peculiar to the west, and has experienced many of the adventures which he came prepared to meet. Nineteen years of age when the opportunity came to leave the Vermilion county farm in Illinois, where he was born May 14, 1833, he welcomed a change from the monotony of farming, and joyfully anticipated the success which he has realized. Across the plains he drove a team of five yoke of oxen for Martin Payne, thus earning his food and lodging from day to day, an expediency to which many ambitious men resorted in the very early days.

Arriving in Clackamas county after six months of comparatively pleasant travel, Mr. Cannon found employment in a lumber camp for a few months, and then came to Linn county, where he associated himself with a surveying party which was engaged in laying out township and section lines. Beginning in an humble capacity, he remained with the party about four years, in time becoming a practical surveyor. This occupation was interrupted by the outbreak of the

Indian war in 1855, when he volunteered in the fall in Company H, First Mounted Oregon Regiment, under Captain Leighton, and served until May, 1856. During the greater part of the service he was in Washington along the Upper Columbia, taking part in the terrible four days' fight at Walla Walla. After the war he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land four miles east of Albany. He was married in June, 1856, to Johanna Cox, and brought his newly wedded wife to his promising farm. Seven years later he sold his farm and bought land near Salem, but not finding it satisfactory he returned at the end of a year to Linn county, and bought four hundred and eighty acres of land partially improved. In 1891 he settled on his present farm, where he has made many improvements, and where he has a comfortable and pleasant home.

By his first marriage five children were born into the family of Mr. Cannon, of whom Nellie is the wife of George Maston of Albany, and the mother of two children, Vida and George W.; Minnie is the wife of Dr. Cornelius; Malisa, deceased, was the wife of Jess Enyart; Jennie is the wife of S. G. Marvin, to whom have been born two children, Donald and Lucille; and Anderson M. is engaged in the practice of law at Medford, and married Miss Vesta Mason, daughter of D. P. Mason of Albany. She died leaving one child, Carolyn.

March 28, 1886, Mr. Cannon married Martha A. Hunter, widow of Aaron Hunter, and daughter of George Huston, who was born in McDonough county, Ill., and crossed the plains in 1853. Mr. Huston settled on a claim in Linn county, and afterward married Lizzie Phipps, who came across the plains with her parents in 1852. He served in the Indian wars, and prospered in the west, his death occurring on his well improved farm in July, 1900, at the age of sixty-nine years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of whom George H. is deceased; Lizzie is engaged in the millinery business in Brownsville; Charles L. is a graduate of the Portland Business College; and Glenn O. The only child of Mr. Cannon's second marriage is Arletha G.

For the past sixteen years Mr. Cannon has been a director of the Farmers' Warehouse Association, and has been instrumental in greatly increasing its efficiency and its capacity for aiding in the disposal of the products of the community. He is a charter member of the Tangent Grange, and in politics is identified with the Republican party. Possessing great capacity for industry, practical business judgment, and unswerving integrity, it is not surprising that Mr. Cannon can lay claim to the consideration and respect of his many friends and associates in the west.

WILLIAM M. RUSSELL. Not always does it happen that the immigrant, passing from the associations and relations of his native country, finds in the one to which he goes those pleasing attributes that characterized his early recollections, for the dual reason that if the surroundings are similar one is inclined to contrast this similarity, with an unconscious disparagement toward the latter; if different, the old ways naturally seem the best. William M. Russell might almost be said to have escaped an inherited tendency along these lines, for it has been his fortune to be an emigrant as well as a pioneer, following in the steps of his paternal grandfather, who emigrated from England in the eighteenth century, settling in Virginia, and meeting with that unhappy fate of an immigrant, in that he never forgot the land of his birth. He did not continue to live in a country that grew more and more distasteful as the war of independence continued unabated and the ardent feelings of those about him made it impossible to remain neutral in the struggle and in 1777 he returned to England, leaving, however, a touch of American independence in the blood of his family, which responded to the call of the country in later years against the flag the early Russells served. Henry Russell, his son, born near Richmond, Va., served in the war of 1812, beginning as a private and later rising to the rank of a sergeant, bearing away with him a slight evidence of the marksmanship of his English brethren in the shape of a wound in the leg, which, however, did not incapacitate him for good work in the peaceful times that followed. While in Virginia he worked at his trade, which was that of a carpenter and joiner, but after his marriage he went to Ohio investing in land, where he carried on general farming in connection with his trade. Eight children were born to himself and wife, two daughters and six sons, the youngest of whom was William M., born near Chillicothe, July 2, 1832, his mother dying when he was but two weeks old. In 1836 the family removed to Indiana, locating in Tippecanoe county, where they remained on a purchase of sixty acres until Mr. Russell's death in 1848, in his sixty-fourth year. Through all his life Mr. Russell was strong in the faith of the principles of the Democratic party.

After the death of his mother, William was reared by his elder brothers and sisters until his father's second marriage, when he found a mother's love and care in the good woman who filled the vacant place. He continued to make his home with his father until the latter's death, passing the years in the common schools of Indiana. Realizing the necessity for striking out in the world for himself, he commenced farming at the age of sixteen years, in which occupation

he continued until 1852, leaving then for the far west. With six wagons drawn by ox-teams, the party made the trip, starting March 1, and arriving in North Yamhill, Ore., October 20, where the heart of the young traveler was gladdened by the sight of a boyhood friend, Sam Roberts, who had previously left his eastern home, settling in this location. The ensuing winter William worked for John Perkins in a flour mill, following in the summer with farm work for the same man. During the Indian troubles in 1855, this young emigrant, with no trace of the trait that distinguished his grandfather—love for the land of his birth rather than solicitude for the country of his adoption—enlisted with the troops that went into the tangled wildernesses of the west, serving in eastern Oregon and Washington in Company E, First Oregon Regiment, under the command of Captain Hembree. At the close of the war he returned to Yamhill county, where, in September, 1858, he married Miss Elvira Perkins, born in Montgomery county, Ind., and whose parents crossed the plains in 1844. Four children were born to them, John H., Norris G., Lizzie Prine, all of North Yamhill, and Lucretia, deceased.

In 1866 Mr. Russell bought the farm of two hundred and fifty acres in the Pike valley, where he now makes his home. He first bought nine hundred and fifty acres, the greater part of which he divided among his children, selling the remainder. Mr. Russell is engaged in general farming, hop cultivation and stock-raising, forty acres of the farm in cultivation, and fourteen devoted to hops. In the active life that Mr. Russell has led in the west, always lending himself to every movement that had for its end the welfare of his community, giving up personal ease and comfort to serve the public at its demand, he has proven himself a pioneer in nature as in name a patriot and one of the many men of sterling qualities, without whom Oregon would not be to-day the flourishing commonwealth that commands the admiration of her sister states. As a Republican Mr. Russell has served his community as road supervisor, school director and school clerk.

ALFRED SMITH. Though recollection cannot carry him back, oft repeated tales have made very clear the long, long trip, comprising more than one third the distance around the globe, which Alfred Smith had made before he reached the location where he now makes his home. Born in the city of Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, May 21, 1836, he crossed the ocean at the age of four years, his father also a native of this shire, emigrating to the United States in the hope of bettering himself in regard to his worldly

affairs, a hope that met with fulfillment in the latter years of his life. On their arrival in New York they went at once to Racine county, Wis., locating on a farm, though previous to this time he had been engaged in the prosecution of his trade, which was that of a hatter. He took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land and continued in this location for twenty years, after which he moved to Juneau county, of the same state, amply able to afford the life of retirement to which his inclinations led him. He lived to be eighty-four years old, becoming an American citizen in the same sense of the word that he was once an English, taking an active interest in the events of the day and lending himself to all movements that contributed to the general welfare. He was in entire sympathy with the emancipation movement, being a strong Republican in his political convictions. In his religious views he found his church home with the Congregational denomination. He reared a large family and lived to see them all well settled in life: Samuel W., of Mauston, Wis.; Joseph, a farmer of the same place; Alfred, the subject of this sketch; Philip, who gave his life in active service in the Twenty-second Wisconsin, Company H, during the Civil war; Eliza Fluno, of Juneau county, whose husband is a miller; and Mary Palmerton, who is now a widow engaged in the millinery business in Chicago, Ill.

After the days of his youth were passed—days spent, during the summer time upon the farm, in the winter in the primitive school of Racine county—Alfred left home engaging in work for himself, turning naturally to the cultivation of the soil. Until 1864 he worked among the farmers of the neighborhood, going in the last-named year to join an emigrant train bound for the west. After six months of tedious journeying the party arrived safely in Boise City, Idaho, having been singularly fortunate in escaping the depredations of the Indians while on the trip. For twelve months after his arrival in Idaho, Mr. Smith worked in the mines, going in the fall of 1865 to a farm near Portland, Ore., which he worked for one year. He then bought a farm in Multnomah county, situated on the Columbia river, making this his home for the next four years, his next venture being in Yamhill county, where he invested in nine hundred and ninety-six acres of land located in Moor's valley, about four hundred of which are in active cultivation. For the same number of years that his father had spent on the place that gave him his competency—twenty years—he remained here, engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in 1900 retiring from active life, giving over the duties to his sons.

Mr. Smith was married in 1863 to Miss Sarah Miller, a native of New York, and the children

born to them are as follows: Mary E., at home; Charles L., of The Dalles; William B., of Carlton; Samuel P., a veterinary surgeon of North Dakota; Alfred, on the home farm; Arthur C., of McMinnville; and Emma Alexander, of Moore's valley. In his political convictions Mr. Smith follows the example of his father, upholding the principles of the Republican party, and serving in the same as road supervisor and various school offices.

LEVI HAGEY. As one may inherit the color of one's eyes and hair, a peculiarity of disposition, a distaste of certain things, a love of others, so the pioneer instinct is transmitted from generation to generation, giving evidence of its existence in the restlessness of the various members of a family. So true is this pioneer instinct and so forcible in its results, that these men make the best inhabitants of an unsettled country, going out to the congenial work with the inner consciousness in complete accord with the work of the hands. This theory may account for the fact that those of the name of Hagey have always been successful in the work they came to do.

August 15, 1825, Levi Hagey was born in Davie county, N. C., the son of Andrew Hagey, born at the same place in 1800. The father was a farmer, and a few years after his marriage with Catherine Grimes, a native of North Carolina, he emigrated to Indiana, taking land there after the laws of that day, in Putnam county, where he remained for six years. The son, Levi, was then eight years of age, and he recalls quite vividly the trip into Des Moines county, Iowa, where his father purchased land, engaging in general farming. In 1848, dissatisfied with their location, the old people followed their son across the plains, settling in Oregon, where Mrs. Hagey outlived her husband by thirty years, his death occurring in 1851, hers in 1881.

Levi Hagey received his education in the log schools of Iowa, gathering with the schooling process the general information and independence that characterized the pioneer schoolboy, and with his pioneer inheritance coming to the front, he was not long in breaking his old associations and starting for the land of the setting sun, where he felt his ability great enough to overcome the thousand and one obstacles in the way of the success of the young man who came empty-handed into the wilderness. It was literally empty-handed with this young man, who went to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1847, joining an emigrant train of one hundred and twenty wagons, one of which he drove on the seven months' trip to pay for his passage. In the fall of 1847 the train reached Chehalem valley, each man hasten-

ing to find a suitable location for his future home. Mr. Hagey took up a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres adjoining the town of Dundee, Yamhill county, Ore., and on this location he has ever since remained, finding in those uncultivated fields an outlet for his strong pioneer desires. In March, 1900, he removed to McMinnville, intending to pass the remainder of his days here, having divided his farm among his children, and retaining only seventy-four acres in his own name. March 18, 1847, Mr. Hagey was married to Elizabeth Shuck, a native of Indiana, born in that state March 11, 1826. In 1888 Mrs. Hagey died, leaving a family of seven children: Susan Parrot and Anne Robertson, located on their shares of the old donation claim; Andrew, in Newberg; Jacob, farming on his inheritance; Eliza Grames, in Newberg, Henry, on property acquired through his own efforts, also that of his inheritance; and Peter, who is also farming his share of the old homestead. Mr. Hagey's second marriage occurred August 13, 1891, his wife, Mrs. Emily Chaney, being a native of Polk county, Mo., born March 30, 1834, of the union of David and Mary (Hall) Stockton, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Mr. Hagey has served the public in various ways, holding, through Democratic influence, the position of constable, road supervisor and school director at various times. In his religious views, though not a member of the Lutheran Church, is in sympathy with its teachings, as he was brought up in it and it naturally means more to him than any other. He now makes his home in McMinnville, retired from the active duties of life.

D. B. KINGERY. Among the California ar-gonauts who left their homes in the Mississippi valley in search of the golden fleece was D. B. Kingery, and his life history, if written in detail, would present a picture of early conditions upon the Pacific coast following the discovery of gold. The incidents and events which are to most people matters of history were to him a matter of memory, because he participated in the work of development here, lived through the era when lawlessness reigned to a large extent and gladly welcomed in the period when frontier conditions gave way to those of an advanced civilization. Mr. Kingery was born in Dauphin county, Pa., which was also the birthplace of his father, Daniel Kingery, and of his grandfather. The family is of German descent. The father was a farmer and in 1844 removed with his family to Illinois, proceeding down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers. He first located at Albany, Ill., later removed to Union Grove,

that state, and then settled near Mount Morris, Ogle county. He was a farmer by occupation and died in Polo, Ill. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Susan Hoover, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Iowa. In their family were twelve children, ten of whom reached years of maturity. John died in McMinnville, Ore.; Andrew J., David and Ephraim all served throughout the Civil war and the last-named was an officer.

D. B. Kingery was the fourth of those who reached adult age and was born February 22, 1835. He remained in the Keystone state until the removal of the family to Illinois, where he attended the pioneer schools. He was reared to farm life, and when quite young was employed in the neighborhood as a farm hand. In 1852 he suffered an attack of gold fever and joined a company that outfitted at Dixon, Ill., securing oxen, wagon and supplies, with which they started in February for the Pacific coast, crossing the Mississippi river at Albany and the Missouri at Council Bluffs, in March. There they had to wait until the grass grew on the California trail in order that there might be feed for the oxen and stock. While en route they had trouble with the Pawnee Indians, who were determined to have some of their possessions, but they successfully disputed the question with them and were allowed to proceed up the North Platte. Cholera also broke out among the party and several died of the disease. They proceeded by way of Sublett's cutoff and the Humboldt river, going one hundred and twenty-five miles into the country and making their own road into northern California.

On the 22nd of August, 1852, Mr. Kingery reached his destination, and at intervals for twenty years he engaged in prospecting and mining, but his time was principally devoted to packing and freighting, to the hotel business and to merchandising. He remained at Shasta City until 1854, when he removed to Trinity county, where he engaged in merchandising and mining. In 1856 he removed to Siskiyou county, Cal., locating on the south fork of Scott river, where he carried on mercantile pursuits for a year. In 1857 he made his first trip to Oregon, riding on a mule over the mountains to Willamette. He purchased cattle in Yamhill county and drove them back over the mountains to Siskiyou county, Cal., to his stock ranch. That fall he sold his stock and returned to Illinois by way of the Panama route and New York, arriving in February, 1858, at the home of his parents, who were then living in Freeport, Ill. In May of the same year he again came to California and once more located on his ranch, comprising two hundred and forty acres. He engaged in the cattle business, in general farming and in mining and freighting.

In the latter business he drove teams of from six to eight horses from Red Bluffs to Yreka, using a toll wagon after the road was built, while prior to that time he had done his packing with mules. Thus various business interests claimed the attention of Mr. Kingery and were successfully conducted by him.

In the regular session of 1880 and the special session of 1881 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the California senate, and in the fall of the latter year he returned to Siskiyou county, locating in Napa City, where he resided until 1883, when he located permanently in Oregon and purchased a farm of three hundred and forty-seven acres, seven miles southwest of McMinnville. This was but partially improved and he continued the work of clearing and improving it, devoting his energies to the cultivation of grain and the raising of hogs, cattle and sheep. In 1893 he rented his land, but continued to live on the farm until 1899. He spent that winter in California and upon his return he purchased a residence in McMinnville. In 1901 he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business as a member of the firm of Odell & Kingery, handling both city and farm property.

Mr. Kingery was twice married. In Siskiyou county, Cal., he wedded Miss Catherine Hay, who was born in the north of Ireland and died in the Golden state. They were the parents of the following children: George W., who died at the age of twenty-one years; Frederick T., Henry Hoover, Alfred L. of Yanhill county, and Daniel B., all of Siskiyou county, the last named being engaged in mining; Willie Hay, who is principal of the schools in Butte, Mont., and Mrs. Mary Andrews, of Heppner, Ore. In Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Kingery wedded Miss Mary Stoner, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had one son, Clarence Stoner, who is in the United States Navy.

In public affairs Mr. Kingery was quite prominent and from 1888 to 1892 he served as county commissioner, this being the period when the question of the removal of the county seat was agitated, and during the same period the fine new courthouse was built. For about forty years he served as school director and the cause ever found in him a warm friend. In politics he was an unfaltering Republican from the organization of the party. He was a member of the board of trade of McMinnville and belonged to both the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows' society. He was made a member in Yreka, Cal., but his membership was latterly at Fort Jones, that state. During his residence of over fifty years in the west he made two trips back to the east, first in 1879 and again in 1882, but his interests were centered in the west, and there he labored earnestly for improvement and progress.

May 25, 1903, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, at Heppner, Ore., Mr. Kingery died, and his remains were taken to Fort Jones, Cal., for burial. He was buried by the Odd Fellows lodge at Fort Jones, of which he had been a member for over forty years.

LOUIS LACHMUND, hop merchant, was born in New York City, December 29, 1870, son of Henry and Louise (Meyer) Lachmund. His father was a native of Bremen, Germany, where he acquired a liberal education. In early life he removed to New York City, and engaged in manufacturing. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment of artillery, and served until the close of the war. In recognition of his bravery and meritorious conduct on the field of battle, he was promoted to a first-lieutenancy. Fraternally, he was a Master Mason, who, in his daily life, exemplified the beneficent spirit of the order. He died in 1885, leaving a widow and four children, the subject of this sketch being the only son.

Louis Lachmund, after graduating from the public schools of his native city, secured a clerkship in the private banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, of New York. His employers soon recognized his ability, and promoted him to the position of bookkeeper. In 1889 he entered the employ of Horst Brothers, as bookkeeper in their New York office, and in 1890 he was sent as their representative to the state of Washington, locating in Puyallup, where he remained for six years. Here he studied the details of the hop business, and familiarized himself with the conditions on the entire Pacific coast. In 1895 the firm of Horst Brothers was dissolved, and the business was incorporated under the present style of the Paul R. G. Horst & Lachmund Company. Mr. Lachmund was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, and made general manager of the business on the Pacific coast. He removed to Salem, where he has resided since. Mr. Lachmund can justly feel proud of the fact that he is part of this company, which buys and sells about fifteen thousand bales of hops annually, distributing them in all parts of the world. A well-known biographer has well said: "Mr. Lachmund is a strong man, mentally and physically. He never does anything by halves. He never rests as long as there is any improvement to be made. He has an intuitive knowledge of men, and therefore his agents are always the best for accomplishing the purposes for which he selects them. In the organization and conduct of the large enterprise with which his name is associated, he has acquired the habits of thought peculiar to all successful men. Broad, but accurate; diligent, but

deliberate; patient, but prompt; kind, but firm; fearing no weight of responsibility, yet not careless of it, he always meets and overcomes difficulties."

JOHN T. FORD. As sheriff of Polk county, John T. Ford is looking well to the best interests of the community which has honored him with their confidences, and is proving an efficient and conscientious adjuster of the complications by which he is surrounded. For many of the substantial traits of character which have brought about his success he is indebted to an ancestry traced to that self-sacrificing and morally high Huguenot element which was forced to seek foreign shores for the exercise of religious liberty. Remote members of the family signed their marriage and birth certificates "Fore," but for convenience the American representatives have adopted "Ford." James Ford, the paternal great-grandfather, served with distinction in the war of Independence, and as a member of a Colonial regiment was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was a large planter in Virginia, and at the time of his death left a well improved plantation in Westmoreland county, where his son, Col. Nathaniel Ford, the grandfather of John T., was born.

Col. Nathaniel Ford was reared in Virginia, and as a young man removed to Howard county, Mo., where he became prominent in political and other affairs. He was sheriff of the county for four years, and served for an equal length of time as county clerk. His rank was conferred because of meritorious service during the Black Hawk war, and he was further connected with the military affairs of the state when helping to drive the Mormons from Missouri. As early as 1844 he outfitted and brought his family across the plains, arriving in Polk county in November, and settling on a donation claim four miles east of Dallas, on the Rickreall or La Creole river, and which comprised six hundred and forty acres. As in Missouri, he immediately identified himself with the all-around growth of his adopted locality, and became one of the most prominent and influential men in his county. For several terms he represented his county in the territorial legislature, and he was also county assessor for one term. Needless to say, his sympathies were with the south, for he was a southerner by descent and birth. He was a master Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was foremost in his district in promoting education. In his young manhood he married Lucinda D. Embree, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1874, at the age of seventy-four years.

Though born in Howard county, Mo., Marcus A. Ford, the father of John T., was educated in

Lexington, Ky., where he took the classical course, and distinguished himself for brilliant scholarship. In Howard county he studied law under Ex-Governor Reynolds, and thereafter practiced his profession for some time in his native state. He was one of the courageous band who crossed the plains in 1844, and upon arriving in Polk county he undertook the practice of law, and was the first law partner of Colonel Nesmith. Like his father and grandfather, he was devoted to things military, and has had the opportunity to show his prowess in the Cayuse war under that noble pioneer and famous soldier, General Gilliam. He was the first district attorney of his district, and possessed personal characteristics and pronounced abilities which presaged uninterrupted success. However, when returning from San Francisco in 1853, the ship became becalmed off the coast of Mt. Columbus, and in order to save time he and Mr. Stevens and two sailors started for the shore, but, meeting with a gale, were swamped and lost. Mr. Ford was twenty-six years of age at the time of his death, and left but one child, the present sheriff of Polk county. His wife, who died in 1848, was formerly Amanda Thorp, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Maj. John Thorp, who was born in Kentucky, and settled in Missouri. Major Thorp was a large land owner in Missouri, and enlisted in that state for the Black Hawk war, in which he won the rank of major. He came across the plains in 1845, settling on a donation claim four miles south of Independence, on the Willamette river. In 1849 he became interested in mining in California, speculating to a considerable extent. He was a member of the territorial legislature, and lived to be eighty-one years of age.

Born on the old homestead in Polk county November 17, 1847, John T. Ford was left an orphan at the age of six years, and was reared by Col. Nathaniel Ford. As a youth he was trained in farming, and attended the district schools of his district. When grown he moved to Independence and was identified at times with several business houses of that town, at the same time taking an active interest in politics. Here he married Mattie J. Irvine, a native of Marion county, Ore., and daughter of Samuel Irvine, who came from Missouri in 1852, and died in 1862. Two sons have been born of this union, of whom Marcus A. is a clerk in Dallas, and Walter I. is attending Dallas College. Mr. Ford filled the office of postmaster of Independence from 1885 to 1889 inclusive, and he was also city recorder for two terms. In 1898 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and at the expiration of four years, in 1902, was nominated and elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket, assuming control of his office in July, 1902. Though the precedent is unusual,

he keeps all the records of the sheriff's office, and in this way keeps in immediate touch with the smallest details of the work. He is well fitted for his responsible position, has a keen knowledge of human nature in all its workings, is not easily influenced, and under no circumstances can be swerved from what he considers fair and right. He is a man of culture and broad general knowledge, evidenced particularly during his newspaper career in Independence, where he was editor of the *Enterprise* for four years. Mr. Ford is an honored member of the Polk County Pioneers' Association, and is one of the many leading citizens of the present time who have traveled the long distance from a crude pioneer log cabin to positions of trust and responsibility.

SALMON WHITE CROWDER. Another of those hardy pioneers of the early '50's whose bravery, valor and undaunted spirit prepared the way for those who now profit by the prevailing prosperity, is Salmon White-Crowder, developer of several fine farming properties in Oregon, and an Indian veteran of whom his adopted state has cause to be proud. A man of fine personal characteristics and extreme liberality of thought and heart, Mr. Crowder has arrived at the age where men appreciate the peaceful rather than the money-getting side of life, and in his home in Albany is exempt from business cares, and his environment is all that is pleasant and artistic.

Patriotism may be said to be a leading trait of the Crowder family, for soldiers bearing the name have fought in all of the important wars of this country. The paternal grandfather, Archie, stacked his musket upon the battlefields of the Revolution, and for several years slept in the tents of the Colonial army. He was born in Virginia and lived some years in Kentucky, his death occurring on his farm in Champaign county, Ohio. His son, John, the father of Salmon White, also was born in Virginia, and when the call to arms was issued in 1812, he enlisted and gave valiant service. He eventually settled on a farm near Lewisburg, Ohio, where he died at the age of eighty-two years, having been preceded several years by his wife, formerly Elizabeth (Browder) Crowder, who was born in Vermont, and lived to be sixty years old. Fourteen children were born into this family, all but one of whom attained maturity, and four of whom are living. The veteran father had the satisfaction of seeing five of his sons enlist in the Civil war, participate in the majority of the memorable battles, and return to their respective homes. These sons were named John H., Thomas, Harrison, William, and Sanford, only one of whom, John H., was wounded during the service.

The little log school-house near the Crowder farm was the only means of education available to the large family of children, and they attended irregularly, and principally during the leisure of the winter months. Salmon White remained under the paternal roof until he became of age, and afterward engaged in farming independently until coming to Oregon in 1853. With friends he traveled by boat to Burlington, and there the eight men comprising the party outfitted with ox-teams and wagons, having brought with them one hundred and sixty head of cattle and some horses. This courageous party left Ohio March 6, 1853, and arrived in the Willamette valley in October of the same year. It is not recorded that their trip was in any way out of the ordinary, or that their limited number inspired attacks on the part of the red men. Mr. Crowder reluctantly parted from the men with whom he had been so long and so intimately associated, and after some time spent in investigating the conditions by which he found himself surrounded, located on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres ten miles south of Albany. Even then the Indians were rendering almost intolerable the life of the settlers, and each regarded it as his personal duty to help restore order, and make possible the tilling of their land. During 1855-56 Mr. Crowder was a member of Company H, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and in this capacity took part in the battle of Walla Walla or Whitman station, which covered four days of hard fighting, and was one of the notable contests of the Yakima war, as well as many other battles and skirmishes. After being mustered out he returned to his farm, a large portion of which he cleared and improved.

While located at Sand Ridge Mr. Crowder married Lucinda Wishard, who was born in Indiana, and crossed the plains in 1852 with her father, Archie, settling on a farm in Linn county. Of this union there have been born six children, the order of their birth being as follows: Emma, now Mrs. Parish, of Albany; Henry, a carpenter, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles, foreman of the round house of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad in Albany; Salmon A., a carpenter, of Albany; Ada, the wife of John Simpson, an engineer on the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad; and George, engaged in the hotel business in Portland. Soon after his marriage Mr. Crowder sold his farm and moved on a large stock farm at Butte Disappointment, Lane county, where he lived four years. He then bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles southeast of Albany, but afterward sold this property and bought three hundred acres south of Lebanon. Eight years later he removed to a farm near Miller's station, and after that lived on several farms, all of which

he disposed of upon coming permanently to Albany.

In Lane county Mr. Crowder served four years as justice of the peace, elected to the office by his Republican constituents. He is a member of the Christain Church, and of the Indan War Veterans' Association. To an exceptional degree he has the confidence of the country and town communities in which he has lived, and his agricultural, as well as political, war, and general efforts, have always redounded to the credit of his adopted state.

HON. SYLVANDER A. DAWSON. A pioneer of 1861, and for many years connected with the agricultural and political development of Linn county, Hon. S. A. Dawson has been a resident of Albany since 1897, and maintains one of the fine and hospitable homes of the city. Of Scotch descent, he was born in Marion county, Ind., December 4, 1841, and was reared on a farm seven miles north of Indianapolis. His father, John R., was born in Jefferson county, Ky., whither had come the paternal grandfather, William, who emigrated from Scotland. The latter was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and lived to an advanced age in Kentucky. John R. Dawson moved as a young man to Marion county, Ind., and there married Juliette Morgan, who was born in Morgan county, Va., a daughter of James Morgan, who spent his entire life in Virginia. Three daughters and three sons were born in Indiana, and accompanied their parents across the plains in 1861, settling on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres five miles east of Albany. Here the father farmed until his death in 1873, he being survived by his wife, who died in February, 1901, at the age of eighty-five years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dawson: Lucinda Jane, married J. W. Swank, of Portland; Sylvander A.; Ann Z., died in early childhood in Indiana; Millard F. lives on a farm five miles east of Albany; Sylvester N. died at age of eighteen years and six months, near Albany; Sarah J., wife of J. B. Haight, of Portland; Ida I., wife of Ed. R. M. Carter, of Portland.

In addition to the public schools of Indiana, S. A. Dawson had the advantage for a year of a school in Danville, Ill., and with this nucleus for his present well stored mind, was obliged to content himself at that time. On the trip across the plains in 1861 he drove one of the ox-teams, while his father drove another, and the hired man a third. They brought considerable loose stock, most of which stood the long jaunt fairly well, the party arriving in Albany six months to a day from the time they left Danville, Ill. Fortunately, half of the farm purchased by the father

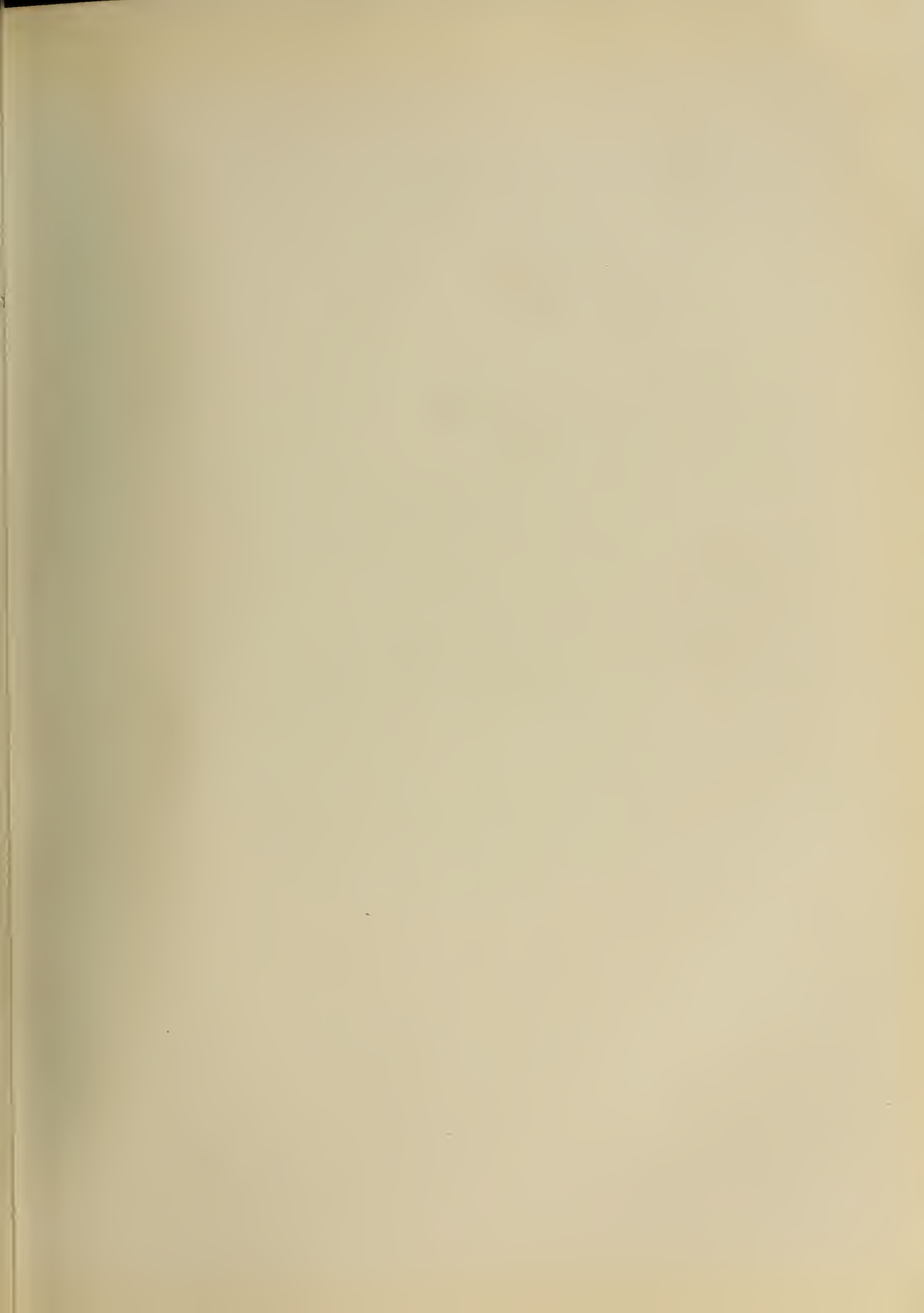
was broken, and therefore cost him \$15.50 per acre. S. A. Dawson remained at home for two years, and the following two years he spent in mining and packing in Idaho and Montana. Returning to Albany, he bought a farm near the old home and engaged in farming and stock-raising, and after the death of his father in 1873 came into possession of the old place of one hundred and sixty acres. From then until taking up his residence in Albany in 1897 he farmed successfully, adding many improvements to the home stead, and so operating the property as to bring him in a comfortable profit.

Beginning with 1878 Mr. Dawson became prominently identified with Republican politics in Linn county, and that year was nominated for sheriff of the county, but was defeated. In 1880 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving in the session of that year, creditably representing the best interests of his constituency. In 1886 he was elected to the state senate, served in the session of 1887, assisting in the election of Senator Dolph, and also served in 1889. Again elected to the senate in 1894, he served in the sessions of 1895-7, but has not been a candidate since. At the present time he is serving his second term in the Albany City Council, representing the Second ward; was formerly a member of both the State Central and County Committees. He has been one of the stanch supporters of his party in the state, and his political service has been characterized by the highest honor and never at the sacrifice of principle.

In Linn county Mr. Dawson was united in marriage in 1873 with Sarah L. Haight, who was born in Linn county in 1849, and whose father, Silas Haight, a native of New York state, crossed the plains in 1844. Georgia C., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, is attending the Albany College and will graduate in the class of 1904.

Mr. Dawson was made a Mason in Albany in 1874, and is a member of Corinthian Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M.; Bayley Chapter No. 8, R. A. M. Is also a member of Safety Lodge No. 13, A. O. U. W., and was an active member of Harmony Grange No. 23. He has always evinced an interest in all matters that he deemed worthy of his consideration.

U. SCOTT LOUGHARY, a native son, and the present clerk of Polk county, was born on a farm six miles from Dallas, July 25, 1863. His father, L. W. Loughary, owner of a well developed farm in the county, was born in Illinois, but removed as a boy with his father, David, to Des Moines county, Iowa. After coming to Polk county in 1852, he continued to farm and build, occupations to which his entire active life has been devoted. Eliza Simpson, whom he married





James Coleman

after coming to the west, and who is still living with him on the old donation claim, was born in Tennessee, and came across the plains with her father, I. M. Simpson, in the latter '40s. Mr. Simpson settled on a claim on the Luckiamute, was very successful, and added greatly to his original land, now occupied by his wife, Martha. Besides U. Scott, the third child of the family, there were born to L. W. Loughary and his wife, three other children, of whom Rosa is now Mrs. O. A. Wolverton, of Monmouth; Rachel is Mrs. J. L. Hirshmer, of the Hood River district; and Frank is living at home.

After attending a course at the State Normal School at Monmouth, U. Scott Loughary taught school for a year, and then attended the State Agricultural College. Following another period of teaching, he engaged in clerking in Independence for five years for Shilling & Van Dyne and their successors, and for two years with the firm of James Meyers & Son. Owing to impaired health he went back and worked on the home farm for a year, and in 1900 was nominated county clerk on the Republican ticket, being elected by a majority of thirty-two over the fusion candidate. In July, 1900, he took the oath of office, and, having most acceptably filled the responsibility, was re-elected in 1902 by a majority of over five hundred and ninety-six, his term of office to continue until July, 1904.

In Spokane, Wash., Mr. Loughary married Arninda Shupp, daughter of Rev. N. Shupp, the presiding elder of the Evangelical Association. Of this union there have been born three children, Gladys, Helen and Lucile. Mr. Loughary is well known in fraternal and social circles of this county, and is identified with Jennings Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., Friendship Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and Woodmen of the World. Formerly he was active in the Knights of Pythias, and was past chancellor of Homer Lodge of Independence for two terms. Mr. Loughary is one of the exceedingly progressive and popular men of the county, and the ability to be an efficient public servant, added to personal characteristics of a high order, have won him a host of friends.

JAMES COLEMAN. That James Coleman is indebted solely to his own pluck and good management for his success in life is evident from the fact that at the age of thirteen he was supporting himself by working in a tan yard in Johnson county, Ind., whither he removed with his parents when five years old. He was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, July 21, 1821, and was the son of parents who were but indifferently successful in life. From Johnson county, Ind., he drove a team in 1839

to Louisa county, Iowa, and was so well pleased with the state that he remained and found work on farms in the vicinity. Frugal and industrious, he saved enough money to justify him in marrying Frances Murray June 5, 1845, and thereafter he continued to farm for others for a couple of years.

In 1847 Mr. Coleman followed the promptings of his good judgment and prepared for the long journey across the plains, in a company commanded by Captain Davidson and Captain Mendenhall, four yoke of oxen being sufficient to convey the family possessions in one wagon. He had purchased some stock with which to begin farming enterprises in the west, but of some of this he was unfortunately relieved by the Indians, who, it will be recalled, entertained a profound admiration for the cattle of the emigrating "pale faces" in the early days. The train came by way of Fort Hall, and they arrived at their destination none the worse for the danger and deprivation which they had experienced. Mr. Coleman found an opportunity for livelihood at St. Paul, Ore., where he operated the Mission sawmill during the first winter. The next spring he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres seven miles above McMinnville, all of which was wild timber land. In the midst of this desolation he hewed trees and built a little log house, his neighbors being few and far between and many miles distant. This log house continued to be the abode of the family for twelve years, and in the meantime the land was yielding fair returns for the labor which had been expended upon it. During the historic year 1849, Mr. Coleman made his way with pack horses to California and mined on the American river for six weeks, afterward trying his luck on Angel's creek. He was successful in a way, and in the fall of the same year returned to Oregon by way of the ocean, going direct to his donation claim.

In 1860 Mr. Coleman sold his claim and came to Marion county, and bought three hundred and twenty acres, which, however, he has never occupied. In the fall of 1862 he bought nine hundred acres, of which he owns five hundred and eighty acres at the present time. His land is under a high state of cultivation, and besides general farming and stock-raising, he has twenty-four acres under hops. A large family of children have been reared in Oregon, six sons and five daughters, all of whom are living and possess sound constitutions. They are named as follows, in the order of their birth: Annie Catharine, wife of W. F. Davidson, of St. Paul; John, of Portland; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Charles O. Pel-

land, of St. Paul; James R., of Salem; William Thomas, of Champoege; Elizabeth Jane, wife of F. C. Hammond, of Juneau, Alaska; Stephen Henry, on the home place; Charles D., of Juneau, Alaska; Emily Frances, wife of William Murphy, of St. Paul; Helen Louise, wife of John J. Casey, of Portland; Frank N., of St. Paul. Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Pelland and Mrs. Hammond attended St. Mary's Academy in Portland; all the sons except Frank attended Willamette University, and he attended Mt. Angel College; Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Casey attended St. Paul's Academy, at St. Paul. Ten are married and have homes of their own, all being active and well to do citizens of Oregon.

Mrs. Coleman died April 26, 1896, aged seventy-two years. She was born in Ireland, and in infancy crossed the ocean to America with her father, Barney Murray.

The record of the life of Mr. Coleman should prove a source of gratification to his family and friends, as well as of justifiable pride to himself. In every sense a self-made man, he has looked with a charitable and indulgent eye upon the struggles of the younger men of the present generation, who have been able to extract from their knowledge of his continuous success no small measure of inspiration in their own undertakings. He has always evinced an interest in the public welfare, and co-operates willingly with his friends and neighbors in all efforts put forth to better the condition of humanity. Such men as he are thoroughly representative of the best and highest interests of the communities in which they reside. The high esteem in which Mr. Coleman is held by all who know him is abundant testimony to the sterling traits in his character and his manifest spirit of fairness and liberality of thought and action in dealing with matters that are of interest to others than himself.

A. P. MAGNESS. Continuously for twenty-two years A. P. Magness has been a school clerk in Yamhill county, and during that time has materially advanced the cause of education in which he takes so keen an interest. He has also served as justice of the peace for a few terms, and has otherwise maintained the prestige of Democracy in a prosperous and progressive region. For many years identified with farming hereabouts, Mr. Magness is now living near the village of Wheatland, and in addition to general farming and stock-raising, derives a substantial revenue from hop culture, to which he devotes ten acres of his well-cultivated farm. During the last year he raised ten thousand

pounds, and he is contemplating an increase of this amount in the near future.

Mr. Magness represents one of the pioneer families of Yamhill county, having arrived here in 1854. He was born in Independence county, Ark., January 3, 1847, his father, John R., having been born in the same state and county in 1822. The elder Magness was a farmer and stock-raiser in Arkansas, and while living there married as a young man Virginia Byrd, a native of the same state. The parents lived on this farm until 1854, when, having disposed of their Arkansas possessions, they outfitted and prepared for the long and dreary journey across the plains. There were about thirty teams in the caravan of home and fortune seekers, and owing to the more settled conditions of the country, the little band missed some of the terrifying experiences which befell earlier emigrants. The father started with about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and owing to the depredations of the Indians, was relieved of his responsibility to the extent of about eighty head. He first settled near Springfield, Ore., where he bought and lived on a farm until 1859, in which year the faithful mother died, leaving her husband and children disconsolate. Thereafter the family removed to a farm upon which is now built the town of Fairfield, Marion county, and where he farmed with average success until 1864. Mr. Magness then went into eastern Oregon on a mining and prospecting tour, and for three years experienced varying good and bad luck. He afterward made a couple of trips back to Arkansas, and on the last trip was taken ill and one of his sons, Robert N., went and brought him back to his home. Here he lived until his death, July 29, 1893, having lived a very active and worth-while life. An otherwise meritorious career was made more interesting by valorous service in the Mexican war, during which service he encountered many of the vicissitudes incident to a time of adventure and rapid happenings. Before the battle of Buena Vista he was taken prisoner and imprisoned for nine months, and during that time had marched one thousand miles to the City of Mexico. Four sons and one daughter were born into his family, of whom A. P. is the oldest; Perry G. is a resident of Portland; David A. lives in California; R. N. is the next in order of birth; and Josephine is deceased.

At the age of seventeen years A. P. Magness went into the mines of eastern Oregon, and until his twenty-second year was engaged in mining and prospecting. He received a fair education in the district schools, and this beginning has been added to in later years, so that at the present time Mr. Magness is a well-informed man on current events and knowledge in general. After his marriage, September 29,

1869, with Amelia Davidson, a native of Dayton, Yamhill county, and daughter of Green C. and Nancy Davidson, he lived in Fairfield for a couple of years, and for two years on a farm near where he now lives. His present farm has proved most pleasant and profitable, and the fortunate owner correctly estimates that he has one of the most desirable farms in his neighborhood. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Magness, John is deceased; Virginia is the wife of T. T. Parker, of Roseburg; David Austin is justice of the peace in St. Paul, Marion county, and is in the hard-wood business on the Willamette river near St. Paul; Gertrude is the wife of Samuel Whitmore, of Dayton; the next child died in infancy and the following complete the family: William B., Maud M., Green Clay and Edna. The last named four children are living with their parents. Mr. Magness bears an honored name in the community and his efforts have ever been for its permanent betterment.

GEORGE MORRISON. Born in the sea-washed isle of Scotland, George Morrison grew up with the frugal and temperate ideas that go hand in hand with the common life of that little country, and bringing them with him across the sea, virtually insured his success in a land where plenty, carefully nurtured, means riches by-and-by.

Samuel Watson, the maternal grandfather, followed farming as his life calling. His daughter, Barbara, who married Alexander Morrison, is living now in that distant land in her seventy-fifth year, a widow, her husband having died January 16, 1900, at the age of seventy-six years. Banff, Scotland, was the birth-place of father, mother, and the nine children that were born to them, five of whom are still in Scotland, William, Charles, and John farming in the locality of their childhood home, Alexander, the second oldest, being a laborer; Barbara, the one daughter, remaining at home to brighten the life of their aging mother; and two beyond the seas in the land of the setting sun, James, the third, and George, the fifth oldest, the latter of whom is reviewed in this sketch.

November 19, 1863, is the date of his birth, in the county before mentioned. At twelve and a half years he was hired to a farmer to work for the consideration of his board and \$25 for the first six months. He had attended the common schools of Scotland previous to this and from now on he engaged in farming, working in the rich lowlands of this maritime county, and by the time he was twenty-three years old he had managed to save fifty pounds, his economy and thrift in all these years being

for the purpose of having money for his passage to America. With no friends or relatives to welcome him, he came as many another young man did, with only his courage and determination to sustain him in the loneliness of his position. From Boston he came direct to Aurora, Ill., where he engaged in farming for two years, the profits accruing very much more rapidly than in the country of his birth. At the close of the two years he came to Oregon, locating near Amity, Yamhill county, where he worked as a farm-hand for Ladd and Reed for the period of two years and nine months, investing then his savings in a farm of thirty acres near Dundee, having as his partner, his brother James. There were no improvements on the place and they recognized the hardships that barred their opportunity, but with their inherited industry and thrift set to work to bring cultivation to the barren fields. They have a fine orchard of nine-year-old prune trees in full bearing, and with their Italian prune-dryer they prepare splendid crops for the market. When the trees were five years old they had a crop of three tons of dried prunes; when eight years old, twenty tons; when nine years old, thirteen tons. In the winter of 1903, Mr. Morrison bought a ten-acre eleven-year-old prune orchard which makes him forty acres in all. Prune-raising has been the only industry of the farm, and it has proven very successful. In his political views, Mr. Morrison is a Democrat.

GEORGE K. BRYANT is a member of the firm of Bryant & Pennell, owners and operators of a milling plant which is conducted under the name of the Capital City Mills. Mr. Bryant has resided in Oregon only since 1894, but has become an active factor in industrial circles here. He was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., April 6, 1862, and was the third in order of birth in a family of three sons and a daughter born unto John and Rachel (Lumby) Bryant. The father, a native of England, crossed the Atlantic to Ontario, Canada, and afterward removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he became purchasing agent for the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad. He is still living in that city. His wife passed away during the early boyhood of their son, G. K. Her father, George Lumby, was a native of Connecticut and after his removal to Michigan followed the occupation of farming.

Mr. Bryant of this review spent his youthful days in Grand Rapids, Mich., and to its public school system is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. His mother died when he was but four years of age and soon afterward he was bound out to a miller, J. Wolf.

When very young he assisted in the work of the mill as his age and strength permitted, and in 1876 he regularly entered the mill and completed his trade in the Globe Mills under Mr. Wolf. This mill was operated with the old burr process and subsequently Mr. Wolf purchased another mill at Tallmadge Center. Mr. Bryant remained with him until six months after he had attained his majority, when he removed to Ravenna, Muskegon county, Mich., where he accepted the position of head miller in the Ravenna Mills. Later he was made manager, and while serving in that capacity he put in a roller process. Eventually he leased the mill and for five years was its proprietor, his connection with that industry covering twelve years. This, however, was terminated in 1894, when he came to the northwest.

On arriving in Salem Mr. Bryant looked about for a business opening and leased the Aumsville Mill twelve miles from this city. He was its proprietor for four years and then went to California, spending five months at different places in that state. He next proceeded to Portland and eastern Oregon, but in 1900 he returned to Salem and as a member of the firm of Bryant & Reeves purchased the mill which he now owns. It is a steam mill with a fifty-six horse power engine and a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. The milling plant consists of a building four stories in height and is supplied with a Case system of roller process. The firm is now Bryant & Pennell and the business is carried on under the name of the Capital City Mills, an engraving of the state capitol being stamped upon each sack of flour as its trade mark. Various kinds of flour and breakfast foods are manufactured, one of the main brands being the "Perfection Flour," which, because of its superior excellence and quality, finds a ready sale upon the market. Mr. Bryant has worked up an excellent business and the output of the enterprise is continually being increased to meet the growing demands of the trade.

In Coopersville, Mich., occurred the marriage of G. K. Bryant and Miss Alice Burton, who was born in Ohio, and they have one child, Mildred W. Mr. Bryant was made a Mason in Lisbon, Mich., and an Odd Fellow at Ravenna, that state, and he is also connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, while his political support is given to the Republican party.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL. From early pioneer times William Campbell has been a resident of Yamhill county and his efforts have been far-reaching and effective in the upbuilding and development of this portion of the state. He was

born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and his father, William Campbell, Sr., was a native of Scotland. Crossing the Atlantic to America he took up his abode in the Empire state, where he engaged in farming until his death. His wife was a Miss Logan, and the subject of this review is their only living child and the only one that came to Oregon. His birth occurred on the 4th of September, 1827, so that he has now passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but he is still an active factor in the business circles of McMinnville, where he is engaged in real estate operations. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1855, and then started for California by way of the Nicaragua route on the steamer The Golden West. After crossing that Central American country he again took passage on a steamer bound for San Francisco, and on reaching the Golden Gate, made his way at once to the mines. In Yuba county he engaged in blacksmithing for three months, and afterwards took up his abode in Marysville, Cal., where he also established a shop. In 1858, the year of the Frazier river excitement in British Columbia, he was attracted northward and proceeded as far as Victoria when he met the prospectors and miners returning. Mr. Campbell then made his way to Portland and thence went to Lafayette, while two months later he arrived in McMinnville.

There was only one store and a few houses here when Mr. Campbell became a resident of the city. He purchased a blacksmith shop on Third street between B and C streets and there he conducted business along the line of his trade for many years, also devoting his attention to wagon and carriage making. He built the first carriage ever manufactured here and continued working at his trade for about ten years, since which time he has devoted his energies to real-estate operations. Through this avenue of business activity Mr. Campbell has contributed in a large measure to the improvement of McMinnville. He erected the Campbell block, which is a brick structure two stories in height, 68x100 feet. He also built another building 60x100 feet opposite the Campbell block and still others has he erected in the business district, while in the residence district he has put up a number of cottages. Mr. Campbell has done not a little for his fellow men by giving people an opportunity to own their own homes by allowing them to pay for them upon the installment plan. He has built more than any other one resident of the city, and when the railroad was contemplated he was a generous contributor to a subscription list that was raised in order to secure the extension of the line to this place. The road had been terminated at St. Joseph, and Mr. Campbell

succeeded in securing the right of way from that place to Amity. He realized how important would be railroad connection with outlying points and put forth every effort in his power to secure the building of the road, which has proven of the greatest possible benefit to McMinnville. A meeting of citizens was held at which Mr. Campbell was appointed chairman of the committee to secure the right of way and the depot site, and when he had accomplished this important task the growth of the town received a new impetus that is still felt. Exclusive of time and efforts he gave over \$3,000 in money to carry on this enterprise. Mr. Campbell has also improved a number of farms in this portion of the state and owns about one thousand acres of land near McMinnville, most of which is under cultivation, and he may well be termed a captain of industry, for certainly his life is an exemplification of earnest labor and its force as a factor in the business world. He has also been the promoter of a number of enterprises which have been of value to the city as well as to the individual owners. He established the first fruit-drying factory of the county and became president of the company having this in charge. He built the first creamery here and was president of the company owning and controlling this enterprise. He became one of the organizers of the McMinnville National Bank and a member of its first board of directors, and in that same connection he is still associated with the institution.

Mr. Campbell was married in McMinnville April 20, 1880, to Miss Hattie L. Loughary, who was born in Iowa and came to McMinnville in 1864 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Loughary, who still reside here. Unto our subject and his wife have been born two children: Fuchia Pearl and William Chester. In his political faith Mr. Campbell is a Republican, having been identified with the party since its organization. He has done everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success and has ever been an active factor in the political interests of McMinnville.

For fifteen years he served as a member of the city council and was the promoter of measures of benefit to the city. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of McMinnville, in which he is a past noble grand; is also connected with the Encampment and with the Rebekah degree and has membership relations with the Muscovites. In 1865 he returned to the east by way of the Nicaragua route, and in 1868 he again visited the east, going by way of the Panama route, but since coming to McMinnville his deepest interests have centered here and he has had firm faith in the country and its future.

ALFRED WILSON. Few men are more familiar with western history than Alfred Wilson. What to most of the present generation is a matter of reading is to him a matter of memory. He has been a participant in many of the advances connected with early travel over the plains and with the settlement of the west, and is thus very familiar with life upon the great stretches of country that lie between the Mississippi valley and the ocean. He served in the Mexican war, and is among the few survivors to-day of that struggle. He bore his part in the work of improvement and development as the tide of emigration steadily flowed westward, and to-day he is one of the respected, honored and successful agriculturists of Yamhill county, where he owns a valuable tract of land of thirteen hundred and sixty acres.

Alfred Wilson was born in Tennessee, April 2, 1826, and two years later his parents removed to Howard county, Mo., where he was reared upon a farm. There he became acquainted with Kit Carson and there sprung up between them a friendship which existed until the death of the latter. In 1846, with the noted explorer, hunter and guide, he went to the Rocky Mountains on horseback, starting from Fort Leavenworth. He made this trip in the hope of benefiting his health, and afterward he traveled with Kit Carson, piloting people across the country. Often he slept with Mr. Carson under the same blanket and shared with him in all the experiences, encounters and hardships which went to make up the life history of that famous man. Mr. Wilson has killed many a bear with his hunting knife, thus coming into close contact with the animals. With Mr. Carson he acted as pilot to Stevenson, a trader who went from St. Louis to New Mexico. Mr. Wilson was engaged to drive a six-mule team across the plains, starting from Mann's Fort on the Arkansas river. After being out five days they were attacked by the Indians, and at that time Mr. Wilson killed his first red man, a Comanche. He narrowly escaped death, for five arrows penetrated his clothing. Five days later there was another attack by the Indians, but day after day some progress was made, until finally the party reached the last mountain, when he left the train and returned.

In 1848 Mr. Wilson enlisted for service in the Mexican war as a teamster, and after reaching the land of the Montezumas he enlisted as a scout in advance of the army, or, as they were called, a ranger. He was at the battle and in the siege of Santa Cruz, Mexico, where the troops surrounded the town, and for six days they subsisted upon one meal a day.

Mr. Wilson was one of those chosen to throw bombs into the town, and did his full share in winning American victories there. After the close of the Mexican war he returned northward and several times crossed the plains, making a trip in 1849 and another in 1850. In the latter year he was captain of a company that came to Oregon with an ox-team, journeying from Fort Hall westward. He and his brother also came along to Oregon and on the trip killed three Indians. They proceeded to the vicinity of McMinnville, and Mr. Wilson put in a crop for Dr. Sutton, operating the latter's land on shares for a year. In the summer of 1851 he secured a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres where Riley Fendall now resides. In the fall of that year he was crippled while in the woods by a man hitting him back of the knee with an ax. The injury proved so serious that for eighteen months he was unable to engage in any labor. About that time news came that emigrants crossing the plains were in a starving condition, and Mr. Wilson then busied himself in taking up a collection wherewith to secure provisions to take to the travelers. He raised nearly \$800 for that purpose, and it may well be supposed that he was hailed with gratitude as a benefactor to those who were suffering great hardships for lack of food as they journeyed westward. At another time Mr. Wilson suffered a second accident, having a leg broken by the falling of his horse when near McMinnville. However, his life altogether has been a prosperous one and has been filled with many incidents which have made his history eventful, and left to him many pleasant memories. In 1852 he secured a donation claim where he is now living, becoming the owner of three hundred and twenty acres in this way. He has made all of the improvements upon the property, and substantial buildings now stand as monuments to his enterprise, while well tilled fields indicate his careful supervision. As the years have passed he has added to his property until he now has thirteen hundred and sixty acres of land in one body. He is largely engaged in raising horses upon his ranch, and has some very fine animals which bring a good price in the markets.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married. In 1854 he wedded Miss Mary Sailing, and unto them were born ten children, eight of whom are now living: Melicia, wife of Ira Stevens; Ludy, wife of James Le Masters; Melvina, wife of John Lady; Minnie, wife of Andrew Lady; Lillie, wife of George Ball; Bay, wife of William Bridle; Edward and Harley. Mrs. Wilson died in 1890, and in 1894 Mr. Wilson was again married, his second union being

with Miss Rebecca Bryan. In his political views he is a Republican, having supported the party since its organization. His life history, if written in detail, would furnish more thrilling chapters than are usually found upon the pages of fiction. He knows what it is to endure hardships, incident to a journey across the plains before the advent of railroads. He also knows what it is to fear the skulking foe and to meet him in battle in the methods of warfare employed by the red men. He has also been a participant in his nation's battles, and he has likewise performed the no less important work of reclaiming a wild district for the purposes of civilization, that nature may yield of its rich resources for the support of men.

ROSWELL L. CONNER, who is engaged in the practice of law in McMinnville, was born in Polk county, Ore., near Dallas, September 18, 1866. He traces his ancestry back through several generations to the Emerald Isle and the name was originally O'Conner. The story goes that Robert O'Conner, a native of Ireland, was a son of wealthy parents. When twelve years of age he became imbued with an irresistible desire to come to America, and knowing that he could never win the consent of his parents, he ran away and went to a sea captain, to whom he represented himself as an orphan and obtained permission from the captain to come to America on his ship. In due time with a little bundle he went aboard the ship which soon afterward set sail. But the boy was missed at home and the father getting some track of him chartered another boat and overtook the one on which his son had sailed. The captain, however, in order to have no trouble, hid the boy in a hogshead, and the last time the boy saw his father was from the hold of a vessel as he peeped through the bunghole of the hogshead. The captain brought him to this country on condition that he would work for the captain for three years in this country, and this Robert Conner did. He was also allowed to attend school and he learned a trade in his youth. After he attained his majority he wrote home to his parents, and his father then offered to start him in any business he might select if he would return to Ireland. This he refused to do. Here he changed his name by dropping the prefix and the family have since had the patronymic of Conner. Robert Conner married and among his children was a son William, who also married and reared a family, including Robert Conner, the grandfather of our subject.

This Robert Conner was born in New York and became a farmer of Ohio, whence in 1847

he started with his family across the plains with an ox-team and eventually reached Oregon. His wife had died in the east and his death occurred in Polk county, this state, in 1865. All of his children came with him to the northwest, namely: William, a farmer, who died in Polk county; John, who died in California; Nathan, who died in Polk county; Job, the father of our subject; Mrs. Sarah Franklin, who died in Multnomah county; Mrs. Elizabeth Hewitt and Mrs. Ann Allaway, who died in the east; Mrs. Mary Metzker, who died in Lake county, Ore.; Mrs. Hannah Dexter, who passed away in Polk county, as did Mrs. Rachel Syron.

Job Conner was born in Ohio, December 3, 1827, and when twenty years of age came with the family to Oregon. For two years he engaged in lumbering in Oregon City, and in 1849 he went over the mountains to California, where he spent one year in placer mining. Upon his return he settled in Polk county, where he purchased the right of a party to a section of land, but could hold only three hundred and twenty acres. This he improved and farmed, living there until his death in 1886. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Republican in his political belief. In early manhood he had married Polly Ann Riggs, who was born in Scott county, Ill., April 13, 1834, a daughter of Zadoc Riggs and a granddaughter of Scott Adams Riggs, who settled near Exeter, Ill., where he followed farming until his death. Zadoc Riggs was a farmer of Illinois until 1850, when he started with his wife and five children for Oregon, but he died while on the way, near the last crossing of the Sweetwater and was there buried. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane Leib, was born in eastern Tennessee and with her father, John Lieb, went to Scott county, Ill., where she became the wife of Mr. Riggs. After her husband's death she continued the journey to Oregon, where she spent her remaining days. Her brother-in-law, James B. Riggs, had settled in Polk county in 1845, and to that locality she went. She secured a donation land claim eight miles north of Dallas and there reared her family, her death occurring in 1872. It was on the 29th of March, 1855, that Polly Ann Riggs became the wife of Job Conner, and she died April 13, 1871, when our subject was four years old. She had seven children: Robert S., of San Jose, Cal.; Thomas E., a farmer of Yamhill county; Mrs. Jane Baxter, of Polk county; Leander, a farmer of that county; Roswell L.; Mrs. Louisa Morrison, of Redlands, Cal., and Mrs. Nancy Berdan, of Spokane, Wash.

On the home farm Roswell L. Conner remained until twenty-one years of age, and after attending the common schools, spent one year in McMinnville College. On attaining his majority

he entered Willamette University, at Salem, where he remained two years. In 1889 he went to Sheridan and bought an interest with his brother, Robert S., in the Sheridan flouring mills, which they remodeled into roller mills and conducted under the name of Conner Brothers until 1891, when R. L. Conner sold his interest. He was then appointed deputy sheriff under W. L. Warren, serving until 1896. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law, and under the direction and in the office of Judge J. E. Magers he continued his reading until admitted to the bar, at Salem, in June, 1897. Since that time he has engaged in general practice in McMinnville and now has a large and distinctively representative clientele. In 1900 he was appointed deputy district attorney for Yamhill county, under J. N. Hart, of Dallas, and in his law practice he has shown marked ability in coping with the intricate and involved questions of jurisprudence.

Mr. Conner was married in McMinnville to Miss Myrtie Apperson, who was born in Oregon City. He is a very prominent Mason, having become a member of the order in Sheridan Lodge No. 64, while now he is connected with Union Lodge No. 43, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He was exalted in Ainsworth Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M., at Dallas, and now belongs to Taylor Chapter, No. 16, of which he is a past high priest. His membership is likewise with Hodson Council, No. 1, R. & A. M., of which he was thrice illustrious master; the Order of High Priesthood; DeMolay Commandery, No. 5, K. T., having been a knight since 1894; Oregon Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, Ainsworth Chapter, No. 1, Rose Croix; Multnomah Council of Kadosh, No. 1, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. Mr. Conner also belongs to the Commerce Club, of which he is a member of the board of directors, and he belongs to the Christian Church and gives his political support to the Republican party.

In 1897 Mr. Conner married Miss Apperson, a daughter of Albert Jefferson and Eloise Augusta (Cook) Apperson, the latter a native of Batavia, Mich. Mrs. Conner's grandfather, Beverly Apperson, was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Apperson. Her father is now living retired at No. 472 Yamhill street, Portland, and at one time he was receiver in the United States land office at Sitka, Alaska.

PLEASANT COZINE, extensively engaged in building and contracting in McMinnville, is a native son of Oregon, and was born in Yamhill county, on the site of McMinnville College, January 28, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of McMinnville, and at the age of thirteen had his horizon materially enlarged while on a trip with his father to the Powder river mines in the Boise Basin, Idaho.

In the fall of 1863 he returned to this valley, continued his education for several years, and in connection therewith farmed on his father's large claim. Finally he prepared for future independence by learning the carpenter and builder's trade, in which he has since been engaged most successfully. In the fall of 1882 he removed to Sprague, Wash., and worked at his trade, spending some time also in Seattle, and locating permanently in McMinnville in 1898. To his skill in construction are due many of the finest buildings of recent date in the town.

When Samuel Cozine, the father of Pleasant, came to Oregon in 1843, this state was a stranger to all manner of civilization, and was the haunt of wild beasts and many kinds of Indians. This intrepid pioneer was born in Kentucky and removed with his family to Missouri, from where he started across the plains in 1843. He was full of enthusiasm for the almost unknown west, and, having nothing particular to bind him to any place, gladly set out in a caravan composed of many wagons, and many hopeful searchers after homes and fortunes. He had a happy, buoyant spirit, and made many friends among the members of the party. Not the least important of the families represented in this band of pilgrims was that to which Mahala Arthur belonged, whose youthful beauty inspired a lasting regard in the heart of the young emigrant, who at once began to think of the advantages of a pretty and interesting helpmate. That the attachment was reciprocated was a fact apparent to all the members of the train, and substantiated to the satisfaction of all after their arrival at their destination, the marriage ceremony taking place March 29, 1845. This emigrant train was the first to come to the Willamette valley, and on its arrival the young man, Samuel Cozine, bought the right of Thomas Owens to a claim of six hundred and forty acres, upon a portion of which McMinnville College now stands. The country roundabout was extremely wild, with only an occasional cabin like their own dotting the landscape, and here Mr. Cozine erected also a little blacksmith shop, to follow the trade which he had learned in Missouri. Needless to say this young couple started under the happiest auspices, notwithstanding they had little money, and almost no friends in the wilderness.

In 1849 Mr. Cozine left his wife and children for a time while he went down into the mines of California and endeavored to replenish their finances. The first gold he found was made into the ring now worn by the wife who remained behind at the mercy of the Indians. Mr. Cozine was very successful in his mining deals, returning to his family about \$6,000 richer than when he departed. He ever afterward retained an interest in mining, and in 1862 went into the

Powder river mines, Idaho, two years later visiting the mines with satisfactory results. In time he had numerous claims to his credit throughout the west, many of which have since proved of great value, but have unfortunately been disposed of. Up to his death, in 1897, he still continued to manipulate the forge, in the meantime taking a lively interest in the town of McMinnville, the growth of which he had watched from its infancy. Both himself and wife took great interest in the college in the town, and the former contributed the twenty acres comprising the college grounds. Also they contributed generously towards its upbuilding, and Mr. Cozine was for many years a trustee of the college. This very early settler was known for many years as Uncle Sam, and his figure on the streets and on the country roads was one of the most familiar in the county. Generous and open-hearted, he gave to everything that pointed to the substantial upbuilding of his locality, and his sound business advice and practical suggestions were invariably sought at times of stress and moment. From time to time this worthy couple converted portions of their land into city property, and at the last Mrs. Cozine had a hundred acres left, while her husband had but forty.

At the present time Mrs. Cozine is living in her pleasant home in McMinnville, where she owns considerable property, and is among the most esteemed of the brave pioneer women of this state. She was born in Jackson county, Mo., near Independence, her father, William, having located there after coming from his native state of Kentucky. As before intimated, Mr. Arthur brought his wife, Millie (Malone) Arthur, a native of Kentucky, and his eight children to Oregon in the same train with Mr. Cozine, and his daughter, Mahala, who had learned to shoot a gun, had ample opportunity to test her prowess on the plains. Of these children born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, David died in Clackamas county, Ore.; Richard died near Hillsboro; Brazilla died near Hillsboro; Robert lives in McMinnville; Mahala is next in order; William is a resident of McMinnville, and Mary died in California. There were eight children born to Samuel Cozine and his wife, those living being Mrs. Lucretia Storey, of McMinnville; Mrs. Auburn L. Linn, of Portland; and Pleasant. Mrs. Cozine was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Baptist church of McMinnville, is a member of the Aid Society, and has been identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for more than thirty years. Her son, Pleasant, the builder and contractor of McMinnville, is also a member of the Baptist Church, and in political affiliation is a Republican. He is an enterprising and progressive man, and reflects great credit upon the honored





Benj Windsor

name of his father, upon the teachings of his gifted pioneer mother, and upon the community which regards him as one of its most substantial and helpful citizens.

BENJAMIN WINDSOR. A worthy citizen of Polk county, Ore., who, through years of vigorous prosecution of the natural advantages afforded in the west, has won and retained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, is Benjamin Windsor, the subject of this brief sketch. Mr. Windsor was born in Buckinghamshire, England, April 23, 1832, the son of William Windsor, a native of the same shire, where he died in 1845 at the age of seventy-five years. He was a carpenter by trade, and served in that capacity in the British navy under Admiral Nelson. His wife bore the maiden name of Leah Robinson; she was a native of the same shire, dying there at the age of eighty-five years. She was the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom Benjamin was the fourth in order of birth,—and the only one in the United States.

Up to the time he was ten years of age Mr. Windsor attended the common schools of England. At that time he was compelled to depend upon his own resources, and accordingly he sought employment among the farmers in the vicinity of his home, his remuneration being six cents per day, out of which he had to provide his own living. When he was nineteen years of age he went to London, where for nine months he worked as a milk carrier. On June 9, 1852, he took passage on the American ship *Masonic* and after fifty-seven days landed in New York City. Soon afterward he located in Knox county, Ill., where he farmed until February, 1856. He then went to St. Louis, where he took passage for Panama, continuing on his journey to California. He first located in Sierra county, where he engaged in mining on the middle Yuba, near Downieville. There he met with gratifying success, the amount of the gold nuggets reaching as high as \$25. From one crevice in the rock he took out thirty-six ounces of gold, which netted considerable money. He soon tired of a miner's life, so he went to San Jose, where he spent but a short time, and from there went to various cities of California, spending thirteen months at Los Angeles. In 1859 he set sail from San Francisco for Portland, Ore., going from there to Lincoln, Polk county, where he entered the employ of Major W. M. Walker. On the boat which brought him from Portland to Lincoln, was the finishing lumber for the Spring Valley Presbyterian Church. Having

been saving with his money and being possessed with a spirit of thriftiness, he soon began to invest his earnings in land. His first purchase was one-half of the McLench claim, for which he paid \$2.50 per acre. He next purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the Swift claim, for which he also paid \$2.50 per acre. In addition to this property he bought one hundred and sixty acres near Lincoln, upon which he at once began farming for himself, making a steady upward climb until he has reached a substantial place among the progressive citizens of the community. He has made other purchases from time to time, until he is now the owner of between thirteen and fourteen hundred acres of as good land as can be found in any part of Oregon. His land is devoted to general farming, and in the raising of grain he has been particularly successful, having raised as high as five thousand bushels in one year, besides devoting considerable attention to raising Cotswold sheep and draft horses.

Mr. Windsor was married April 10, 1872, to Miss Mary Caroline Allison, who was born in Canada, February 28, 1843. Unto this worthy couple were born five children, as follows: John Allison, who died at the age of seventeen years; Caroline, who is now Mrs. John W. Childers; William, Frank, and Anne, who make their home with their parents.

Politically Mr. Windsor is independent in his views, but by no means indifferent to public affairs. He has always been deeply interested in the cause of education, and was road supervisor of his district several times. The first railroad laid in Oregon received the material assistance and co-operation of Mr. Windsor, he having contributed \$10 toward the first survey of the same. One of the oldest residents of this section of the county, throughout his entire life Mr. Windsor has been known as a man of thought and action, who has the best interest of the community at heart, and whose life is a worthy example of the possibilities to be attained in this great northwest. He is known as a friend of progress and cheerfully lends his influence to any public enterprise for the betterment of the community, whether social, political or religious, and these qualities have won for him the highest regard of his fellow men.

GEORGE W. JONES. McMinnville owes much to the enterprising efforts and business ability of George W. Jones, who has done as much, if not more, than any other man for the promotion of commercial and industrial activity here. He has seen this portion of the state when

much of it was still in its primitive condition, when the work of progress and improvement had scarcely been begun. He was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., April 19, 1835, and his father, Ahijah Jones, was also a native of that county. The grandfather, Lynds Jones, was of Welsh parentage and engaged extensively in the manufacture of flour on Cayadutta creek, in Montgomery county. Ahijah Jones became one of the leading factors in industrial circles there, owning and operating cotton and woolen mills and also engaging in the manufacture of flour and lumber, at what is now Berryville, N. Y. In the fall of 1860 he went to the south to engage in manufacturing but the hard times accompanying the war came on and he suffered heavy losses. He died in Macon, Ga., in 1863. He married Catherine Veeder, who was born in Tribes Hill, N. Y., a daughter of Col. John S. Weeder, who was of Holland Dutch descent and won his title by valorous service in the war of 1812. He took part in the battle of Sackett's Harbor and was in other engagements, and after his military life was ended he carried on farming in Montgomery county. Mrs. Jones died when her son, George W., was but seven years old.

George W. Jones was the only one of the four children of the family who reached mature years. Reared in New York, he attended the public schools and the State Normal at Albany, where he was a student from 1854 until 1856. In his senior year, however, he left school and joined his father, who had removed to New York City. In his youth he had learned the trade of a millwright and miller. For two years he was engaged in the wholesale produce business in New York City and in 1859 he left the Atlantic coast for the Pacific, making his way to San Francisco and thence to Crescent City, Cal., where for two years he was manager of a saw and flouring mill. In 1861, at the time of the Salmon river excitement, he came to Portland, making the journey on foot along the Columbia river. It was an arduous trip, fraught with hardship and even dangers. The snow lay so thick upon the ground that sometimes he was able to cover only six miles per day. At night he lay down in the snow and he lived upon crackers and cold bacon for days, but at length he reached his destination.

In 1864 Mr. Jones went to Grande Ronde valley, where he conducted a sawmill for Stephen Coffin, and in the spring of 1865 returned to Boise, Idaho, where he engaged in mining until August. At that time he returned to Portland, there conducting a sawmill for William L. Adams, on Panther creek, and in 1866, in connection with O. H. Adams, he bought out his employer, the business being continued under the name of O. H. Adams & Company, manufacturing lumber and

also conducting a sash and door factory in the city. When Mr. Adams sold his interest to E. J. Crawford, the firm style of Jones & Crawford was assumed, and later Mr. Crawford sold to Mr. Hill, and Mr. Adams again became interested in the business. When the partners were Mr. Adams, H. A. Reasoner, Mr. Hill and Mr. Jones, the enterprise was conducted under the name of Jones & Company, thus continuing until 1884, when Mr. Reasoner sold, and the following year Mr. Hill disposed of his interest, the firm then becoming Jones & Adams. In the meantime O. H. Adams had transferred his interest to his son, Frank G. Adams, and the business has since been continued as Jones & Adams. They have a sawmill at the south fork of North Yamhill river and are extensively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of lumber. They also conduct a planing mill for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, and both branches of their business are profitably conducted, and a large trade is enjoyed. On the 9th of July, 1891, the firm suffered severely in the fire which swept over the city, causing them a loss of more than \$20,000. May 31, 1892, a second disaster occurred to their store building, which with its stock of hardware, paints and oils was burned out, causing a loss of \$5,000. Disaster again overtook the firm on the 26th of August, 1896, in a third disastrous conflagration, destroying their mill and other property in the mountains, with a loss of \$5,000, but with characteristic energy the firm rebuilt the mill and began business anew with an energy and determination that have been marked characteristics of the house. Mr. Jones had done more building in McMinnville than any other one man. He was the pioneer builder here and has continued the work as the years have advanced until the city is now largely indebted to him in this direction for substantial improvement. He erected a brick block in the business district, and in the face of adverse circumstances he has pushed forward, displaying fortitude and energy which have commanded the respect and admiration of all.

Mr. Jones has been twice married. In Fonda, N. Y., he wedded Miss Rachel Young, who was born, reared and died there, and their only child also died in the Empire state. In Oregon Mr. Jones was a second time married, this union being with Miss Emma E. Adams, who was born in Galesburg, Ill., and was three years of age when brought by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Adams, to the northwest. This marriage has been blessed with seven children: Georgia May, of Portland; Lynds W., who is with Fleischner, Mayer & Co., of Portland; Katie V., also of that city; Mary, who was graduated in the high school of McMinnville and is now a student in McMinnville College; Frank, Willard and Ellen, at home.

That Mr. Jones is regarded as one of the valued and leading citizens of McMinnville is shown by the fact that for twelve years, by popular ballot, he was retained as a member of the city council, served on many important committees and was chairman of the committee on ways and means and on accounts and current expenses. He was also a member of the charter revision committee, and for one term he served as mayor of the city, his administration being beneficial because it was businesslike and practical. He has also been clerk of the school board for several terms. He has always been an earnest Republican, with firm faith in the party and the ultimate triumph of its principles for the good of the country. Fraternally, Mr. Jones is connected with Union Lodge, No. 43, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and is a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His wife belongs to the Christian Church, and both have many friends in the city where they make their home. Mr. Jones has labored so consecutively along lines of general progress and improvement that McMinnville's history would be incomplete were his life record omitted.

MITCHELL MONTGOMERY ELLIS. The intimate identification of Mitchell Montgomery Ellis, of Dallas, Polk county, with the important interests of the Willamette valley—which, broadly speaking, means the state of Oregon—is well illustrated by the fact that he has been for many years extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city; is the organizer, vice-president and director of the Dallas City Bank; is the owner and operator of the largest prune orchard planted by an individual in the state; is one of the operators of the best flouring-mill outside of the city of Portland; was one of the organizers and principal upbuilders of the Presbyterian Church of Dallas, and is now serving his second term as mayor of that city. These essential features of his career in Oregon form, in themselves, an integral chapter in the history of the development of the commonwealth.

Mr. Ellis was born near Zanesville, Ohio, January 10, 1846, and is the son of Henry and Henrietta (Rowell) Ellis. Henry Ellis was born in Pennsylvania, and in early manhood became a merchant tailor, following his trade near Zanesville, Ohio, and in Ottumwa and Decatur, Iowa. In 1855 he purchased three different tracts of raw prairie land near Decatur, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising until 1865. Having disposed of his Iowa property, he came across the plains to Oregon, settling on a farm near Ballston, Polk county, in the latter year. The journey across the plains was a memorable one. The equipment consisted of mule and horse

teams. During the trip the emigrants were stopped three miles east of Kearney, Neb., and held until a company of one hundred men could be assembled, when the government sent a mustering officer to organize them into a military company for the protection of the train, and drill them. They continued as an organized company along the Platte river until the mouth of the Cache la Poudre river was reached, which they crossed with the main body of the train. Though the number had diminished to less than one hundred, they then elected a new captain, and continued on their journey to Salt Lake City. Here the Ellis family separated from the rest of the train, and with eleven teams came over the new stage road four hundred miles to Boise City. From this point they continued down the Snake river without accident, until reaching the Cascade mountains, where they felt themselves to be in comparative safety. They arrived in Salem September 14, 1865. The first winter they passed in Yamhill county, and in the spring of 1866 settled on a farm near Ballston, as before stated.

In politics Henry Ellis was a staunch Democrat. Fraternally he was a Mason, affiliating with Amity Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M. In religion he was a Universalist. He died on the home farm in 1900, at the age of seventy-two years.

Henrietta Rowell Ellis was born in Jackson county, Ohio, November 18, 1829, and was the daughter of William Rowell, a descendant of a distinguished family in Virginia. Her Grandfather Rowell followed the martial forces of Washington during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Ellis is now residing in Salem, at the age of seventy-five years. Through her marriage she became the mother of eight children, of whom Mitchell Montgomery is the eldest. The others are: Elizabeth, wife of Judge N. L. Butler, of Dallas, Ore.; W. R., of Sheridan; Sarah, wife of W. H. Kuykendall, of Lewiston, Ore.; H. J., of Enterprise, Ore.; Mabel, wife of Judge C. A. Johns, of Baker City, Ore.; Martha, deceased wife of Dr. J. N. Smith, of Salem; and J. C. Sheridan, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Mitchell Montgomery Ellis was reared on his father's farm in Iowa, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of that state. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected on account of his age. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fourth Iowa Mounted Infantry, but his regiment was never mustered into active service. In 1865 he crossed the plains in company with his parents, and since 1866 has resided continuously in Polk county.

In the fall of 1867 he entered the Baptist Col-

lege at McMinnville, where he remained for one year. The following year he was engaged in teaching school in Polk county, after which he re-entered the Baptist College, where he completed his education. In 1869 he went to Portland, and was employed as a clerk for Arnold & Faim and later with Masters & Pratzman, until the fall of 1872, when he engaged in business for himself near where Ballston is now located, and removed to Dallas and engaged in the general merchandising business on his own account.

In the meantime Mr. Ellis had become interested in the political situation in Oregon, and in 1880 was elected county clerk of Polk county, and was re-elected in 1882. The duties thus devolving upon him forced him to dispose of his mercantile interests, in order that he might devote his entire attention to the duties of his office.

After retiring from office in 1884 he purchased the mercantile business of W. C. Brown, and after four years of successful management sold the business to its former owner. In 1888, with the assistance of William Savage, he organized a private concern known as the William Savage Banking Company, and in 1892 assisted likewise in the organization of the Dallas City Bank, successor to the first-named institution, with a capital of \$50,000. He became the first president of the concern, serving until 1898, when he resigned in order to devote his attention to the management of his prune orchard. He is now vice-president of the banking company. During the financial panic of 1893 Mr. Ellis, as president of the bank, established for himself a reputation as a man of resources, sagacity and financial integrity, his keen judgment being the most important factor in enabling that institution to weather the storm which wrecked so many similar enterprises throughout the country.

In 1889 he began to set out a prune orchard adjoining the city of Dallas, and at the present time has sixty acres in bearing trees, this constituting the largest orchard of its kind set out and owned by an individual in the state of Oregon. Everything pertaining to this enterprise is on an extensive and modern scale, including well-equipped warehouse, packing-house and the largest drier in the state. The well known brand, "K. & W.," is familiar to consumers of fine fruits throughout the northwest, and in 1902 a consignment of six carloads of the choicest of the product of his orchard found its way to the markets of London, Eng.

In 1902 Mr. Ellis added to his responsibilities by re-purchasing the mercantile business of W. C. Brown, forming a partnership with Alonzo Brown, and the business was conducted under the style of Brown & Ellis until January, 1903, when Mr. Brown's heirs disposed of their interests to D. L. Keyt, of Perrydale, and the firm is now

Ellis & Keyt. In connection with Frank Gibson, Mr. Ellis is the owner and operator of the Rick-reall Flouring Mills, where is manufactured the celebrated "White Lily" flour, which is recognized throughout the entire northwest as the finest flour made in Oregon, outside of the city of Portland. The mill has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day, and its production finds its way to many foreign ports, large quantities being shipped annually to China and other Oriental countries.

In his political affiliation a Democrat, Mr. Ellis has served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee and as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Upon the incorporation of Dallas as a city, he was made its first mayor, and in 1901 was again elected to the office of chief executive on the Reform ticket, being the only successful candidate on that ticket. Fraternally he is a member of Jennings Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master for two terms. Without his financial and moral assistance it is doubtful if the Presbyterian Church of Dallas would have been organized or built. He has been one of its chief supporters, contributing largely to its upbuilding, and is now treasurer of its board of trustees and superintendent of its Sunday school.

In 1871 Mr. Ellis was united in marriage with Ella D'Lashmutt, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of Edward L. and Lydia (Morris) D'Lashmutt, also natives of Ohio. The former died in Polk county in 1888. A sketch of his life appears in another part of this review.

Thus is told, all too briefly, the story of the career of M. M. Ellis, one of the stalwart founders of the commercial fabric of the northwest, upon whose shoulders rest lightly great responsibilities. He has freely disseminated his views relative to important business undertakings in this region, whenever his advice has been sought, and his judgment has been deferred to by the promoters of many local enterprises. His sagacity, his integrity and his keen appreciation of the possibilities afforded by this country of wonderful resources have done much to inspire others to their best endeavors, and the record of his career, with its attendant success, will stand an enduring monument to the important part this man of affairs has borne in the development of this yet comparatively new region.

GEORGE J. WOLFER. Occupying a position of importance among the wide-awake, enterprising business men of Hubbard, George J. Wolfer is actively identified with the mercantile interests of the city, and is also proprietor of the far-famed Wolfer's Mineral Springs. A man of energy and decision, public-spirited and am-

lations, he has done much to improve and advance the place in which he resides, and is well deserving of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-men.

A native of Harrison county, Ind., he was born March 25, 1842, a son of Rudolph Wolfer. His father, who was born, reared and educated in Pennsylvania, went with his father about 1835 to Harrison county, Ind. In 1846, with his wife and children, he removed to Bethel, Shelby county, Mo., and joined Dr. Kyle's colony, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits there for seventeen years. In 1863 with this colony he started for Oregon, and crossed the plains in an ox wagon, taking with him his family and household goods. The entire train, consisting of forty-two wagons, was six months on the trip, and suffered untold hardships, not the least unbearable being that of hunger. Locating in Aurora, he continued in the independent calling in which he was reared, successfully carrying on general farming until his retirement from active pursuits, and is still living there, a venerable and respected man of ninety-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Katherine Voght, was born in Germany, and came to the United States with her parents. She lived to an advanced age, dying on the home farm, in Aurora, Ore., in 1887. Of the eleven children born of their union, seven were boys and four girls, George J. being the fourth child in order of birth.

As a boy and a youth George J. Wolfer attended the district schools of Shelby county, Mo., whither his parents located when he was about four years of age, during the time obtaining a practical knowledge of farming pursuits. Crossing the plains with his parents in 1863, he drove one of the teams in the long train, and on arriving in Aurora began farming with the colony. In 1878 he engaged in business for himself by opening a cooper's shop in Hubbard, Marion county, managing it for five years. From 1883 until 1890, he was successfully engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, but since that time has carried on an extensive and lucrative business in general merchandise, owning the building occupied by his residence and store, and carrying a varied stock of goods valued at \$4,000.

About one-fourth of a mile from the city, Mr. Wolfer owns seventy-five acres of land, on which his celebrated mineral springs are situated, and his bottling works are erected. From a correct analysis of the water obtained from these springs the following matter in solution is found, proving it to be of great value for both medicinal and bathing purposes:

Chloride of sodium and potassium...	29.74
Bi-carbonate of lime.....	6.82
Bi-carbonate of soda.....	16.10

Bi-carbonate of magnesia.....	4.26
Bi-carbonate of iron.....	2.10
Silicia	2.39
Sulphate of soda.....	.58
Manganese	Trace

These springs are for sale on easy terms by the present proprietor.

Mr. Wolfer married, in Aurora, Ore., Miss Ottillia Will, a native of Shelby county, Mo., and into their household four children have been born, namely: Edward I., a resident of Medford, Ore.; Alfred D., of Hubbard; Sadie, wife of Lawrence Scholl, of Hubbard; and Henrietta, living at home. Politically Mr. Wolfer has long been actively identified with the best interests of county, town and state, and has uniformly cast his vote with the Republicans. While living in Aurora he served as constable two terms; has been school clerk and school director in Hubbard several years; road superintendent one term; and served as member of the Hubbard City Council.

GEORGE W. OLDS, a retired farmer, living in McMinnville, and a pioneer of Oregon of 1851, was born in Hillsdale, Mich., July 16, 1831, and is of English descent. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of England and on emigrating to the new world settled in Maine. The grandfather of our subject was Timothy Olds, the father, Abel Olds. The latter was born in Ohio and at an early age was left an orphan. Locating in Hillsdale county, Mich., he there followed farming for a time and afterward removed to the vicinity of Coldwater, Branch county, where he improved a farm upon which he spent his remaining days, dying in 1850. He was a Universalist in religious faith and a man of sterling worth and integrity. He married Anna Thurston, who was born in Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., a daughter of Blakeley Thurston, who, on removing to the west, settled in St. Joseph county, Mich. The parents of Mr. Olds were the first couple married in St. Joseph county. The wife died in 1846 and four years later the husband passed away. They were the parents of six children, one son and five daughters, and the living are George W. and Mrs. Derby, of McMinnville.

Upon a farm in his native state the subject of this review was reared, early becoming familiar with the work of field and meadow, while in the subscription school he pursued his education. He remained at home until after his father's death and in 1851 he started for Oregon, with his uncle, Martin Olds. With horse teams they left Branch county, Mich., and journeyed westward, crossing the Mississippi at Galena, Ill.,

and the Missouri at Kanesville, their destination being Oregon City. It was on the 10th of April that they left their Michigan home, and on the 31st of October they arrived in Oregon City, where Mr. Olds soon secured work, being in the employ of others until 1857, when he purchased a farm.

In October, 1855, however, he had volunteered in an Oregon regiment for service in the Yakima Indian war and served on the Snake river, in Yakima and Walla Walla counties, and took part in the battles of Fort Simcoe in Yakima valley, remaining with his command until the close of the war, being mustered out May 10, 1856. In 1861 he located on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, eight miles southwest of McMinnville. This he fenced and improved, devoting his energies to the production of grain and the raising of stock. He erected good buildings there and for forty years he carried on agricultural pursuits, after which he rented the place in 1901, and in July, 1902, he sold that property. Upon leasing his farm he removed to McMinnville and purchased a residence in which he has since lived retired.

On the 10th of November, 1859, in Lafayette, Mr. Olds was married to Miss Nancy Ellen Shuck, who was born near Burlington, Iowa. Her father was born near Crawfordsville, Ind., June 19, 1815, and the grandfather, Jacob Shuck, was born in Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Indiana, locating upon a farm. Later he became a farmer of Iowa and in 1847 he crossed the plains, spending his last days in Yamhill county near Dundee. He had served his country in the war of 1812 and was present at the battle of Tippecanoe. Andrew J. Shuck was reared in Indiana, afterwards becoming a resident of Iowa, and near Burlington, that state, followed farming until 1847. In the meantime he had wedded Mary Conlee, who was born in Byron county, Ky., March 15, 1818, a daughter of Reuben Conlee, who was an agriculturist and a native of the Blue Grass state. He removed to Greene county, Ill., among its early settlers, and served in the Black Hawk war. After his military service had ended he became a resident of Des Moines county, Iowa, settling near Burlington, where his death occurred. He was a leading and influential citizen of that state at an early day and was serving as a member of the Iowa legislature at the time of his death, which occurred while he was in Des Moines attending the sessions of the general assembly. Isaac Conlee, the grandfather of Mrs. Olds, was a farmer of Kentucky and died there in the year 1847.

Andrew J. Shuck, with his wife and six children, started on the long journey across the plains in a slow moving ox train, having been

nearly seven months upon the way ere they reached the fertile valley of the Willamette. Mr. Shuck secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near North Yamhill and there he developed his land, providing a good home for his family. At the time of the Indian war he made guns for the use of the volunteers. He was the first sheriff of Yamhill county and served in that position for two terms, after which he represented his district in the legislature for three terms. He assisted in building the first schoolhouse of his locality and took an active part in establishing civilization in this wild and unimproved region. Finally he located in McMinnville, where he built a residence. He was serving as school director at the time of the erection of the fine schoolhouse here and he died in 1894, his death being lamented by all who knew him, because he was a valued citizen and earnest Christian man. In politics he was a Democrat and was a warm friend of the cause of temperance. Mrs. Shuck still survives her husband and now makes her home with Mrs. C. A. Wallace. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, Mrs. C. A. Wallace being the eldest. Of the others we mention the following: Mrs. Susan M. Openhoff, of Dawson, and Nancy Ellen, the wife of our subject, are twins; Mrs. Matilda Wood is a resident of Yamhill county; William is next in order; Reuben owns the old donation land claim; and Mrs. Anna Fendall resides in Ashland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Olds were born three children, but Minnie died at the age of sixteen years and Augusta at the age of two and one-half years, the surviving daughter being Ella, the wife of J. E. Durham, of Portland.

Mr. Olds belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he and his family are connected with the Grange and Mrs. Olds with the Degree of Honor. In politics Mr. Olds is a Democrat and he belongs to the Indian War Veterans' Association. He is also a member of the County Pioneers' Association and both he and his wife are members of the State Pioneers' Association, whose meetings they have attended each year for the past eighteen years.

J. B. LAYSON. A well known farmer and native son of Yamhill county is J. B. Layson, representative of one of the pioneer families of this district, and during almost his entire life associated with this locality. He was born near Hopewell, December 31, 1846, a son of Aaron M. and Sarah J. (Matheny) Layson, natives of Illinois, and farmers by occupation.

Aaron M. Layson was also the son of farmers, and was reared to that useful pursuit. In 1842 he removed with his parents from Illinois to Mis-

souri, where he lived on the home farm until his marriage with Sarah J. Matheny, and then conducted farming independently until 1843. At this early day a journey across the plains was a truly hazardous undertaking, and required an amount of courage and determination hardly realized by those who to-day observe the thrifty west through the windows of a Pullman palace car. Nevertheless, Mr. Layson disposed of his Missouri interests, gathered together his few worldly possessions, and joined an ox train under command of Capt. William Burnett, one of the intrepid leaders to western opportunity. Without any particular misfortunes the party arrived safely in Oregon, where Mr. Layson took up a donation claim, but failed to prove up on it. Not realizing his expectations here the family moved down into California during the gold excitement of '49, where the father prospected and mined, and also spent considerable time in freighting. In 1851 he returned to Yamhill county, and settled on a farm where Hopewell now stands, and after two or three years bought a place known as the D. B. Matheny donation claim, three miles north of Wheatland. Here he was fairly prosperous, and here died, his wife having predeceased him during their residence in California.

At the age of nineteen J. B. Layson started away from home to make his own living, equipped with an extended farming experience, and with a fair common-school education. With the exception of eight years spent east of the mountains in the stock-raising business, he has since been a resident of this vicinity, where he married Sarah C. Layson, widow of John Layson. With his wife he started in at housekeeping on his present farm, half a mile north of Hopewell, known as the Rachel Matheny donation claim, and on his property has made many improvements, including a pleasant home, fine barns and outbuildings, and general agricultural implements. At the present time he is the owner of about five hundred and ninety-seven acres of land, a large portion of which is under cultivation, and where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Layson, whom they christened Howard, and whose early death caused intense grief in the little household. Mr. Layson is not a politician, as the word is usually understood, although he maintains a keen interest in the workings of the Republican party. He is enterprising and thrifty, and commands the respect and good-will of all who are privileged to know him.

J. T. GOWDY. Among the sons contributed by Illinois for the upbuilding of Yamhill county, and who, through the force of their own character and determination to succeed have risen to

envious influence in agricultural and other circles, may be mentioned J. T. Gowdy, extensively engaged in the raising of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Of practical farming ancestry, Mr. Gowdy was born in Tazewell county, Ill., November 21, 1835, and when a very small lad was deprived by death of the affectionate care of his parents. Left thus practically alone in the world, his education and general training were naturally restricted, and the fact that at present he is one of the best informed and most progressive men in his neighborhood argues most praiseworthy application during the maturer years of his life. Until his fourteenth year he made his home with relatives, and thereafter found employment with one J. T. Scott, an uncle and father of the present editor of the *Oregonian*. In the family of Mr. Scott he found a home and interested friends, and although hard work was the order of the day on the farm owned by his benefactor, Mr. Gowdy made great progress physically and mentally, early evincing habits of thrift and industry.

A man of keen insight and much ambition, Mr. Scott determined to follow the tide of emigration westward, and March 4, 1852, started on the long journey across the plains, accompanied by his seventeen-year-old charge, J. T. Gowdy, one of the most enthusiastic and determined of the little band. There were ten wagons in the train, and the youth made himself useful in many directions, particularly as a driver of oxen and cattle. Arriving in Marion county September 27, 1852, his first winter was spent with Mr. Hall at Woodburn, and he afterward entered the employ of a Mr. Brown, with whom he remained for eight years. February 4, 1861, he married Anna Kemp, who was born in Pettis county, Mo., November 23, 1843, and who crossed the plains with her parents many years ago, her father dying on the way to his new home in the west.

After his marriage, Mr. Gowdy located on one hundred acres, purchased some time previously, and there lived for about three years. In the meantime, he prospected and mined in the Caribou country on the Salmon river, near Florence, Idaho. In the fall of 1868 he bought the hundred acres of land in Yamhill county, which has since been his home, and on which he has made many improvements. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, his stock including Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gowdy, of whom Arthur lives in Portland, while Hattie G., Lillian, and Elizabeth live at home. A Republican in politics, it was the good fortune of Mr. Gowdy to cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. However, though a staunch adherent of his party, he has never worked for or been willing to receive official recognition. Mr. Gowdy

lives three miles southwest of Dayton and five miles from McMinnville, and his home is the typical residence of a hospitable, successful, and very popular westerner.

WALTER J. SARGEANT. The popular postmaster and merchant of Bellevue has contributed his share towards the agricultural development of Yamhill county and is accounted one of the most enterprising and successful members of the pioneer families of '51. He was born near Springfield, Ill., March 10, 1847, a son of Philip and Nancy Ann (Wilson) Sargeant, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Illinois, the former born March 10, 1820.

As a young man Philip Sargeant went away from his father's farm in Ohio to Illinois, where, about 1845, he married, and where he lived until 1851. He then undertook the trip across the plains with ox teams, meeting with few encounters with the Indians, and having in all a fairly successful trip. He took up a donation claim near Grand Ronde, where he lived for three years, and after selling the same, bought a farm near Ballston, Polk county, and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring when he was only forty years of age. Ten children were born into this family, of whom Walter J. is the second oldest; Nancy J., the first-born, is deceased; William resides near the old home place; Mary A. became the wife of William Thornton, of Sheridan; Lewis C. and John are deceased; Constantine is a resident of this state; George resides near Ballston; Martha is the wife of D. C. Coleman, of Sheridan; and Frank lives near the old homestead.

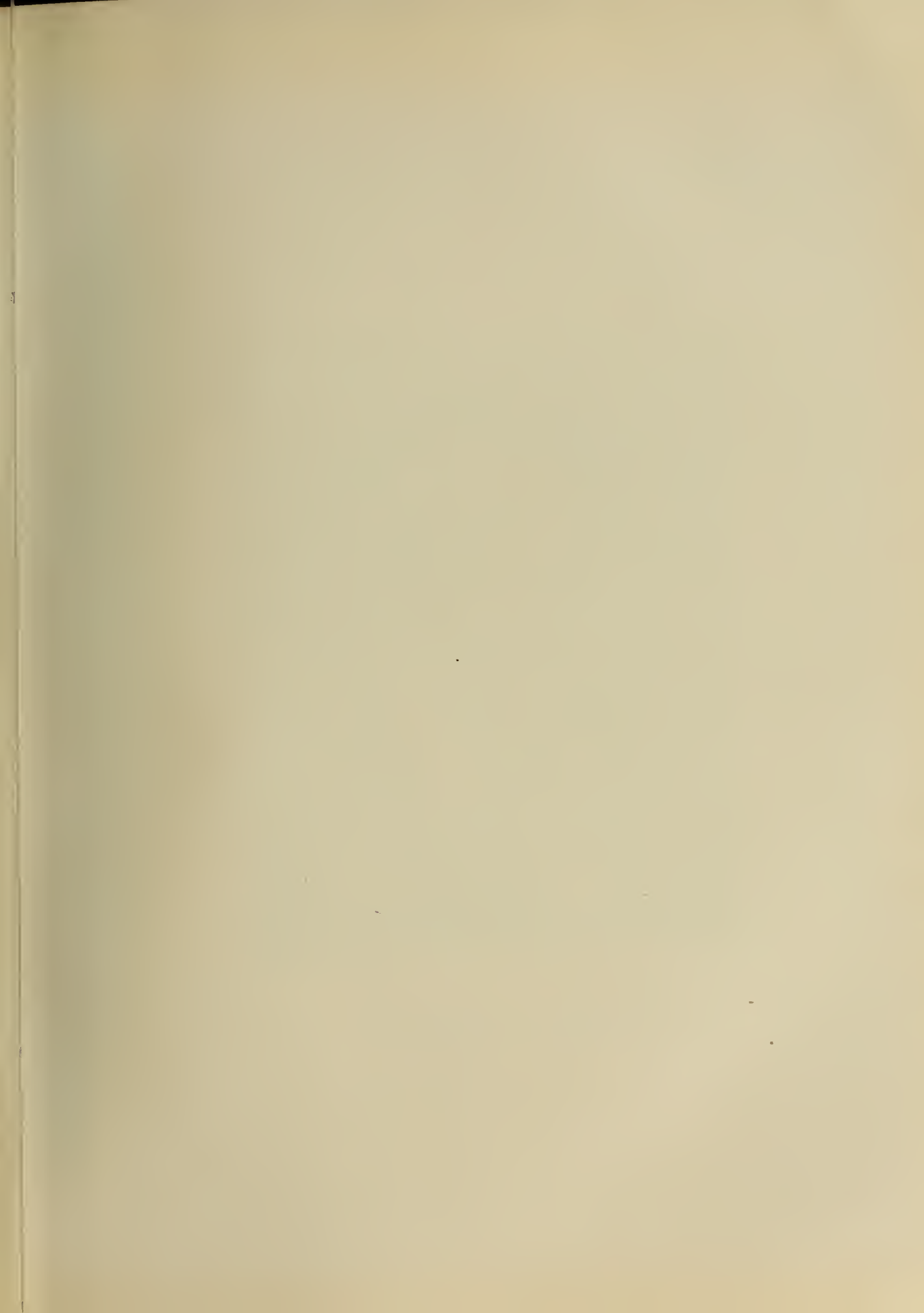
While living on the paternal farm Walter J. Sargeant attended the district schools, and also the high school at Salem. At the age of seventeen he began to work at outside employment, and November 1, 1864, enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Salem. The regiment was first sent to Vancouver and then to Grand Ronde, after which they participated in a winter campaign east of the mountains, and subsequently returned to Grand Ronde, where they were mustered out. Returning to his home in Yamhill county, Mr. Sargeant worked at farm work until his marriage, in November, 1870, with Martha A. Gant, a daughter of Reuben Gant, whose career is mentioned in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Sargeant went to housekeeping on the old Gant homestead, which they still own, and which contains about two hundred acres. Here they engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1892, in which year Mr. Sargeant relinquished farming in favor of a general merchandise business in Bellevue, which he has since conducted in con-

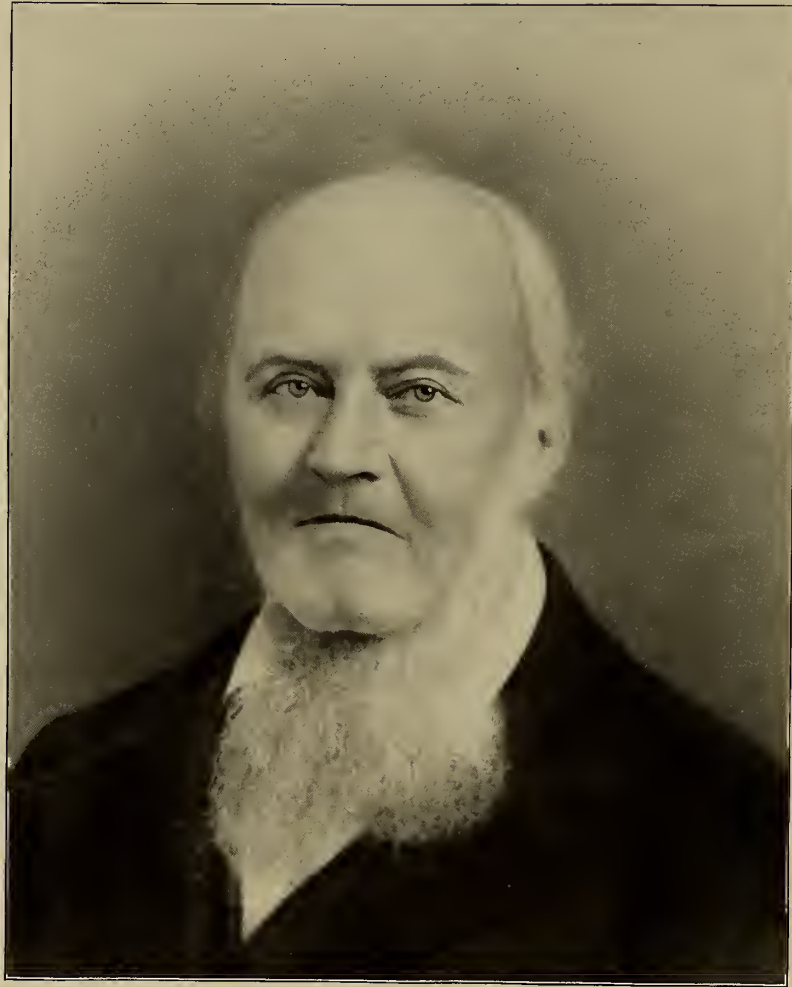
nection with his duties as postmaster. He has an up-to-date little store, where the residents of the town and county may procure in their best quality the commodities most in demand, and which is one of the busy centers of activity in the town. Mr. Sargeant takes a keen interest in Republican politics, and is foremost in all efforts at general improvement in his town and county. He is variously associated with the social organizations in which his community abounds, and is a member of Donaldson Post No. 55, G. A. R., and is past post commander.

FRANK CAMPBELL. Two generations of the Campbell family have been represented in Yamhill county, and the example of industry and progressiveness set by the father is shared in like measure by the son, Frank Campbell, a native son of this county, born northeast of Hopewell July 2, 1873.

The father, John Campbell, was born in Canada in 1839, whither the grandfather had settled many years before. John was reared to farming and a general knowledge of business, and after attaining his majority engaged in saw-milling on a rapid Canadian stream. He married Martha J. Davis, also a native of Canada, and in 1871, disposed of his milling interests and brought his little family to Oregon, remaining in Dayton for about three months. In the meantime he had been looking around for desirable agricultural property, and decided upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, one mile north of Hopewell, upon which he settled and farmed for several years. He was ambitious and a good manager, and so used the opportunities by which he was surrounded in the west, that at the time of his death he owned thirteen hundred acres of land. Of the six children born to himself and wife, Nellie is deceased; Robert is living on the old home place; Frank, the subject of this article, is the next in order of birth; Cora is the wife of George Nash, and they make their home in Hopewell; Elmer makes his home in this vicinity, and Jennie is living at home, and attending school in Salem. John Campbell raised considerable stock, and was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. His wife died in 1887, when about forty years of age.

Until his marriage with Ruth Nash, a native of Minnesota, Frank Campbell remained upon his father's farm, and under the capable direction of the elder man, developed habits of thrift and industry. He then started housekeeping on the farm where he now lives, which was his father's home the last years of his life. Mr. Campbell's home is one of the pleasantest and most convenient rural homes in this vicinity, adding to the value of his farm, as do also the barns and





James Vouch

outbuildings, all of which are according to late and improved plans. Of the two hundred and thirty acres owned by this energetic agriculturist two hundred are under cultivation, and besides general farming he is engaged in stock-raising on a moderate scale, making a specialty of Cotswold sheep. Besides the features already mentioned Mr. Campbell has four acres devoted to hops, in the cultivation of which he is very successful. Although independent in politics, Mr. Campbell takes a keen interest in all political undertakings in the neighborhood, and he may be depended upon to further any effort at general improvement in the community. One child has been born to himself and wife, Bessie, who is living at home.

JAMES HOUCK. Few men in the state of Oregon are more interestingly reminiscent of the very early days of the west than is James Houck, at present a farmer of Yamhill county, and one of its most venerable and honored residents. On both sides of his family Mr. Houck is descended from Revolutionary heroes, his grandfathers having left their plows and families to follow the martial fortunes of Washington. Longevity is a condition which Mr. Houck may reasonably expect in his own case, for his paternal grandfather lived to be one hundred and four years old, and his mother's father attained the unusual age of one hundred and seven. His father, another James, was the establisher of the family in Licking county, Ohio, having removed there at a very early age. He was born in 1801, and like his sire lived far beyond the biblical allotment, his life extending up to the century mark.

James Houck was born in Knox county, Ohio, February 14, 1819, and was six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Licking county, Ohio. Possessing excessive vitality and energy as a boy, he felt the limitations by which he was surrounded on the home farm, and like many another youth left the family fireside without due notice, at the time being seventeen years of age. His experience at South Bend, Ind., was not entirely successful, so at the end of a year he returned to his father's farm, and was received with joy by his overanxious family. However, having tasted the joys of independence he again went away, and took up land in Washington county, Iowa, upon which he lived for three years. On the lookout for anything that held out superior inducements he naturally heard much of the possibilities of the far west, and as early as 1843 started overland with a train of emigrants consisting of many families and two hundred wagons. Arriving in Oregon without any particular adventure, Mr. Houck engaged in getting out logs for the Hudson Bay Company in Ore-

gon City, and in 1845 he joined a party consisting of forty other men, one woman and three children, all destined for the state of California.

The California memories of Mr. Houck are interesting in the extreme, and may be taken as typical of all who ventured thus early into one of the most ideal portions of the United States. Yet so little was the climate and resources appreciated or known, that at the time of his arrival in San Francisco a small Spanish settlement was drowsing in the sun, its citizens appallingly ignorant of any particular advantages, or any resources to develop. The real estate in the town was available for \$15 an acre, \$4 down, and everything was in proportion. No one was busy in those days and the old Spanish way of putting everything off until to-morrow prevailed through the breadth and length of the state. The settlers led a free and careless life, their hospitality being unbounded, and their larder free as long as it lasted. Mr. Houck traveled around the state with little expense to himself, for he was welcome everywhere, and could stay as long as he liked.

The breaking out of the Mexican war offered a chance in the money-making line, and, anticipating a demand, Mr. Houck started out with three hundred head of horses to meet the oncoming emigrants, his partner in business being a man by the name of Walker. At Fort Bridges they came across the searchers after homes in the west, informed them of the state of war in Mexico, and forthwith traded their horses for American mules, which they took to Mexico and sold. In the Mexican war Mr. Houck served for three months under Colonel Donaldson, and afterwards engaged in mule-trading with the Navajo Indians, giving them a certain kind of beads and \$12 a head. The mules were taken to Santa Fe, N. M., and sold to the government, and the sale of this hardy animal netted a fair income to far-sighted traders. With another pack of mules Mr. Houck went to Missouri in 1848, and, having disposed of them, visited his old home in Ohio. For the following year he traveled extensively over the country, and in 1849 again crossed the plains, this time with a six-mule team. Arriving in California he made money in various ways, one being in purchasing Spanish prisoners taken by the Indians, and re-selling them to their parents or friends in Mexico. Rich children were the special prey of these sagacious Indians, and the money which passed hands before their ransom was accomplished mounted up into the thousands of dollars.

During his first visit to California Mr. Houck and a couple of friends started up the mountain of Chester Butte, and on the way shot the only white deer he has ever seen. Coming down from the mountain and pausing to drink at a spring,

they saw what they thought yellow rock, and, thinking it pretty, filled their pockets with it. Arriving in camp there was not one of the party who knew that it was gold, and thinking it worthless, threw it away. Later when gold had been discovered by more knowing ones, and the announcement thrilled the whole country, two of the party returned to the spot and got the nuggets, which netted them \$6,000. In the meantime Mr. Houck had made money, but had the misfortune to go security for many people whom he thought reliable, but who eventually proved his undoing. In this way he lost about \$4,700, and, somewhat discouraged, returned to Ohio, where he bought a farm and married Mary Jones. He continued to farm in Ohio until 1875, and then came to Oregon, locating on the farm which has since been his home. He has two hundred and twenty-five acres of land five and a half miles southwest of McMinnville, upon which he has made many fine improvements, and where he has been successful. His first wife dying a year and ten days after their marriage, he married for a second wife Adelaine White, who has borne him five children, of whom two are living: Frances is the wife of John Rohrer, of McMinnville, and has four children, Ada, Bert, Dolly and Charley; and Albert manages a warehouse in McMinnville, and has two children, James and Nettie. Mr. Houck is a Democrat in politics, but has never identified himself with office-seeking. He has been and still is one of the substantial men of the west, and one around whom cluster an unusual number of pioneer experiences. Worthy of mention is the fact that he was a passenger on the first railroad train in the United States, and which extended from Washington to Baltimore. This pioneer attempt at transporting the public was crude in the extreme, the cars being propelled over wooden rails by horse teams.

COL. JACOB C. COOPER. The career of Col. Jacob C. Cooper is typical of all that is resourceful, substantial, intellectual and progressive in northwestern citizenship. Mr. Cooper arrived in Oregon afoot in 1866, and following upon this indication of depleted finances has engaged successively in freighting, school teaching, merchandising, grain dealing, building and contracting, and surveying, in the meantime rising from almost complete obscurity to his present position as one of the most influential men in the state. To his credit is a splendid war record, and his immediate responsibilities include those in connection with his position as a member of the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, the American Pacific Exposition, and the Oriental Fair of 1905. He is a member of

the Oregon Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, and is an author and writer of more than local reputation, having written several stories, among them the "Yamhills," and he has contributed voluminously to such leading periodicals as the *Oregonian*, the *New York Journal* and the *San Francisco Examiner*.

A descendant of the German family of Keifer, whose early representatives in America translated the name to suit their adopted environment, Colonel Cooper was born in Lawrence county, Mo., January 16, 1845. His paternal great-grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, near the town of York, and from that state enlisted at four different times in the Revolutionary war. The first enlistment was under Captain Larch, and after removing to the state of North Carolina, he served with Marion's men, and participated in the battles of Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, and the siege of 1796, in time witnessing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. When the Boones went to Kentucky the great-grandfather was one of their party, and he died in Wayne county, that state, at an advanced age. His son, Henry, the paternal grandfather, was born, reared, engaged in farming, and eventually died in Wayne county, Ky., where also was born Elbert Emerson Cooper, the father of Jacob C.

Elbert Emerson was the oldest of the children born to his parents, and the only one to settle in Missouri. In Lawrence county he took up a farm in the wilderness, improved it, and thereon reared seven sons and five daughters. He was a minister in the old school Baptist Church, and though he labored long and faithfully for the uplifting of humanity, received absolutely no compensation for his services. Owing to the prevalence of the Rebel army in his district life became almost unbearable, and he therefore gathered together his family and possessions and crossed the plains in 1863, settling on a claim near Salem, where he died in 1880, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, formerly Nancy Wann, who was born in Kentucky and died at Independence, Ore., at the age of seventy-six, was the daughter of William Wann, a native of the south, and an early settler in Missouri. During his former residence in Tennessee Mr. Wann was a member of the legislature with Andrew Johnson, whose intimate friend he was, and in Missouri he was county judge, as was also his son, Daniel, the latter of whom served in the Mexican war. Of the seven sons and five daughters born to Elbert Emerson Cooper and his wife, William H. was regiment saddler and a member of Company E., Ninth Kansas Cavalry during the Civil war, came to Oregon in 1868, and is now living at Slayton, Ore.; Daniel J. was an officer in the Missouri State Militia, came to Oregon in 1863, and is now engaged in farming near The Dalles; Elizabeth is the deceased wife of Mr.

Mann, of Polk county, Ore.; James S. is president of the First National Bank at Independence; Lydia died in infancy; Jacob C.; Sarah J. is now Mrs. Gildow, of Silverton, Ore.; Riley D. is a hop grower and lives at Independence, his twin sister having died in infancy; John E. and Elbert W. are twins, the former living at Ashland, Ore., and the latter at Independence, Ore.; and Patience lives in Independence.

After the war broke up the activity of the little log school house near the Cooper home in Lawrence county, Mo., there was additional inducement for the youth of that district to shoulder arms in defense of the union. At the age of seventeen, April 3, 1862, Jacob C. Cooper enlisted in the Fourteenth Missouri State Militia, and during his year of service participated in the battles of Springfield, Neosho, Prairie Grove and several others, and February 22, 1863, his regiment was consolidated with the Fourth Missouri Militia, and Companies L and G, Volunteer Cavalry, and mustered into the United States service. The new regiment took part in the battle of Mine Creek, or Big Blue, as the bodyguard for General Pleasanton, and was afterward engaged in the battles of Jefferson City and many guerrilla fights. After driving General Price out of the state they were stationed at Jefferson and Marshall, Mo., until the close of the war, and were mustered out at Warrensburg, Mo., April 3, 1865. While with the Fourteenth Mr. Cooper was delegated to carry an important dispatch from near Neosho to Fort Scott, Kan., and to return to Mount Vernon with reply, and while carrying out this order disguised as a country youth without arms, he was captured and detained. The same night he managed to jump the pickets, and two days later succeeded in rejoining his regiment.

After the war Mr. Cooper lived for a time in Fort Scott, and then spent the winter in Lawrence county, Mo. Many thrilling experiences during the war had not dimmed his ardor for adventure or change, and he welcomed the opportunity to cross the plains in 1866 as the driver of a six-mule team for Hugh Kirkendall, the noted freighter. There was plenty of excitement aboard during this trip, for the Indians gave them a great deal of unsolicited attention, even to the point of exterminating a number of the party. Arriving at Helena, Mont., Mr. Cooper walked the five hundred miles between that town and Walla Walla, Wash., and then drove a six-horse team for three days to get money enough to pay his boat fare to Portland. He arrived at Salem October 17, 1866, having left Leavenworth May 25, 1866. In the meantime his family had settled in Spring Valley, and after visiting them he engaged in school teaching during the first winter, and then engaged in the merchandise business

at Lincoln. At Zena and Perrydale he built stores which he ran with fair success, and at the same time became rather heavily interested in buying and selling grain. For a time he was secretary of a steamboat company, and afterward was for fourteen years identified with contracting, building, and architecture in McMinnville. After taking up surveying Mr. Cooper became identified with the United States survey in 1881, and while thus employed established government lines of importance. In time he was elected surveyor of Yamhill county, from which position he resigned to assume the postmastership of McMinnville, to which he was appointed by President Harrison in 1889. A change of administration affecting this office in 1894, he turned his attention to his former occupation of surveying, which he has since combined with literary work.

Until 1896 Mr. Cooper was a staunch advocate of Republicanism as a whole, but, favoring silver, has since ranged himself on the side of this issue. He was chairman of the Oregon delegation at the National Convention in St. Louis in 1896, and also chairman of the committee on order of business. In 1901 he was the author of a bill creating a commission of seven to go to Washington and make an appeal before congress, the senate, and president, for pensions for Indian war veterans. He himself was appointed a member of this commission by Governor Geer in 1901, and it is universally conceded that the successful outcome of this mission was largely due to the strenuous and altogether satisfactory work of the commission from Oregon. An ardent admirer of the much beloved William McKinley, it was eminently fitting that an orator like Colonel Cooper should deliver the memorial address at McMinnville on September 19, 1901.

In Amity, Ore., Mr. Cooper became identified with the Masons, and is now a member of the Union Lodge, No. 43, of which he is past master; Taylor Chapter, R. A. M., of McMinnville, of which he is past high priest, and Hodson Council, No. 1. He is a member and past commander of Custer Post, No. 9, G. A. R., and was commander of the Department of Oregon during 1893-4, with the rank of major-general. From 1883 until 1886 he was assistant adjutant-general of the Oregon State Militia under Governor Moody, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1891 was a delegate to the National Encampment which was held at Detroit, Mich. In 1898 Colonel Cooper organized and drilled a Manila Guard, consisting of forty girls of McMinnville, a venture which proved highly satisfactory, for the girls proved splendid soldiers, and were so well drilled that they drew encomiums of praise at Astoria, Portland and many other points in the state. The trip to Astoria was particularly interesting, thousands turning out

to welcome the handsomely uniformed and martial appearing Manila Guard.

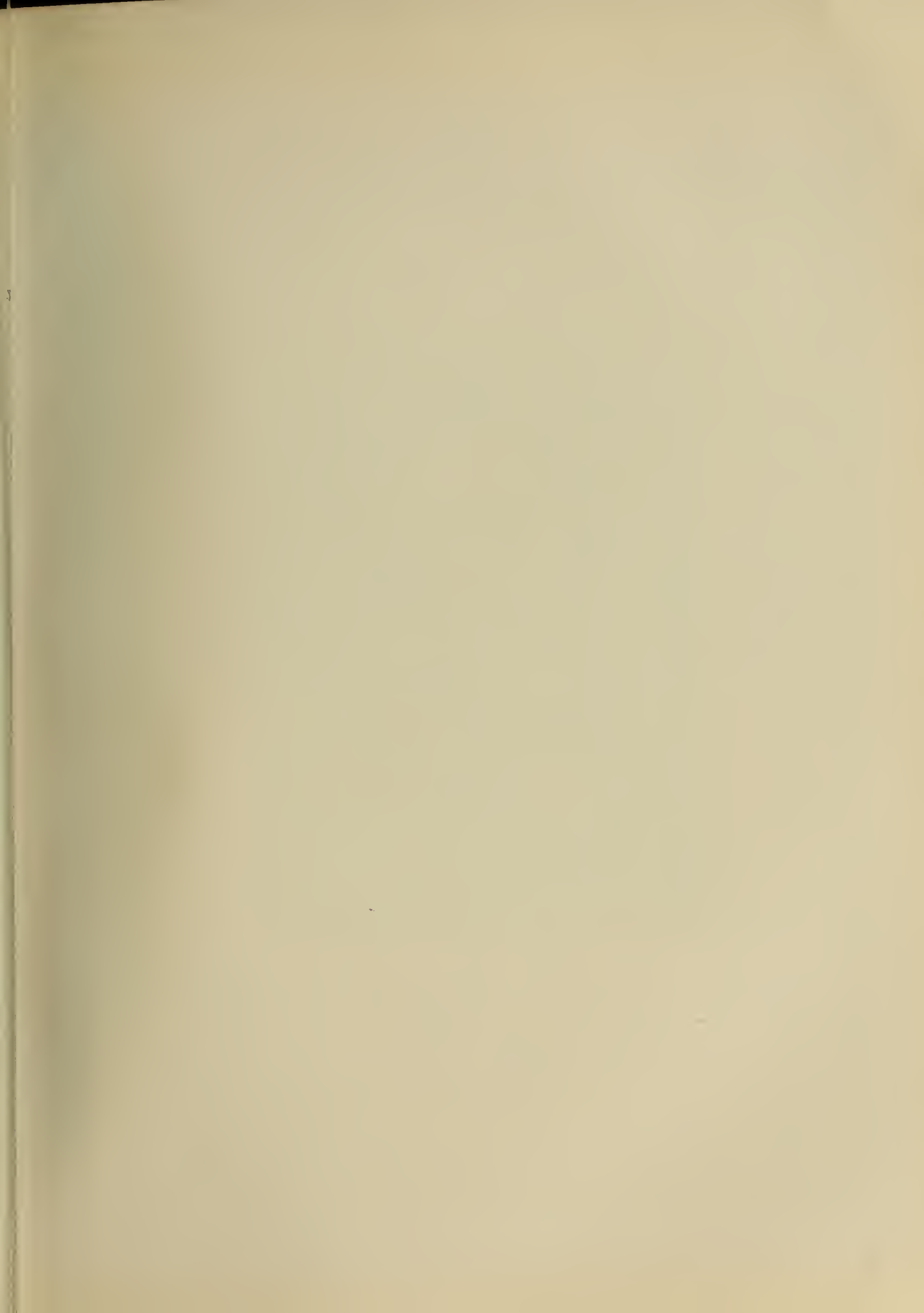
For several years Colonel Cooper was president of the Board of Trade, and during this time, as well as during the greater part of his life here, he has been an important factor in stimulating an interest in the town and county, drawing particular attention to its multiplicity of resources, and its advantages as a home building center. Much of the success of the local affairs of McMinnville are traceable to his enthusiastic support, and his recognition of their desirability has made of the state encampment a joyful meeting place for war scarred veterans. In 1868 Colonel Cooper made a trip back to Missouri via Panama, and while in his native state married Melzena P. Spillman, who was born in Lawrence county, Mo., November 29, 1850, daughter of Judge Nathan C. Spillman, and a sister of Prof. William J. Spillman, government agriculturist of Washington, D. C. Of the children born of this union seven are living, the order of their birth being as follows: Nora J. is the wife of R. W. Doane, in charge of the experimental station at Keyport, Wash.; Dr. Arthur Spillman, a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and now a practitioner on Broadway, N. Y.; Ina P., the wife of E. L. Darr, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Wells C., living in Chicago, Ill., and a member of Company A, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry during the Philippine campaign; Nellie, captain of the Manila Guards, a stenographer and at present private secretary to the president of the State Normal School in Washington; Paul B., a soldier in Company A, Second Oregon Volunteer infantry, a graduate of Pullman College, a pharmacist at Olympia, Wash.; and Frederick Goss, an artist and cartoonist in San Francisco. Lewis J., the oldest son in the family, died from injury at the age of seventeen. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is prominent in the Woman's Relief Corps, of which she is ex-president. She is socially well known, and has many friends among the most exclusive people in the state, and past matron of the Chapter of the Eastern Star. In October, 1902, Colonel Cooper was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, a position for which his vast experience in various departments of western activity has eminently fitted him, and in 1903 was appointed chairman of the special committee having entire charge of the woman's work and woman's participation in the exposition, through whose efforts the Lewis and Clark Woman's Clubs are now being so extensively organized throughout the state, and will prove an important factor to the exposition.

Colonel Cooper is also performing important work on the committees of Legislation and Agriculture.

HIRAM SIMKINS. As one of the pioneers of 1847 Hiram Simkins has been identified with the very early as well as later development of Yamhill county, and to no one have the early trials and deprivations brought more satisfactory returns both as to character and personal possessions. Mr. Simkins was reared in a family in which there were nine other children, his earliest recollections going back to the paternal farm in Greene county, Pa., where he was born November 25, 1826. His leisure as a boy was very limited, and his schooling opportunities suffered in consequence. Nevertheless, he gained much solid training while working early and late, and started forth in the world with a fair idea of its responsibilities and opportunities.

When his services were no longer required on the home farm Mr. Simkins applied himself to learning the blacksmith's trade in Knox county, Ill., whither his parents had removed in 1836, and where his parents died at the ages respectively of sixty-two and ninety-eight. In 1847 he started across the plains with ox teams and wagons as a driver for Ralph Geer, and after a seven months' journey reached Oregon City, under the able command of General Palmer. Very soon Mr. Simkins made his way to Champoeg, Marion county, Ore., where the breaking out of the Cayuse war found him busily working at his trade. With commendable appreciation of the straits of his adopted state he enlisted in Company H, First Rifle Corps Oregon Volunteers, as a private, and during his service participated in many of the important Indian engagements. After this glimpse of the seamy side of life he returned to Champoeg, Marion county, and there worked at blacksmithing until the country was worked up into a ferment in 1849. To test his ability and luck as a miner he went down into California, but not realizing his expectations returned to his former home in Champoeg, where he found employment in the McLoughlin warehouse for about five years. During three years of this time he was a yard laborer.

In 1857 Mr. Simkins married Mary Ann Gay, a native of Yamhill county, Ore., and daughter of an English whaler. Mr. Gay retired to Oregon after many years in pursuit of the wily whale, locating in Yamhill county as early as 1836. After his marriage Mr. Simkins undertook housekeeping on what was known as the William Crozier donation claim four miles north of Hopewell, and this continued to be his home





HENRY HELMICK.

for the long period of twenty-five years. He then bought the farm upon which he has since lived, which consists of two hundred and seventy-two acres two miles south of Hopewell, on the Polk and Yamhill county line. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and it is needless to say that his reputation as an agriculturist is in keeping with his firmly established name as a progressive and well-informed citizen.

To Mr. Simkins and his wife were born sixteen children, the order of their birth being as follows: Newton, living at home; Frederick, living in this vicinity; John, living near his father; Andrew, a resident of Hoquiam, Wash.; Jesse, living with his parents; Mary and Jane, both living in Oregon City; Isabelle, residing in Portland; Rosa, a resident of Oregon City; Anna and Etta, both of whom are living at home; Florence, a resident of this vicinity; and May, living near her parents. Three of the children died in infancy: George, Alice and Lorraine. Mrs. Simkins died in 1891, leaving behind her many mourning friends, as well as disconsolate children. As a member of an old Democratic family Mr. Simkins has never departed from the teachings of his youth, but has rather strengthened his regard for the politics of the south. He is fraternally identified with Amity Lodge, F. & A. M., having been a member ever since 1870. With his children he is a member of the Evangelical Church. As a reminder of the very early days of Oregon Mr. Simkins has in his possession the trowel used in the construction of the first brick house in Oregon, which mansion was none other than that belonging to George Gays of Hopewell.

MRS. SARAH HELMICK. Not to the sterner sex alone can be given the glory and reverence due the founders of a state, for from the lives, the hearts and homes of women have come the strength that made possible the sacrifices necessary to succeed in the herculean task of leveling forest and upturning field, and following this with the modern movements which characterize the advance of this western section. A most worthy and representative member of these brave products of a western life is Mrs. Sarah Helmick, who bore her share of the burden in pioneer days as the wife of Henry Helmick, with whom she had come on her wedding tour to become a factor in the growth of the west.

Mrs. Helmick was in maidenhood Sarah Stepro, who was born in Harrison county, Ind., July 4, 1824, her parents being Harvey and Catherine (Shuck) Stepro, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father had become an

early settler in Harrison county, where he engaged in farming and where his death occurred. The widow then took her family of eight children to Iowa, where she passed the remainder of her days. Of this large family, all grew to maturity and are all now living, with the exception of one or two, and Sarah is the fourth youngest. She made her home in Indiana until 1833, when she became a resident of Iowa. There she engaged in spinning and weaving, manufacturing from the raw material. On account of straitened circumstances she was allowed to attend school but three months in her life. In February, 1845, she married Henry Helmick, a native of Germany, who had come from the Fatherland with his parents and settled in Des Moines county, Iowa, where he was employed at farming, and also engaged as wagonmaker and blacksmith. The following April found them en route for Oregon, with four yoke of oxen and one wagon, the extent of their worldly wealth. They came over the old Oregon trail, fording the streams, facing the depredations of the Indians, and patiently enduring the hardships, privations and dangers of the journey for the sake of the home they hoped to make among the splendid conditions of the new west. Six months and three days after leaving the Mississippi valley found the young pioneers at Cascade Falls, Ore. After coming safely through the dangers of the trip they here experienced the bitter misfortune of losing everything they had through their raft being swept over the falls. Undaunted, however, by their hardships, they continued their journey as best they could, arriving at the Tualatin Plains in October, where they remained until Christmas. They then removed to Salem and spent the balance of the winter. In the spring of 1846 they took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres located on the Big Luckiamute, four miles from Monmouth, Polk county, which remained their home for many years. Affluence and consequent ease is now the portion of this family, but the beginning of their career was that of a crucial nature, for with absolutely nothing they took up the work of farmers in this location. The first year was one of especial hardship, not even three pounds of meat being brought into the house, their entire diet consisting of boiled wheat and peas, upon which they carried on steady, earnest labor. Mrs. Helmick continued her old occupation of spinning, making stocking yarn, and giving the help of a brave, patient woman to the upbuilding and improvement of their own particular part of the state. The farm was improved and cultivated in every possible way,

and is still retained in the family. It is now rented, for after the death of her husband in 1878 Mrs. Helmick removed to Albany, Linn county, and located upon East Seventh street, where she has built a comfortable home.

Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Helmick, James is located in Polk county, and is engaged in farming on the home property; Lewis died in Polk county in 1899, at the age of fifty-three years; and Mary is the wife of James Tedrow of Polk county. Mr. Helmick was identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Helmick is a member. The political affiliations of the family have always been Republican, that being the party with which Mr. Helmick cast his vote during his years of citizenship.

W. T. MACY. Among the young men of Yamhill county who are recognized as active and valued factors in business and public life is W. T. Macy, who is popular with a large circle of friends, not only in McMinnville, where he makes his home, but also throughout the surrounding district. He was born in Greenville, Clay county, Iowa, March 19, 1872. His father, Paul Macy, was a native of Indiana, born near Richmond, while the grandfather, Thomas Macy, was born in North Carolina, removing thence to Ohio and afterward to Indiana. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed that pursuit in the localities in which he made his home. He became one of the pioneers of the Hoosier state and subsequently he went to Iowa, where he spent his remaining days. The Macy family is of English descent. Paul Macy was but a boy when his parents removed to Iowa and was reared in Winneshiek county, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Doshia Painter, who was born in Indiana, although her parents were natives of North Carolina. Her father, Edwin Painter, became a farmer of the Hoosier state, dying there at an early day. From Winneshiek county Mr. and Mrs. Macy removed to Clay county, casting in their lot with its pioneer settlers, and there the father developed a good farm. In 1889, however, he left the Mississippi valley and came to Oregon, settling in Newburg, where he is now engaged in general farming and in horticultural pursuits. He and his wife are members of the Friends Society, and he is a trustee of Pacific College at Newburg. The children of this worthy couple are W. T., of this review; Mrs. Effie M. Votaw, who resides in Ashland, Ore.; Walter, who is with the Southern Pacific Railway Company at Newburg; Perry D. and Orie, both at home.

W. T. Macy spent his youth upon the home farm, and after attending the public schools con-

tinued his studies in Newburg. He entered Pacific College at that place, remaining there as one of the students in that institution for three years. At the end of that time, in 1892, in Sheridan, he married Miss Mary M. Stowe, a native of Oregon and a daughter of one of the pioneers of the state.

The same year Mr. Macy established a furniture store in Newburg, which he conducted successfully for three years, and in 1896 he was nominated for the position of county recorder upon the Union ticket, being elected to that office over the Republican candidate by a majority of three hundred and eighty. He filled the position so acceptably that in 1898 he was re-elected, being the only one on the ticket who was successful in that year. He received a majority of fifty-five and was thus continued in the office from July, 1896, until July, 1900. No higher testimonial of his capability or of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-townsmen could be given than the fact of his re-election. At the same time he held local office in McMinnville, for in November, 1899, he was elected to the city council, but after three months he resigned. On his retirement from the office of county recorder he entered upon a business connection with the Spaulding Logging Company and established their lumber yard in McMinnville, conducting it for a year. In January, 1902, however, he resigned, and accepted the agency of the Oregon City Transportation Company at this place.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Macy has been blessed with two children: Glen and Evelyn V. Mr. Macy was a charter member of the Commercial Club of McMinnville and for a number of years has been its secretary. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Woodmen of the World, and for four years has served as clerk in the camp of the latter fraternity. He votes with the democracy and his religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Macy is a young man possessed of the typical spirit of the west, a spirit of marked enterprise and progress and of adaptability and it is through the united efforts of such men that the upbuilding and progress of this section of the country have been assured.

HUNDLEY SEVIER MALONEY is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war who fought for the preservation of the Union and who in times of peace has ever been loyal to the best interests of his country, laboring for the advancement and upbuilding of his home locality, along material, social, intellectual and moral lines. He has been a resident of Oregon since 1873, his birth occur-

ring in Warrensburg, Tenn., February 28, 1849. His paternal grandfather, Hugh Conway Maloney, was a native of Ireland, and on emigrating to America took up his abode in Tennessee, where he followed farming. He there married a Mrs. Susannah (Conway) Sevier, the widow of John Sevier, first cousin of Governor John Sevier, of Tennessee. William Conway Maloney, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee and followed farming and surveying near Warrensburg, operating his land with the aid of slaves that he owned. He died in 1882, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, who in her maidenhood had been Louisa Cureton, was likewise born in Tennessee, and was a daughter of Richard Cureton, of German descent, one of the heroes of the war of 1812. He, too, followed farming in Tennessee, and it was in that state that his daughter, Mrs. Maloney, died, upon the old family homestead. Unto the parents of our subject were born ten children, but only two are now living, Thomas being an attorney at law in Ogden, Utah. Enlisting in the Civil war June 1, 1863, he served first as a member of Company L, Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, and afterward as a member of Company M, Ninth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry, with the Federal army, and was discharged September 11, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn. Another brother, Hugh D. Maloney, was sergeant-major in the Fifth Tennessee Confederate Cavalry under General Joe Wheeler.

Hundley S. Maloney, named after Ambrose Hundley Sevier, United States senator from Arkansas, was reared upon his father's farm and attended a private school. During the progress of the war, although but a boy, he joined the Eighth Tennessee Regiment and served for a month, but on account of his age and size could not be mustered in. On the 1st of January, 1864, however, he volunteered as a member of Company D, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, in defense of the Union, and was mustered in at Loudon, Tenn., serving until the close of hostilities. His regiment was engaged in guerrilla warfare against Morgan's Cavalry in East Tennessee, and Mr. Maloney thus took part in numerous skirmishes and battles. The regiment was housed altogether in tents, save when they slept out of doors. In 1865 Mr. Maloney was made a corporal and August 2, 1865, he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. He was then but sixteen years of age, yet he had rendered to the country valiant service, and he displayed bravery equal to that of many a veteran of twice his years.

After the close of the war Mr. Maloney became a student in Tusculum College at Greeneville, Tenn., where he remained until 1867. On the 22d of July of that year he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Thirty-third United

States Infantry by President Johnson, on the recommendation of Colonel Reeves, for faithful and meritorious service in the Rebellion. He served in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina during the reconstruction period and at the time of the Ku Klux trouble. Remaining in the south until September 6, 1870, Mr. Maloney then carried on farming, and in the spring of 1873 came to the west, making his way to San Francisco and on to Portland, where he arrived April 30, 1873. He first located near Harrisburg, in Linn county, and then went to southern Oregon in October of that year. He began farming in Umatilla county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1876. His father had been a surveyor and Mr. Maloney had studied surveying under him and practiced it to some extent while in his native state. In 1876 he was elected county surveyor of Umatilla county over Lee Moorehouse, but did not qualify. He afterward spent one season teaching in Linn county, and in October, 1877, he purchased a farm near Sheridan, carrying on agricultural pursuits and surveying until 1880. In that year he was elected county surveyor of Yamhill county and served for three years while from 1887 until 1889 he was deputy United States surveyor and surveyed the Grande Ronde Indian reservation.

Legislative honors were conferred upon him in 1892, when he was chosen to represent Yamhill county in the general assembly. He served during the session of 1893 and was a member of the committee on enrolled bills and other important committees. He took an active interest in the work of the house, giving each question which came up for settlement his earnest consideration and his influence was felt in legislative measures enacted during his term. He was much interested in the passage of the Soldiers' Home bill, providing for the establishment of a home for the soldiers at Roseburg, and his efforts in this and other directions for the benefit of the state were not without result. In 1896 Mr. Maloney was elected county surveyor of Yamhill county for a two years' term, and in February, 1902, he was appointed city recorder of McMinnville. On the 3d of November following he was elected to that office, his name being placed upon both tickets. In connection with the duties of the position he is also practicing surveying. He laid out the original town of Newburg, also Willamina and several additions to Sheridan. In 1897 he located in McMinnville and in 1898-99 was mayor of the city. He has also been notary public since 1880.

Mr. Maloney has been thrice married. His first wife, Laura F. Hale, died November 2, 1872, leaving no children. In Umatilla county, in 1873, he married Miss Mary Metzger, who was born in Tennessee, and died in 1893, leaving

seven children, who are still living, namely: Mrs. Lillie Scott, of Sheridan; Louisa M., of McMinnville; Nannie, wife of Charles Nelson, of Cloverdale, Ore.; Hugh, of McMinnville; Carl; John, who is a student in McMinnville College, and Ray. Mr. Maloney's third marriage occurred in Tennessee, Miss Lucy Scruggs, a native of that state, becoming his wife. They have two children, Flora and Emma. Mr. Maloney was made an Odd Fellow in Morristown, Tenn., in 1873 and became a charter member of Sheridan Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F. He now belongs to Occidental Lodge No. 30, of McMinnville, of which he is noble grand. He retains pleasant relationship with his old army comrades through his membership in Custer Post No. 9, G. A. R. He served for three terms as commander of Donnelson Post No. 55 while living at Sheridan, and he was a delegate to the national encampment at Louisville, Ky., in 1895, and was present at the dedication of the national park comprising the battlefield of Chickamauga. He served as aide on the staff of the national commander, General Clarkson, and has a number of times been aide on the staff of the state department commander. His wife belongs to the Women's Relief Corps and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Maloney also visited the south to attend the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta in 1895. In 1864, when but fifteen years of age, he cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln under the rule of allowing soldiers to vote, but since that time he has given his support to the Democracy. Mr. Maloney has led a busy and useful life and one of his most noticeable characteristics has been his loyalty to duty, whether duty to his office he has been prompt and faithful and he is a man of pleasant manner, kindly disposition, of strong integrity and of marked liberality.

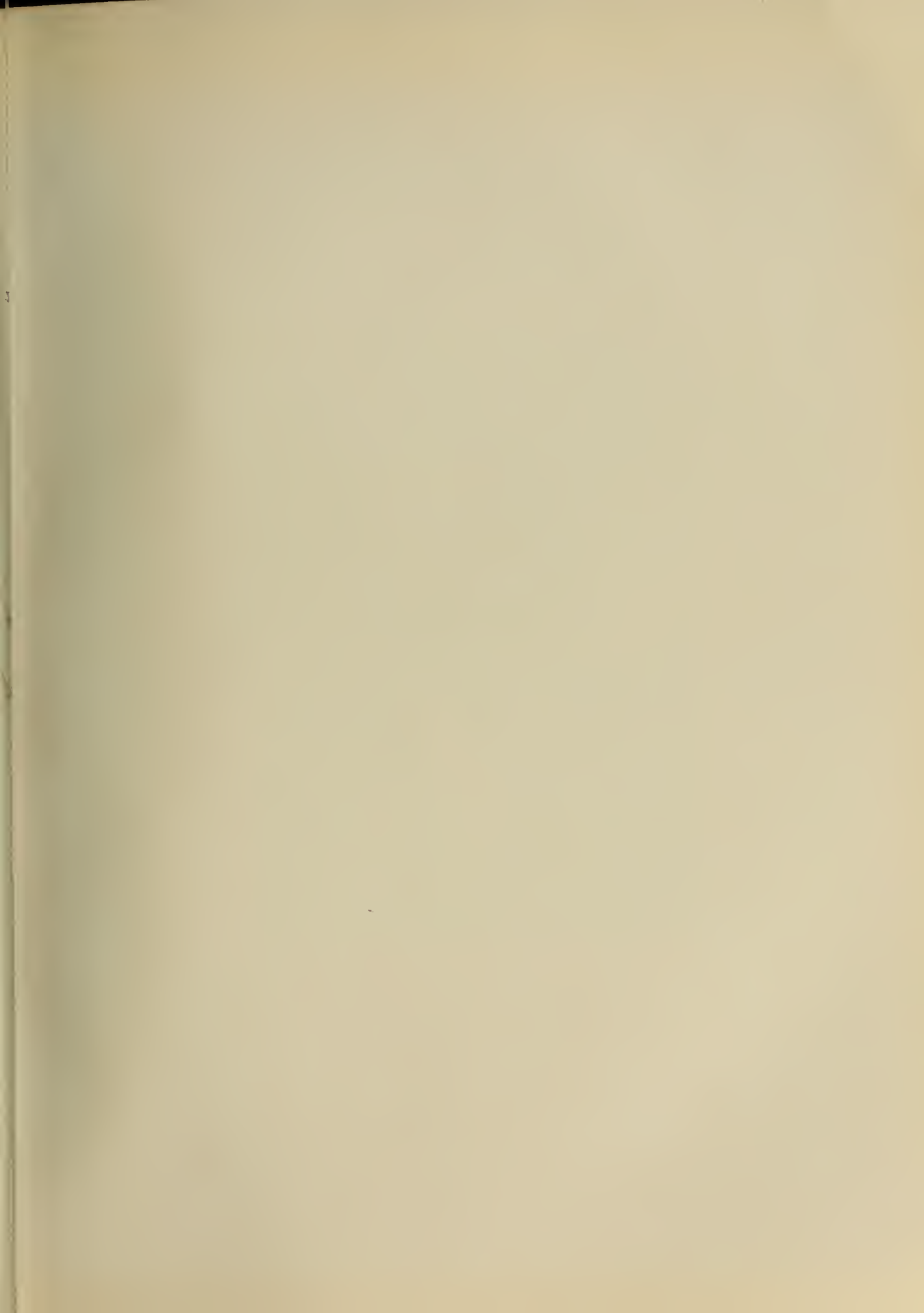
MILTON S. CHAPIN. Starting out in life with assets consisting solely of his own perseverance and good common sense, Milton S. Chapin has so adjusted his opportunities as to be numbered among the most substantial up-builders of Yamhill county. A courageous soldier during the Civil war, for many years a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and at all times a broad-minded and enterprising citizen. Mr. Chapin has earned the right to the comparative immunity from active business cares which he now enjoys.

A native of Branch county, Mich., Mr. Chapin was born April 28, 1837, and is the oldest of the three children born to his parents, one son being deceased, while Nelson is a farmer of Polk county, Ore. His father, who was a contractor and builder for the greater part of his active life, died in Michigan at the age of forty-

five years, and was survived by his wife—for many years a school teacher—until her death in Yamhill county in 1878, she having been a resident of this state for ten years. In his youth Milton S. Chapin attended the district schools of Michigan, and when sixteen years of age determined to henceforth make his own living. Removing to Lagrange county, Ind., he remained there until 1861, in August of which year he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After being mustered in at Fort Wayne he was sent to Independence, and from there to Louisville, Ky., later to Nashville, Tenn., being under command of Colonel Lawton, who subsequently met his death in the Philippines. Besides many minor engagements he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, and the Atlantic campaign, and though subjected to the thickest of the fight fortunately escaped injury sufficiently serious to incapacitate him for fighting. Not more than thirty per cent. of the brave Thirtieth returned to Indiana, and it was said that no regiment was subjected to greater danger or hardship, or more courageously stood by their leader and colors.

After his discharge from the service September 24, 1864, at Indianapolis, Mr. Chapin engaged in farming near Springfield, Ill., and September 1, 1866, he married Mrs. Jane (Crum) Arthington, a native of Illinois. Thereafter he continued to live in Illinois for nineteen years, and was known in his neighborhood as one of its most reliable and successful agriculturists. Four children were born in Illinois, of whom Jennie is deceased; Charles is a farmer in this locality; Pratt is deceased; and Harry is a resident of Sherman county, Ore.

In 1884 Mr. Chapin disposed of his Illinois interests and, removing to Oregon, settled on what was known as the Galloway farm, three and a half miles east of Sheridan, where he lived for sixteen years. In 1900 he built a delightful little home on a small portion of his property, and this is all that remains to him of the three hundred and sixty-four acres which he once owned in this fertile section. The rest of the property has been divided among the children of Mr. Chapin. In politics decidedly independent, Mr. Chapin has never taken an active interest in the political agitation by which he has been surrounded, but has rather chosen the quiet and unobtrusive life of the high-minded, popular and unostentatious country gentleman. For more than fifty years he has been a member of the Christian church, and during that time has exerted his emphatic energies toward its upbuilding and general support. He is a welcome member of Custer Post No. 55, G. A. R., and has passed all of the chairs in connection with that organi-





ISAAC LEVENS.

zation. To an exceptional degree Mr. Chapin enjoys the confidence of his fellow townsmen, and his fine personal characteristics have won and retained for many years the most desirable of friendships.

ISAAC LEVENS. Although years have elapsed since the death of Isaac Levens, in 1892, he is still recalled by his friends and associates as a whole-souled and public-spirited citizen, whose efforts were invariably directed towards the betterment of the conditions around him. Mr. Levens was born in southern Illinois, and was reared on the farm of his father, Otho Levens, one of the very early settlers of that state. The rumors of gold penetrated into the district of which the Levens family was an upbuilding factor, and the sons determined to give up farming operations in Illinois and seek their fortune in the west. Besides Isaac, Thomas and Zachariah, there was a cousin, Henry Levens, who joined the little party in their trip across the plains, in 1848, and of these Thomas died in Amity, Ore., and Zachariah died on the Umpqua river.

Isaac Levens stood the journey well across the plains, and, after arriving at his destination, traveled around considerably in search of a desirable location. A part of the donation claim which he purchased constituted what is now the western part of the city of Dallas, and was six hundred and forty acres in extent. Here he commenced to clear his land, and prepare for the reception of crops. He prospered in his adopted state, and at the time of his death, at the age of seventy-one, was the possessor of as fine a property as one could desire. For a while he was interested in the butchering business, and was for some years a partner in the Ellendale Woolen Mill Company. He laid out a portion of his property into city lots, the sale of which brought him good financial returns. He was progressive and quick to see an opportunity among the complexity of interests by which he was surrounded. A Democrat in politics, he served as county coroner for several terms, and also acceptably filled other positions of trust and responsibility in the neighborhood. He was a member of the Christian Church.

Near the town of Monmouth, Ore., Mr. Levens married, in 1850, Eleanor S. Whiteaker, who was born in Old Virginia, near Abingdon, a daughter of Benjamin Whiteaker, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Whiteaker was of English descent, and a son of Richard Whiteaker, a native of Virginia, and an extensive planter. At an early age Mr. Whiteaker settled near Dixon, Lee county, Ill., where he conducted a hotel for about twelve years, and in this capacity had an opportunity to hear

much about the prospects of the west. Accordingly, outfitting with ox teams, he brought his wife and nine children across the plains in 1848, being five months on the journey. From Oregon City he went to Independence, Polk county, and there bought the claim of Dr. Boyle, consisting of six hundred and forty acres. In this home he spent the remainder of his days, and died at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a Democrat in politics, and came out fearlessly for the principles of his party. In religion he was identified with the Baptist Church. Mr. Whiteaker married Mary Hayter, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Esau Hayter, who was born and died in Virginia. Mrs. Whiteaker lived to be seventy-five years of age, and died on the old homestead. Nine of her children attained maturity: David, a soldier in the Indian war, and who died in Independence in 1902; William, who died several years ago in Washington; Rachel, now deceased, was the wife of Mr. McGee, of Washington; Mrs. Levens; James, who died in Washington; Benjamin, who lives in Polk county; Maria, a resident of Los Angeles; Mrs. Mirah Ogden; Mary, who died in Polk county, and George W., of Independence.

Mrs. Levens was born in Tennessee, November 3, 1832, and was fifteen years of age when she came with her parents to Oregon. She had fortunately attended the public schools in Illinois, otherwise her education would have been very limited, as there was no school in the vicinity of her father's home, after their arrival in Oregon. She was a capable and willing girl, and readily set about helping to make the wilderness home as pleasant and attractive as possible. She was well schooled in household arts, and her husband found in her an invaluable assistant in hewing out his fortune in the west. She came immediately to the farm, upon which she lived for so many years, and for which Mr. Levens paid \$1,600. After her husband's death she built her present residence in Dallas, although she still retains eighty acres of the original claim, and has purchased ten acres adjoining, which includes a hop-yard. Mrs. Levens is possessed of excellent business ability, and shows rare discretion and judgment in her many charities. She is a typical member of that noble band of pioneer women to whom their husbands were indebted for the greater part of their success, and from her early struggle with adversity has evolved a strong and self-reliant character, inspiring to all who are associated with her in whatsoever capacity. She is a member of the Christian Church, and contributes liberally towards its charities and general support. Of her two daughters, Nellie is the wife of Frank Rowell, of Dallas, Ore., and Annie is now Mrs. James Dougan, of Tacoma, Wash.

JUDGE BENJAMIN F. RHODES, who is serving upon the bench of Yamhill county and has for a number of years maintained a position among the leading representatives of the bar in this section of the state, came to Oregon in 1873. He was born in Madison county near Fredericktown, Mo., January 15, 1860. His father, John Rhodes, was also a native of that county and the grandfather, John Rhodes, Sr., was born in North Carolina, whence he emigrated at an early day to Missouri, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of that state, where his remaining days were passed. The great-grandfather was a resident of Pennsylvania and removed from the Keystone state to North Carolina, where he became a planter. He was of German descent.

John Rhodes, the father of the judge, was reared as a farmer boy and also became a mechanic and builder. He remained a resident of his native county until 1873, when he brought his family to Oregon, coming by way of San Francisco and Portland. He made his way to Salem, but a few weeks later settled at Monmouth, Polk county, and after another two months had passed he went to Portland, where he was engaged in the building business. Eighteen months later, however, he was obliged to abandon that pursuit on account of failing health and removed to a farm in Polk county, whence, in the fall of 1879, he came to McMinnville. Here he again resumed work at his trade and was identified with the building interests of this place until he retired on account of a stroke of paralysis. He died thirteen years later, in August, 1900, and McMinnville thus lost one of its representative and worthy citizens. He was a Master Mason and his life exemplified the helpful and beneficent spirit of the fraternity. In religious faith a Baptist, he was always loyal to the teachings of his church and for twelve years he served as a trustee of the Baptist College at McMinnville. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Eliza Graham, was born in Madison county, Mo., and died in 1890. She was a daughter of the Rev. Carter T. Graham, a native of Kentucky, who became an early settler of Madison county, Mo., where he followed farming in order to provide for his family, but on Sundays he engaged in preaching. He did not, however, accept any recompense for his services as a minister of the Baptist Church. He was of Scotch descent so that the judge comes of German and Scotch ancestry. Unto John and Eliza Rhodes were born three children—Benjamin Franklin, Josephine S., who died in childhood, and M. D. L., who is an attorney in Seattle, Wash.

The judge spent the first thirteen years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents to Oregon, where he fur-

ther continued his education in the schools of Portland and of Polk county. In September, 1879, he entered McMinnville College, where he remained as a student for four years. In the meantime he had begun teaching, taking up that work in 1883. He followed the profession for a year in Yamhill county, after which he again spent a year as a student in McMinnville College. He was afterward connected with mercantile life for a year, followed by three years spent as a teacher, and during the last two years of that time he also pursued the study of law under the direction of William D. Fenton. In February, 1890, his mother died and about that time he and his brother began in the insurance and real estate business in McMinnville, which they carried on until Benjamin F. had completed his law course. In June, 1896, he was admitted to the bar in Salem and at once opened an office in McMinnville, where he has since been known as a leading representative of his chosen calling. Wealth and influence avail little or naught in the legal profession. One does not trust important litigated interests to unskilled hands and it is the man of broad learning, who correctly applies his knowledge to the point in litigation, that secures the legal business of a district. Judge Rhodes manifested skill and ability that soon won for him recognition as one of the leading lawyers at the Yamhill county bar and in the spring of 1902 he received the Democratic nomination for county judge, being elected by a majority of two hundred and forty-two in a county which usually gives a Republican majority of more than five hundred. He thus won a noble victory and in July he took his seat upon the bench where he is now serving in a most capable manner. His decisions indicated absolute fairness and freedom from judicial bias, broad learning and a thorough understanding of the points in evidence and already his course has won the warm approval of the members of the legal profession in McMinnville.

The judge was married in McMinnville to Miss Mary I. Collard, who was born in Yamhill county, a daughter of John J. Collard, who in pioneer times came to Oregon from Illinois and settled in Clackamas county. He crossed the plains when a boy with his parents and subsequently he came to Yamhill county and now resides in McMinnville. The home of the judge and his wife has been blessed with three children—Veda Ethelyn, Dada Althea and John Alvin.

The judge was made a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 43, A. F. & A. M., of McMinnville, and has twice served as its master. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees, and in politics he has been a stalwart Democrat since attaining his majority. In 1892 he was appointed justice of

the peace and was afterward elected for a two years' term and was then re-elected, continuing in the office until elevation to the bench in 1896. He belongs to the Baptist Church of McMinnville and since 1894 he has been an active and valued member of the board of trustees of McMinnville College. He is a man of strong intellectuality, of keen foresight and practical judgment and his co-operation with any measure therefore becomes a forceful factor in winning for it success. His influence is ever on the side of progress, reform and improvement and he is to-day recognized as one of the influential and prominent residents of the adopted city.

J. C. MICHAUX, M. D. As a leading exponent of medical and surgical science Dr. J. C. Michaux is catering to a constantly increasing patronage in McMinnville and Yamhill county, and is besides winning many friends because of stable and admirable personal characteristics. The doctor is a transplanted easterner who did not have to become acclimated in the west, but rather brought with him a breeziness and enterprise which instantly adjusted him to the vigorous opportunities here represented. While appreciating and utilizing the best that his profession holds, his versatility invades various social and other strata, a particularly pleasing trait being his fondness for that noble friend of man, the horse. In the well-equipped stable of Dr. Michaux the horse is seen at his best, both as to appearance and speed, and when he travels upon town thoroughfares or country roads one may be sure that he encounters in his equine life such treatment as is dictated by an innately humanitarian instinct.

The old-time ancestors of Dr. Michaux emigrated from France, with other religiously persecuted Huguenots, and after various migrations settled in America in time to participate in the Revolutionary war. His paternal grandfather, J. E. Michaux, was a planter in Virginia, the paternal great-grandfather having been a very early pioneer of that state. Here was born J. G. Michaux, the father of the physician of McMinnville, who also was a physician, and who practiced for about half a century in Newport, Tenn. The elder Michaux was a man of resolute character and uncompromising ideas of honor, and during his lifetime claimed many distinguished friendships, among them being that of Andrew Johnson. He lived to be seventy-six years of age, and was survived by his wife, formerly M. J. Wells, daughter of Robert Wells, a native of North Carolina, and who at present lives with her son in McMinnville.

The third oldest of the five children in his father's family, Dr. Michaux, was born in New-

port, east Tennessee, September 13, 1858, and in his youth was favored with exceptional educational advantages. After graduating from Nashville College in 1878 he attended Vanderbilt University for a couple of years, and then entered upon his professional training at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, graduating therefrom in 1889. After practicing for five years in his home town of Newport he removed to Lafayette, Yamhill county, in 1886, and for thirteen years devoted his energies to ameliorating the physical ills of that community, taking also an active interest in the social and other life of the town. He became associated with McMinnville in 1899, and it is to be hoped that his enthusiastic reception by a large contingent of the town and country will inspire a permanent residence within these hospitable and profitable borders.

With him from Tennessee came the wife of Dr. Michaux, formerly Miss M. E. Easterly, a native also of east Tennessee, and the mother of one son, Carl. The doctor is a Democrat in political affiliation, and is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Lafayette, Ore; the Encampment of Dayton; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and the Knights of the Maccabees. Genial, optimistic, alert to the pleasures as well as the disadvantages of living; whole souled and generous and thoroughly honorable, the doctor is indeed an acquisition to his adopted town and county.

OLIVER H. ADAMS. More clearly than that of any other inhabitant of McMinnville the name of Oliver H. Adams is outlined against the background of its history and substantial interests, its moral, intellectual and industrial growth, and its just claims to distinction among the thriving communities of Yamhill county. No other kind of existence could be expected of Mr. Adams, through whose veins flows the blood of two illustrious servants of this government, John and John Quincy Adams, both of whom filled the popular eye and ear in the highest office within the gift of the American people. The emigrating ancestor was a Protestant of Scotch origin who came from the north of Ireland, and settled in Massachusetts while yet the banner of England waved over increasing discord in the colonies. The paternal grandfather of Oliver H. Adams was a soldier of 1776.

A native of Painesville, Geauga county, Ohio, Mr. Adams was born March 25, 1819, a son of Sebastian and Eunice (Harmon) Adams, natives of Vermont, and born respectively in Salisbury, August 3, 1789, and in Rutland, October 24, 1798. The parents were married in Painesville, Ohio, May 6, 1818, and of their three sons and five

daughters three sons and two daughters are pioneer residents of Oregon, Oliver H. being the oldest. Of the children, William L. is a practicing physician on the Hood river and crossed the plains in 1848; Sarah J. is the deceased wife of A. N. Phelp, of Illinois; S. C. died in Salem; Mary P., Mrs. Skinner, resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Eunice M. is now Mrs. McBride, of Portland; Charlotte Ann is the deceased wife of W. H. Hardman, of Oregon; and Caroline E. is the deceased wife of A. Dunney, of Montana. Sebastian Adams was a prominent farmer of Geauga county, and for years was county sheriff. Afterward he owned a large farm in Huron county; and subsequently engaged in lumbering and farming in Jonesville, Mich. After removing to Galesburg, Ill., he built the first hotel in that place, and died in the little town destined to become an educational center, March 8, 1847. Some time after his wife married a Mr. Goodale, with whom she started across the plains in 1852, Mr. Goodale succumbing on the way to the prevailing cholera of that year. Continuing her journey with her children, Mrs. Goodale located in McMinnville and died in Eugene City, December 4, 1883, at the age of eighty-six years. She was a remarkable pioneer mother, possessing exceptional mental alertness, retained with exuberant health to almost the end of her life.

An uneventful home life in Ohio on the part of Oliver H. Adams was broken into by his attendance at the Huron County Academy, of which he was still a student when the family fortunes were shifted to Michigan. Overcome with homesickness he left the academy and joined his parents in Michigan, and with them removed to Galesburg in 1840. Here he married, October 20, 1846, Sophia Hills, a native of Connecticut, and daughter of Walter Hills, born also in Connecticut, and the descendant of an old New England family. After his marriage Mr. Adams began to farm and team, and eventually drifted into freighting between Galesburg and Chicago, a distance of over two hundred miles. The round trip consumed the greater part of two weeks, and during the winter time the winds of the prairies were frightfully cold. Going up to Chicago and meeting people from all around that section Mr. Adams heard considerable about the prospects of the far west, and March 9, 1852, he started from Galesburg with his wife and three children, Alice, Emma and Mary, his mother and stepfather, and two sisters, for Oregon, the family equipment being ox and cow teams, and three wagons. The party came along the old Oregon trail, and this being the year of the terrible cholera epidemic, they were horrified by many evidences of departed travelers, who, like themselves, had started forth with high hopes for the future. Accidents also marred

the pleasure of the journey, one being the breaking of a wheel which was first successfully repaired, but which came to pieces a second time with altogether dire results. In consequence, Mr. Adams was obliged to resort to a mongrel two wheeled cart for the conveyance of the utensils, and thus crippled they started on their way. October 1, 1852, the party arrived at Panther creek, where lived Dr. Adams, the brother of Oliver H., and the latter bought a claim of three hundred and twenty acres for \$200, and was soon comfortably settled with his family. He was not slow in recognizing milling possibilities on the rapid little creek, and so constructed the first mill in that neighborhood. A little later he took in a partner in the milling business who was none other than G. W. Jones, a practical miller, and later one of the chief upbuilders of McMinnville, and with this addition to his resources bought another mill, for many years operated in connection with the original. The combination of pioneer energy and business judgment accomplished much toward building up the section in which their milling was conducted, and the two men represented all that was substantial and of good report in the county.

In 1872 the mills were sold out and Mr. Adams and his partner moved into McMinnville and built a factory in the heart of the then small town. As the population and interests increased they moved out on Third street, and there the sash and door factory of Jones & Adams entered upon an era of continuous prosperity. Eventually the business was handed over to the son of Mr. Adams, who still continues to maintain the financial prestige of the pioneer industry. Probably no man in McMinnville has built more than has Mr. Adams, especially deserving of mention being a large brick building on Main street; the brick building of Jones & Adams; numerous residences besides his own commodious home, and several stores and warehouses.

After coming to Oregon nine children were added to the family of Mr. Adams, and of the entire number eleven have attained maturity: Inez Ione is living with her father; Carrie Cornelia is the wife of C. C. Scott, of Portland; Austin Hill is a sash and door manufacturer of Astoria; Frank Grant is a member of the firm of Jones & Adams; Lillie May died at the age of fifteen; Alice Amelia is now Mrs. Crawford, of Eugene, Ore.; Emma Ellen is the wife of G. W. Jones, of McMinnville; Mary Maria is the wife of W. G. Henderson, of McMinnville; John Quincy died in this town at the age of three years; Ida Irene is now Mrs. H. A. Reasoner, of Washington; Eva Ellen is now Mrs. Simons, of Washington; and Ada Ann is the wife of W. A. Hill, of McMinnville. Mrs. Adams died in McMinnville March 3, 1902, at the age of

seventy-four years. She was a staunch adherent of the Presbyterian Church, in which both she and her husband labored for many years.

A Republican in national politics, Mr. Adams has ever maintained that character rather than party should prevail in local offices especially, and has therefore voted impartially on many occasions. In his youth he labored zealously for his friends, but has been somewhat averse to assuming official responsibility himself. However, he has been councilman for several years, and his services as a member of the school board have been of lasting benefit to the community. He assisted in the building of the first log school house which offered educational advantages to the rising generation hereabouts, and has been the chief instigator of the larger and more modern institutions which have supplanted the primitive effort. Possessing the potent characteristics best appreciated and developed in this man-making region, Mr. Adams has adjusted his life to high principle and large accomplishments, and his name will be enrolled among the foremost promoters of the peace and prosperity of Yamhill county.

H. Z. FOSTER, the treasurer of Yamhill county, a resident of Oregon since his tenth year, and formerly an educator and agriculturist, was born twenty miles north of Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, October 8, 1843. At a very early age his paternal grandfather removed from Indiana to Tennessee, in which latter state his father, Harrison Foster, was born in 1801.

Harrison Foster emigrated to Illinois about 1822, and lived in that then wild and inhospitable region until his removal to Lee county in 1838. In Illinois he married his first wife, a Miss Barber, of that state, and the five children of this union were born in Illinois and Iowa. Of these, four are living, James Barber being a minister of the Baptist Church in Boise City, Idaho; Jesse D., a Congregational clergyman in California, and Mrs. Sarah J. Death and Mrs. Margaret V. McComas, both residents of California. In Lee county, Iowa, Mr. Foster married his second wife, Sarah Booth, a native of England, and daughter of John Booth, who emigrated from England to New York state. The second Mrs. Foster died at the old home in Oregon at the age of eighty-three years, leaving two children, the present treasurer of Yamhill county, and Mrs. Mary E. Wood, of Tillamook county. With his wife and children Harrison Foster undertook the journey across the plains in 1853, starting out from Council Bluffs, Iowa, in April, and proceeding up the Platte and Sweetwater

and down the Snake river to Umatilla, then down the Umatilla. On the way they overtook many other emigrants from Iowa, and the six months' journey passed off without any particular incident, or any of the harrowing details incident to the plain travel in the early days. The father took up a claim in the hills, and in the spring of 1854 bought the right to a claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the Willamina, where he lived and worked for many years, and where his death occurred in 1876, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a quiet, unostentatious man, but successful withal, and in his adopted county made many friends. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

For some years after crossing the plains with his parents H. Z. Foster had no educational opportunities, for the neighborhood in which he lived had not yet risen to the dignity of maintaining a log school house, or a teacher to distribute knowledge to the rising generation. The advent of the first school house was heralded with delight by both pupils and parents, and among the first to assemble in the little log enclosure was the youngest son of Harrison Foster. At the age of sixteen the youth spent a year in the old McMinnville College, and then studied for a year with Professor Johnson, of the same institution. In 1872 he entered the Willamette University at Salem, from which he was duly graduated with the degree of B. S., in the class of 1875. The same summer he returned to the parental farm, and in 1878 located in Sheridan, where he taught school, worked in a warehouse, and finally engaged in clerking. In Sheridan he married Edith LaFollette in 1885, a native of Dallas, Ore., and daughter of Capt. Charles LaFollette, born in Indiana, and an early pioneer of Oregon.

In 1890 Mr. Foster returned to the old farm and lived there until locating in McMinnville in September, 1900. He has already accumulated property in the town, and the sale of his farm presupposed a permanent residence in this thriving community of interests. His capacity for public services found recognition in October, 1901, when, upon the resignation of County Treasurer Rood he was appointed to take his place by the county court. So satisfactory were his services that he was duly elected county treasurer by one of the largest majorities on the Republican ticket in July, 1902, and thereupon took the oath of office for two years. He has affiliated with the Republican party ever since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Fraternally he is allied with the Masons of Sheridan, and has been past master of that lodge. Since 1873 he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been very active

in both church and Sunday-school work. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster: Charles, Robert and Mary.

ALVIS KIMSEY. Although many years have elapsed since the death of Alvis Kimsey, there are many in Yamhill county who recall his worthwhile endeavors while making a home for his family in this then wild section of country. Mr. Kimsey was born in Missouri May 26, 1816, and owing to the death of his father when he was but thirteen years old he was early obliged to assist in the maintenance of the family. His mother eventually married a second time, and when his services were no longer needed on the home farm he also married, taking for his wife a Miss Simpson, who was born in Missouri. The death of his wife temporarily shadowed his life and left him with one small child, with no guiding hand at the hearthstone.

Joining a band of west-bound emigrants in 1846 Mr. Kimsey reached his destination in California without any particular difficulty, and once arrived at his new destination he had the opportunity of serving in the Mexican war. During a part of his service he was a commissioned officer, and his soldier days were marked by particular courage and devotion to the cause. In 1848 he removed from California to Oregon and took up a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres on what is now called the Middle Salem and Dayton road, about four and one-half miles southeast of Dayton. In September of the same year, 1848, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Fulkerson Dorris, who was born in Missouri, and whose husband died while crossing the plains in 1847. When Mr. Kimsey purchased his claim there was a small log house upon it and this continued to shelter the family for a few years, but subsequently he put up a more comfortable and commodious residence. The discovery of gold in California about this time enticed him thither, but his stay was of short duration, and upon his return home resumed his agricultural duties. In 1855 he retired from active labor and took up his residence in The Dalles, the change being necessitated by overwork and responsibility. His death occurred in the latter home September 14, 1865, and was mourned by all who had known him. At one time he took a prominent part in politics, and served as sheriff of Yamhill county, an office which he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kimsey: Mary J., born on the old homestead, where she now lives, in 1849; Rachel E., deceased; and Wiley A., a resident of Albany, Ore. Some years after the death of

her husband Mrs. Kimsey was united in marriage with Willis Gains, who crossed the plains in 1852. After their marriage they took up their residence in Linn county, where Mrs. Gains died at the age of sixty-seven. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gains: Holt is deceased and Anna became the wife of John A. South, and resides in Linn county. Mary J. Kimsey became the wife of R. W. Powell, who crossed the plains in 1852 with his parents. One child blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Powell: Addie, now the wife of A. A. Launer, and they make their home in Dallas. Four years after his marriage Mr. Powell died, and two years later Mrs. Powell became the wife of H. W. Peery. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom we make the following mention: Minnie E., the wife of W. L. Jackson, of Albany; Edward C., a resident of Linn county; Edith, the wife of Ed Hoffman, of Oregon City; Amy C. and Claud C., twins, who are at school, as is also Willie. One child died in infancy. Mrs. Peery still owns one hundred and eighty-nine acres of the old donation claim settled by her father, and this property is classed among the most desirable in Yamhill county. The family have one of the finest rural homes in the neighborhood and have many friends and well-wishers in the community in which they reside.

J. L. HOSKINS. In an effort to maintain the prestige of a fine old southern family religiously associated with the Society of Friends, and in civic life identified with pioneering and other substantial occupations ennobled by sterling English worth, J. L. Hoskins, recorder of Yamhill county, has mapped out a career in harmony with agricultural, educational and general ideals. In accord with the workings of the twentieth century philanthropic mind, institutions of learning have come to be regarded as the medium through which the good of the world is to be derived, and this being the generally accepted theory, promoters of education must needs be the chief factors of civilization. It is perhaps in this connection that Mr. Hoskins will be longest remembered, for he has been one of the advance guard of the Pacific College at Newberg, and has earnestly and disinterestedly labored for the betterment of this well-equipped institution of learning.

A native of the vicinity of Wellington, Clinton county, Ohio, Mr. Hoskins was born March 20, 1846, a son of Joseph, and grandson of George Hoskins, the latter of whom was born in North Carolina, and removed with his parents to Clinton county, Ohio, when a mere boy. The grandfather later improved a farm in Clinton county on his own responsibility, and there was passed his long and meritorious life. Joseph Hoskins

was born in Ohio, and from there removed to Rush county, Ind., where he farmed for many years, prior to spending his last days with his son in Yamhill county. He married Sarah Ann Hodson, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and sister of J. M. Hodson, of Portland, represented at length in another part of this work. Mrs. Hoskins also died in Oregon, leaving four sons, her only daughter, Carrie M., having died in Indiana. Cyrus E., the oldest of the sons, is a farmer at Gold Hill, Ore.; A. M. is engaged in mining in Jackson county, Ore.; and Cyrus E. served in the Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry during the Civil war, with his brother, J. L.

As has been the case in the lives of many worthwhile men in this country the Civil war presented itself as a developing factor in the immature youth of Mr. Hoskins, and when not yet seventeen, he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, later consolidated with the Thirteenth Volunteer Cavalry. He was mustered in during March, 1863, and was mustered out in Virginia, in September, 1865, being later discharged in Columbus, Ohio. During the time of his service he participated in many of the important battles of the war, including the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg, Appomattox, and many others. The siege of Petersburg, on July 2d, proved most disastrous for the regiment, for a roll-call revealed the death of at least half of its members. Mr. Hoskins marched up Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, when peace had been declared, and this grand review terminated his association with affairs military.

Saddened by his experiences on the battle field, but with clearer defined ideas of life and its responsibilities, Mr. Hoskins returned to Ohio only to find that his parents had removed to Indiana, and were living on a farm in Rush county. He joined them, and while assisting his father, taught school for a couple of years, during the winter season, working in the harvestfield in the summer time. In 1879, he came west to San Francisco, and from there by steamer to Portland, soon after purchasing a little farm of fifty-six acres in the brush near Newberg. This he proceeded to improve and develop, and while engaging in general farming, has reaped a liberal income from an orchard and small fruits, also considerable stock.

A staunch Republican ever since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, Mr. Hoskins was not particularly active until 1900, when he was nominated county recorder in June, and elected by a large majority. So satisfactory were his services that in 1902 he was re-nominated, and re-elected by a majority of five hundred and five, leading the ticket. His assumption of office began in July, 1900, and will continue until July, 1904. He is an ex-member of the county committee, and has attended many

conventions during his residence in Oregon. Fraternally, Mr. Hoskins is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined that organization in the early '70s. He is now past officer and past grand representative of Willamette Lodge of Newberg; a member of the Encampment at McMinnville, and member of the Woodmen of the World. He is also connected with Shiloh Post, G. A. R., of Newberg. In religion, Mr. Hoskins adheres to the faith of his forefathers, that of the beautiful and impressive Society of Friends.

JACOB GRAUER. At the age of ten years Jacob Grauer came to America with his parents, having spent his previous life in Germany, where he was born January 31, 1856. His father, another Jacob, was born in Germany in 1823, and was by trade a weaver, which trade he followed for many years in his native land. He married Catharine Grauer, a native of the same part of the kingdom, and with her came to America in 1866, settling on a farm in Iowa. Here the father enjoyed moderate prosperity, and here he died at the age of sixty, his wife surviving him until sixty-nine years of age. There were eight children in the family, the order of their birth being as follows: Mary, a resident of Iowa; George, also living in Iowa; Christ, a farmer in Iowa; Lizzie, living with her brother, Jacob; Jacob; Kate, a farmer's wife in Iowa; Adam, a farmer of Iowa; and Anna, deceased.

Until his twenty-first year, Jacob Grauer lived on the paternal farm in Iowa, contributing his share towards the support of the large family. He attended the district schools as opportunity offered, and his pastimes and diversions were those of the average farm-reared youth. For ten years after his marriage with Rosa Gutbrod, a native of Germany, he continued to farm independently in Iowa, and, in 1891, brought his family to Yamhill county, Ore., settling near Newberg on a small farm. At the expiration of two years, Mr. Grauer bought a farm of M. S. Sheridan, but after a year removed to the Raleigh place, three and a half miles northeast of Sheridan. In 1899 Mr. Grauer bought the farm of one hundred and seventy acres which has since been his home, and to which he has in the meantime added, so that he now owns five hundred acres in all. Many fine improvements are the result of the good management and industry of this enterprising farmer, his buildings, agricultural implements and general farm furnishings being the best known to the model, up-to-date farmer. Mr. Grauer is independent in politics, although he usually votes the Republican ticket. Office-holding has never held any charm for him, as he prefers to devote his time to his farm and family.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Grauer: Louis, Anna, George, Jacob, Frederick, Adam, Edgar and William, at home, and Carl, deceased.

ABRAM COOVERT. Though at present living a retired life in Dayton, Abram Coovert is known as one of the broad-minded and energetic developers of Yamhill county, and has been closely allied with its agricultural, milling, educational and religious affairs. An additional distinction is attached to Mr. Coovert, growing out of the fact that he and his wife, who died March 31, 1903, were undoubtedly the oldest married couple in this county, and one of the oldest in this part of the state. The parents of Mr. Coovert were farmers during their active lives, and lived for many years in Butler county, Ohio, where he was born April 24, 1819. As his mother died when he was ten years old, leaving six other children, he was bound out to a family to remain until his twenty-first year, at the expiration of which time he was to receive \$100 and a suit of clothes. The consideration was fulfilled according to contract, the youth in the meantime developing thrifty and industrious traits of character.

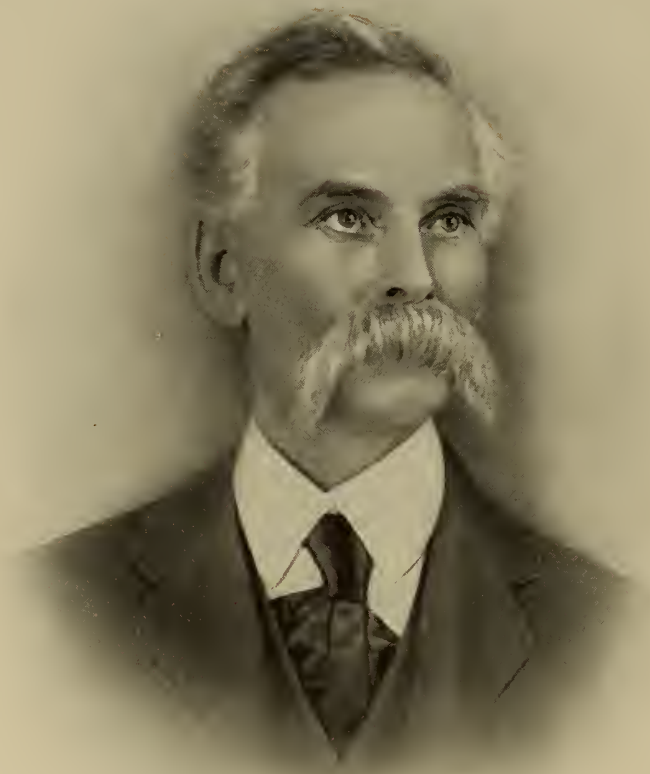
Left to fashion his career as suited him best, Mr. Coovert went to Indiana in 1840, and for five years made himself useful to one of the wealthy and appreciative farmers of the Hoosier state. In 1845, he married Martha A. Odell, a native of Wayne county, Ind., and thereafter he made his home in that state until 1851. He then prepared to seek a home in the far west, and with two wagons, six yoke of oxen and two horses, joined a train under command of Captain Elder, and spent six months on the way to Oregon, arriving at Wheatland October 4, 1851. That same year he bought a squatter's right to the farm which he now possesses, located four miles southeast of Dayton, and which was originally three hundred and twenty acres in extent. Every improvement on the place is due to the energy and progressive spirit of the owner, who has kept abreast of the times and equipped his place with all known devices of a labor-saving and improving character. Much of this property has now passed into other hands, but Mr. Coovert still owns ninety acres of about the finest farm land in the state of Oregon. In 1857 he erected the first grist-mill in this vicinity, and for many years this picturesque old mill ground out flour and feed for the agriculturists for many miles around. Located as it was on the Dayton & Salem road, it was easy of access, and became a common meeting place in which to discuss the important happenings of the county.

An active politician during his years of greatest activity, Mr. Coovert has at times labored

faithfully for the political advancement of his worthy friends, although he himself has never desired office of any kind. However, his active interest in educational matters resulted in his acceptance of a position on the school board, and he has also served as road supervisor, thus filling two of the most important and far-reaching offices in the community. Mrs. Coovert had been a member of the church ever since her fourteenth year, and he has been similarly connected for more than half a century, being still a trustee in the church. In 1899 Mr. Coovert left his farm to the care of younger hands, and retired, making his home on the farm, and is now enjoying the rest from care and responsibility which he has so richly earned. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coovert, named in the order of their birth, as follows: John Q., deceased; Sarah C., the widow of W. D. Nichols, of this neighborhood; Mary E., the wife of John Lambert, of Yamhill county; Wilbur L., deceased; Ida, wife of N. Harris, and who resides at home with her father; and Henrietta and Ora, both of whom are deceased.

CHARLES MITCHELL. When Charles Mitchell landed in the United States, in 1884, he brought with him a silver medal, which indicated that he had come out first in a plowing contest. This reward of merit was conferred in his native country of Scotland, where he was born September 10, 1860, and where thoroughness is the national watchword in all lines of activity. In Banffshire, Scotland, the Mitchell forefathers had tilled the soil for several generations, and here the father of Mr. Mitchell owned a large farm, and in Banffshire his mother is still living, at the age of four score years. There were seven children, who were left practically on their own resources when the father died, at the age of forty-six, but all had been reared to industry and frugality, and their assumption of responsibility was therefore less difficult than it would otherwise have been.

Having arrived at the age of sixteen Mr. Mitchell started out to make his living as a farm hand, and for eight years was in great demand, because of his excellent workmanship and conscientious application to business. Arriving in America in 1884, he came at once to Oregon, and soon after entered the employ of Duncan Ross, near McMinnville, and afterward had charge of the Ladd place, near Portland, for about nine years. In 1894 he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, and to the one hundred and eleven acres has added by more recent purchase, and now has two hundred and fifty-seven acres. His industry and enterprise have resulted in the equipment of the farm with a modern dwelling,



D B Henry

convenient barns and outhouses, and the most modern of agricultural implements. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, but his chief source of revenue is the raising of Angora goats. The year 1895 is recalled by Mr. Mitchell as most disastrous to his prospects, for he had the misfortune to burn out, and for a time felt the weight of this loss. However, he has more than made up for the loss, and is to-day an independent and comparatively well-to-do agriculturist.

In 1888 Mr. Mitchell married Ellen Crimmins, a native of Oregon, daughter of John and Jane Crimmins, and of this union there were born six children: Robert, Raymond, Jeanette, Carl, Lillian, and one child who died in infancy. Mr. Mitchell is independent in politics, and believes in voting for the man best qualified to serve the public interests. He has served as a member and clerk of the school board, and as road supervisor. The Mitchell farm is located four and a half miles southwest of Amity, on the Amity and Ballston roads.

DUDLEY G. HENRY. Since coming to his present farm near Salem, in Polk county, in 1878, Dudley G. Henry has successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and now has three hundred of his three hundred and forty acres under cultivation. His property and its appointments are worthy the progressive spirit and practical insight of the owner, and speak volumes for the untiring industry and thrift which has characterized his entire active life. Many of the present large landowners of Oregon received their first impressions of life and work in Pike county, Mo., and here Mr. Henry was born September 20, 1843, a son of John D. and grandson of Alexander, the latter of whom was born in Yorktown, S. C. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans, his death occurring in Pike county, Mo., whither he removed at a very early day, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. His son, John D., was born on a farm near Nashville, Tenn., and as a child accompanied his parents to Pike county, where he grew to maturity, and where he married Nancy Walker, a native of Virginia. The parents eventually removed to Red Lodge, Mont., where the father died in 1896 at the age of eighty-six, and the mother in 1900, at the age of seventy-eight. Dudley G. is the third oldest in the family of four sons and four daughters. His brother, W. A., an extensive stock-raiser of the vicinity of Spokane, Wash., is an ex-member of the Washington legislature, and a prominent man in his district.

For about three months during the year Dudley G. Henry attended the public schools in

Pike county, Mo., and at the breaking out of the Civil war he was busily employed on the home farm, being then eighteen years of age. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served for six months as a private under Colonel Anderson in the home guard. This service expired, he became a private in Company D, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. Clinton B. Fisk, and went to St. Louis as a member of Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth Army Corps. In this capacity he participated in many of the notable engagements of the war, principally in the battle of Vicksburg, the Red River campaign and the campaign against Price, and he was discharged August 23, 1864, and sent back to St. Louis. Returning to Pike county, Mo., he again engaged in farming on the old place, and remained there until 1868.

The long water journey around the Horn was chosen by Mr. Henry as the most desirable way of reaching Oregon, and from Portland he went over the mountains to California, where he mined and engaged in the cattle business on Feather river for about a year. He then returned to Portland and went into Klickitat county, Wash., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1876, when he returned to the Willamette valley. February 22, 1876, he was united in marriage with Nancy Walker, who was born in Polk county, November 18, 1852, and whose father, Major W. M. Walker, crossed the plains in 1848. Her mother, Jane (Mackey) Walker, is at present living in Salem, Ore., and is eighty-four years old. Soon after his marriage Mr. Henry took his wife to Seattle, Wash., where he engaged in street contracting and grading for a couple of years, and in 1878 returned to Oregon and purchased his present farm of three hundred and forty acres. He has taken a keen interest in the all around improvement of his neighborhood, has been prominent in local politics, and among other positions held that of school director for many years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Zena, and is an officer in the same, towards the maintenance of which he contributes generously. His oldest son, Clyde, is a druggist at Evanston, Wyo.; Wayne is living at home; and Worth is a student at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. Mr. Henry has excellent business ability, broad-minded views of general happenings, and bears a reputation for unswerving integrity in all his undertakings.

R. M. WOOLWORTH. A hop-raiser and farmer entitled to special mention among the developers of Yamhill county is R. M. Woolworth, one of the types of men who have hewed

their way through the world without much assistance, either financial or influential, and who are accountable only to themselves for their success in a given line of activity. Mr. Woolworth was born in Cortland county, N. Y., August 9, 1847, and comes of English ancestry authentically traced back to the paternal great-great-grandfather, Richard first, who was born in England in 1600.

Calvin W. Woolworth, the father of R. M., was born in Stratton, N. Y., his wife, Phoebe (Lovell) Woolworth, being a native of the same state. Through his entire active life the elder Mr. Woolworth was a carpenter, and in 1854 crossed the plains to California, engaging in mining for about three years. He then returned to New York and worked at his trade until 1872, in which year he removed to Michigan, and died in Tustin, that state, in 1887. Of the two daughters and eight sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Woolworth, four sons are living, R. M. being the fourth oldest. Randolph is a resident of Butteville, Marion county, Ore.; Albert lives in Silverton, Mich.; and Dwight lives in Mt. Angel, Ore.

A disagreement with his father when seventeen years of age resulted in the departure from his home of R. M. Woolworth, who forthwith removed to Schuyler county, N. Y., and lived there for a couple of years. While there he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, Company H, but was naturally too late in the service to participate in any of the history-making battles. However, he was sent south under General Grant, and was eventually changed to Company C, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry. After being mustered out in 1865 he returned to Rochester, N. Y., lived there a year, and in 1867 went to Michigan, thereafter engaging in farming and logging in several counties in the northern part of the state. In all he lived there for about sixteen years, and, rich in experience, came to Oregon in 1886, determined to henceforth exert his abilities in the wonderfully prolific west. Mr. Woolworth purchased his present farm of thirty acres near Dayton, Ore., and has since cleared one-half of it, seven acres being at present under hops. Also he is engaged in general farming, and his land has yielded him a fair income for labor expended.

In 1867 Mr. Woolworth married Eunice Doud, who was born in Michigan, and who became the mother of the following children: Mrs. Lena Wade, of McMinnville; Charles, a resident of Dayton; Grace, deceased; Mrs. Mary Abdill, of Dayton; Hugh, living at home; and Maudie also living with her parents. A Republican in political affiliations, Mr. Woolworth has been

school director for nine years in Oregon, and in his old home in Michigan he served as constable and school director. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Dayton, in which he has taken the degree of honor; and with Upton Post No. 75, G. A. R., of Dayton.

MONTGOMERY M. McDONALD, who was born in Ohio in 1821, departed this life in 1876 and in Yamhill county, where he was living, his death was deeply mourned. His father, Hugh McDonald, was born amid the highlands of Scotland, and the grandfather left the land of hills and heather with his grandson, M. M. McDonald. The latter was in early life employed as a salesman in a dry goods house in Missouri and also held a similar position in Kentucky. In his early manhood he engaged in teaching school to some extent. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Mary A. Hayes, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., May 18, 1833, a daughter of J. L. Hayes, who was also a native of Westmoreland county, and who followed the occupation of farming. His wife, Mrs. Julia Hayes, was a native of Maryland.

Mr. McDonald removed from Ohio to Kentucky and afterward to Missouri. Later he took up his abode in Iowa and began business in Hollyville, Taylor county, in connection with Nave & McCord. His wife removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa and it was in Taylor county that they became acquainted and were married, the wedding being celebrated in the year 1857. They began their domestic life there and remained residents of Taylor county for about five years, when, on account of the failing health of Mr. McDonald, they removed to Missouri, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1866 they left that state for the far northwest, taking a circuitous route, which led them by way of New York, making the Isthmus of Panama, thence over the waters of the Pacific to Portland. On reaching the last-named place they at once started for McMinnville, Ore., and in the succeeding spring Mr. McDonald purchased three hundred and sixty acres of rich land about four and one-half miles from the town. Taking up his abode thereon he began its further cultivation and improvement, continuing to develop that property through the succeeding ten years of his life. In 1880 his widow and sons purchased the farm of two hundred and twenty acres upon which the former now resides.

Unto this worthy couple were born four sons: William Douglas, who makes his home in McMinnville; Robert, who is living with his mother; George and Henry, both deceased. Mr.

McDonald was a prominent Mason of McMinnville and in his life exemplified the beneficent and helpful spirit of the craft. In politics he was a Democrat, and his career was that of a good, industrious, honorable man, who in all life's relations was found true to duty. He passed away in 1876, at the age of fifty-five years, and the community lost a valuable citizen; his friends one whose faithfulness was above question and his family a devoted husband and father.

CATHERINE ELIZABETH STUMP. One of the oldest living pioneers of Polk county, Ore., is Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Stump, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1844, enduring with a pioneer's courage and patience the trials and privations incident to the life of the early settlers, and proving with the passing of the years her title to citizenship of this great western commonwealth.

The father of Mrs. Stump, Aaron Chamberlin, was born in New York, July 4, 1809, and removed to Michigan with his parents when a young man, his father having settled near Detroit. On attaining his majority he married Catherine Viles, a native of New Jersey, and after a time spent in Iowa, they removed to Missouri, locating near St. Joseph. This city was in the pathway of the western emigrants, and it was only a short time until Mr. Chamberlin was imbued with the idea of the advantages and opportunities of the west, and after two and a half years they joined an emigrant train drawn by oxen, and started upon their journey. During the six months before they reached Oregon City their greatest difficulty lay in their limited provisions, but without other incident they arrived at their destination a week before Christmas, having left their home May 10. As soon as the donation act went into effect, Mr. Chamberlin at once took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, located south of Luckiamute, Polk county, upon which he remained until 1868, making a success of his western venture. In the last named year he went to Sonora, Mexico, to visit a son, and while there he was taken ill with the fever and died, March 4, 1869, in his sixty-first year. His wife died on the home place in Oregon October 20, 1883. She was the mother of six children, four of whom are now living, two daughters and four sons, Joseph Chamberlin, Catherine, Ann and Enoch, the third being Catherine, who was born in Michigan, near Detroit, February 23, 1835.

Though but nine years old when the journey was made to their new home, Mrs. Stump was old enough to realize the trials and privations which they necessarily experienced, and she continued to bear with patience whatever fell

to her lot during the years in which her father was making his competency. A very limited education was received through the medium of the early schools located in the vicinity of their home, after which she was married March 10, 1850, to David Stump, who was born in Ohio, October 29, 1819, and who, in 1845, when twenty-one years old, crossed the plains alone by ox-team and after his marriage settled on a donation claim near Luckiamute, Polk county, and engaged in farming and cattle-raising. In his combined interests he met with most gratifying success, at his death owning in the county twenty-three hundred acres of land. Not satisfied to be alone a financial success, Mr. Stump gave much of his time to public works of various description, being actively interested in the Christian College, which was organized in 1865, and also other notable movements, whose aim was toward the upbuilding of the town of Monmouth. As a Republican he ably represented his party in the state legislature for one term. Religiously he was a member of the Christian Church. His death occurred February 20, 1886, at the age of sixty-six years. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stump, Mary S. is the widow of Rev. T. F. Campbell, a professor in the Christian College and for thirteen years its president; since his death his widow has made her home with her mother; Joseph Solomon, a mining man of Nome, Alaska; Catherine B. also makes her home with her mother, and John B. is located on a farm of six hundred acres in this county. Mr. Stump had built a handsome residence in Monmouth, on the corner of Jackson street and College avenue, and in 1878 had occupied it, giving to his children the advantages of the college at Monmouth, now the Oregon State Normal School, while the two daughters took a post-graduate course at Wellesley, Mass.

GEORGE T. CARY. A descendant of a descendant of a pioneer is George T. Cary, his father, Job Cary, being born in Yamhill county, February 14, 1855, the son of Miles Cary, who crossed the plains in 1843, in the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company, settling in Yamhill county, Ore., where he took up a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres near the town of St. Joseph. Upon this claim he lived for many years, rearing his family here, and putting into the broad acres the strength of his manhood that the tangled wilderness demanded should a harvest time be desired. His son Job worked with him until he was twenty years old, going at that age to make a home for himself. He first bought a farm north of Lafayette, which he worked for some time, but becoming dissatis-

fied he sold it, investing the money in the land where his son now lives. He married Miss Sarah Perkins, a native of the eastern state, and of this union three children were born: Elma Doney, of Lafayette; Edward, engaged in the dairy business in Tillamook county; and the youngest, George T., who was born December 29 of the Centennial year, and died February 13, 1903.

At nineteen years of age, George T. left home to engage in the teaming business over the country, a business which at that time, though full of hardships, still meant a great change from the humdrum existence of life on a farm, he being just at the age when he could most enjoy the adventures incident to such a life in a new country. But having been reared with the broad acres of harvest promise about him, the hills covered with the life for which he must care, it was impossible to keep away from the joys of tilling the soil, consequently he came back and occupied the farm which his father had bought and which the latter now left, purchasing another in the near neighborhood. Of one hundred acres in the homeplace, forty-five are in active cultivation. Twelve acres are devoted to the cultivation of hops, the remainder being utilized for stock-raising.

December 5, 1895, Mr. Cary married Miss Sarah Rogers, a native of Cowlitz county, Wash., and three children share the home, Luvern, Leonard and Sirene. Mr. Cary took pride in the fact that he was independent of any political party, voting rather for the man than the platform, believing that the greatest good will result for his country in a ballot so cast.

R. W. McCALL. On the old farm in Montgomery county, Tenn., around which clustered memories of his father and grandfather, R. W. McCall was born February 21, 1851, his father having been born on the same old landmark December 11, 1825. His mother, Martha A. McCall, was also a native of Montgomery county, her natal day being January 22, 1825. She was the mother of nine children, four daughters and five sons, R. W. being the second oldest.

Although fairly successful in Tennessee, D. W. McCall realized the larger opportunities which awaited the sojourner to the west, and in 1851 emigrated with his family to Hancock county, Ill., where he bought a farm and continued to improve the same until 1865. Gathering together the needful possessions he then joined a caravan of one hundred and twenty wagons bound for the Pacific coast, his own wagons being drawn with horse rather than ox teams. Dr. Goodwin, the amiable and helpful captain of the train, proved equal to his large

responsibility, and safely piloted his numerous charges over the plains, arriving in eastern Oregon September 17, having started out April 25. Mr. McCall located in Union county for a year, and engaged in ferrying on the Grand Ronde river. In 1866 he came to Yamhill county, locating on a farm of two hundred acres three miles southwest of McMinnville, where he farmed and raised stock until 1870. During that year he became the possessor of a farm upon which his son is now living. A few years before his death, which occurred September 11, 1899, he moved into McMinnville, and thereafter lived in comparative retirement, his life rendered lonely and purposeless because of the death of his wife on the home farm in November, 1886.

Notwithstanding the excellent training which R. W. McCall received under his father, he attended the agricultural college at Corvallis for a couple of years, and there learned of the progress attained in this most useful of sciences. That this knowledge has been well applied is evidenced to all who are privileged to visit his well appointed farm, which consists of three hundred and fifty acres, and which he inherited from his father in 1899. Following close upon his marriage, in December, 1875, with Melissa J. Michael, born in Linn county, Ore., June 14, 1858, Mr. McCall remained on the home place four years, and in 1881 bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near his present home, where he lived until 1889. For the following six years he rented land from his father, and then moved onto a farm near by, where he worked and prospered until coming into his present inheritance. Mr. McCall is especially interested in stock-raising, and during the many years of his agricultural independence has bought and sold many head of valuable cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. Although not interested in politics aside from the formality of casting his vote, he is a staunch supporter of Democracy. Mr. McCall has for many years been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is steward and trustee, and is at present doing excellent work as superintendent of the Sunday-school. The utmost respect and good-will is evidenced towards Mr. McCall by all his associates and his worth-while career is worthy of emulation from many standpoints.

WILLIAM WESS, substantially identified with farming interests in Yamhill county, was born in Germany, February 19, 1847, his parents, John and Kate Wess, being also natives of the Fatherland. John Wess was a cabinetmaker by trade, and came to America when his son William was very young. After spending some time in New York City he came on to Wisconsin, and



Jesse W. Pugh
Sarah Pugh

worked at his trade in Milwaukee for the balance of his life, his death occurring in 1852. There were but three children in his family, two sons and one daughter.

After the death of his father William Wess lived with his mother and brother and sister, and although they were in somewhat straitened circumstances, he managed to receive a fair education at the public schools of Milwaukee, and to gain a slight knowledge of general business. At the age of seventeen he availed himself of the opportunity to serve his country as a soldier, and in 1864 enlisted in Company E, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was sent to Madison, then to Washington, and later to the front as a member of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Spottsylvania, Appomattox Court House, Richmond and many others, and was mustered out in August, 1865, thereafter returning to his former home in Wisconsin. After attending school for a year and a half Mr. Wess repaired to northern Wisconsin and worked for several years in the sawmills, afterward continuing in that line of activity in Menominee county, Mich. .

In 1875 Mr. Wess came to Oregon, and in Yamhill county bought eighty acres of land, to which he has added by more recent purchase. Out of one hundred and twenty acres in his present farm forty acres are under cultivation, and many improvements add to convenience and profit of a general farming enterprise. There is also an orchard of nearly five thousand fruit trees, including both apples and prunes. In 1871 Mr. Wess married Sarah A. Coates, who was born in New York, and who is the mother of three children, of whom Ira J. is a resident of eastern Oregon; Hugh E. is living at home; and Gertrude O. also is living with her parents. Mr. Wess is interested in various fraternal and other organizations in which Yamhill county abounds. A Republican in politics, he has served as school director and clerk for a number of years, and is also road supervisor. He is a welcome member of Custer Post, No. 9, G. A. R., and is past grand commander. In religion he is identified with the Christian Church and was its clerk for several years.

JESSE W. PUGH. The value of temperate living and of upright business methods finds illustration in the life of Jesse W. Pugh, who, though eighty-five years old, still retains his normal faculties, and manages his splendid farm with as much skill as he did half a century ago. The life of this honored pioneer, than whom there is none more popular or influential in this part of the county, began in Kentucky, October

26, 1818, and as a small boy he moved with his parents to Illinois, soon afterward going to the state of Iowa. The father was a farmer in Kentucky, Illinois and Iowa, and led the strenuous life of those days. He was killed by lightning in 1822, his son Jesse being then four years old.

While on the home farm in Iowa Jesse Pugh conceived the idea of joining the pioneers of the western slope, and in 1846 joined a party bound for the coast. With him came his wife, formerly Sarah Ransom, who was born in England, and who came to Iowa with her parents when she was three years old. The emigrants met with little trouble from the Indians, although one of the men of the party, by name Edward Trimble, was killed by a murderous red man. Mr. Pugh and his wife spent the first winter in the west at Whitman's Station, and in the spring of 1847 came to Washington county, Ore., where he bought a squatter's claim and upon which he lived for about five years. He became a resident of Linn county in 1852, taking up the claim of six hundred and forty acres upon which he has since lived, and which is located eleven miles south of Albany, and six miles west of Shedd's. Practically all of the improvements have been made by the present owner, who has availed himself of all known devices for conducting a model scientific agricultural enterprise. More land has been purchased by him at different times, and once he owned eight hundred and forty acres. His ranch is most complete in all of its arrangements, and bears evidence of the years of patient care which have been expended on it. He raises large numbers of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep, besides fine horses, and grain. It is one of the model farms in the county, and is exceptionally valuable from a monetary standpoint.

From time to time Mr. Pugh has taken a keen interest in politics, but has never been willing that his name should appear as a candidate for office. For many years himself and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have attended regularly when the weather and their health permitted. The little church has been maintained largely through the generosity of Mr. Pugh, whose influence for good has been further felt in the educational matters of the county. He is a staunch believer in education, and in all that is progressive and helpful. Seven children have been born to himself and wife, of whom Emma is the wife of D. Jenkins of eastern Oregon; James lives on a farm near his father; Alice is the widow of H. Wright of Albany; Adelaide is the wife of H. Jackson of the vicinity of Tangent; and Anna is the wife of A. M. Kendell, near Shedd's. Kindly in manner and generous in his judgment of all with

whom he has to deal, Mr. Pugh has always maintained the most friendly relations with his friends and associates, and no man in the neighborhood more forcibly represents the substantial and thoroughly reliable western farmer.

J. T. FRYER, who owns and operates one hundred and forty acres of land in Yamhill county, near Carlton, was born in Washington county, near Hillsboro, May 6, 1858. His father, John L. Fryer, was a native of Green county, Ky., born June 30, 1823, and when a young man he became a general tradesman and later he engaged in farming. With his parents he went to Missouri and then gave his attention to freighting, making trips from St. Louis, Mo., to Santa Fe, New Mexico. That was in the early days, before the building of the railroads across the plains, and such a life brought many hardships and oftentimes was very dangerous. In these pioneer times William Fryer, the grandfather of our subject, also crossed the plains, making the trip in 1852. He started with his wife and four sons and three daughters. The three sons besides John L. were Alex, James M. and Joseph, Alex being the only one now living. John L. Fryer was married to Mrs. Diana (Decker) Landess, the daughter of John Decker, and was born in Indiana, July 9, 1823. By her first husband, Abram Landess, she had four daughters and one son: Ellen, Mary Jane, Adeline, Martha and George W., of Lafayette. Mr. and Mrs. Fryer became the parents of three daughters and one son, namely: Sarah, deceased; J. T., of this review; Mrs. Angeline Edson, of Carlton; and Mrs. Nettie May Edson, now deceased. Mrs. Fryer's father and Abram Landess crossed the plains from Illinois in 1847, locating in Washington county, near Hillsboro. When John L. Fryer came to Oregon he took up his abode in Yamhill county and in 1854 removed to Washington county, where he resided until 1863. He then returned to Yamhill county and purchased the farm upon which his son J. T. is now residing. There he lived until his death, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He passed away January 23, 1877, and his wife's death occurred in April, 1882.

J. T. Fryer spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parent's home and when nineteen years of age entered upon an independent business career, taking charge of his father's farm. He received his education in the common schools and in the State University at Eugene, where he spent a year and a half, being one of the first students in that institution. Throughout his entire career he has carried on farm work and his

careful management and supervision of his place has led to the development of a highly improved property.

In 1879 occurred the marriage of Mr. Fryer and Miss Sarah E. Hutchcroft, who was born in Wisconsin on the 7th of August, 1862. In their family were four children, but one died in infancy. The others are Harry L., Millard J. and Robert L., who are at home. The farm comprises one hundred and forty acres of rich land, of which one hundred and ten acres are under cultivation. Mr. Fryer is now making a specialty of the raising of hops, having twenty-five acres planted to that crop. In his political views he is a Democrat and has filled several local offices, serving as road supervisor, justice of the peace and in school offices. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Carlton, also to the Artisans of that place, and is connected with the Woodmen of the World at North Yamhill. His entire life has been passed in Oregon and he has therefore been a witness of much of its development as it has left behind the conditions of frontier life and advanced to a leading place among the great states of the west.

P. A. BATES. Since his eighteenth year, Mr. Bates has seen more even than the average emigrant, of the boundless west, his life from the time of his leaving his Michigan home being full of incident and replete with interest. He was born in Wayne county, Mich., April 26, 1832, his father, Allen Bates, being a native of Vermont, born in Springfield, Windsor county, May 5, 1788, his wife, Anna, being a native of the same place, born December 17, 1790. In 1830 the family removed to Wayne county, Mich., where the father engaged at his trade, which was that of a carpenter, until his death January 21, 1862, with the exception of a few years in the mercantile business, shortly before his demise. Of the ten children born to them, four are now living, all at a distance from the home of their childhood. Joseph D. is a farmer in Washington county, Ore.; Lydia A. is the wife of J. S. Fisher, a farmer of Livingston county, Mo.; Ellen S. Kinney resides in Brown county, Kans., and it was with this daughter that the widowed mother made her home until her death in 1870; the next to the youngest of the family is P. A. Bates.

In addition to the education P. A. received in the common schools of Michigan, he picked up with unerring instinct the carpenter trade. Attracted by the reports from the west, with a boy's intense enthusiasm he set out in 1850, for California, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On reaching New York City he set sail

for the isthmus, and on arriving he decided there was opportunity in that little country, so he remained for a year and a half, working at his trade. From the isthmus he came to San Francisco as ship carpenter, settling in Sacramento, and during the prosecution of his trade it was his unique fortune to measure the hives of the first lot of bees ever brought west from eastern states. Not yet satisfied as to his location for a home, he left California, coming by water to Portland, and from there to Oregon City, where he took up a homestead claim, leaving it, however, in a short time for a farm near Forest Grove, Washington county, where he passed ten years of his life, meeting with unbroken prosperity in the union of his trade with the tilling of the soil. In 1863 he sold out, moving to Yamhill county, settling in Chehalem valley, where he bought six hundred and twenty acres, six miles west of Newberg, remaining in this location for twenty-seven years, giving his industry and energy in the improvement of one of the fine farms of the county. With the proceeds of the sale of this property he invested in a flour mill in Lafayette, making good profits until 1899, when the loss of the mill by fire induced him to again follow agricultural pursuits. Near the city of Lafayette he now owns four hundred acres of land the farming of which he superintends, being also engaged in conducting a warehouse in the city.

Mr. Bates was married April 22, 1855, to Miss Nancy Bird, of Forest Grove, and two daughters were born of this union: Anna S., deceased, and Mary A., wife of P. A. Smith, of North Yamhill. After the death of his wife, March 9, 1859, Mr. Bates remained alone for nineteen years, marrying the second time February 27, 1878, Olive E. Stout, a native of Kansas. One son, Albert T., was born of this union. In his political convictions Mr. Bates is a Republican, serving as road supervisor and various school offices through this influence. He is quite active in church work, being a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lafayette, and in his fraternal relations he is connected with the Grange of Chehalem valley.

B. F. KAUFFMAN. For a number of years Mr. Kauffman was a respected and worthy citizen of Yamhill county and when called to his final rest his death was deeply regretted by many friends. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born near Millerstown, in Perry county, June 28, 1829, one of a family of five children. His father was a farmer and in his youth the son became familiar with all of the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He remained at home until seventeen

years of age, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He had pursued his education in the district schools and for many winter seasons he engaged in teaching vocal music, possessing splendid natural ability in that direction. When a young man he was engaged in the stock business, and to him was due the credit of establishing the Nekoda post-office. At that place he opened the first mercantile store and also engaged in dealing in farm implements.

Having made some progress toward the acquirement of a comfortable competence and feeling that he was justified in maintaining a home of his own, Mr. Kauffman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, a native of Pennsylvania. Unto them were born five children, of whom James S., Clara E. and Albert are all living in the Keystone state, and William and Julius are deceased. While still living in Pennsylvania the wife and mother died, and in 1867 Mr. Kauffman was again married, his second union being with Mary Merideth, a native of Pennsylvania. They continued to live in that state until 1880, when they removed to Kansas and Mr. Kauffman engaged in the stock business near Columbus. There they lived until 1885, when they came to Oregon and here he purchased a farm of two hundred and fifteen acres, two miles east of McMinnville. Upon this tract he placed all of the improvements, building the largest house in the locality and also a very extensive barn, in fact, he owned one of the best equipped farms in the neighborhood, it being one of the attractive features of the landscape and at the same time the richly cultivated fields returned to him a good income.

Unto the second marriage of Mr. Kauffman three children were born, Herbert J., Cora B. and Howard B., who are still living on the old home place. The parents were devoted members of the United Brethren Church and their lives were in consistent harmony with their professions. On May 29, 1899, Mr. Kauffman's labors were ended by death, but he left to his family not only a comfortable competence, but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His widow and sons then conducted the old homestead until March 11, 1901, when Mrs. Kauffman also passed away and the sons are now managing the property which has come into their possession. They are extensive dealers in stock and raise annually large numbers of Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Cotswold sheep. They have recently engaged in the dairy business, which they have instituted on an extensive scale and their farm through their able man-

agement has remained a paying investment as it was in their father's time.

Herbert J. Kauffman is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Foresters of America, and has served as trustee of the latter lodge. Howard B. Kauffman is also connected with the same fraternal organizations and is secretary of the Foresters. Both brothers are independent in politics and are well known business men, progressive, far-sighted and energetic. Their business methods are such as commend them to the confidence of the public and all who know them esteem them for their genuine worth.

FIELDING D. STOTT, one of the pioneers of Oregon who crossed the plains in 1851, and creditably identified himself with farming and other undertakings in Yamhill county until his death, December 23, 1889, is recalled by all who knew him as one of the most honorable and ambitious upbuilders of this part of the state. A native son of the Hoosier state, Mr. Stott was born October 1, 1842, a son of Samuel R. and Lucy (Denny) Stott, the former born in the state of Kentucky.

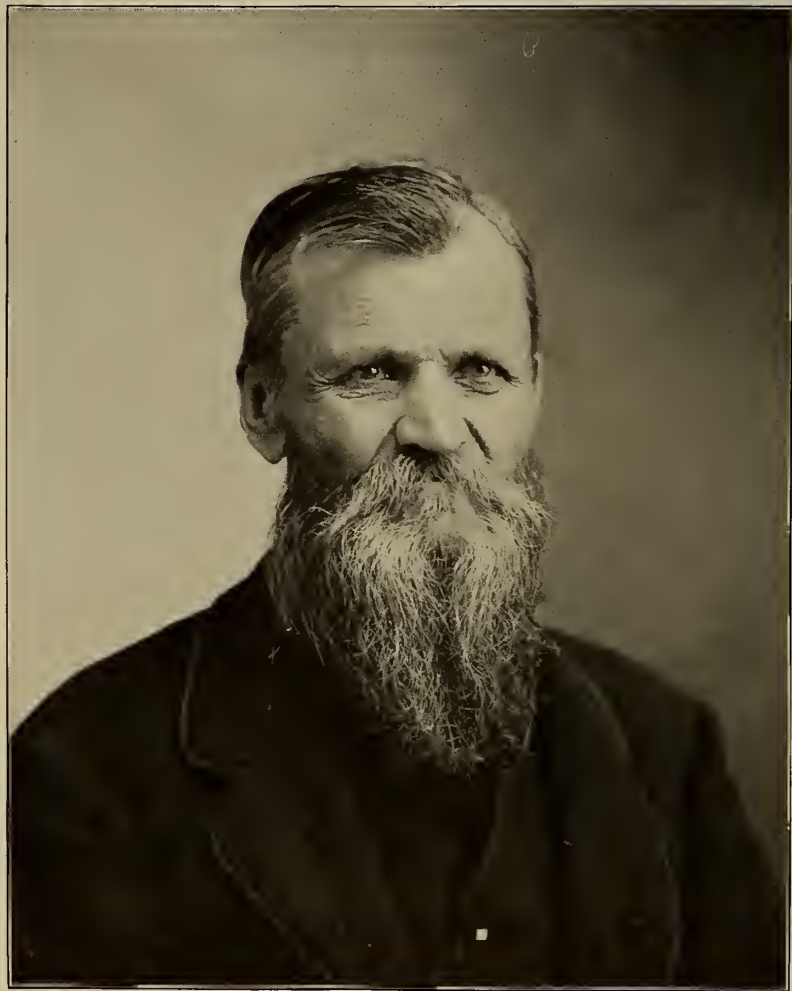
Samuel R. Stott moved from Kentucky when a young man, and was a farmer for many years in Indiana. In 1851 he started over the plains with ox teams, and arrived at his destination in Oregon without any out-of-the-ordinary experiences enlivening his journey. Near Beaverton he bought six hundred and forty acres of land, which he occupied until 1861, and then traded the same for an equally large farm on the shores of Wapato Lake. Here he lived until his death at an advanced age. Eight children were born to himself and wife, four sons and four daughters. Of these, Mary J., Mrs. Myers, is deceased; Mrs. Avarilla Thompson is a resident of East Portland; Fielding D. is the next in order of birth; Raleigh and Frank are deceased; Mrs. Rebecca Ball is also deceased; Samuel is a farmer of Sumpter, Ore.; and Frances is deceased.

On his father's farm Fielding D. Stott was reared to hard work and large responsibility, and acquired his education in the public schools. Upon starting out to earn an independent livelihood he moved onto a farm near Wapato station, and there farmed for about nine years, afterward removing onto his father-in-law Perry's place, where he engaged in dairying and farming. In August of 1878 he assumed charge of the station at North Yamhill and for the balance of his life acted as agent. He was a Republican in politics, and was much interested in the cause of education, his offices as school director and clerk

enabling him to exert a broadening influence in regard to the schools of his locality. He was a practical and successful farmer, and took his place among the progressive and adaptive element of Yamhill county.

In Washington county, October 1, 1866, Mr. Stott married Mary Ellen Perry, a native of Worcester, Wayne county, Ohio, and born August 18, 1842. Mrs. Stott is a daughter of Robert and Martha (Rossiter) Perry, natives of Somersetshire, England. Mr. Perry emigrated to America as a young man, settling in Ohio, from which state he removed to Oregon via the plains in 1852. He located on three hundred and twenty acres of land five miles northwest of Yamhill, and in 1855 bought a place near North Yamhill station of about the same amount of land. For the balance of his life he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was fairly successful both as a farmer and business man. In his family were two sons and one daughter, Mrs. Stott being the youngest child and only daughter. Thomas W. Perry is a farmer near North Yamhill; and Johnson O. H. Perry is deceased. Mrs. Stott still lives on the old homestead, and is one of the highly respected and well known pioneer women of this county. She has been agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad at North Yamhill for twenty-five years, and gives every department her personal attention besides overseeing two farms. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stott were born five children: Hazzard Stott, a farmer of Yamhill county and chairman of the Republican County Committee; Daisy M., wife of Everett Bullock, of Portland; Madge, deceased; Olive P., wife of Adolph Gabriel, of New York City, and a graduate of the New York law school, and in active practice in New York City; and Becca, wife of W. J. Partlow, residing with her mother.

G. C. MORGAREIDGE. The Morgareidge family has been represented in Oregon since 1875, and is associated with substantial efforts along general farming and stock-raising lines. The present chief bearer of the name was born in Morgan county, Ohio, October 9, 1838, his strong constitution and capacity for work having been inherited from forefathers long engaged in tilling farms in different parts of the middle west. To his worthy parents were born twelve children, being evenly divided, six sons and six daughters, and of this number eight are living. About 1856 the family moved to Iowa, and there heard a great deal about the prospects of the west, of which they decided to avail themselves. Accordingly, in 1875, directly after the marriage of G. C. Morgareidge and Elizabeth



Miles Lewis

Harper, arrangements were made to join one of the numerous caravans bound for the fertile plains and valleys along the western coast.

Soon after arriving in Oregon Mr. Morgareidge purchased his present farm, which originally comprised three hundred and ten acres, and then lived for a year in Portland, thereafter returning and settling permanently on his farm. Practically no improvements whatever had been made on the tract at the time it came into his possession, and the well-tilled acres, fine residence and well constructed barns and outhouses are the result of unremitting endeavor on the part of a thoroughly practical agriculturist and business man. About seventy-five acres out of his hundred and five are under cultivation, and general commodities are raised, as well as considerable stock. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgareidge, of whom Oden is deceased; Anna is the wife of C. O. Baxter; Raymond lives on an adjoining farm; and Dell, Nora and Wesley are living at home. Mr. Morgareidge is a Republican in politics, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILES LEWIS. Prominent among the many residents of Marion county, who are industriously engaged in the prosecution of a calling upon which the support and wealth of the nation greatly depends, is Miles Lewis, a progressive and prosperous agriculturist, carrying on general farming and stock-raising on one of the largest and finest equipped farms in the vicinity of Silverton. He is a descendant of distinguished Colonial stock, his paternal grandfather, James Lewis, having been a second cousin of Daniel Boone, and a son-in-law of John Couch, who fought with Gen. George Washington, and had the distinction of being the largest man in the American army, at his death weighing upwards of five hundred pounds.

Miles Lewis was born June 23, 1837, in Perry county, Ky., a son of Daniel Lewis, one of the early settlers of Marion county, Orè. Daniel Lewis, born in North Carolina, January 23, 1807, went with his parents to Kentucky in 1810, and was there reared and educated. Learning the trade of a stone mason when young, he followed it in Kentucky until 1840, when he moved with his family to Platt county, Mo. Eleven years later, in 1851, he started with his family for Oregon, making the long journey with ox teams, being one hundred and thirty days on the way, and bravely daring all the hardships and privations incidental to life in an undeveloped country in order that his children and their descendants might enjoy the comforts, and even the luxuries, of life without the labor and toil in which

his life was spent. Taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in township seven, eight miles southeast of Silverton, on the Waldo Hills, he first built a small log cabin, and as the years passed by and fortune smiled upon his labors, that was replaced by a frame house of more modern construction. Here he worked at his trade, also carrying on the various branches of agriculture, until his death, at the venerable age of eighty years. He was a Democrat in politics, and a trustworthy citizen. When but seventeen years of age, on November 18, 1824, he married Margaret Spurlock, who was born in Virginia, January 9, 1808, and then a girl of sixteen years. They trod life's pathway together for nearly sixty-three years, she surviving him a number of years, and dying at the age of ninety-one years. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom are now living, namely: Jesse H., of Whitman county, Wash.; and Miles, the subject of this review.

Coming with his parents to Marion county in 1851, Miles Lewis has since resided here, and has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of the place. As a young man he taught school for a number of terms in Marion county, and has since evinced great interest in educational matters. Remaining beneath the parental roof until after his marriage, he ably assisted his father in improving the homestead, on which he subsequently lived with his wife for nineteen years, carrying it on with profitable results. Purchasing then four hundred acres of the H. Jones donation claim, about one-half mile west of his father's old farm, he has added to its improvements, and secured excellent results from his labors, the land being rich, and under his management yielding good crops each year. In addition to general farming, Mr. Lewis makes a specialty of raising Durham cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Shropshire sheep, meeting with good success in this branch of industry. He invariably casts his vote with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

On January 1, 1882, Mr. Lewis married Nancy Jane Dillon, a native of the White river country, Indiana, having been born June 15, 1855, and into their household three children have been born, namely, Isaac M., Lulu M. and Mary E.

DR. GEORGE W. ODELL. Although at present living retired on a small place at Chase, Yamhill county, Dr. Odell has ministered for many years to the physical woes of humanity, and but for his own failing health would undoubtedly still be applying a science which he adorned with erudition and true appreciation. Dr. Odell is one of the many Hoosier citizens who have swelled the ranks of home and fortune

seekers in Oregon, and his birth occurred in Carroll county, Ind., October 3, 1838. His father, John Odell, was born in South Carolina in 1800, and died in 1869; while his mother, Sarah (Holman) Odell, was born in Kentucky in 1803, and died in January, 1887. John Odell was a farmer during his entire active life. As a young man he emigrated to Ohio at an early day, but spent his last days in Indiana, where he owned a farm of considerable size.

The third youngest in his father's family of six sons and five daughters, Dr. Odell spent his earliest youth in Indiana, and in 1851, when thirteen years of age, started across the plains with his parents, and a company consisting of the owners of twelve wagons and their families. The future follower of Æsculapius entered heartily into the novelty and zest of this expedition, and made himself useful in divers ways, as only a sturdy and inquiring boy can. His father was captain of the train during a portion of the trip, and his place was afterward taken by one Captain Allen. All went well as far as serious trouble with the Indians or large loss of cattle was concerned, and upon arriving near the vicinity of Dayton, Ore., the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he passed the balance of his life.

When twenty-two years of age Dr. Odell began a self supporting existence by driving stock to southern Oregon, after which hardening occupation he began to study medicine at Salem, and later at San Francisco. The medical diploma of the doctor came from Willamette University in 1872, and soon after he took up his residence in Lebanon, where he practiced with increasing success for seven years. For the following seven years he was a professional member of the community of Eugene, Ore., and then removed to within four miles of Dayton, where large professional responsibilities undermined his health, and compelled retirement to a higher altitude. Accordingly, the doctor removed to his present home of forty acres near Chase, where he lives with an older sister. The doctor is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Masons of Dayton, of which he is past master. Also he is the owner of a farm of one hundred and eighty-two acres near Dayton, which he rents, and which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. In 1870 Dr. Odell married Mary Biddle. Dr. Odell is well known in his vicinity, and bears a name identified with public spiritedness, generosity, professional excellence, and unquestioned personal integrity.

DUNCAN ROSS. Were one in search of ideal general farming and stock-raising interests it were not necessary to go further than

the splendidly equipped farm of Duncan Ross, situated four and one-half miles east of McMinnville, and containing in all seven hundred and fifteen acres. Since coming under the present management this property has undergone such vital changes as to bear scarcely any resemblance to its former state, rebuilding and additions having been unstintingly and continuously made. Six hundred acres are under cultivation, and Mr. Ross farms about five hundred and fifty acres. General farming is maintained on a large scale, but the farm might properly be spoken of as a stock farm, for this department furnishes the greatest source of revenue. In cattle a preference is given to Shorthorns, and in sheep the Cotswold brand is found the most profitable. That Mr. Ross contemplates enlarging upon his present herd of two hundred sheep is evidenced by the fact that he has recently paid \$165 for an imported Cotswold buck. In horses, the ponderous and finely fashioned Clydesdale yields a handsome yearly income, and but recently a team weighing thirty-five hundred and twelve pounds brought their owner \$475. Considering the fact that Mr. Ross came to Oregon with a very small capital his well deserved success and prominence in the community are well worthy of emulation.

Born among the hardy peasantry of Rosshire, Scotland, in November, 1847, Duncan Ross was one of ten children whose father was a blacksmith and carpenter. The lad was reared in a practical home atmosphere, and plenty of muscular exercise, wholesome food and ordinary branches of study contributed to a mental and physical soundness. At the age of twenty-five he migrated to Canada and managed the farm of Andrew Allen, of the ship company lines, for about six years, and in 1877 came to Oregon, where he bought part of the Armstrong donation claim seven miles south of McMinnville. Four years later he engaged in farming on land on which the town of Dundee now stands, and after remaining there three years, purchased part of the White donation claim four miles east of McMinnville, where he lived four years. The present farm of Mr. Ross came into his possession in 1889, and of course at that comparatively late day he was able to profit beyond the early settlers, who were obliged to clear their land from the timber.

An important factor in the success of Mr. Ross has been the sympathy and encouragement given by his wife, formerly Anna McClennan, who was born in Scotland, and whom he married in 1875. Mrs. Ross became the mother of the following children: Duncan R., deceased; Lizzie, the wife of James Cruick-

shank, living on an adjoining farm; Emily, the wife of Fred McMikee, of Portland; Rhoda, attending college in Portland; Lottie; Anna; Alexander; Flora and Kittie. Mr. Ross is identified with the Masons and Eastern Star, and in religion is a member of the Presbyterian Church. To an exceptional degree Mr. Ross occupies an honored place in the community and he is recognized as one of the best authorities on stock-raising and scientific farming in Yamhill county.

F. M. GLOVER, who owns and operates five hundred and seventy-seven acres of valuable land in Yamhill county, was born March 20, 1840, in Grundy county, Mo., one of a family of seven children, and a son of John Glover, a merchant of Albany, Mo. The son obtained his education in the district schools near his home and remained under the parental roof until he was fifteen years of age, when he started out to make his own way in the world, being first employed as a farm hand, which occupation he followed in Missouri until 1864, when he started to cross the plains. This was long prior to the era of railroad travel in the distant west and he made the journey after the usual manner of the times—with ox-teams—joining a train of about thirty-five wagons which was upon the road for six months. He first stopped at Virginia City, Mont., where he remained for about a month and from there made his way to The Dalles as passenger in another wagon. From that place he proceeded to Portland by boat, arriving at his destination with only ten cents in his pocket. He came direct to Yamhill county and spent the first winter with George Phillips, being principally engaged in that season in hunting and catching wild hogs. For a few years he was a general laborer, but industry and economy enabled him to eventually become a landowner, and he is now one of the prosperous farmers of Yamhill county.

In 1869 as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Glover chose Mrs. Sarah J. Monroe and they settled upon a farm about three miles west of Whiteson. Unto them were born three children: Nettie, who is now deceased; James A., who makes his home on the old homestead; and Thomas H., of Honolulu, Hayti, who is a member of the Sixty-seventh Regiment Coast Artillery, United States Army, having spent two years in the Hawaiian Islands. In 1876 the wife and mother died. Mr. Glover, however, continued to reside on the old home place until 1897, when he removed to his present place of residence in Whiteson. For his second wife he

chose Jennie N. Mills, a native of Kansas, and they have one child, Mary Beatrice, who is at home.

Mr. Glover owns four lots in the village of Whiteson in addition to his valuable farming property comprising five hundred and seventy-seven acres of rich and arable land. He is now living a retired life, his investments yielding him a good income. From a very humble financial position he has steadily worked his way upward and may well be termed a self-made man. His life history proves how potent industry, enterprise and careful management are in the acquirement of success. His political support is given to the Democracy.

JAMES MONROE CROWLEY, M. D. The medical and surgical practice of Dr. James Monroe Crowley was inaugurated in Monmouth in 1891. The doctor has many claims upon the consideration of the community, among them being the fact that he is a native son, and representative of an influential pioneer family. He was born at what is now Crowley Station, four miles north of Dixie, May 27, 1859, his life beginning under conditions directly the reverse of those of the remote forefathers, one of whom settled in the extreme east long before the Revolution, and participated with the colonies in the effort to shake off English rule. The paternal grandfather, John Crowley, was born in Tennessee, September 27, 1810, and married Nancy Jane Curtis, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Elijah Curtis, member of an old Tennessee family. Of this union were born three children, among whom was Solomon Kimsey Crowley, the founder of the family in Oregon in 1852. The latter came west in 1864, locating first in Polk county, and later in Benton county, his death occurring at the home of his son at the age of sixty-eight years.

Solomon Kimsey Crowley was born in Ray county, northwestern Missouri, November 1, 1833, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Until his nineteenth year he lived in his native state, spending a somewhat unsatisfactory youth, and looking always for chances to better his condition. His mother had died when he was a child, and his father, when approached, at first refused to sanction his emigration to the west. Eventually he was persuaded, and the youth, having a chance to drive a team across, started out, encountering on the way many difficulties. The year 1852 was prolific of disaster on the plains, cholera and smallpox vying with each other in destructiveness. The smallpox was especially virulent, and the way of the train in which young Crowley traveled was often blocked by travelers burying their dead. Strong men

were bowed beneath the terrible sorrow of losing all that they held dear in life, and mothers were left with large families of children, or else utterly alone in the world. The party crossed the Missouri river May 10, and reached The Dalles August 16th, having stopped nine days on the way to nurse a sick child, and always rested from their labors on the Sabbath, that the animals might have time to recuperate. Reaching the Snake river, the cholera broke out, and the camp was thrown into a panic because of the death of three people within the short space of five hours. Solomon Crowley, however, suffered from none of the vicissitudes which overcame the others, but was able to eat three square meals a day, and had never a touch of cholera, smallpox or mountain fever. He finally met with a man engaged in packing to the mines of California, and accompanied him thither, where he increased his little hoard to the extent of about \$1,000. Mr. Crowley reached Oregon in 1852, and bought land in Fulkerson Gap, four miles north of Dixie, and where Crowley Station is now located. From time to time large tracts of land passed through his hands, and he finally became the possessor of a thousand acres. He here lived and prospered, and in 1876 retired from active life, his home at the present time being in Oak Grove. Mr. Crowley is a fine type of the early pioneer, and is a broad-minded and liberal man, and has accumulated an extensive and valuable property. In 1876 he took his entire family to the Sandwich Islands, returning in August of the same year, after having a most delightful and instructive trip.

His wife was Hannah Rebecca Fulkerson, whose father, Judge J. M. Fulkerson, was born in Missouri, and crossed the plains in the early '40s, settling in Oregon. He finally removed to the Fulkerson Gap, named in his honor, where he died in 1881, at the age of eighty-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Crowley were born nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom the doctor of Monmouth is the second child; Mary V. is Mrs. W. Faulk of Oak Grove; J. F. lives in Seattle; Nancy Jane is the wife of Milton Taylor of Crowley Station; S. H. lives near Crowley Station; and Ada B., Effie L. and Ora P. are living at home. Mr. Crowley is a Democrat in politics, and with his wife is a member of the Baptist church, of which he has been a deacon for many years.

In the fall of 1875 Dr. Crowley entered McMinnville College, which he attended for one year. He then turned his attention to farming, but having had from earliest youth an admiration for and leaning towards medical science, he began to study in 1884 under Dr. Lee of Independence, in 1888 entering the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was

graduated in 1891. The same year he came to Monmouth, and, in order to keep abreast of the times in his chosen profession, took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic in 1898.

While living at Oak Grove, Ore., the doctor was united in marriage with Emma King, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Andrew King, who was born in the east and came to Oregon in 1880. Mr. King located at Crowley Station, of which he was postmaster and station agent up to the time of his death in 1893, at the age of seventy-two years. Seven children have been born to Dr. Crowley and his wife, the order of their birth being as follows: Estella Katura, a student at the Monmouth Normal school; Azilla Emma, a student also at the Normal; Graves F., also a student at the Normal; Douglas S., Wendell T., Norman G., and James I. Dr. Crowley is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Baptist church. He is popular and enterprising, and his kindness of heart, skill as a physician and surgeon, and his many humanitarian and charitable acts are well known throughout that locality.

SAMUEL M. DANIEL. In the estimation of all who know him Samuel M. Daniel is a typical captain of industry of the western slope, his mercantile business in Monmouth contributing in no small measure to the financial soundness of the town. No more familiar or welcome figure is seen on the streets of this thriving community, nor does any one represent in greater degree the whole-souled interest which, also, is suggestive of the west. A native son of Oregon, he was born near Scio, Linn county, May 14, 1865, and in his younger days laid the foundation for his present sound physique while rising early and laboring long on the paternal farm.

Francis M. Daniel, the father of Samuel M., was born in Crittenden, Ky., March 10, 1826, and as a young man removed to Missouri, whence started so many thousands of emigrants for the coast in the early days. In 1852 he joined a train bound for the other side of the plains, and upon arriving at his destination in this state, located on a farm near Dallas, after three years removing to Scio, Linn county. In time he disposed of his land and located in the town, where he engaged in the general merchandise business during 1864-5, under the firm name of Daniel & Curl. Eventually he retired from active business, and made his home on a farm near Scio, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 3, 1901. John T., the grandfather, came from farming stock, and lived on a farm in Kentucky for the greater part of his life and lived to the remarkable age

of one hundred and two years. Mary Elizabeth Daniel, the mother of Samuel M., was born in Missouri, and was a daughter of Willis Gaines, born in the east and an early resident of Missouri. Mr. Gaines crossed the plains in 1852, his equipment being the old-time ox-teams, and upon arriving in Oregon located on a donation claim eight miles southeast of Scio. Here he cleared his land and prospered as the years went by, accumulating quite a competence for those dependent upon his care. He lived to be more than seventy years old, and during his most active years was prominent in town affairs.

Besides Samuel M., there were five other children in his father's family, only two of whom are living, one being a daughter. Samuel M. is the oldest of the children, and was educated in the district schools, entering the Christian College at Monmouth in 1881, and graduating therefrom in 1885, with the degree of B. S. Beginning with 1888 he engaged in the mercantile business in Scio, which he continued until April, 1899, when he transferred his interests to Monmouth, which has since been his home. He carries a mercantile stock valued at \$14,000, and besides owns stock in the Monmouth Improvement Company. An additional source of revenue is a farm of two hundred and thirteen acres half a mile east of Scio, a portion of which is improved, and which serves as relaxation from business to the fortunate owner. Other property in the family is a forty-five acre farm four miles west of Monmouth, belonging to Mrs. Daniel. In Eugene, Ore., Mr. Daniel was united in marriage with Verona F. Peek, a native of Junction, Ore., and daughter of Henry Peek, who was killed in the mines when she was an infant. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel: Norma E., Luella E., Lorena, Clarence, and Edward Gail. In politics Mr. Daniel is a Prohibitionist, and he has served as councilman four or five terms.

JOHN DICKINSON. Though not long a resident of Oregon Mr. Dickinson has already made for himself a prominent place in the affairs of the city in which he now makes his home. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Scarborough) Dickinson, were both natives of Lincolnshire, England, who with their four sons and one daughter emigrated to the United States in 1841, locating in Jackson county, Iowa, where the father took up government land to the amount of four hundred and eighty acres, upon which he engaged in farming. Politically he adhered to the principles advocated by the Republican party. His death occurred upon his farm in 1879, at the age of seventy-three years,

his wife afterward dying in Bridgewater, S. Dak.

The fourth of the family of children was John Dickinson, born in Lincolnshire, England, March 16, 1838, and coming with the family to America when but three years of age. His early education was principally received at home from the busy father and mother, with the assistance of his brothers and sister; at the age of twenty-six years engaging in the work to which his early training had inclined him, for six years remaining in Jackson county, Iowa, tilling the soil. Later he found remunerative employment in conducting a grist-mill on Beaver creek of the same county, and for sixteen years he continued in this business. In 1881 he removed to South Dakota, where he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Marion, two years later disposing of his mill in Iowa. For three years, 1877-79, Mr. Dickinson managed the grain elevator for the Interstate Elevator Company of Winona, Minn. In 1901 he moved his family to Oregon, where he bought three hundred and twenty-seven acres located six miles southwest of Independence, Polk county, upon which he is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has since purchased property near the city, comprising four acres of well cultivated ground, with a beautiful residence and fine surroundings. Here he now makes his home.

The first marriage of Mr. Dickinson united him with Miss Elizabeth Chafer, a native of England, who died in Sabula, Iowa. Six children were born of this union, who are as follows: Mary, living in Iowa; Harvey; Percy, and Don, of Oregon; Aloie and Elizabeth, deceased. His second marriage also occurred in Sabula, Iowa, Miss Minnie Cleveland, also of England, becoming his wife. Two sons and three daughters blessed this union, all of whom are still at home, and are named in order of birth as follows: George, Henry, Gertrude, Belle and Queen. Mr. Dickinson is identified with the Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter and Eastern Star. Politically he is a Populist and has often been called upon to serve in public offices. In McCook county, S. Dak., he was county commissioner for a term of three years, and has also served as school director and road supervisor.

LYMAN DAMON. To have lived so well, so successfully, and so agreeably as to have one's name spoken with terms of warmest commendation and even affection by hosts of friends and associates, is an achievement of Lyman Damon, one of the pioneer upbuilders of Polk county, and at present the owner of a little fruit and

hop ranch of twenty-five acres across the river from Independence, in Marion county. Mr. Damon comes of farming ancestry, and he himself was reared on a farm in McHenry county, Ill., where he was born February 20, 1849. His paternal grandfather, Hosier, was probably born in the state of Ohio, and at an early day located in the then wilderness of Illinois, where he farmed and prospered, living to a good old age. His son, George W., the father of Lyman, was born in Grundy county, Ohio, and with his parents moved to Illinois when very young. After his marriage he located on a farm in McHenry county, near Marengo, and in 1860 took up his abode in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he became the owner of five hundred acres of land. For sixteen years he was a factor in the development of Winneshiek county, and, after disposing of his land at a profit in 1876, he located two miles south of Monmouth, Ore., where he engaged in farming upon three hundred acres of land until his demise in 1884 at the age of sixty-five years, his death being caused by an accident while harrowing in his fields. Through his marriage with Charlotte Levens, a native of Pennsylvania, and who died in Oregon in 1886, at the age of sixty-three years, seven children were born, five sons and two daughters, Lyman being the third.

Of an eminently ambitious nature, the youthful Lyman began to realize his limitations on the Iowa farm, and looked around for a broader field. With a friend, Edward Snell, he preceded his parents to Oregon in 1873, locating for a year in Salem, Marion county, where he engaged for a year in farming and trucking. Beginning with 1874 he held the position of superintendent of the Malheur Indian Reservation, and so successful was he that his salary was raised from \$20 per month to \$100 per month in less than a year. After serving in this capacity for three years, during three different administrations, he came to Monmouth in 1877, and bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres of his father. Here he lived and improved his property until disposing of it in 1890, after which he located in Independence, and engaged in the truck and dray business for a year. He then purchased a farm of forty acres one mile south of Independence, cleared the land of timber and planted hops, finally devoting sixteen acres to this hardy growth. This farm continued in his possession until 1902, when he sold out and bought his present little property across the river from Independence in Marion county.

In Salem, Ore., Mr. Damon married Nellie Mitchell, a native daughter of Scotland, and whose father, William, came to America about 1870. Mr. Mitchell located on a farm near Dayton, Ore., soon after emigrating from his

native land, and here died at an advanced age. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Damon, of whom Jessie is the wife of Oliver Locke, clerk in a dry goods store in Salem; Grace is a telegraph operator at Salem; Samuel is a student in the freshman class at Corvallis, Ore.; and Nellie is at home. Mr. Damon is a Republican in political affiliation, and for one term served as school director of Monmouth. Fraternally he is variously connected with the lodges in which the town and county abound, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Rebekahs; the United Workmen, in which he has taken the degree of honor; and the Knights of Maccabees. Aside from his position as an agriculturist and general business man Mr. Damon has been identified with certain upbuilding agencies of the pioneer nature in this county, notably in the early days when farmers were struggling with the problem of rendering their grain marketable. At this crisis he purchased a threshing machine, which soon attained popularity, and was very useful in facilitating the handling of the enormous grain crops for the following fifteen years.

JAMES A. GRIGSBY. One of the many worthy citizens and capable and progressive agriculturists of Polk county is Mr. Grigsby, proprietor of a highly improved and attractive farming estate two miles north of Independence. A farmer by choice, he has acquired skill by experience in the various branches of this important industry, and is meeting with deserved success in his extensive operations. A son of the late Benjamin F. Grigsby, he was born in Meigs county, Tenn., December 23, 1848, of Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Grigsby, was a native of Virginia, but became a pioneer settler of Tennessee. Benjamin F. Grigsby was born in Tennessee in the early part of the nineteenth century, his birth occurring in 1816. He has been a life-long resident of his native state, and during his active career was engaged in general farming, but is now living retired in Meigs county. He married first Rebecca King, who was born in Bradley county, Tenn. She died in 1849, leaving three children, of whom James A. is the youngest. The father married for his second wife, Polly A. Owen, and they have nine children.

After finishing his studies in the district school James A. Grigsby attended Athens College, in Athens, Tenn., for a time. At the age of twenty-one years he began the battle of life on his own account, becoming a farmer in his native state. Emigrating in 1875 to Oregon, he located first in Polk county, near Independence, and was there prosperously engaged in agricultural pur-

suits for fifteen or more years. Purchasing his present farm in 1891, Mr. Grigsby has since successfully pursued his pleasant and profitable occupation here, making improvements of an excellent character, and rendering the estate one of the most productive and desirable pieces of property in the neighborhood. In addition to managing his own farm, he also has control of the Hurshburg farm of four hundred acres. He devotes his attention to general agriculture, making a specialty, however, of stock-raising, rearing Cotswold sheep.

Mr. Grigsby married, in 1871, Miss Mary J. Jordan, a native of Meigs county, Tenn., and a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Grigsby) Jordan. Six children have been born of their union, four of whom are living, as follows: Adra B., wife of Albert Dockster; Robert C.; Savannah T.; and Martha Jane. Politically Mr. Grigsby is identified with the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of Independence Lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

HENRY FLICKINGER. For an example of the prosperous farmer of the northwest one need go no further than Henry Flickinger, whose many years of good management have resulted in substantial gains, and enabled him to live in retirement with his daughter and son-in-law. This honored pioneer of 1850 comes of an old-time family of Lancaster county, Pa., where he was born on a farm, January 27, 1830, his father, Henry, having been born there in 1801. The paternal grandfather, another Henry, was born near Reading, Pa., and was of German descent. The younger Henry was a tanner by trade, and through his marriage with Annie Schnader, a native daughter of Lancaster county, and also of German ancestry, he reared a family of sixteen children, four daughters and twelve sons, of whom Henry is fourth, and the third in the family to bear the name. In 1855 the father moved from Pennsylvania to Stephenson county, Ill., where he bought a farm and remained for many years, locating in the town of Freeport, Ill., two years before his death, in 1874. His wife survived him until 1893, attaining the age of eighty-five years. She was born in 1808.

His father removing from Lancaster to Center county, Pa., Henry Flickinger attended the district schools as opportunity offered, and at an early age learned the tanner's trade of his sire. He was a strong and industrious lad, and ambitious withal, for when twenty years old he left home and started out to battle with the world independent of either money or influence. The little which he had earned on the home farm was expended for a ticket from New York to San

Francisco via Panama, and the trip thither had all of the charm and novelty usual to one who had seen little of the world. Arriving in San Francisco May 8, 1850, he went at once to the mines of Eldorado county, Cal., and met with better success than falls to the majority who stake their all on the prospects of mining. In the fall of 1851 he came by pack-horses over the mountains from Yreka to Salem, Ore., reaching the latter town October 18. Observing the absence of fresh meat in the mines, he thought that to take cattle down there would be a paying investment. Having purchased his cattle, he returned to California, and was so successful in disposing of them that he continued in the business for three or four years.

In 1856 Mr. Flickinger married Martha N. Pyburn, a native of Jackson county, Mo., and daughter of Edwin Pyburn, who crossed the plains in 1852. With his wife, Mr. Flickinger located on his present farm of two hundred and nine acres, where he engaged in general farming, stock and grain-raising, and succeeded beyond the average farmer. Some time ago he handed the management of the firm over to his son-in-law, H. Maxfield, who married his third child, Lilie. Of the other four children, Caroline is the widow of Lyman Maxfield, of Corvallis, Ore.; Annie is the wife of Frank Brown, of Airlie, Polk county; and Elizabeth is the wife of James Dalton, of Burns, Harney county, and the eldest, Alfred, resides near Suver. Mrs. Flickinger died at the family home on December 24, 1873, at the age of thirty-three years. Mr. Flickinger cast his first presidential vote for a Republican candidate, and has since given that party his stanch support. Although in no sense an office-seeker, he has served as school director and road supervisor, and worked for the advancement of his friends. The Flickinger family was well represented in the Civil war, for Oliver, Charles and William, brothers of Henry, served all through the contest, and as a result of wounds received Oliver died in Linn county, Ore., in 1898. Mr. Flickinger has the respect and good will of the community, towards the development of which he has earnestly striven, and in his character, attainments and general substantiality is worthy of emulation by younger generations.

MARTIN PARIS FRUIT. Although comparatively speaking the livery business of M. P. Fruit is a recent venture in Corvallis, having been started in 1900, the size of the patronage accorded it, and the many-sided excellence of its equipment and management would suggest an enterprise of many years' standing. The Brick Stables are the result of the consolidation of the

Egglin stables, bought by Mr. Fruit, and the stables of Mr. McMahan, at present the partner and half-owner of the livery business, and they are maintaining one of the finest livery establishments to be found anywhere in the country.

A native son of the Golden West, Mr. Fruit was born at Hellsboro, Sonoma county, Cal., February 13, 1862, and is of German-Scotch descent. His father, Peter, was born in Indiana, where he lived on a farm, and from where he came to California in the historic year of '49. After experimenting in the mines of California for a time he settled down to horticulture near the Red Bluff, and he was the first in his vicinity to set out peaches, apricots and small fruits. He had a fine orchard, which he eventually disposed of, and engaged in the wholesale fruit business in Hellsboro. In 1867 he removed to Oregon, and for some time engaged in the stock business at Brownsville, at present making his home on a farm three miles from Crawfordsville, where he is living, at the age of seventy-seven years. During the Rogue river war he acted in the capacity of guard at the fort. His wife, formerly Martha Teeters, was born in Scotland, a daughter of Henry Teeters, who settled in Oregon City in 1849. Mr. Teeters was a stock man in this state, an occupation which he continued after removing to California, and settling at Red Bluff. His death was a tragic one, and resulted from falling from a horse. He is survived by his wife, who is the mother of eleven children, six of whom are living.

The third in his father's family, the liveryman of Corvallis lived in California until 1867, and then accompanied the family to Oregon, driving with horses over the mountains. He attended the public schools at Brownsville, Linn county, and when fifteen years of age found employment in the warehouse at Halsey, the same county. For seven years he was associated in a business capacity with T. J. Black, and finally resigned his position to engage in farming on the old Wilson place near Halsey. Here he remained for seven years, making quite a profit out of the fertile farm, and at the expiration of that time bought a farm of two hundred and thirteen acres five miles south of Brownsville, and at the foot of the Twin Buttes. Here he lived and prospered until 1900, when he rented his farm, moved to Corvallis, and engaged in his present lucrative and successful livery business. In Linn county, Mr. Fruit was united in marriage with Emiline Michaels, a native of the county, and who has become the mother of three children: Eli Victor, George Henry and Glenn. Mr. Fruit is a member of the Grangers and the United Artisans, while the family is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

HENDERSON SIMPSON. Another name to be mentioned among those of the early pioneers from the Mississippi valley is Henderson Simpson, who came to Oregon in 1845, in company with his parents, growing to manhood among the privations incident to the life of the first settlers in a new country. He is now retired from the active duties of life and makes his home upon the ranch which he purchased near Airlie, Polk county.

The father of Henderson Simpson, Rice W., was born in Tennessee, reared in Alabama, and on attaining manhood he removed to Arkansas. In 1845 he followed the example of the many other inhabitants of the Mississippi valley and sought a home in the west, crossing the plains by the route known as the Meeks cut-off, the greatest difficulty experienced on the journey being the lack of water. During the winter of 1845-6 he made a home for his family on Tualatin plains, after which he located near Luckiamute, Polk county, where he remained for one year. In 1847 he removed to Washington, locating seventeen miles above Vancouver, on the Columbia river, his removal from this place being brought about by the report of the discovery of gold in California, whither he repaired in 1849 and engaged in the life of a miner. Returning in the fall of the same year he purchased, in the spring of 1850, a ranch of six hundred and forty acres on the Luckiamute and near Airlie, Polk county, for the sum of \$200. On this land he established a comfortable home, and as the years have passed by and land increased in worth it has become a valuable piece of property. The remaining years of his life were spent upon this farm, his death occurring in 1882 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, Rebecca, also a native of Tennessee, died here in 1863, at the age of fifty-four years. She was the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

The second oldest of this family of children was Henderson Simpson, who was born in Franklin county, Ark., January 30, 1841, and made the trip across the plains at the youthful age of four years. To the extent permitted by circumstances he attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, in his boyhood years, being trained to the useful and practical life of a farmer. Some time previous to his twentieth birthday he was engaged in farming and stock-raising, and at that age he went to Montana and was employed as a miner, after which he tried life in the sunny clime of California. For a brief period of his life he lived in Umpqua valley, and for one year in Tillamook county. In 1883 he went into the logging business, on Luckiamute river, from which he has reaped the fruits of a laborious life, being



John Redmond

interested in log contracting. In addition to his home ranch he owns eighty acres located on Ritner creek, which has not, however, been improved.

Mr. Simpson was married in Airlie to Miss Martha Faulkenberry, a native of Arkansas, whose father, Hugh, of Tennessee, started from Arkansas in 1853 to Oregon, and died while on the way. He was buried near the present site of Denver. Mrs. Simpson's mother was Sarah Esteš, also of Tennessee, and she ended her widowhood by becoming the wife of William Sebring, who is now deceased. He was born in Ohio and crossed the plains in 1844 and located in the Willamette valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were born the following children: Jefferson and Hugh, deceased; Phy, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; David H., engaged in farming and logging near Pedee, Ore.; Lelia now Mrs. Hugh Hanna, of Independence, Ore.; Fain, engaged in the logging camp; and one child who died in infancy. Mr. Simpson is a Democrat as to his political preferment, and religiously is a member of the Evangelical Church at Pedee.

JOHN REDMOND. Few men in Oregon have done as much for the development of the stock-raising industry as has John Redmond, and for this he deserves credit, as the man who improves the grade of stock thereby advances prices and the entire agricultural community profits in consequence. More than forty years have passed since Mr. Redmond came to this state, and he has therefore been a witness of the greater part of its growth and development. He was born in Ontario, Canada, August 26, 1839, upon the family homestead, about twelve miles southwest of Hamilton. He is descended from a prominent family of Ireland, and the two Redmonds who are members of parliament from the Emerald Isle, are own cousins of our subject. His grandfather, John Redmond, was a farmer, and spent his entire life in Ireland. William Redmond, the father, was born in Wexford, Ireland, and he, too, followed agricultural pursuits. When a young man he went to Canada, settling first in Goderich, but afterward purchasing his farm near Hamilton. That was then a new country, and in the midst of the forests he hewed out his home. He assisted in erecting the first three houses in Hamilton, and devoted his energies to the cultivation of the land, which he had secured from the government, until he had transformed it into a fine farm. He wedded Margaret Buckley, who was born in Newfoundland, a daughter of Daniel Buckley, whose birth occurred in Dublin, Ireland, and who served in the English army. On

crossing the Atlantic to Canada, the vessel in which he sailed was shipwrecked off the coast of Newfoundland. For a time he remained in that country, and then took up his abode near Hamilton. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Redmond was blessed with four sons and two daughters, and with the exception of one son, all are living. These are John; Daniel, who came to Oregon, but of whom nothing has been heard for some time; Francis William, of McMinnville; Charles Wesley, of Hillsboro, this state, and Margaret and Mary Ann Smith. The father passed away in the year 1865, and the mother's death occurred in McMinnville. They held membership in the Episcopal Church.

John Redmond, of this review, early manifested the trait of character which has shaped his business career—his love of horses. He was reared upon the home farm in his native country, and when not engaged with the duties of the school, assisted in the labors of the fields, or the care of the stock. In 1862, when twenty-three years of age, he started for Oregon, making his way to New York, where he took passage on the vessel North Star, bound for Panama. Thence he sailed on the San Diego de Cuba to San Francisco, and from there proceeded by steamer to Portland, where he took up his abode. In Canada he had learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Portland for a year, after which he made his way to the mines in the Boise basin of Idaho, engaging in prospecting and mining for five years. In 1867 he returned to Canada by way of the Nicaragua route to New York, and thence to his old home. He purchased a farm in the vicinity of the old family home near Hamilton, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for five years, but he had become attached to the west, and about 1873 he sold his property in the Dominion and returned to Oregon, going by rail to San Francisco. For a time he followed the carpenter's trade in Portland, and in 1874 came to Yamhill county and purchased his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres, three miles southwest of McMinnville. He now has three hundred and forty acres, and for almost thirty years he has continuously carried on general farming and stock-raising here. He was the first man to raise standard-bred horses. In 1878 he returned to Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., where he purchased three stallions, which he shipped to the coast, being among the first standard-bred stallions brought to Oregon. They were Kisbar, sired by Rysdeck Hambletonian; Durock Prince, by Messenger Durock Hambletonian; and Rockwood, by Truesdall Hambletonian. Mr. Redmond owned these stallions several years, and he has done much to improve the grade of stock in Oregon, raising many fine horses here. In 1899, however, he left his

farm, and took up his abode in McMinnville, where he now makes his home.

Mrs. Redmond was born in Scotland, and died in Yamhill county, leaving three children: Wesley, Mina and Roy. In his fraternal relations Mr. Redmond is a Mason, belonging to Union Lodge No. 43, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Taylor Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest; Hodson Council No. 1, R. & S. M.; Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.; and the Oregon Order of the High Priesthood. He is likewise connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For forty years he was a member of the Episcopal Church, but as there was no congregation of that denomination in McMinnville he is now connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His political support is given to the Republican party. Mr. Redmond is a high-minded and liberal man, prominent in public affairs, and all recognize his devotion to the best interests of his adopted county and state.

ALPHONSO WEBSTER STANARD.

Owning and occupying one of the pleasantest and most desirable homesteads of Linn county is A. W. Stanard, of Brownsville, who is distinguished not only as one of the original settlers of this section of the county, but as a veteran of the Rogue River Indian war. His land is under a high state of cultivation, and, with its comfortable and convenient farm buildings and their neat and tasteful surroundings, invariably attracts the attention of the passer-by, and bears speaking evidence of the thrift and good management of the proprietor. He comes of a New England family of worth and stability, and was born April 24, 1829, in Newport, N. H., the home of many of his ancestors.

Removing with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, when a lad of seven years, Mr. Stanard was brought up on the farm which his father bought, and was educated in the common schools. During the winter of 1851 and 1852 he taught school near the town of Bonaparte, Iowa. In the spring, impelled by the restless American spirit that led so many to seek new locations in the wild lands of this section of the Union, he started for Oregon. Joining Claybourn Hill's train, he drove an ox-team across the plains, being six months on the way, before he reached Linn county. The trip was an eventful one for him, as during the journey he fell in love with Mr. Hill's daughter, Eliza J. Hill, wooing her so earnestly that he won her love in return, and, having gained the consent of her father, married her in the fall of 1852, soon after their arrival in Oregon. Taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty

acres in November, 1852, Mr. Stanard erected a one-room log house, in which he and his bride set up housekeeping. Clearing and improving a homestead, he carried on general farming most successfully, in the course of time erecting his present residence, and other necessary buildings. With the exception of two years, from 1866 until 1868, when he served as county clerk of Linn county, and the following three years, when he was engaged in mercantile business in Albany, and where, in 1868, he was elected representative to the state legislature as the nominee of the Democratic party, and in 1870 re-elected, serving two terms, Mr. Stanard has devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, becoming exceedingly prosperous in his operations. A man of practical judgment and executive ability, he served as mayor of Albany during two of the five years that he resided in that city, rendering efficient service while filling that office.

During the Indian troubles of 1855 and 1856, Mr. Stanard enlisted, in the fall of 1855, in Captain Keeney's company, Second Regiment of the Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and was elected first lieutenant of his company by his comrades. After serving three months in the Rogue River campaign, he was discharged, and returned to his home. Re-enlisting in the spring of 1856 in the same regiment, he was made orderly sergeant of Captain Blakeley's company, and again spent three months in the Rogue River country, serving as long as his services were needed.

In 1854 Mr. Stanard's first wife died, leaving his hearthstone desolate. Two years later, in the fall of 1856, Mr. Stanard married Elizabeth Hill, a sister of his first wife. Of his first union one child was born, named Melissa, who is deceased. By his second marriage there were ten children, three of whom have passed away: Clara, Frederick and Bert. Those living are William Obed, Charles Edwin, George Claybourn, Harvey Alfred, Frank Coleman, Idilla, wife of A. S. McDonald of The Dalles, and Minnie, living at home. Politically Mr. Stanard was for many years an adherent of the Democratic party, but is now a sturdy supporter of the principles of the Prohibition party, which in 1902 nominated him for the state legislature. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, with which he has been identified for fifty-one years, and in which he has served as clerk and deacon for many years. Mr. Stanard is a brother of E. O. Stanard of St. Louis, who was at one time lieutenant governor of Missouri and served as representative in congress from that state. He is one of the best known residents of St. Louis, where he has extensive milling interests.

ADDISON P. BLACKBURN. Two and a half miles east of Plainview lives Addison P. Blackburn, owner of a farm of four hundred acres in the valley, and of four hundred acres in the mountains. An inspection of this property is both interesting and instructive, for the owner, a self-made man in the truest and fullest sense of the word, is a keen appreciator of country life, and brings to his aid those scientific and modern devices which distinguish the successful and progressive from the conservative and less ambitious farmer.

Born in Clinton, Monroe county, Mo., May 12, 1844, a son of Robert and Salissa (Pollard) Blackburn Mr. Blackburn was educated in the public schools, and was reared in a family where industry and moral rectitude were of prime importance. His uneventful youth welcomed the outbreak of the Civil war as an opportunity in which to try his mettle, and with the first call to arms he enlisted in September, 1861, under General Price, with whom he afterward served as orderly, and whose banner he followed until defeat overcame the brave little band. After six months in the field Mr. Blackburn located on a farm in Hancock county, Ill., where he met and married, July 3, 1864, Arabella Woodworth, daughter of Hiram and Polly (Glenn) Woodworth. Two years later he moved back to Missouri and settled in Saline county, purchasing the farm upon which he lived until 1877. The same year he came to Oregon and spent several months in investigating different parts of the state, finally settling on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Linn county. Purchasing his present home farm in 1883 he lived thereon until 1898, in which year he moved to Lebanon, remained four years, and then returned to the old place. On his home and mountain farm he raises large numbers of high-grade cattle and sheep, and is unquestionably one of the best judges of stock in the county.

Executive ability has made of Mr. Blackburn a welcome addition to the social, political and business element of the county, and few efforts at advancement but receive his stamp of approval or are aided by his practical assistance. For many years he has been prominent among the Odd Fellows, and is a member of Lebanon Lodge No. 47, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is noble grand and treasurer, and which he represented at the Grand Lodge in 1902. Mr. Blackburn has been a member of the Presbyterian church since his youth, has invariably supported it with his means and active interest, and has been an elder in the church for many years. He is a man of strict integrity and upright character, and his place among the upbuilders of this section is an assured one. To him and his wife ten children have been

born, named as follows in the order of their birth: Luella, deceased, wife of H. E. Heller of Pendleton, Ore.; Lester, of Umatilla county, Ore.; Jennie, wife of Edgar Nichols of Lebanon, Ore.; Horace Eli, of Brownsville, Ore.; Minnie, wife of L. H. Fletcher of Lebanon, Ore.; Charles, deceased; John, of Pilot Rock, Umatilla county, Ore.; Walter, Edith and Ethel, all residing with their parents.

WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON. The landed possessions of William M. Davidson in Linn county include the home farm of three hundred and seventy acres, where he is engaged in general farming, and a foot-hill farm of four hundred and eighty acres where he raises large numbers of stock. The home farm has all those aids to scientific and modern farming and to up-to-date and comfortable living, which distinguish the progressive farmer. His dwelling, barns, fences, shrubbery, plants, trees, and general adornments, constitute a beautiful as well as productive possession.

The early life of this substantial and popular farmer was passed in Fulton county, Ind., where he was born April 8, 1845, a son of Henry and Sarah (Montgomery) Davidson, natives of Ohio, and born respectively May 28, 1818, and December 27, 1824. Of Scotch-Irish descent, Henry Davidson inherited the thrift and resource of this combined ancestry, and made a corresponding success of his life. As a young man twenty-one years of age he left home and went to Fulton county, Ind., where he began farming for himself, and married in 1841 and remained there until 1852, when he came to Oregon, thereafter settling the first winter on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres three miles north of Halsey. In 1876 he moved into the town of Halsey, retired permanently from active life, and died in 1894, being survived by his wife, who still makes Halsey her home. William M. is the second in order of birth of the four children in the family, Mrs. H. M. Murphy, the oldest daughter, being a resident of Independence, Ore.; Theodora, living near Eugene in Lane county; and Mary, the wife of R. Cunningham, living in Lebanon, Linn county.

His father's success and his own industry permitted of more than the average education for William Davidson, and from the public schools he went to the Christian College at Monmouth, which he attended during the seasons of 1863-64. Leaving college he went to eastern Oregon and engaged in stock-raising. In 1866 he returned to Linn county and the following year bought a place two miles and a half east of Harrisburg, remaining thereon un-

til the fall of 1874. He then sold his farm and bought his present home five miles east of Harrisburg, which he has since converted into one of the very valuable and desirable properties in this county. In June, 1867, Mr. Davidson married Rosetta Morris, who was born in Missouri, October 24, 1848, a daughter of George G. Morris, who crossed the plains in 1853, and settled two miles southwest of Harrisburg. Of the eight children born of this union six are living, Clara, the oldest daughter, being the wife of Clyde McCoy of Harrisburg; Bruce H. is living at home; Elsie is the wife of George Pugh of Brownsville, Ore.; John H. is a resident of Rowland, Ore.; Oril E. is a citizen of Corvallis, Ore.; and Lydia is living at home. Mr. Davidson is a Republican in political affiliation, and has served acceptably as school director and clerk for a number of years. He is a member and active worker in the Christian Church, and is at present a deacon. He is one of the broad-minded and liberal farmers of this vicinity, and numbers his friends and well-wishers by the score.

WINFIELD S. GARDNER. The old-time photographer, with his genius for exact imitation, and his appalling ignorance of light, shade and color effects, has long since been relegated to the limbo of things obsolete. In his place has arisen a successor who, in his best form, is something more than a reproducer, and who oftentimes has at his command more resources than has the painter or sculptor. More and more is photography regarded as an all-important and distinct art in itself, and its proper and most successful practice demands of its devotees a spirit and ability in harmony with its own infinite possibilities. W. S. Gardner, of Corvallis, is credited with being an especially keen appreciator of his art, and the work so zealously prosecuted in his modern and well-equipped studios bespeaks the mind and heart not entirely given over to the money-making phase of his calling. Though making a specialty of his college trade, which in itself constitutes a liberal yearly income, Mr. Gardner has done much to perpetuate the beauties of nature found in this valley, and his photographs and views find their way to all parts of the world, and are admired as specimens of the highest development in photographic reproduction.

A native of Tioga county, Pa., Mr. Gardner was born November 30, 1863, his father, Thomas, being a native of New York state. A carpenter and builder by trade, the father brought his family to Oregon in the fall of 1876, settling in Salem, where he plied his trade up to the time of his death, June 10, 1885. His wife, formerly

Sarah Cornelia Cole, and who is now living in California, is the mother of five children, all of whom are living, three being in California and two in Oregon, W. S. being the second child; Arthur is a plumber, in Sebastapol, Cal.; Capitola is the wife of John Hulburt, of Benton county; Van Ness lives in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, Cal., and is engaged in horticulture; and May is Mrs. Homer Donten, of Woodland, Cal.

Thirteen years of age when the family fortunes were shifted to the northwest, W. S. Gardner had the advantages of the public schools of both Pennsylvania and Oregon, and when fifteen years of age, in 1878, began to look around for a means of livelihood. Realizing that congenial work means successful, and having an artistic and high-strung nature, he seemed to see in a dim sort of way the possibilities which opened before the student of photography. Accordingly, he began to study with W. P. Johnson, of Salem, and in the capacity of apprentice and assistant remained with this prominent artist for about nine years. As may be imagined, he was a real student of the art, constantly seeking development in his chosen calling, and became an expert in his profession, devoting all of his time to improving himself and keeping pace with the times. Coming to Corvallis in 1887, he inaugurated the business in which he has since been engaged, and for the accommodation of which and to house his family, he has built one of the really fine residences in the town. The second floor is devoted to the studio, and a large suite of rooms constitutes the gallery and reception rooms.

In Corvallis Mr. Gardner married Louisa I. Hurlburt, a native of Benton county, and a daughter of Riley A. Hurlburt, a native of Huron county, Ohio. Mr. Hurlburt was born November 26, 1830, a son of Abel Hurlburt, the latter born in New York state. The grandfather, Abel, was a blacksmith by trade, and at an early day settled in Huron county, Ohio, moving later to Kalamazoo county, Mich. Still later he settled in Chariton county, Mo., where he worked at coopering and blacksmithing. In 1851 he brought his family to Oregon, settling first on a donation claim in Benton county, where he farmed, and from where he removed to near Sheridan, Yamhill county. Here his death occurred at an advanced age, his wife, Anna (Reed) Hurlburt, having died in Benton county. Of their seven children but two are living. With Abel Hurlburt to Oregon came his son, Riley A., then twenty-one years of age, and very useful in helping to drive the oxen and care for the loose stock. Riley A. located on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Benton county, where he lived for four years, and then bought a farm on the river. From



Amos S. Gleason

time to time he added to his land, and now owns eleven hundred acres, all in Benton county. He was successful in the west, and reared in comfort his large family of nine children. In Benton county he married Sophia Whittaker, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Jacob Whittaker, a stonemason by trade, who brought his wife and children overland in 1852. He settled on a farm in Benton county, but eventually retired to Corvallis, where his death occurred, being survived by his wife. Of the children born to Riley A. Hurlburt and wife, Mary Ann is now Mrs. Wrenn, of California; John T. is living on the old home farm; George F. is in Utah, and engaged in mining; Louisa is Mrs. Gardner, of Corvallis; Jane is Mrs. Caton, of eastern Oregon; Seth is engaged in mining in Utah; Margaret is now Mrs. Smith, of St. Louis, Mo.; Fannie is Mrs. James Mace, of Portland; and Jacob is a farmer in Benton county.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Edna and Viola. Fraternaly Mr. Gardner holds membership with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Gardner is a member and deacon of the Baptist Church, and is ex-superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a man of high moral principle and pronounced public-spiritedness, and his place in the business and social world of Corvallis is an enviable one.

AMOS SMITH GLEASON. The agricultural interests of Marion county are well represented by Amos S. Gleason, who is the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres situated one and one-half miles south of Hubbard, one hundred and thirty acres being under cultivation and the balance used for pasturage. Aside from general farming Mr. Gleason makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, and of these he has some of the finest on the Pacific coast. He also conducts a dairy and is very successful in this line. From his youth up Mr. Gleason has had a predilection for the occupation he has always followed, and at the age of twenty he started out to make his own way in the world. That he has achieved success is indicated by the prosperous condition of his farm, the many improvements he has added to it, and the fact that he has acquired an independent fortune. All this is due to the fact that his aim was high, that whatever he undertook he carried forward to completion, and that he considered anything he did worth doing well.

The early history of Amos S. Gleason is that of the average farmer lad. His birthplace was Ripley county, Ind., near Milan, the date of his birth October 13, 1832. He is a son of Parson and Mary A. (Smith) Gleason, the former a

native of Vermont, born August 2, 1799; the latter born in Connecticut in the year 1798. The parents started housekeeping in Indiana, making that state their home until 1851. The father had removed from Vermont to Indiana when he was twenty-one, and through frugality and economy had accumulated sufficient money to purchase a farm, on which he lived with his family until the year above mentioned, when they crossed the plains, coming direct to Clackamas county. They were five months on the way, and the journey was made with ox-teams, without anything of importance occurring on the way except that they could not fail to be impressed with the grandeur of the scenery, when they reached the mountains, and the broad, almost interminable stretch of the plains with scarcely anything to relieve the eye over that vast territory. Mr. Gleason, Sr., took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land on the present site of the town of Needy. The Gleasons were pioneers in this locality, the work of civilization having been scarcely begun at that time. The land was all wild and unimproved, and Mr. Gleason set about making a home for himself and family. He built a hewed log house in which the family resided for about four years, when they removed to a farm on Pudding river, three miles east of Hubbard, remaining there until the death of the parents. In this family were twelve children, of whom three are now living: Aaron B., of Hubbard; Amos S., of this review; and Irving E., of Benton county, Ore. The father of this family lived to be over ninety years of age, while the mother passed away at the age of eighty-three. They were faithful and earnest members of the United Brethren church and were the principal promoters and builders of Hopewell Church. Mr. Gleason was an ardent and active politician, taking an active part in political matters, and ever voting with the Republican party. He was a farmer all his life and also conducted a dairy.

Amos S. Gleason received his preliminary education in the district schools of his native county, and later pursued a course in the university at Salem, afterward teaching school for about seven years. December 29, 1859, he was married to Jane Amanda Johnson, who was born in Illinois and came with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Johnson, to Oregon in 1851, settling near Woodburn. After their marriage the young couple established their first home on Butte creek, six miles north of Silverton. One child was born of their union, Jane Amanda, the wife of Herod Choate, of Clackamas county. In 1861 Mr. Gleason was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. He afterward married Miss Elizabeth J. White, who was born in Callaway county, Mo., and with her parents came to Oregon in

1852. Her family history is given elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the life record of her brother. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason continued to reside on Butte creek until they removed to their present home. In the meantime he was engaged in the sawmill business in Marion and Yamhill counties for about eight years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gleason has been blessed with four children: Effie, wife of H. C. Moon, of Woodburn; Sarah V., wife of S. T. Loudon, of Aumsville; Nina A., at home; and Arthur A., deceased.

February 22, 1856, Mr. Gleason enlisted in Company E, First Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, under Capt. William A. Cason, and was mustered in at Oregon City for service in the Indian wars. The troops were sent east of the mountains to protect the emigrants from the Indians and outlaws which infested the region at that period. Mr. Gleason served for one hundred days, during which time his company had no severe engagement. His duty having been performed, he returned to his home and took up the work of the home farm. He has also served as road supervisor, justice of the peace and as a member of the school board. In every respect his public service has met with the approval of the people, and he stands high in his community as an advocate of good roads, good schools, and law and order. In politics he is an earnest Republican, while his religious views are indicated by his membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

To say that Mr. Gleason is a man of practical ideas, broad-minded and liberal in his views, and of the highest integrity of character, is but doing him simple justice. He takes pleasure in fulfilling the duties of his daily life, and casts his influence on the side of progress and general advancement.

MOSES PARKER. No pioneer resident of Linn county has more substantially aided in the development of its agricultural and other resources than Moses Parker, who has been a resident of this portion of Oregon ever since 1852, and who, in 1855, bought the second threshing machine in the county, and has ever since operated some one of these necessary machines. True, the old time lumbering, wheezing, and unreliable thresher has been many times supplanted by more modern innovations, steam has taken the place of horse power, and expediency in the disposal of the grain has left far in arrears the slow and laborious pioneer methods. While his fellow-agriculturists were struggling with the old-time cradle, gathering the golden grain into small bundles, and depositing it at intervals in rows in the field, this energetic and

progressive tiller of the soil brought a reaper into the county, the first to arouse the curiosity of field laborers here, and a subject of endless investigation and discussion. Criticism soon gave way to praise, and others followed the example of progress set by their honored compatriot. To equal extent but in different directions Mr. Parker has fostered advancement in other fields, supporting with his influence and practical assistance schools, road building, good government, and humanitarian projects for the uplifting of the people.

The earliest years of Mr. Parker were spent on a farm in Ross county, Ohio, where he was born November 4, 1830, remaining there until the family removal to Burlington, Iowa, in 1845. The ambitious lad saw beyond the borders of the paternal farm, with its ceaseless drudgery and small remuneration, and at the age of seventeen, in 1847, he went to Burlington and learned the carpenter's trade. Becoming a journeyman carpenter, he worked faithfully and lived economically, hoping all the time for better things, and finally coming to believe that he would find them in the west of which he had heard so much. In 1852 the opportunity came to him, and with his brother Allen he outfitted with a wagon and four yoke of oxen, crossing the plains without any extraordinary happening.

In the fall of 1852 Mr. Parker took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the Santiam river, in Linn county, Ore., three miles north of Lebanon, and while his summers were devoted to his trade, for which he found great demand, his winters were spent on the farm. After living alone until 1856, he married Mary C. Humphreys, and thereafter continued on the farm until selling out in 1858. Mr. Parker then bought his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres, and with the exception of three years in Sweet Home valley, he has since made this his home, and not only farmed and raised stock, but has assisted neighboring farmers with his threshing machine with the coming of every harvest. He has added to his land and now owns four hundred and eighty acres, all in the valley, wheat and stock comprising his principal source of revenue. In the early days he met many obstructions to his progress, the Indians proving at times very troublesome. During the war of 1856 he enlisted in the Second Oregon Mounted Cavalry, and saw service in the Walla Walla country, taking part in many of the principal battles and skirmishes in that memorable contest.

In political affiliation Mr. Parker is a Democrat, but he has never desired office. He is sociable in the extreme, a very pleasant and genial man to meet, and one who is inclined to look on the bright side of life. He is connected with

the Grange, and has greatly advanced the best interests of that helpful institution, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, of whom the oldest son, Perry P., lives near his father; Lewis T. is a resident of Portland; Hiram is a farmer in this vicinity; William E. lives in the vicinity of the home place and is operating a threshing machine; while Annie, Mary A., John and Allen are deceased.

GEORGE R. FARRA, M. D. In 1877 Dr. George R. Farra came to Corvallis, established an office in a modest and unassuming way, and from a small beginning long ago became an important figure in professional circles in Benton county. Nor have his efforts been confined to a large practice, for his pronounced business and executive ability have resulted in a position of equal prominence as a promoter and financier. From a childhood containing little of the joy or expectancy of life the doctor has evolved single-handed his present success. He was born on a farm in Woodford county, Ky., September 13, 1843, a son of John R. and Martha J. Farra, natives of the Blue Grass state, and of German and Scotch ancestry, respectively. The parents were married July 30, 1840, thereafter continuing to live in their native state until 1847, removing then to Platte county, Mo., where the father died September 9, 1852, his wife afterward re-marrying.

Dr. Farra was nine years of age when his father died, and this loss in the family was a severe blow to the growing and ambitious boy. He was required to work hard to promote the general support, and his education was sadly neglected, a deficiency which he was not slow to realize after reaching years of discretion. His first insight into regular business was acquired in a grocery store in Humboldt, Allen county, Kans., where he remained for two years, and for the following two years was interested in the drug business in Platte county, Mo. In the meantime he had been reading medicine under a well known physician and surgeon of Platte county, Dr. W. P. Moore, and during 1875 entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he was duly graduated in 1877, having completed the course in a remarkably short time. After a short practice in Louisville he came to Corvallis, where he has since rendered himself indispensable to hundreds of families in this county. Many things have contributed to his successful practice, not the least of which is an agreeable and optimistic manner, and the ability to keep abreast of the progress of medical and surgical science. In

this connection he has for many years been a member of the Oregon State Medical Society.

The doctor is not only a large stock-holder in many of the important enterprises of Corvallis and vicinity, but has been the chief promoter and instigator of many of them. From the time of its incorporation in 1885, he has taken a keen interest in the Corvallis Water Company, of which he is the president and chief stockholder, and which owes its present prosperity to his far-sighted management and progressive methods. He is a director of the old Oregon & Pacific Railroad Company, now the Corvallis & Eastern, and of the Willamette Land & Loan Association, the latter incorporated in 1889. While living in Corvallis Dr. Farra has built two residences, the latter, built in 1903, being by far the finest in the town. He married in Platte county, Mo., February 9, 1873, Anna Hamilton, a native of Missouri, who became the mother of two children, both of whom are deceased. Dr. Farra is a staunch upholder of the Democratic party, but has never worked for or desired official positions. However, he has been a member of the city council, and has served as county physician. He was for several terms a member of the pension board. He is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was examining physician for many years; the Woodmen of the World, of which he is a charter member and the examining physician. He is also a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons.

FRED BENTS. One of three brothers who have made a signal success in the cultivation of hops in the state of Oregon is Fred Bents, whose birth occurred in Platte county, Kans., April 13, 1855. His parents were natives of Switzerland, his father, Henry, being born on a farm in that country, where he was reared, and in manhood married Anna Bosshard, with whom he emigrated to the United States in 1854. The journey was not an uneventful one to this young Swiss family, their first venture into the world being shadowed by a perilous sea-voyage, the sailing vessel on which they came springing a leak in mid-ocean; and the sad death of their first child, which occurred upon the trip. Six weeks from the date of sailing the vessel anchored in New York harbor, but the young people were not satisfied to make this their home, having heard many glowing accounts of the rich farming lands of the Mississippi valley, and toward that location they continued their journey.

Settling in the eastern part of Kansas, Mr. Bents took up a homestead, where he remained farming until 1863, at that time losing his home

and all the improvements which he had put upon it through a defective title. Nothing daunted by the misfortunes which had attended him he decided to seek a home still farther in the west, starting in this last-named year for Oregon, with four oxen drawing the wagon which contained his worldly possessions. Six months later the little party reached their destination, settling first in Marion county on the claim of Barney Eberhard, where they remained until 1864, when Mr. Bents bought the farm of three hundred acres which is now in the hands of his children. He paid but \$500 for the entire tract, which at that time was a wilderness of brush and timber. He bought the land of John Scheurer, giving him \$100 for the first payment, in addition to the remaining ox of the four with which he had commenced the journey. In later days Mr. Scheurer proved a valuable friend to this pioneer family, assisting the father in many ways to gain a competency for his family. Upon his farm Mr. Bents at once built a cabin of hewed logs, which consisted of two rooms, the entire building being only 16x16 feet, and in this the family found shelter for many years, going out from this humble home each morning with the pioneer's determination to win an honorable place in this new state. Mr. Bents died June 20, 1869, at the early age of forty years; a successful man, financially and socially, and his death meant a personal loss to the community. His wife survived him many years, her death occurring February 20, 1890, at the age of sixty-four years. They were both consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Of their children all but one were born in the United States, those living being as follows: Fred, of this review; Edward, located in Salem; William, a farmer and hop-grower on a part of the home farm; and Henry L., also on a part of the home farm.

On the death of his father, Fred Bents, the oldest of the sons and then only fifteen years of age, took entire charge of the farm, which he conducted with remarkable skill until 1881, when he left the conservative lines of the general farmer and undertook the cultivation of a five-acre field of hops. Meeting with gratifying success he gradually increased the number of acres until, with the interests of his two brothers, William and Henry L., he has nearly seventy acres devoted to its cultivation. In 1902 he alone raised twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and fifty-three pounds of hops. In partnership with these same brothers Fred Bents owns the original three hundred acres purchased by their father, and upon his share of the same in 1887 he put some handsome improvements in the line of buildings, etc., and moved to the present location of his home. He has a finely im-

proved farm one and one-half miles from Butteville, Marion county.

The marriage of Mr. Bents occurred April 3, 1885, and united him with Minnie Byland, a native of Linn county, Ore. Four children have been born of this union, named as follows: Mary, William, Clarence and Hattie.

In politics Mr. Bents is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of Champoeg Lodge No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the United Artisans. He is known as one of the liberal-minded, progressive citizens of the county, and actively interested in promoting its welfare whenever the opportunity to do so presents itself.

WALTER HUSTON. It is a far step from the educational life in the early days of Virginia to agricultural pursuits in the lands of Oregon, but it is not an exaggerated one, and it may be possible that Walter Huston owes his intelligent and progressive labors to that ancestor, Archibald Huston, who was one of the educators in the state upon the Atlantic coast, where the grandfather, Walter Huston, was born, his Irish ancestry transmitting sturdy, steady virtues which have made their influence felt among various scenes and at different crises of the country's history. A well known member of this family and one whose history is indelibly associated with that of the country to the southwest, is Gen. Sam. Houston, the cousin of the grandfather of Walter Huston.

The father, J. B. Huston, was born near Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1810, and when a young man went to Henderson county, Ill., there engaging in farming as one of the early settlers of that part of the country. A year after his settlement there he returned to his home in Tennessee, and while there married Katherine Huston, who was born in 1811, near the same location in which Mr. Huston first saw the light of day. They removed to Illinois, where they remained pleasantly located until 1853, when, with their ten children, they crossed the plains to Oregon, ox-teams being used in the traveling and the journey occupying six months of the year. The first winter was spent in Linn county, where the father bought the right to a claim twelve miles south of Albany, to which they at once removed and engaged in cultivating and improving the same. The death of Mr. Huston occurred in 1879, upon the farm selected upon their first arrival here. The mother survived him until 1893, when she died in the same location. Politically he was a Democrat and religiously he was a member of the Christian Church at Sand Ridge, Ore.

Of the twelve children which blessed the



E. P. Walker

union of his parents Walter Huston was the fifth in order of birth, and was born in Henderson county, Ill., March 1, 1839, and there lived until he was fourteen years old, attending the district school in the vicinity of his home in the intervals of his home duties, which early training, and a brief attendance in Linn county, Ore., constituted his education. He removed with his parents to Oregon in 1853, and remained with them for the ensuing seven years. When he reached his majority he left home and sought livelihood and independence by prospecting east of the mountains, and later extending his operations throughout the entire northwest. Satisfied with the returns after about four years of this kind of work, he bought a farm located eight miles from Brownsville, where he engaged in farming for about ten years. Industry, energy and perseverance are never without their reward, and in 1874 he was able to make a purchase of one hundred and sixty acres which now make up his present farm. This is located one and a half miles east of Harrisburg, Linn county, where his time is largely devoted to stock-raising, as he has for the present retired from active farming.

The marriage of Mr. Huston occurred in 1868, upon his father's place, and united him with Susan E. Smith, a native of Missouri, whose death occurred in 1876. In 1878 he married Lodenma A. Shelley, who was born in Lane county, October, 1855, the daughter of Michael Shelley, who crossed the plains in 1848 and located in the county where his daughter was born. By his first marriage he was the father of the following children: Rosa B., the wife of Alfred Huelat, of Seattle, Wash.; and Estella, the wife of Roy A. Reed, of Walla Walla, Wash. By the second marriage the following children have been born: R. C., now located in Seattle, Wash.; Raymond; Ethel; Veda; and Blanche. In his religious views Mr. Huston follows his father's convictions and holds membership with the Christian Church, Harrisburg, where he officiates as deacon. His wife is a member of the same church. Politically he casts his ballot with the Democratic party.

E. P. WALKER, who is serving his third term as a member of the city council of Salem, has made for himself a record as a public official that is above condemnation or criticism. He has been a resident of this city since 1880, coming from the Mississippi valley. He was born in Shelby county, Ill., the son of Jesse D. and Sarah (Calvin) Walker, both natives of Kentucky, and the former of Scotch descent. Removing to Illinois, the father settled in Shelby county, where he carried on farming until his

death in 1852, while his wife passed away in the same state in 1844. They were the parents of eight children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living, the brother of our subject being Harvey Walker, represented elsewhere in this work. The daughters are Mrs. Pauline Bankson, of Bethany, Ill., and Mrs. Martha Moore, of Moultrie county, Ill.

Mr. Walker of this review was born April 13, 1832, and was reared upon the home farm in Shelby county until nineteen years of age. During that time he pursued his studies in a log schoolhouse which was seated with puncheon benches and had other primitive furnishings. Quill pens were used and the text books were very crude as compared with those used at the present time. He spent but three months during the winter seasons in school and the rest of the year worked in the fields. When nineteen years of age he went to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he spent the summer and then returned to Illinois, having in the meantime been employed as a farm hand for \$12.50 per month. After he again located in his native state he entered the employ of an Englishman who gave him \$25 per month for feeding and caring for the stock. That he was faithful to the work intrusted to him was shown by the fact that he remained in the Englishman's service for seven years and during that time he saved his money until he was enabled to purchase a land warrant, for which he paid \$160. This entitled him to secure one hundred and sixty acres of land in Moultrie county and at different times he made purchases and trades. In 1865 he removed to Tazewell county, Ill., settling near Pekin, where he secured a farm of two hundred and forty acres which he successfully cultivated until 1880, when he came to Salem, Ore. He had visited this country in 1875, his object being to ascertain what prospects the country afforded, and at that time he made his way to the Rogue river. That he carried away with him favorable impressions is shown by the fact that he returned in 1880 and two weeks after his arrival purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty acres for which he gave \$16,000. This is one of the finest farms in the valley, located four miles northeast of Salem on the Silvertown road. Subsequently he extended the boundaries of this property until the farm now comprises three hundred and eighty acres in one body, his land being operated by his two sons. Since 1893 Mr. Walker has lived retired from the active duties of farm life. Two years of this period have been spent in Pasadena, Cal., but at the end of that time he returned to Salem, where he has resided continuously since.

Mr. Walker was married in Tazewell county.

Ill., to Miss Clary M. Davis, a native of that locality and a daughter of one of the early pioneer farmers of the state. Seven children were born of this marriage: Thomas F., who is living on the home farm; Mrs. Sarah Savage, who died in Salem; Mrs. Annie Martin, who also passed away in this city; Mrs. Emma Savage, of Brooks, Ore.; Harvey, who is living on the home farm, and two who died in infancy.

Since 1877 Mr. Walker has been a valued member of Chemeketa Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F. and is identified with the encampment of Salem. On questions of national importance he gives an earnest support to the Democracy and in 1898 he was nominated on the Citizens' ticket for the office of councilman from the first ward. Having been elected he was appointed a member of the ways and means committee, also of the committee on accounts and current expenses and chairman of the printing committee. The duties of the office he regarded as a sacred obligation which he fully met, giving to every subject which came up for settlement his earnest consideration. He was very active in reducing the city debt from \$85,000 to \$65,000 and in funding the latter amount with four per cent bonds in place of eight per cent bonds and these were sold as popular loans. He was also instrumental in reducing the expense of the electric light of the city to one-half the former amount. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and value in office, re-elected him on the Citizens' ticket in 1900 by a large majority and during the second term he was a member of the fire and water committee, of the committee on accounts and current expenses and chairman of the ordinance committee. In 1902, against his wishes, however, he consented to again become a candidate and is now serving for the third term of two years. Over the record of his public career and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He is a man of much worth and high standing and is also classed among the wealthy residents of Salem. This fact is due to a life of industry carefully directed. He started out for himself without means, but was determined to win success if it could be gained through honorable methods and persistency of purpose and today he is one of the substantial men of his adopted country. Mr. Walker is entirely self-made and out of debt. No man can say that he ever presented any obligation to him that was not promptly met.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CHUTE. Although comparatively a newcomer in Monmouth, Mr. Chute is well known, and wherever known is

respected. Great interest in all of the local enterprises is maintained by him, and he does all within his power to promote the general prosperity of his adopted city. The birth of Mr. Chute occurred in Faribault county, Minn., September 22, 1863, and his parents were William E. and Mary Ann (Hill) Chute, both of Canadian birth. Shortly before the birth of the son the parents had left their home in Canada and settled on a quarter section of land in Faribault county, Minn., which from that time until 1901 continued to be the family home. In the year last mentioned, however, the father retired from active cares and made his home with his son, who in the meantime had removed to Chicago, Ill., and there the father's death occurred in 1902, at sixty-five years of age. The maternal grandfather, Walter Hill, was also a Canadian by birth, and upon emigrating to the United States located on a farm near Eagle Lake, Minn., where the remainder of his life was spent.

Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Chute, four sons and one daughter, Abraham L. was the oldest son and second child. His education was received in the excellent schools for which Canada is famous, and in getting an education he worked with the same energy that has characterized all his efforts in life, doing with a will and determination whatever he set his hand or mind to do. At twenty years of age he felt himself sufficiently equipped to take up the affairs of life on his own account, and forthwith took from the government a grant of land in South Dakota which he improved and cultivated for seven years, but in 1890 he sold the land and went to the Northwest Territory, where he also filed on a piece of land and engaged in farming. It was in the year 1894 that he cast in his lot with the citizens of Oregon, and at once became identified with her immense lumber interests. One winter at this, however, sufficed to prove that it was not a line that he cared to continue permanently, and in June, 1895, took up his abode in Monmouth, Polk county, and here he expects to make his home continuously.

It is said nothing which we learn in life can be wasted, but on the other hand can always be turned to good account, and so it has proved in the case of Mr. Chute. It was while he was in Canada that he learned the blacksmith's trade, and ever since his identification with the city of Monmouth he has followed the latter calling, for which he seems to have a special aptitude, and is meeting with gratifying returns from a monetary standpoint. His faith in the city of Monmouth as a desirable place of residence has been further indicated by the fact that in the southeastern part of the city he has erected a

fine residence, which is not only a credit to the owner, but to the city as well. In addition to this property he also owns nine acres of land within the city limits.

It was while in South Dakota that Mr. Chute and Miss Maggie Connor, a native of Canada, were united in marriage. Three children were born to them and all are still at home, their names being as follows: Ray William, Blanch Victoria and Stella May. Mrs. Maggie Chute died May 1, 1896, at Monmouth, and in 1897 Mr. Chute was married to Annie Henson, a native of Missouri, and three children have been born to them, Lora Anna, Mary Elizabeth and John Lincoln, all being at home with their parents.

Private interests have not consumed the entire attention and time of Mr. Chute, as his two terms of valuable service as a member of the city council will testify, and in behalf of the Prohibition party he has done all that has been possible within his power to further the cause of the party. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Union of America. The family are members of the Evangelical Church, liberally assisting in its support.

JOHN M. McCARTNEY. Countless as were the number of men who cheerfully accepted the hard conditions incident to life among the undeveloped regions of Oregon in pioneer days, there is scarcely the name of one lost from the history of the country. Although nearly a score of years has passed since John M. McCartney died, he is still remembered among the people with whom he mingled as a pioneer of the Willamette valley, there giving his energy to the upbuilding of the country as a cultivator of the broad fields of the generous western land.

Mr. McCartney came with his parents to Oregon in 1852, when he was only fifteen years old, having been born November 18, 1837. He was a native of Gibson county, Ind., and a son of Henry A. McCartney, who was born in Tennessee, a descendant of Scotch ancestry. The mother was Margaret A. Finney, of English descent. When but one year old his parents removed from Indiana, locating in Monmouth, Ill., being there among the early settlers, after which they spent six months in crossing the plains, the journey's end finding them in Linn county, Ore. There they passed the first winter, after which the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres located on the banks of the river and upon the present site of Peoria, and of this little town Mr. McCartney was one of the benefactors.

He also served two years in the Oregon legislature. The mother died August 12, 1862, at Peoria, and in 1881 Mr. McCartney sold his property and removed to Sodaville, where he died January 15, 1893.

The early education of Mr. McCartney was received in the common schools of Linn county, where he remained until attaining his majority, when he left home and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land located one and a half miles west of Shedd's, where he took up farming. After eight years' residence there he removed to his father's old claim in 1872, and continued there for four years, at the expiration of that time becoming the owner of the two hundred and twenty acres which his widow now has in her possession. This is located two and a half miles north of Harrisburg, and consists of two acres more than was included in the original purchase. From the time of the purchase until his death, which occurred February 2, 1885, Mr. McCartney remained here engaged in farming. The wife of Mr. McCartney was in maidenhood Melinda J. Porter, a native of Boone county, Ind., having been born there December 1, 1844. She was the daughter of James A. Porter, who was born in Russell county, Va., June 15, 1816, and died in Harrisburg, Linn county, Ore., in 1880. He had married Nancy S. Knott, a native of White-water, Ind., who died in 1862 near Halsey, Ore., when forty-seven years old. In 1853 Mr. Porter brought his family across the plains, September 11 finding them in the Willamette valley, where he bought the right to a donation claim located four miles northwest of Halsey, where Mrs. McCartney was reared. After her education was finished she married November 14, 1861, and became the mother of four children, namely: Asbury A., who now lives at home and conducts the farm; Nancy A., the wife of A. J. Basey, of Salem; Edgar I., deceased; and Guy M., at home. Since the death of her husband Mrs. McCartney makes her home upon the farm, where general farming is now carried on. Mr. McCartney was a Republican in politics. Mrs. McCartney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrisburg, in which she officiates as trustee, and has held that position for the past five years.

JAMES S. BUCHANAN. Among the prominent men of Polk county, Ore., is to be named James S. Buchanan, whose success in life has been entirely the result of excellent business judgment and the ability to execute his plans, combined with a quickness of decision by which he has taken advantage of many an opportunity which would have escaped a less

astute man. Mr. Buchanan is now a merchant of Airlie in a building which he erected in 1902, his business comprising no small item among the mercantile interests of the city.

The father of James S. Buchanan, Thomas, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and on coming to Canada at an early day he became employed at Montreal in building the docks. Later he was engaged at Carryall Rapids in building a canal, his business being that of a civil engineer. Later in life he became the owner of a large farm, where he was engaged in farming and breeding fine horses, meeting his death while at this latter business in 1849 by the running away of a horse attached to a sleigh. He was a finely educated, popular man, and was very prominent in the local politics of his community and exercised no little influence in public affairs. His business ability was indicated by the fortune which he had acquired at the time of his death. He married Floranda Hutchins, a native of New York City, whose father was a lumber merchant at the Lake of Two Mountains, and was very successful in his business, exporting large quantities of lumber. He came to his death at a comparatively early age while running a raft at Power's bridge at Lachute.

Of the eight children born to his father and mother, five sons and three daughters, James S. Buchanan was the seventh child and the youngest son, and was born on the Lake of the Two Mountains, May 24, 1836. After his education in the common schools was complete he and his brother Paul were sent to the Ray school in Newark, N. J., from which they graduated at an early age. After serving an apprenticeship at the boot and shoe trade he engaged in the manufacture of these articles at the age of nineteen years, locating in Upper Canada, Huron county. Until the Civil war broke out in the United States he carried on a splendid business, having ten men employed. Taking advantage of the need in the neighboring country, he began importing horses into the United States to sell to the government, and continued at this with handsome profits until the close of the war. In 1866 he decided to make his home in the United States, locating first in Roscoe, Ill., where he engaged in broom manufacturing. After a year there he sold his interests and removed to Sheridan county, Mo., making a purchase of eight hundred acres of land upon which he remained engaged in farming until 1873, when he again changed his residence, taking up a homestead in Graham county, Kans., near Hill City. He proved up on his property and paid out, but not meeting with the success which he had hoped to find in stock-raising he came to Oregon in 1887, purchasing a mercantile estab-

lishment at Wren, Benton county. For three years he made this his sole interest, building up a fine custom, and at the expiration of that time he bought a store at Summit, conducting the two for some time. In 1892 he disposed of this second interest at a comfortable profit. Leaving his son, Orville, to conduct his interests at Wren he came to Airlie and engaged with his son-in-law, A. D. McKisson, in a general merchandise establishment, the partnership later being dissolved by Mr. McKisson leaving the country for Nome, Alaska, when Mr. Buchanan became sole owner of the business. The business in Airlie having grown to larger proportions than Mr. Buchanan cared to handle alone, he sold his interests in 1901 in Wren and gave his son employment in this city, in 1902 putting up the building now occupied by his business.

Mr. Buchanan was married in Goderich, Ontario, to Miss Eliza Dickson, a native of Brockville, Canada, the daughter of a lumber merchant, who died in that country when quite young. Of the children born of this union Floranda is now the wife of F. P. O'Neil of Washington; Annie is Mrs. D. M. Collop, of Fairhaven, Wash.; Kate, deceased, was the wife of M. Sexton; Rosena is the wife of A. D. McKisson of Montavilla, Ore.; Orville makes his home in Airlie, engaged in business with his father, with whom he has always worked, being business manager of the mercantile establishment. He was born in Missouri, and is married; Mrs. Fay Glassford, who has three children living—two sons and a daughter—Paul, Neal and Gay; Evy, the wife of W. J. Newton, a farmer located near Colfax, Wash.; John and Samuel, deceased, and buried in Blueville, Canada; and two daughters who died in infancy and were buried in Missouri. Mr. Buchanan is a Democrat of the Jacksonian type. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY H. BRINKLEY. A meritorious war record preceded the coming of Henry H. Brinkley to Oregon in the fall of 1866, and he has since lived on a well improved farm of three hundred and three acres in Polk county. Born in Paducah, McCracken county, Ky., April 18, 1838, he is a son of William W., and grandson of Timothy Brinkley, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, and of English descent. Special mention is due William W. Brinkley, who was a cripple, and notwithstanding this discouraging circumstance, accomplished much during his active life, acquired a good education in his youth, and also prepared for the future by learning the shoemaker's trade. For many years he was a school teacher, and in connection therewith made shoes, and also managed a farm. When

his son, Henry H. was a mere boy he removed to Illinois, locating on a farm in Gallatin county, subsequently residing on farms in Hardin and Hamilton counties. He was a staunch Democrat, and served for many years as justice of the peace, and about 1850 represented Hamilton county in the state legislature for a couple of terms. In Gallatin county he was united in marriage with Mary Hall, a native of Gallatin county, and whose grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Brinkley died in Hamilton county at the age of forty, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters. Her husband survived her until 1870, and died in Hamilton county at the age of seventy.

With the other members of his family Henry H. Brinkley moved around a great deal in Illinois, and at irregular intervals attended the early subscription schools. He was living on a farm in Gallatin county when the war broke out, and September 16, 1862, enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry as a private, and served as first duty sergeant. The regiment was stationed at Peoria, Ill., for five months, and afterward sent to Louisville, from which headquarters it scoured the state under the command of General Hobson. In the spring of 1863 it was sent in search of General Morgan under command of General Shackleford, returning to Glasgow, Ky., at the expiration of five weeks. In September, 1863, the regiment was sent across country under General Burnside to Knoxville, Tenn., and was later with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, eventually falling back and joining General Thomas in the fight at Nashville. During the last mentioned battle Mr. Brinkley received a slight wound on the left hand from a sabre, and also was hit in the face with a shell. After being mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., July 31, 1865, he returned to Gallatin county, Ill., and remained there until coming to Oregon in 1866. He took steamer at New York city, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in San Francisco, from which port he sailed for Portland.

The Brinkley farm is valuable and well improved, and is devoted to farming and stock-raising, a specialty being made of Cotswold sheep. A comfortable and commodious residence, good barns and the latest implements contribute to the pleasure and profit of one of the most peaceful and satisfactory occupations in the world. In 1871 Mr. Brinkley married Annie Wilds, a native of Benton county, and born on Soap creek, upon which her father, John Wilds, settled after crossing the plains in 1846. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brinkley: Mary, the wife of A. J. Bagley of Athens, Ore.; John, living in Boise City; Jessie, the wife of Fred Koomtz, of Athens, Ore.;

Walter, at home; Annie, living at Salem, Ore.; and Thomas, at home. Mr. Brinkley is a Republican in politics, and has been road supervisor and school director. He is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Corvallis, and the Grand Army of the Republic of Independence.

JOSEPH ELMER HAMILTON. The pioneers who came to Oregon before the rush for gold sent countless numbers out upon the plains, thus minimizing the danger of travel, are deserving of more than passing mention, exhibiting as they did a courage almost beyond the belief of those who today occupy palace cars, and gaze upon the farms which have supplanted the haunts of the Indian from one ocean to the other. Among the class of men who were influenced rather by the fertility of the soil than the contents of the mines, and who swelled the emigration westward of 1847, must be mentioned Joseph Hamilton, former agriculturist, merchant, state legislator, and promoter of Linn county. This honored pioneer was the father of Joseph E. Hamilton, occupant of the old homestead at the present time, and who was born thereon, June 17, 1862.

Joseph Hamilton was born on a small farm near Londonderry, Ireland, March 25, 1819, and came to the United States with his parents in 1826, settling on a farm in Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was married, in 1846, to Caroline Owens, born near Richmond, N. C., and after his marriage continued his occupation of threshing in Iowa, to which state he had in the meantime removed. In 1847 he outfitted with ox-teams and a prairie schooner, joined a train of people bound for Oregon, and was on the road six months. The party had several skirmishes with the Indians, and one of the men was killed; they also had a number of cattle stolen. The first winter was spent near Salem, and in the spring of 1848 Mr. Hamilton came to Linn county and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres eight miles southwest of Albany, which property is now occupied by his namesake son, Joseph E. The elder Joseph built a little log cabin, as all the settlers were obliged to do, and the substitution of this by a more modern dwelling was an event of special significance, indicating, as it did, the success achieved by the father in clearing and cultivating his land. A large part of his property was prairie land, and this he devoted to general farming and stock-raising, in time starting a general merchandise store on his land, the first place in the vicinity to sell goods. This little store was quite a curiosity in its way, and people came from far and near to purchase household necessi-

ties, and incidentally to meet their friends and talk over important happenings among the settlers. The stock of the store was necessarily limited, owing to the difficulty of transporting goods from Portland, but it paved the way for other and larger undertakings, and filled a long-felt want among the pioneers.

In 1850 Mr. Hamilton left his store and farm to other hands and went to the mining districts of California, and here, as elsewhere, he showed his shrewd business sagacity. Realizing that many were called but few chosen to succeed as miners, he avoided being one of the latter class by engaging in merchandising and freighting rather than mining, and so wise proved this decision, that he returned to his farm in Oregon the richer by several hundreds of dollars. He took an active part in politics from the time of attaining his majority, filling a number of prominent positions, representing Linn county in the state legislature, and serving as county commissioner. Even as a boy he was much interested in the Presbyterian Church, and the older he grew the more he appreciated church associations. Himself and wife were among the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church in their vicinity, and from year to year contributed to the best of their ability towards its maintenance and charities. Even now at the age of seventy-seven years, the wife who survives him is a regular attendant at Sunday services. He was actively identified with the organization of what is now the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company and the construction of its line and served on the committee which endeavored to acquire the right of way and the necessary legislation. He became one of the stockholders in the company and was interested in the project for many years. He had previously been interested in the construction of the first wagon road from Corvallis to Yaquina Bay. In later years he was associated with other leading men in the promotion of the County Agricultural Society, and from its inception he was one of the chief promoters of the State Fair held at Salem, which he annually attended in an official capacity. He and his brothers brought with them, in 1847, the castings for the first threshing machine ever operated in the Willamette valley. This machine they made in Ohio, and operated it in that state and Iowa. After reaching Oregon they put the parts together and operated it for several years, the only implement of the kind in the valley. Mr. Hamilton lived to be sixty-five years old, and he left a finely improved property to his wife and children. He was a man for whom all entertained the most profound respect, and his death, September 12, 1884, was mourned by a host of friends and associates. He left six children, of whom Joseph E. is the fifth. Angelina, the

oldest daughter, is the wife of George Riddell of The Dalles; Josephine is the wife of George Henderson of Baker City; Jennie is the wife of Rev. A. M. Acheson, of Pennsylvania; Nellie is the wife of G. T. Hamill of Idaho; and William B. is a physician practicing in Portland.

In his youth Joseph E. Hamilton had the advantages of the public schools and Albany College, and has always lived on the home farm. Since his father's death he has managed the farm for his mother, with whom he is part owner, and that he has made a success of it is not questioned by anyone who visits the place, and inspects the modern facilities for conducting an extensive general farming and stock-raising enterprise. At present he and his mother own eight hundred acres, quite an increase over the father's original purchase, and one hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation. The family have a comfortable and pleasant home, and the barns and outhouses are of the best. September 8, 1891, Mr. Hamilton married Anna E. Greenlee, who was born near Joliet, Ill., and reared in Kansas. Of this union there have been born four children, Robert Bruce, Joseph Allen, Mary Isabella and Anna Irene. Like his father, Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. In political faith he is a Republican, with a strong leaning towards prohibition. No family in the county represents in greater degree moral and agricultural excellence, conservative growth and reliability, than does the pioneer and prosperous family of Hamilton.

AI PORTER. A worthy representative of one of the finest and most influential families of the Willamette Valley is Ai Porter, the fortunate owner of six hundred and fifty acres of land six miles southeast of Silverton. This farm, and especially the house, has a two-fold interest for Mr. Porter, for it represents the place of his birth, December 31, 1873, the scene of his childish pastimes and small labors, and the surroundings among which developed his rugged ancestral characteristics. At present he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising under the most favorable circumstances, his barns, outhouses, implements and general improvements keeping pace with agricultural advancement as understood by practical and scientific toilers of the soil.

The Porter family was established in Oregon by Edward S. Porter, who removed from Ohio to a location in Fulton county, Ill., about 1835, and there worked at his trade of blacksmith for about twenty years. He came to Oregon in 1853 with ox-teams, and in Marion county located with his wife and children on what is now known as the Porter donation claim, five miles

southeast of Silverton. He lived to a good old age, and after the death of his wife, Anna (Anderson) Porter, made his home with his youngest son. His son John, the father of Ai, was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 6, 1830, and when five years of age removed with his parents to Fulton county, Ill., where he was reared and educated. He was twenty-three years of age when he came across the plains with the rest of the family, and two years later, on his father's donation claim near Silverton, he married Annis White, who was born in Missouri, and who came across the plains with her parents in 1852, settling on the White donation claim five miles southeast of Silverton. Mr. Porter is possessed of marked business ability, and to the farm upon which he first located he added materially, and at present owns nearly sixteen hundred acres of land. Two years after his marriage he located near Fairfield, and in 1864 located on the White donation claim, remaining there until after the death of his wife in 1897. Since then he has made his home with his children, at whose homes he is a welcome guest at all times. To an exceptional degree Mr. Porter enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and his services in behalf of the up-building of this county have been appreciated.

Ai Porter was educated in the district schools, and has always taken kindly and even enthusiastically to farming, for which occupation he was prepared by his wise and sagacious father. October 22, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Josie Baller, a native daughter of Oregon and, like her husband, educated in the public schools. Her parents were Rosie and Abraham Baller. To Mr. and Mrs. Porter there was born July 29, 1903, a son, whom they call Clarence. In politics Mr. Porter is a Republican.

HENDERSON W. MURPHY. The head of the Murphy family, Rev. John E. Murphy, brought with him into the wilderness several families to swell the growth of the western territory, being accompanied on the journey by his own immediate children, sons-in-law and their families and several other relatives. The train was known as the Murphy train, so many of that name and blood did it contain, in fact, by the time their destination was reached being alone, as they had parted company with the other emigrants long before.

Rev. John E. Murphy was born in Barren county, Ky., in 1806, and was the son of William Murphy, also a native of that state, having been born there of Irish ancestry. The elder man was a farmer by profession, and brought his children up to this life. In religion he was

a member of the Christian Church, and the moral instruction which accompanied that of daily duty bore great and good fruit in the person of his son, John E. At an early day Mr. Murphy took his family into Illinois, where they located in Warren county, John E. Murphy engaging then in the Christian ministry as well as following agricultural pursuits. In Kentucky he was married to Frances W. Daughty, who was born in Barren county, in 1810, and in 1852 they had quite a large family, many of the children being married and having homes of their own. When the trip to the west was talked over they were nearly all in accord, and at once began making preparations to leave the Mississippi valley in the spring of 1852, four wagons drawn by oxen conveying the possessions of Mr. Murphy. There were about thirty wagons in the train when it left Monmouth, Ill., April 13, 1852, but as before mentioned they broke up into smaller parties before the journey was ended. Five months after the time of starting their destination was reached, and their first winter was spent where Crowley is now located, the next spring finding them upon a claim of three hundred and twenty acres to which Mr. Murphy had bought the right. This was located near Airlie, and they remained for two years, when he sold the farm and removed to Monmouth, Polk county, engaging in farming and stock-raising near that city. In addition to his agricultural pursuits was the ministerial life of Mr. Murphy, for as he had made that his principal occupation in the Mississippi valley he made it so here, and no small debt is owed to him by the congregations of the Christian Churches of Oregon. For many years he gave himself almost entirely to the establishment of churches and evangelistic meetings, both in Oregon and Washington, and he met with great success, for he was a speaker of unusual ability and strong personality. He was also interested in all educational movements and was active in the organization of the Christian College at Monmouth, which has since become the state normal school. This was established in 1856, and he became a trustee and financial agent, discharging his duties with the admirable faithfulness which characterized his entire life.

Many incidents in the life of Mr. Murphy are characteristic of his strong sense of right, which was his, partly through inheritance, as his father was also a Christian in the truest sense of the word. The family was of southern blood, and was well-to-do in every way, and like many other Kentucky families its wealth consisted of negroes, inherited from an estate in Virginia, the former home of the Murphys. Opposed to slavery in every thought and principle, though every year up to the time of manhood had been

spent among these conditions, Mr. Murphy used his influence toward the liberation of the slaves held by his father, and was successful both with father and an uncle, who also owned quite a number of negroes. During the Civil war he was strong and earnest in using his influence for the defense of the Union, as he had been in the case of the two plantations. During a too brief life he made many friends by the kindness and Christian charity which he ever gave to those about him, and his death, which occurred in Monmouth, in 1876, was a loss felt by the entire community. His wife, who had faithfully assisted him through the long years of their married life, survived him until December 30, 1891, when she died in the eighty-first year of her age.

Of the twelve children which blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Henderson W. Murphy was the fourth, and was born in Warren county, Ill., February 3, 1835, and received his principal common school education in the schools of Illinois. After settling in Oregon he attended the Christian College at Monmouth for some time, and when his education was considered complete he went into the stock business in Polk county, later removing to Klickitat county, Wash., where he continued the work. Until 1882 he remained in that location, when he purchased the property which he now owns and upon which he makes his home. After five or six years here he returned to Klickitat county and engaged in the sheep business, having at one time forty-five hundred head. He was very successful, and after four years there he once more settled upon his farm and for the last sixteen years he has been interested in general farming and stock-raising, having at present one hundred head of cattle and seventy sheep. He is also interested in dairying and hop-raising, having twenty-two and a half acres devoted to the cultivation of this plant. Altogether he has nine hundred and forty-three acres, six hundred of which is in active cultivation.

In 1862 Mr. Murphy was married to Rebecca L. Davidson, a native of Indiana, born there in 1842, and the daughter of Henry Davidson, who crossed the plains in 1852 and located in Linn county. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Sarah is the wife of W. L. Wells; John D.; Omer is located in Independence; Nellie is the wife of A. M. Rayburn of Adams county, Wash.; Kate is the wife of Wilmer Cooper, of Klondike, Sherman county, Ore.; Carrie is the wife of Charles Dickman, of Monkland, Sherman county; and Claud is still at home. Politically Mr. Murphy is a Republican, and in religion both himself and wife belong to the Christian Church at Monmouth. Some years ago he served as his father had done in the

capacity of trustee for the Christian College at Monmouth, and has also served as school director and road supervisor.

WILLIAM M. PORTER. Not even second to the thought that one is numbered among the pioneers of this great commonwealth of Oregon is the pleasure to be gained from the fact that one is the son of a worthy man among them, and the native son of the state which has been an asylum and refuge for so many homeless wanderers. The grandfather of W. M. Porter, Samuel Porter, after his removal to Missouri from Tennessee, followed this up with a trip to the Sunset state, where his last days were spent. The father, John, was born in Tennessee, and removed with his parents to Missouri, from which he emigrated to Oregon in 1848, in company with his wife and child and two brothers. They went over the Barlow route in an ox-train, the journey occupying six months. Upon their arrival in Oregon Mr. Porter took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres ten miles south of Corvallis, Benton county, where was located the town which at that time was called Marysville. Upon this farm he remained for some time, engaged in active farming and improving his property, later removing to Lane county, and, with the proceeds of his sale of his Benton county property, investing in another farm in this section. And once more, before being entirely satisfied with his surroundings, he made a sale, settling in Harrisburg, Linn county, in the latter place remaining until his death. His wife was formerly Mary Winkle, a native of Alabama, whose father, Isaac, moved to Missouri at an early day, crossing the plains in 1848, taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres at Winkle Butte, nine miles south of Corvallis, making this his home until his death. Mrs. Porter is also deceased.

Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Porter, five are now living, the fourth oldest W. M., who was born in Benton county, Ore., January 3, 1861, being brought up on the farm in Linn county. His educational advantages consisted of a very irregular attendance upon the common schools in the vicinity of his home the three months of the year in which they were in session. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age, at that time commencing an apprenticeship under a blacksmith to learn that trade. These years were not disagreeable ones to the young man, his business relations being with his brother, Thurston, who was a blacksmith in Harrisburg. When his education in this line was completed he left his brother and opened a business for



E A Alderman

himself in Corvallis, of his native county. This event was in the year 1893, and since that time his business has grown to splendid proportions, through the manner in which he has served the public. Not only a good blacksmith, he is patronized by all who have horseshoeing to be done, as he has made a specialty of this branch of the business, and is an acknowledged leader in this section of the community.

In Harrisburg occurred the marriage of Mr. Porter which united him with Miss Marie Pierce, a native of that place, and daughter of James Pierce, who came to Oregon in 1847 and settled in Linn county. One daughter, bearing the name of Mildred, has blessed the union. Fraternally Mr. Porter is past master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belongs to the encampment, and is also a member of the Rebekahs. He is also identified with the Woodmen of the World. As to his political affiliations he votes the Democratic ticket and in religion is a member of the Christian Church, in which he now serves as deacon.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN. A native son of Yamhill county, who has done much to increase its agricultural prestige, is Edwin A. Alderman, born on his father's farm November 30, 1866, a son of Albert and Charlotte (Odell) Alderman. Albert Alderman was born in Old Bedford, Conn., December 16, 1820, and in his youth learned the cooper's trade. From his native state of Connecticut he moved to New York when a young man, and from there to Michigan, in both states being engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1846, with ox teams, he crossed the plains to Oregon, Captain Dunbar being captain of the party. In Yamhill county, Mr. Alderman took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres the following year, located near Dayton, the same on which he now resides, and which has been brought to a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Alderman's first wife was Mary J. Burns, and at her death left four children, of whom Margaret is now Mrs. Hubbard, of Polk county; William is also a resident of that county; Marita, Mrs. McCowan, is also a resident of Polk county, and Medorem was the youngest child. The second marriage of Mr. Alderman occurred in 1866, with Charlotte Odell, a native of Carroll county, Ind., and daughter of John R. Odell, the latter of whom was born in Indiana and crossed the plains in 1851, locating in Yamhill county. By his second marriage the family of Mr. Alderman was increased by four sons and one daughter, Edwin A. being the eldest. Ennis resides south of Dayton; Lewis R. is principal of the schools of McMinnville; George is deceased, and Eva E. is the youngest member of the family.

Until the paternal donation claim was divided among the children Edwin A. Alderman remained at home with his father, receiving a thorough agricultural and common-school education, and evincing from the earliest youth, habits of thrift and economy. In 1896 he received his share of the home farm, which amounted to one hundred and fifty acres, of which he has one hundred acres under cultivation. While Mr. Alderman has derived considerable profit from general farming, he also enjoys a substantial income from his stock enterprises, in connection with which he conducts a good-sized dairy.

On the first day of the year 1897, Mr. Alderman was united in marriage with Mary Bliss, daughter of John and Rose (Hubbard) Bliss, both of whom were natives of Lewis county, N. Y. One son has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Alderman, who bears the name of Dwight E. Private affairs have not consumed all of the time and talents of Mr. Alderman, and his public life has been above reproach. For several years he was a member of the city council, and it was his privilege to be the first chief executive of Dayton. Political matters have always been of interest to Mr. Alderman, and he has been a staunch defender of the principles of the Republican party from young manhood. He is usually a delegate to the county conventions, and has served as recorder of Dayton. School matters have likewise been benefited by his abilities, his service in the cause of education being felt while he was school director. Fraternally, he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Dayton Grange also claims Mr. Alderman as one of its members. All in all, Mr. Alderman is one of the rising young men of Yamhill county, to whom the younger generation may look as an example of honorable, upright living.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD. After one has achieved a success in life there is a pleasure in taking a retrospective view of one's career and following the various steps which have led to the place now honorably occupied, and many things serve as reminders, especially in a country like Oregon, justly proud of the rapid advancement which has characterized the growth of the state. To William Shepherd, a pioneer of '47, the past is recalled by a few old blacksmith tools, which helped him to earn a livelihood during his early days in the west, and by the broad acres of his original donation claim, upon which stands an old building of hewed logs, the first house of worship put up in the country of the early times. By a long, prosperous and helpful life in this vicinity Mr. Shepherd has come to be known among the people as one who helped to

lay the corner stone of Oregon's greatness, the esteem in which he is held being evidence of his worth.

The life of Mr. Shepherd has been full of interesting events, patriotism, a love of adventure and a spirit of justice inducing him to give his aid in various causes. He hails from the Emerald Isle, being born near Belfast, County Down, November 26, 1821, and having lost his father when he was nine years old he was thrown upon his own resources. When only sixteen years old he came with his mother and sisters to make a new home among the more hopeful conditions of the United States; and after a voyage of two months they landed and became residents of Catskill, Greene county, N. Y. In that city Mr. Shepherd served an apprenticeship with a blacksmith, after which, in 1842, he removed to Illinois. In the same year he enlisted under Captain Stevenson for services in the war between Texas and Mexico, where he remained for about six months, during which time he took part in the battle of Matamoros. His remuneration for this period of service in the cause of Texas was three hundred and twenty acres of land, the value of which is shown in the fact that he traded the entire tract for a horse. After a siege of sickness which kept him in Texas more than a year Mr. Shepherd crossed the United States to Canada, and after a short time there he visited his old home in New York, and then located in Pittsburg, Pa. Afterward he returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1847, when he started across the plains with ox-teams, his brother-in-law being in the same train. The journey occupied six months, during which they encountered no difficulties, and upon their arrival in Linn county Mr. Shepherd at once took up a donation claim, which he eventually lost by enlisting again in the army. From that location he came to Oregon City and worked at his trade until he enlisted in Phil Thompson's company for services in the Cayuse war, remaining in Thompson's command for six months, and was then under Captain Martin for three months. It was his fortune to serve in every engagement of this war, after which he was mustered out, and returning to Linn county, he again took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres located four miles south of Peoria. He here built the log cabin before mentioned as the first place of worship in this country. In 1849 his spirit of adventure was aroused by the gold excitement of California, and with ox-teams he journeyed thither and successfully followed mining and prospecting for four months. Returning north he engaged earnestly in the cultivation of his donation claim, transforming the wilderness into a farm of fine, well kept appearance, a comfortable dwelling and modern

out-buildings testifying to the prosperity which has followed the well directed efforts of Mr. Shepherd. In addition to his farming Mr. Shepherd has always been employed at his trade, the first blacksmith shop in this country being his, many of the tools being still in his possession.

In 1851 Mr. Shepherd made a trip back to New York state, via the Isthmus of Panama, and on December 25, of the same year, he married Mary F. Palmer, a native of that state, and in the spring of 1852 they crossed the plains together with horse-teams, after six months reaching the claim where their home was henceforth to be. Of the children born to them, William H. is located in the vicinity; George B. is at home; Sarah A. is now Mrs. Williams, of Harrisburg; Ida B. is Mrs. Bromwell, and Margaret is Mrs. Allenham both of this vicinity. Mrs. Shepherd having died in 1890, Mr. Shepherd now makes his home with his son. In politics Mr. Shepherd has always voted the Republican ticket, though he has never been actively identified with any political movement, nor has he aspired to political office, satisfied with the honor which his own sturdy efforts have brought to him, the position among his neighbors and friends as a worthy pioneer of Oregon.

C. H. HOAG. On a farm in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he was born September 15, 1841, C. H. Hoag was reared to habits of thrift and industry, and laid the foundation for the strong constitution and natural aptitude which have been so advantageously used during his residence in Oregon. His father, Daniel Hoag, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., and by trade was a carpenter, although his entire active life was devoted to farming as well. As a young man he married Eliza Barlow, who was born in England in 1823, and when twelve years of age came to New York state with her parents, locating on a farm. Seven children, three boys and four girls, were born to Daniel and Eliza Hoag, and all were reared in New York, where the parents lived until about 1890, when they came west to visit their children. They were an unusually well mated and happy couple, and even in death they were not long divided, for both died in Chehalis county, Wash., in 1897, the father at the age of seventy-seven and the mother at the age of seventy-four.

During his youth C. H. Hoag worked on his father's farm in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and irregularly attended the near-by district school. Arriving at his majority, he desired to depend solely upon his own efforts, so engaged in farming on his own responsibility. He was fairly successful, and in 1872, when thirty-one

years of age, came west by way of New York, Panama and San Francisco, and for a year engaged in teaming in Santa Cruz. In 1873 he came to Marion county, and at Jefferson became manager for a saw-mill for a year and a half. While thus employed he met his future wife, Nora Terhune, who was a native daughter of Marion county, and born in December, 1852. Her father, Jabez, crossed the plains at a very early day, locating on a donation claim near Jefferson, Marion county. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoag, Dwight, of Chehalis county, Wash., and Artie Gertrude, deceased.

In 1875 Mr. Hoag went to eastern Oregon, and in Wasco county engaged in the cattle and sheep business for two years. Returning to Marion county he soon after came to Polk county, and in 1878 bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, one hundred of which are under cultivation. Mr. Hoag is engaged in stock-raising and general farming, and he has a well-improved place, with commodious residence and barns, good fences and modern agricultural implements. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as road supervisor and school trustee. With his wife he is a member of the Evangelical Church, of which he is at present a steward. Genial and kindly in his manner, enterprising and thrifty, Mr. Hoag commands the respect and good will of a host of friends and associates.

COL. JOHN KELSAY. High on the roll of fame in Oregon appears the name of Col. John Kelsay, and his influence has been felt far beyond the limits of the locality in which he made his home. He was long regarded as one of the most learned lawyers of the state and was not only a leading representative of the legal fraternity, but was a student of the questions relating to the social conditions, the labor interests and the citizenship of this country. In fact, his reading compassed almost every subject affecting the weal or woe of the nation and his voice was raised in defense or opposition to measures advanced, as he believed in their utility or felt that they would prove detrimental to the country. None doubted his patriotism, all admired his wisdom and even those holding different views acknowledged his honesty of purpose and honored him therefor.

Colonel Kelsay was born in Wayne county, Ky., October 23, 1819, his parents being Alexander and Jane (Kelley) Kelsay. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was ten years of age when in 1829 his parents removed from Kentucky to Cooter, Mo., afterward locating in Morgan county, that state. The educational privileges in Missouri were then extremely limited,

but his mother was a lady of rare intellectual attainments and his early knowledge of books was gained at her knee. She not only instilled into his mind lessons that proved a foundation for broad literary learning, but also planted in his mind lessons of truth and uprightness which developed into a character that has ever commanded the highest respect. Early in life his mind seemed to possess an analytical turn and when he had attained his majority it seemed but natural that he should take up the study of law. In July, 1845, having read quite extensively, he was admitted to the bar and licensed to practice in the courts of Missouri. He remained a member of the legal profession of that state until 1853 and in the meantime met in forensic combat some men of ability who were forced to acknowledge his skill. At the age of eighteen he had been commissioned a captain of militia and two years later he was promoted to the rank of major, but not only military honors awaited him, but political as well, for in 1844 he was elected to represent his district in the legislature.

While Colonel Kelsay won distinction as a legislator and lawyer in Missouri the far west attracted him. He believed that amid the natural resources and great opportunities of Oregon he might find a broad field of labor, and therefore in 1853 he crossed the plains, arriving in Benton county in September of that year. Immediately afterward he entered upon his practice, opening an office in Corvallis, and while he won distinction in that way, he was ever alive to the best interests of the county and state and co-operated in many measures for the general good. On the breaking out of the Rogue river war he organized a company with which he went to the south and took an active part in the contest against the Indians. He then resumed his legal business and his clientage constantly grew and became of a nature distinctively representative. His knowledge of the law, his fitness for leadership and his marked ability led to his selection for honors somewhat outside of the strict path of his profession and yet having close connection with the welfare of the territory. In 1857 he served as chairman of the military committee on forming the state constitution. Again in 1868 he was called to public office, being elected a judge of the supreme court of the state, and upon the bench he showed himself the peer of the ablest men who have ever graced the higher court. While upon the bench he carefully lifted the judicial ermine above the mire of parties. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities enable Judge

Kelsay to take first rank among those who have held the highest judicial office in the state and made him the conservator of that justice wherein lies the safeguard of individual liberty and happiness and the defense of our national institutions.

While residing in Missouri in December, 1846, Judge Kelsay was united in marriage to Miss Martha C. Monroe, a daughter of General Monroe, one of the distinguished and eminent citizens of that state. Her death occurred November 20, 1854, and for his second wife the judge wedded Miss Countner, by whom he had two children, Annie and Lyman P., the latter dying in the Philippine Islands.

Judge Kelsay was a man of broad mind and liberal views, strong in his convictions and thoroughly in earnest in whatever work he undertook. He gained a high place in his profession by hard work, and few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both for legal ability of a high order and for the intellectuality which impresses itself upon a community.

JOSEPH M. NOLAN. Where the sons of Erin are found, there are also found good citizens and enterprising business men. Versatility, energy and adaptability are the characteristics of the men that Ireland has sent to the new world, and J. M. Nolan of this review is a worthy scion of his race. He is now a leading merchant in Corvallis, and widely known in the valley. His birth occurred in Dublin, Ireland, in December, 1842, his parents being Matthew and Judith (Tiernan) Nolan, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle. The father was a farmer by occupation and came of a family that through generations had followed agricultural pursuits. By his marriage he had eight children, of whom our subject is the seventh in order of birth and the only one in America.

Reared upon his father's farm until sixteen years of age J. M. Nolan during that time acquired a good practical education in the national schools. He then entered upon an apprenticeship in a general mercantile store in Tullow, County Carlow, Ireland, where he served for a term of five years, and afterward continued in the employ of the same house for nine consecutive years—a fact which indicates unmistakably his fidelity to the interests of his employers and his absolute trustworthiness. He afterward went to the city of Dublin, where he was employed as a clerk in a large dry goods store until 1872, when he resolved to come to the United States. He made the voyage across the Atlantic to Quebec and thence crossed the continent to San Francisco, where he secured a

clerkship in a dry goods establishment, remaining there until 1877, when he came to Oregon, settling in Albany. There he started in business on his own account, having a capital of a few hundred dollars which he had accumulated in San Francisco. He prospered in his new undertaking and in May, 1884, seeking a broader field of labor, he moved his stock to Corvallis, where he is now conducting a large dry goods and clothing business. He has built up an excellent trade through honorable methods, and in all his dealings he closely adheres to the strictest commercial rectitude, so that his business career is alike honorable and commendable. Today he occupies the central section of the First National Bank building, having a room twenty-five by one hundred feet, with an annex 25x25 feet, and around the whole is a broad gallery. Six years ago the firm of Nolan & Callahan was formed, the junior partner having learned the business while in the employ of Mr. Nolan as clerk.

Mr. Nolan has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Mary Callahan, who was born in Vancouver, Wash., her parents having been pioneers of the northwest. She died in Corvallis, leaving two children: Thomas Joseph, who is a graduate of the Mount Angel Business College and is now in his father's store; and Mary Kate, who is a student in St. Mary's Academy, Portland, Ore. For his second wife Mr. Nolan chose Miss Kate Thompson, a native of Oregon, and their marriage was celebrated here. There are two children by this union, Edward Victor and Gertrude. In national politics Mr. Nolan is a gold Democrat, but at local elections votes independently, regarding the capability of the candidate without reference to party ties. He has served for one term as councilman of Corvallis. For twenty-two years he has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His residence in America covers a period of thirty-one years, during which time he has worked his way steadily upward and by honorable methods has achieved success.

WESTON McLANE. The descendant of Scotch ancestry, Weston McLane has brought with him into the west those traits which distinguish the natives of that country, winning through perseverance and industry a prominent place in the business affairs of a community, and the esteem of those with whom he mingles. With no capital but an indomitable will, he broke away from the associations of his boyhood and set his face steadily toward the setting sun, becoming an emigrant in 1853.

The father of Weston McLane, Milton, was born in Scotland, the son of Maylord McLane.



Amos Shadlee

also a native of that country, where he combined the two interests of tailoring and farming. Induced to cross the water to America he brought his family and located in Mason county, in what was then Virginia but is now included in West Virginia. There he made his home until his death. In that location Milton McLane grew to manhood, and was there married to Mary Summerville, a native of Mason county, and of the three children born to them, two sons and one daughter, the only one now living is Weston McLane, the oldest, who was born in Mason county, W. Va., May 30, 1833. The father afterward became a resident of Indiana, engaging in farming and stock-raising, and dying there in 1865, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Six months of the life of Weston McLane was spent inside the four walls of a school-room, this being in West Virginia, during which he acquired, necessarily, but little knowledge, and not content with this he has bent every effort toward self-improvement in the years that followed that short attendance of a public school, and through this perseverance and energy he has become a well informed man, keeping in touch with the events of the day. Early forced to seek his own living, he left West Virginia when only a boy, and going to Missouri, he located in Pike county, where he engaged in farm work on his uncle's plantation, acting as overseer of the negroes. In the spring of 1853 he outfitted for the trip across the plains, intent on seeking the gold mines of California, and after five months and four days he arrived safely with his wagon and five yoke of oxen, locating near Volcano, Amador county. Alternating his work for others with independent action he engaged in mining until 1878, when he came to Oregon by water and located the same year near Suver, Polk county. After two years in which he engaged in farming he followed teaming, soon, however, ending that to accept the position of agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Suver, in which employment he has since remained. While in California he combined the management of the Amador Sulphur works, with his mining ventures, continuing in that position seven years.

Just previous to taking his trip across the plains Mr. McLane married in Pike county, Mo., Sarah Yeater, who was born there, March 31, 1833. She was the daughter of Henry Yeater, an emigrant from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. McLane have had three children, of whom Edward is in the warehouse business at Suver, and is named as one of the prominent men of the town; and Francis and Martha deceased. Mr. McLane is independent in his political views, preferring to be free to exercise his judgment in the matter of voting, though he inclines

to the principles of the Republican party. Being interested in educational matters, he has served for eight years as school clerk. In religion, he is a member of the Evangelical Church at Suver.

AMON SHADDEN. It was on December 20, 1853, on the farm where he yet lives near McMinnville, that Amon Shadden was born, a representative of an honored pioneer family. He is a son of T. J. Shadden, one of the pioneer settlers of this portion of the state. The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history. Into the wild mountain fastnesses of the unexplored west went brave men, whose courage was often called forth in encounters with hostile savages. The land was rich in all natural resources, in gold and silver, in agricultural and commercial possibilities, and awaited the demands of man to yield up its treasures, but its mountain heights were hard to climb, its forests difficult to penetrate, and the magnificent trees, the dense bushes or the jagged rocks often sheltered the skulking foe, who resented the encroachment of the pale face upon these "hunting grounds." The establishment of homes in this beautiful region therefore meant sacrifices, hardships, and oftimes death, but there were some men, however, brave enough to meet the red man in his own familiar haunts and undertake the task of reclaiming the district for civilization. The rich mineral stores of this vast region were thus added to the wealth of the nation; its magnificent forests contributed to the lumber industries and its fertile valleys added to the opportunities of the farmer and stock-raiser, and to-day the northwest is one of the most productive sections of the entire country. That this is so is due to such men as T. J. Shadden, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of the region. He was born February 26, 1809, near Nashville, Tenn. His parents were farmers by occupation, and when he was but a small boy his father was accidentally killed in a sparring match in which he was engaged for exercise. The son then remained at home with his mother until about fifteen or sixteen years of age, when he started out to make his own way in the world, going first to Mississippi, and afterward to Arkansas, where he worked as a general laborer. In early manhood he married Martha Sumler, a native of Arkansas, and in 1842 they joined a small colony of emigrants for the northwest. Their outfit consisted of a wagon drawn by oxen, and they carried with them a few household effects. Long was the journey and diffi-

cult the way, but eventually they reached Green river, Idaho. There they abandoned their wagons and came on by pack trains to Oregon as far as The Dalles, proceeding thence by skiff to Portland, while the cattle were driven across the country. Mr. Shadden and his wife first settled in Tualatin plain, where they remained until the spring of 1844, at which time they started for California, also journeying by pack train at that time. They became residents of Sacramento, where they resided until 1850, and there Mr. Shadden followed prospecting and mining. He also engaged in speculating to some extent, and conducted a large ranch and trading post, bravely meeting the difficulties and hardships incident to frontier life. In 1850, however, he returned by boat to Portland, after a successful sojourn in California, bringing with him \$180,000 in gold dust. He took up a donation claim on Beaver creek, about two and a half miles west of McMinnville, and there he continued to make his home until his death. His labors resulted in the transformation of his land from a wild tract to one of rich fertility. He placed many improvements upon his farm, and at one time he owned two thousand acres of rich land in this vicinity. Extensively engaged in raising and dealing in stock he found it profitable, and as the years passed he added continually to his possessions. Mr. Shadden was a self-made man who deserved great credit for what he accomplished. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He had no advantages, but with determined purpose and unfaltering energy he worked his way upward, and all that he acquired was the direct result and merited reward of his own labor. He was also a popular and prominent citizen, deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of his community, and was a liberal contributor to school and church enterprises. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shadden were born thirteen children: Lucilla, Madison, Jasper, Thomas, Henry, Mary, Eliza and Riley, all of whom are deceased; Amon, of this review, and four, who died in infancy. The father passed away in 1894, at the age of eighty-five years, and the mother, when eighty-six years of age, and both were laid to rest in McMinnville cemetery.

Amon Shadden, whose name introduces this record, began his education in the district schools and afterward attended high school and McMinnville College. He married Maggie Mitchell, a native of New York City, and they went to the home of Mr. Shadden's parents, whom they cared for in their declining years. Both became helpless and had to be wheeled around in invalid chairs for a number

of years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Amon Shadden was born one son, Granville, who is now living upon a part of the old donation claim. For his second wife, Amon Shadden chose Emma Stewart, a native of Minnesota, and their only child, Emma, is now deceased. His third wife bore the maiden name of Docia Gillum, and is still living with him upon his farm in Yamhill county.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Shadden has carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, making a specialty of Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs and of draft and trotting horses. He owns about two hundred and sixty-four acres of land, most of which is the old donation claim. He has placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and has done not a little to improve the grade of stock in this locality by introducing valuable animals. In recent years he has discovered gold upon his place. He has found large quantities of blue quartz encased in silver coating, besides lead, silver and gold indications, and he is confident that the mineral deposits will give him a rich yield. His life has been one of untiring industry and his energy has been a large factor in his success. In his political views Mr. Shadden is a Democrat, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian Church. For a half century he has lived upon the farm which is now his home, and this period covers his entire earthly pilgrimage. There have been no exciting chapters in his career or startling incidents, but probably no sketch given in this volume proves more conclusively the force of industry and honesty as factors in winning success.

JOHN H. GLASS. Among the prominent business men of Brownsville, Linn county, must be named John Hamilton Glass and Wilson Blaine Glass, who have been influential factors in the financial progress of this city and community. Through the display of exceptional business sagacity they have won an enviable place in the ranks of the progressive men of the Willamette valley. The business life of John H. Glass is so closely interwoven with that of his brother that a history of one would scarcely be complete without that of the other.

The first representative of the Glass family on American soil was John Glass, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1818. He first located in Philadelphia, Pa., remaining for only a short time before he went on to Ohio, where his son, Robert, the father of the Glass brothers, was born, July 28, 1823, in the town of Steubenville. In 1831 the family removed to Illinois, settling in Warren

county, locating six miles from the town of Monmouth, and there engaged in farming. During the gold excitement of 1849 Robert Glass was so imbued with the spirit of adventure and profit held out by a trip to the west that he determined to make the journey across the plains. He found a gratifying success at Feather river, near Marysville, and several other good localities famous in the early history of California. Satisfied with the result of his mining, he ventured north, in 1850 taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, located in Linn county, on the present site of the town of Crawfordsville. For some time he was located in the city, engaged in a general merchandise business, but soon returned to the farm, where he died July 13, 1903, at the age of nearly eighty years, active in the business of stock-raising and general farming up to the time of his death. He recently celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding, having been married February 8, 1853, to Jane Gray, a native of Ohio. Her father was John Gray, born in Kentucky, and who went to Ohio in an early day, and followed that with a trip across the plains to Oregon in 1852. He located three miles southwest of Brownsville, on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres which occupied the present site of Twin Buttes. He met his death in 1889, at the age of seventy-six years, being the victim of confidence men while passing through Portland from a visit at Prineville, eastern Oregon. The children which blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Glass are five in number, four sons and one daughter, of whom John H. and W. B. reside in Brownsville; D. H. is assistant city engineer of Seattle, Wash.; J. W. is a farmer in this locality; and Ivy J. resides on the old home. After his son's settlement in the west John Glass came to Oregon, via the Isthmus of Panama, and made his home with the family, dying here May 26, 1870, over eighty-eight years old. He was a sturdy member of a good old Scotch family of whom the eldest son had been given the name of John for many generations, a complete history of the genealogy of the family being in the possession of a relative in Corvallis, Lillian Glass by name. Religiously he was a Presbyterian.

John Hamilton Glass, the eldest son, was born on his father's donation claim at Crawfordsville, June 12, 1855, and was there reared to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of Oregon, until he was nineteen years old, when he spent the winter of 1874-5 in the Oregon Agricultural College of Corvallis. In 1880 he became interested in a planing mill, conducting the same for several years, when the business was transferred to Cottage Grove. Later, Mr. Glass and his brother, W. B., invested in the Great

Northern Mill & Mining Company, for a half of which the two put in a four-stamp mill. The claim is located in the Blue river mining district, one and one half miles northeast of the Lucky Boy mine, and has been splendidly improved in every way, tunnels, mills, etc., making it a very valuable property. The company is now incorporated with a capital of \$120,000, \$100,000 of which is paid up, and Mr. Glass is its president and business manager. In 1896 he entered the bank of Brownsville as cashier, in which position he remained until January, 1903, when he became vice president of the institution.

Mr. Glass' first wife was Bessie Trigg. She was a native of Kentucky and while there on a visit in 1885 with her husband she died, leaving one son, Robert. Several years afterward Mr. Glass was married in Crawfordsville to Althea Chance, a native of Ohio, and who died in 1899. Two daughters were born of the second marriage, Ava and Hazel, who make their home with their father. Fraternally Mr. Glass is a member of the Blue Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; and Rathbone Sisters. In his religious views he follows the convictions of his ancestors and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. As a Republican he has been of no little service to his city, serving as city recorder for one year and since that time as city treasurer for some time. He has also been school clerk since 1896.

The brother with whom Mr. Glass has been so closely associated is Wilson Blaine Glass, next to himself in age, having been born six miles east of Crawfordsville August 30, 1858, spending a large part of his youth upon the paternal farm. He was educated in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, later attending a private school, from which he received a diploma for a business course. In 1883 he engaged with his brother John in the planing mills of Crawfordsville. In 1897 he came to Brownsville and assumed the position of secretary of the Eagle Woolen Mills Company, three years later going to Cottage Grove to look after the interests of the planing mills, which which had been removed to that city. In June, 1902, he sold his interest in Cottage Grove and returned to Brownsville, where he took the position of assistant cashier in the bank of Brownsville, and in January, 1903, was elected cashier, a position which he has creditably maintained up to the present time. As previously mentioned he is interested in the Great Northern Mill & Mining Company, being a partner with his brother in that concern.

The marriage which united W. B. Glass to Vina E. Ramsey took place in Halsey, she also being a native of Oregon, having been born in

Lane county. Fraternally, Mr. Glass is associated with the Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Crawfordsville, and is a Republican in politics, now serving as clerk of school district No. 3, Linn county.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND. At the present time William P. Ireland is the owner of twelve hundred acres of land in different parts of Oregon, the greater portion being in Polk county. A native of Jackson county, Ind., he was born April 16, 1846, his father, David, having been born in Ohio in 1819. His mother, formerly Mary A. Sanderson, was also born in Jackson county, in 1825, and was reared on her father's farm, remaining at home until her marriage. David Ireland removed with his family from Indiana to Illinois in 1853, locating on a farm in Effingham county, where he remained for one year. Next he located in Iowa for a year, and in 1864 crossed the plains with mule-teams, which they found a great improvement over the old-time oxen. Six months were consumed on the trip, and upon arriving in Oregon Mr. Ireland purchased a farm of six hundred and forty acres adjoining the one now occupied by his son, and here he spent many happy and successful years, attaining to a prominent and influential place in the community.

William P. Ireland was educated in the common schools of Lucas county, Iowa, and was eighteen years of age when he came to Oregon. At the age of twenty-three he started out on his own responsibility, and from then until the present time has had no help in carving out his fortune. With his earnings he bought a portion of his father's donation claim, which formed the nucleus for his present large landed possessions, and forthwith inaugurated large general farming and stock-raising enterprises, a preference being given to the latter. He is an excellent judge of stock, but inclines to the reliable and substantial rather than fancy breeds. February 9, 1869, Mr. Ireland was united in marriage with Cornelia Staats, who was born in Yamhill county, January 11, 1851, a daughter of Stephen Staats, one of the foremost pioneers and up-builders of this county. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, of whom Ora D. is a dentist of Portland; Anna L. is the wife of C. M. Tetherow of Lewisville; Clarence E. is at Independence; Glenn O., Willard W., Fred M., and Bessie F., are living at home. Mrs. Ireland is a member of the Rebekahs, and with her husband is active in the Christian Church. Mr. Ireland has always subscribed to

the principles of the Democratic party, but has never directed his efforts towards office-holding. He is a broad-minded and progressive citizen, devoted to his farm, his home and his friends, and one in whom the community at large places the utmost confidence.

The Staats family was very early represented in the state of New York, where settled the first German emigrants. Stephen Staats, the father of Mrs. Ireland, was born in Albany, N. Y., July 21, 1821, a son of Isaac W. Staats, who also was born in New York, and who was a merchant for many years of his life. The grandfather came west on a visit around the Horn, and died in Polk county at the age of seventy-six years. He married Jane Ann Crowlins, also born in New York, and who bore him ten children, few of whom are living. Mr. Staats was reared in Albany until fifteen years of age, and then went across the country to Kansas where he secured a position as clerk in a store at Leavenworth. With his father he removed after two years to Platte county, Mo., of which county they were the very first settlers, and the first white people to whom the Indians sold land. The father put up the first house in the county, and lived there for eight years, or until 1845. That year Isaac and Stephen Staats crossed the plains in an ox-train, one of the members of the train being John M. Forest, whose daughter, Cordelia, afterward became Mrs. Staats. The journey was a pleasant one, rendered so no doubt by the presence of a winsome face, which he decided should henceforth brighten his fireside. Arriving in Oregon the Staats brothers each located a section of land on the Luckiamute, and built log cabins in which they lived until the marriage of Stephen, March 29, 1846. The following year the young people, with Mr. Forest and his family and Isaac Staats went over the mountain with pack mules, to California. Locating in Santa Clara county, Stephen Staats secured work in the redwoods, and was at Sutter's Fort when gold was discovered. Afterward he clerked for Sam Brannan on Mormon's Island, the stock in trade being blankets and general provisions for the Indians and early settlers. The Indians had to pay ten dollars apiece for blankets, the price being paid in gold dust, determined by placing ten dollars in silver on one side of the scales, and balancing it on the other side with gold dust. In this way a great deal of gold was taken into the crude little store, and Mr. Staats came to regard the precious metal as a very common and easily gotten commodity.

In 1848 the same party wended their way northward to Oregon, Mr. Staats having made up his mind that gold was so common it would no longer have great value. The ocean voyage



W. R. Townsend
Mrs. W. E. Townsend

for himself and wife cost three hundred dollars, and upon arriving in Portland they decided to spend the winter there. In the spring they returned to the claim in Polk county, which the owner afterward traded for a rifle, and purchased six hundred and forty acres adjoining, upon which he lived until his death, April 7, 1898. Ten children were born to himself and wife, the son, John H., being the first white child born between the Luckiamute and La Creole. Mr. Staats was an enterprising and progressive man, and took an active part in promoting the interests of the Democratic party in his adopted state. A fluent speaker, he assisted in many a campaign, and his eloquence was equally appreciated in the Grange, of which he was a lecturer for many years. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and represented his county in the territorial legislature in 1876. He was president of the County Pioneer Society.

WASHINGTON R. TOWNSEND. The success of W. R. Townsend, one of the most enterprising farmers in Marion county, should serve as an example to all who are willing to travel the path of industry, business integrity, and progress. Mr. Townsend is a representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of the state, and on his maternal side traces his descent from a Revolutionary forefather named Sampson. W. R. Townsend was born in Fulton county, Ill., November 27, 1846, and is a son of G. G. Townsend, who was born in New York state August 12, 1803.

G. G. Townsend was one of the men who builded solely upon his own energies, and with practically no assistance from outside sources. His father died when he was a small boy, and afterward he was put out to work, his earnings going towards the support of his mother. While still a boy he removed with his mother to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and married Mariam Sampson, a native of Ohio, whose father served six years and six months in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Townsend eventually removed with his wife and children to Illinois, and in 1850 started across the plains with ox teams, six months being required for the journey. The family came direct to Marion county and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres two and a half miles southeast of Woodburn, which consisted entirely of wild land. In this wilderness a little log house was built for the accommodation of the family, and the desolation of their situation may best be understood when it is known that their nearest neighbor was four miles distant. In time golden harvests rewarded the industry of the father and children, a new

house took the place of the rough hewed log structure, and many blessings came the way of the industrious and thrifty family. On this same farm sixteen children received their start in life, and here the father lived to be eighty-one and the mother eighty-two years of age. Of the three children living of this large family Ebenezer Leonard is living with his brother W. R., and Jonathan Rockwell lives on a farm near Troutdale.

It is interesting to note the religious enthusiasm accredited to the father, who was devoted to the welfare of the Christian Church, going regularly to a meeting-house ten miles distant from his home. In politics he was a Republican.

In spite of the disadvantages attending his acquirement of an education, W. R. Townsend managed to qualify as a teacher, and was thus engaged for a couple of years. At the same time he continued to make the old donation claim his headquarters, but after his marriage with Nancy Emeline Stephens, who was born December 21, 1857, and whose parents crossed the plains in 1852, settling near Needy, Clackamas county, he went to live on the farm which has since been his home, and which consists of ninety acres. The most modern of improvements, practical management, and up-to-date methods have contributed to make the Townsend farm one of the most desirable in Marion county. The owner has just completed a modern two-story frame dwelling, and his barns and out-buildings are substantially constructed. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, twenty-eight acres being devoted to hops. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, of whom Delbert H. is deceased; May, deceased, was married to Nathan Jones; they had one daughter, Cecil, who lives with her grandparents; Clyde S. is living at home; Winona G. is the wife of Grover Todd, of Woodburn; Ammi Rockwell and Ada are living with their parents.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Townsend has taken an active interest in local affairs, and has served as road supervisor, member of the school board and as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Woodburn Grange No. 79, and in religion is connected with the Christian Church.

WILLIAM R. MCKAY. One and a half miles from Champoeg is a farm which, from the standpoint of equipment, cultivation and general productiveness, is unexcelled in Marion county or in the entire Willamette valley. That its owner, William R. McKay, is a master in his line and an agriculturist who works along scientific lines, is evident to all who are permitted to avail themselves of the hospitality of this ideal rural

home, and to visit the various departments which contribute to his large annual income.

Much may be accomplished on seven hundred acres of land located in the center of one of the most fertile valleys in the world; and this fact has not been lost upon Mr. McKay, who has the keen and far-sighted judgment of the typical northwestern business man. Three hundred and fifty acres of his estate are under cultivation, and the balance is devoted to timber and pasturage. During the year 1902 the yield from his forty-acre hop-yard was fifty-two thousand pounds, and for the proper care of this product he maintains three large hop-houses. The barns, outhouses, implements and general improvements are on the most extensive scale, in keeping with similar enterprises in the oldest and most advanced centers of agricultural activity. Upon the fertile pastures graze large numbers of Shorthorn cattle and other high-grade stock, and general farming is conducted on a large scale.

The knowledge of such marked success naturally presupposes years of exertion and struggle with adversity, which are emphasized in the career of Mr. McKay. He is a native son of Oregon, having been born near St. Paul, Marion county, December 30, 1849. His father, James McKay, was born in Ireland and came to America in young manhood where after various locations he made his way to Oregon and from that time until his death was actively interested in the growth and upbuilding of the state. For more complete details, refer to the sketch of James McKay, which appears on another page of this work. William R. McKay was favored with an education in the public schools and Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal. In 1873 he became foreman of the Glynn ranch at Jacinto, Cal. For about five years he resided in California, spending most of the time in Sacramento and San Francisco. Upon his return to Oregon he first assisted his brother, John N., in the management of his father's ranch, where general farming and stock-raising was carried on on an extensive scale.

January 13, 1885, Mr. McKay was united in marriage with Anna Kavanaugh, a native of St. Louis, Marion county, Ore., and a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Doyle) Kavanaugh, both of whom were natives of Ireland, came to America in youth, were married in Illinois and settled in Oregon about 1861. In that year he and his brother severed their partnership, William R. McKay removing to the farm upon which he has since accomplished such splendid results. He and his wife are the parents of five children: Stanley J., Arthur W., Estelle C., Justin L. and Albert J.

Mr. McKay is a Democrat in politics and with

his family he finds a religious home in the Roman Catholic Church. To an exceptional degree he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him, and his personal characteristics are such as to render him a popular member of the community. Though he has never been a seeker after political honors, he has been actively identified with most of the movements of a public nature calculated to benefit the moral, educational or industrial standing of Marion county. The indefatigable energy, the industry and businesslike methods he has displayed in the development of his magnificent farm have naturally resulted in placing him in a conspicuous position among his fellowmen, and the younger men of the present generation feel that, in him, they have an example well worthy of emulation. Few agriculturists have done so much as Mr. McKay to illustrate the possibilities of the soil of the Willamette valley, and for this reason, if no other existed, he is entitled to rank among the representative men of the valley.

HENRY S. SMITH. In a little log cabin still standing, on what is now known as the James Haggard place, Henry S. Smith was born April 8, 1854, two miles northeast of Lewisville, Polk county, Ore., the son of John H. Smith, a pioneer of 1849. The latter was born in Montgomery county, Mo., the son of James Smith, who came to Oregon in the early days of her history, dying at Lewisville at a ripe old age.

In the course of time John H. Smith grew to manhood and married Martha J. Lewis, a native of Kentucky, and with the courage born in the American pioneer the two outfitted with ox-teams and other articles necessary for such a trip and in 1849 started across the plains for the great northwest, regardless of the dangers and months of weary travel that lay between them and their destination. During the six months which their trip occupied they had many encounters with the Indians, but managed to come through safely, and on arriving in Polk county, Ore., Mr. Smith at once took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, where Mrs. Smith now makes her home, the land having been retained in the family through the passing years. As a farmer Mr. Smith occupied all his time, though for many years prior to his death, which occurred January 13, 1893, at the age of sixty-eight years, ten months and twenty-five days, he had been disabled through a spinal affection, caused through exposure during service in the Cayuse war in 1855-6. He was a member of the Christian Church at Lewisville, and one of the organizers of the congregation at that place. Politically he was a Democrat.

Of the nine children born to his parents,

three daughters and six sons, Henry S. Smith was the second, and on his father's farm, which was located three miles northeast of Lewisville, he grew to manhood, receiving his first knowledge of books at the little log school-house in the vicinity of his home. When his education was considered complete he went to work for his father in the farm duties to which he had been trained from his earliest boyhood, and when twenty-three years of age he entered upon the business himself.

June 4, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Yeater, a native of Benton county, Ore., born March 5, 1855. Of the three children born to them Lulu A. is deceased; Ray L. lives in Falls City, Ore.; and Myrnie F. makes her home with her parents. Politically Mr. Smith is a Republican, and has served as school director. His wife is a member of the Evangelical Church of Lewisville.

Mr. Smith has met with a modest success. Mrs. Smith owns sixty-four acres of land, thirty-six of which her husband is busy cultivating, and which is principally in hay. In addition to his farm he also has a small store at Lewisville, and acts as postmaster of that town. Before settling steadily to his farm work he acted as traveling salesman for a large implement house, gaining an insight into the commercial world, which has been of great benefit to him.

OREN D. RIDER. Among the extensive and well-to-do agriculturists of Polk county, Mr. Rider is prosperously engaged in his chosen vocation on one of the pleasantest and most desirable homesteads in the town of Independence. He also owns considerable city property, one of his buildings being now rented for mercantile purposes, and not far from the city limits he has a small but valuable farm of thirty-four acres, fourteen of which are devoted to the raising of hops, while five acres are planted with prune trees.

A native of New York, Mr. Rider was born, in April, 1839, at Lawrence, Otsego county, of English ancestry. His father, Abraham Rider, was born at Leeds, Yorkshire England, about 1803. After learning the trade of a moulder he emigrated to America in search of fortune, coming here in 1823. Settling in New York, he followed his trade at West Point, and in different parts of the state, for many years, being successful in his labors as a foundryman. He subsequently removed to La Salle county, Ill., and from there to Palo Alto county, Iowa, where he resided until his death, in 1876. He married Sarah M. Harrison, who was born in the western part of Connecticut, not many miles from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She came from distinguished ancestry, being a descendant of Gen-

eral Harrison, at one time governor of the Northwestern territory. She is still living, making her home with her son, W. S. Rider, in Oregon City. Three children were born of their union, namely: Oren D., the subject of this sketch; W. S., of Oregon City; and Mrs. Sarah A. Laurie, who died in Kansas.

Receiving such educational advantages as were offered by the public schools of New York state, Oren D. Rider remained at home during his early manhood, subsequently working with his father and brother until permanently settled in Oregon. Removing from Illinois to Iowa, he was there engaged in his independent occupation of farming until 1875, when he became a resident of Oregon City, Ore., where he remained eight years as an agriculturist. Coming to Polk county in 1883, Mr. Rider purchased his present home farm of seventeen acres, on which he has made valuable improvements. He has erected a substantial dwelling-house, built necessary barns and outbuildings, and has all the implements and machinery essential to a well equipped farming estate. He carries on general agriculture, making somewhat of a specialty of the culture of hops, to which nine acres of this farm is devoted. For twelve years he also had the management of the Hurschburger farm of twelve hundred acres. In his agricultural labors he has been prosperous, his practical and systematic methods, excellent judgment and his skill being conducive to success.

In 1861 Mr. Rider married Mary E. Newell, who was born in Ashtabula, Ohio. Eight children blessed their union, six of whom are living, namely: Fred, a resident of Washington; Mrs. Hattie E. Clark, of Salem, Ore.; Mrs. Lena O. Jones, of Independence; Mrs. Cora E. Edwards, of Washington; Frank, at home; and Netta, wife of Frank Buckley, of Washington. In local affairs Mr. Rider evinces a deep interest, keeping well informed on current events, and contributing generously towards all enterprises calculated to promote the prosperity of town and county. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as road supervisor and as school director. While living in Illinois he became a Mason.

JAMES H. MULKEY. A man whose sustained efforts have been productive of many returns is James H. Mulkey, born in Benton county, Ore., four miles west of Corvallis, November 24, 1848, the son of Luke Mulkey, one of the early settlers of this state. The father was born in Kentucky, May 9, 1810, the son of a farmer, who died when Luke Mulkey was quite a young man. With his remaining parent he went to Missouri, and there met and married Miss Ruth Allison, born in that state in 1816.

The father was one of nine children, several of whom crossed the plains to Oregon, Johnson Mulkey being the first. He made several trips, the first one being in 1845, his return to the east the next year being followed by his emigration to Benton county, Ore., in 1847. Thomas Mulkey, another brother, followed after his father located in Yamhill county, but died three days after his arrival. Luke Mulkey crossed the plains with his family in 1847 with ox-teams, and after six months on the trip they arrived in Benton county, where they passed the winter. In Benton county Mr. Mulkey took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, remaining upon it until 1858, when he sold the place and removed to a farm near Monmouth, Polk county. His farm here consisted of four hundred and seventy acres, upon which he remained until his death, which occurred at the age of eight-four years in 1893. His first wife having died in 1859 he married Mrs. Narcissa Brents, who died in 1865. The third partner of his joys and sorrows was Mrs. Sarah Caton, who departed this life in 1894. Mr. Mulkey was an eminently successful man among the farmers of this county, whose competency came through his own well directed efforts, and nothing could tempt him to depart from his ways and engage in the worrying cares of public life.

James H. Mulkey was one of six children, the others being as follows: Rachel Waller; Eliza Hawley; W. J., of Monmouth; F. Y., also of the same city; and Renna Boney, of Portland. At the age of seventeen years, and after his education in the schools of Monmouth had been completed, James H. left home, going to California, where he remained for sixteen months. On his return to Oregon with the substantial returns of his trip, he located in Wasco county. Here he took up a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and engaged in stock-raising, meeting with a success broken only by one misfortune. On a trip to Colorado with a drove of cattle the mercury fell so low that he lost nearly all his stock. In 1881 he returned to Polk county and located on the place where he now makes his home. The farm contains four hundred acres of land, three hundred and fifty of which is tillable. He is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is also interested in an apple orchard, eleven acres being devoted to its cultivation. Mr. Mulkey's property in Monmouth consists of two brick store-buildings.

In 1871 Mr. Mulkey married Miss Emily J. Porter, born in Linn county, Ore., her father, Samuel Porter, having crossed the plains in 1852. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mulkey, eight of whom are now living. They

are as follows: Frank H., at home; May M. McGowan, of Sherman county; Alice G. Holman, of Josephine county; and Augusta, Blanche, Zona, Edna and Myrle, all at home with their parents. Being a public-spirited man and one interested in the affairs of his city and county, Mr. Mulkey has been selected by the Democratic party, of which he is a strong adherent, to act as road supervisor and school director of his district, having held the former for many years. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church, of which he is a deacon.

REV. I. N. MULKEY. From a long line of ancestry has been transmitted to Rev. I. N. Mulkey those traits which have distinguished his useful life, though not yet having passed the three score and ten years allotted to man. His forefathers have been men of God, in whose service in pioneer fields they have left the impress of their strong and capable personality in the upbuilding of commonwealths. John Mulkey, the grandfather, was born in Fairforest, Spartanburg county, S. C., in the year 1773, and as a young man served as a minister of the Baptist Church, but was early identified with the Christian Church, in November, 1809, organizing a church of this denomination. The father of I. N. Mulkey, Jonathan, was born in Kentucky, in September, 1795, whither his parents had removed from their South Carolina home, and in that state he grew to manhood, engaged in the cultivation of the soil. In Kentucky he married Tealitha Hardin, born in North Carolina, in the year 1800, and together they removed to Franklin county, Ill., where he purchased a farm and spent the greater part of the remainder of his life engaged in its cultivation. His death occurred in Williamson county, Ill., in February, 1860, his life having been spent rather for the benefit of those about him than for the accumulation of wealth. Of the fourteen children born of their union, five are now living: Lucinda, now Mrs. Harlin of Iowa; Jacob, of St. Joseph; Rev. I. N., of this review; W. J., who is conducting a hotel in Eugene, Ore.; and Rev. A. H., of Coquille, a minister of the Christian Church.

In Monroe county, Ky., February 9, 1840, occurred the birth of I. N. Mulkey, and after a very limited education received in the primitive schools of Illinois, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, with whom he remained for three and a half years. Upon the close of his apprenticeship in 1866 he moved to Missouri, settling in Worth county, and continued his trade. In 1868 he went to Nebraska, settling in Lancaster county, where he took up a homestead claim.



Mr. W. Stewart

From the combined industries of farming and blacksmithing he derived a good income. With the hope of broadening his capabilities he removed to Oregon in 1871, locating at Pleasant Hill, Lane county, where he engaged at his trade, and soon began to take an active part in religious work, preparing himself by a close study of the Bible, and finally took permanent charge of pastorates throughout the country as a minister of the Christian Church. In October, 1898, Mr. Mulkey was appointed pastor of the church at Bethel, Polk county, where in addition to pastorate work he engaged in gardening upon the six and a half acres of land which he had purchased.

In September, 1861, Mr. Mulkey was united in marriage with Miss Sarah F. Randolph, a native of Posey county, Ind., born July 12, 1846. Her father, James Randolph, died in 1854, in Williamson county, Ill. Her mother, Margaret (Williams) Randolph, also died in Williamson county, Ill., in 1856. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mulkey seven are now living. They are as follows: B. F., ex-state senator from Polk county and now president of the state normal school at Ashland; Luella, now Mrs. Parks, of Pleasant Hill; P. J., principal of the schools at Arlington; J. E., of Palouse, Wash.; J. R., of Colfax, Wash.; Charles, of Ashland, Ore.; and Veda, still at home. As a Republican in politics Mr. Mulkey has always stood for the best interests of the county. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Springfield, Ore.

MATHIAS W. STEWART. Five hundred acres of the most desirable farming land in Polk county is owned and operated by Mathias W. Stewart, an enthusiastic appreciator of the many advantages of this great state, and one of the most enterprising and resourceful of the sons of New York to seek a home in the northwest. Mr. Stewart was born at Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., August 2, 1832, and from his father, David C., inherits the traits of perseverance and business ability which have encompassed his success. The father spent his entire life in New York state, where he was born in 1806, and died in 1856. During the greater part of his active life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he achieved great success, and accumulated quite a competence. He was prominently identified with county affairs, and was treasurer thereof for at least twelve years, during his term of service faithfully serving the best interests of Cayuga county. A Democrat in politics, he was a staunch supporter of his party, and filled

many positions of trust besides that of county treasurer. In religion he was a Presbyterian, as was also his wife, formerly Elizabeth Hoffman, a native of New York state. Mrs. Stewart died in New York in 1869, having borne him four children, three sons and one daughter. Catherine is deceased. The oldest son, Charles, sailed around the Horn in 1848, and after mining and prospecting returned to his home by way of Panama in 1852. The following year he again came west, returning to New York in 1856. During the Civil war he attained the rank of colonel in a New York regiment, while his brother, David, the youngest of the children, became a lieutenant during the same momentous struggle, and eventually died in New York.

While attending the academy at Auburn, N. Y., Mathias W. Stewart was a companion of the late Roscoe Conkling, who now sleeps in a graveyard at Utica, N. Y. He was also acquainted with that distinguished secretary of state under Lincoln, William H. Seward, who came from the same town, and with whom he played as a youth. After leaving the academy Mr. Stewart entered his father's store, remaining there until 1853. Becoming interested in mining, he then came west via Nicaragua, and for eight years tempted fortune with varying success and failure in the northern part of California. In 1861 he located in Salem, Marion county, Ore., and in 1862 went to Idaho, engaging in various occupations until 1864. Returning to Salem, he engaged as clerk in the general merchandise store of R. M. Wade for five years, in 1868 removing to his present farm near Independence. A large portion of his land is under cultivation, and he has a fine rural residence, commodious barns, convenient outhouses, and all necessary agricultural implements. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, besides raising some fruit, and his scientific and practical methods have resulted in gratifying returns.

In 1868, in Polk county, Mr. Stewart married Elizabeth Davis, who was born in Kane county, Ill., January 26, 1839, a daughter of James Davis, who was born in Kentucky May 5, 1805, and died January 28, 1848. Mr. Davis married in his young manhood Lavisa Lawrence, born in Kentucky July 6, 1808, and died April 1, 1879. She was the mother of two sons and three daughters, of whom Mrs. Stewart is second youngest. Mr. Davis started across the plains in 1847, but died on reaching St. Joseph, Mo., in January, 1848. The same year his wife and children came over the plains to Oregon. The mother took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Inde-

pendence, and in 1850 married Joseph Carmack, her death occurring on the old donation claim as before stated. Mr. Stewart is a Democrat in politics, and is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Independence. He was one of the first stockholders in the Independence National Bank, and for several years was a director. Mr. Stewart is a man of sterling integrity and forceful personal characteristics, coupled with determination and good business judgment.

MATHIAS GAULET. Worthy of mention among the upbuilders of Marion county is Mathias Gaulet, at present living a retired life in Gervais, but formerly extensively engaged in farming, and in plying his trade as carpenter. Mr. Gaulet was born in the district of Three Rivers, Canada, July 15, 1827, and is the son of Peter and Madeline (Vannas) Gaulet, natives also of Canada, the former born in Quebec. As the name indicates, the remote ancestors came from France, and settled in Canada at a very early day. Peter Gaulet was a blacksmith by trade, and followed his chosen occupation for many years in Canada, and in 1848 engaged in the grocery business in Montreal, which he followed until his death in 1862, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who lived to be eighty years of age, died in 1863; she bore him eleven children, three of whom are living, of whom Mathias is the second child. Antoine, born in 1815, lives in Gervais, Marion county, and Virginia, born in 1831, lives in Montreal, Canada.

Following upon his completion of the public school training in Canada, Mr. Gaulet learned the carpenter's trade, for which he showed very early aptitude. At the age of fourteen he started out to make his own way in the world, and in 1848 settled in Monroe, Mich., where he learned his trade, later returning to his old home in Canada. In 1851 he was again a resident of Monroe, and the following year he and his brother Antoine outfitted and crossed the plains with a horse team, being about six months on the way. For a short time he followed his trade in San Francisco, Cal., and then in May, 1852, came to Marion county, Ore., where he soon after bought a farm about three miles northwest of Gervais. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Nancy Baker, a native of Virginia, born in 1840, who with two sisters crossed the plains in 1843.

Until 1892 Mr. Gaulet lived on the farm, which he improved to the best of his ability, and made of it a fine home and paying venture. Realizing that his powers were waning as far as physical endurance was concerned, and believing himself entitled to a few years of relaxation from arduous duties, he located in a pleasant home in Ger-

vais in 1892, and has since made that his permanent place of abode. Mr. Gaulet also owns other town property, and taken all in all, is the possessor of a very fair competency.

In political affiliation Mr. Gaulet is a Democrat, and among the offices held by him with credit is that of treasurer of Gervais. He is a member of the Catholic Church, as are also the other members of his family. His wife died in 1880, leaving one son, George, born in 1858, who is engaged in mining in Alaska, is married and lives in British Columbia. Four children died in early childhood.

In 1891 Mr. Gaulet married Mrs. Philomena (Piatt) Campbell, who had four children by her former husband. Mr. Gaulet is a man of strict integrity, and his many desirable personal characteristics entitle him to the esteem and consideration of all.

DAVID WRIGHT GRIERSON. To that honored pioneer, David W. Grierson, is due the distinction of having imported the first Clydesdale horses into the state of Oregon. Although deceased in 1895, Mr. Grierson is recalled as one of the best farmers and most progressive men in Marion county, as indicated principally by the farm now occupied by his widow, which has few superiors from the standpoint of equipment and fine cultivation.

A native of Duffrieshire, Scotland, Mr. Grierson was born February 28, 1833, and was reared on the farm owned and occupied by his father, who was a mason by trade, and quite a successful man. At the age of seventeen the son started out to make his own living, and, after landing in America made his way to the gold fields of California. That this was a congenial and successful occupation was proven by the fact that he remained at it for seventeen years in the Cherokee mines. He then took a trip back to Scotland, and brought back with him some of the Clydesdale horses for which that country is famous, and engaged in their sale in Salem, where he located in 1873. He was fortunate in this venture, for the strong and beautiful animals won friends wherever they were sold, and their practical worth was soon demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who appreciated the fine points of a horse.

In 1875 Mr. Grierson married at Salem, Marcella Hensley, who was born in Marion county, Ill., March 5, 1854. There were four children born to them: Thomas, who died in infancy; Florence B., the wife of Henry Frank, of Salem; they have one daughter, Helen A.; Mary M., living at home; Frank C., also living with his mother. Ten months after his marriage, Mr. Grierson left Salem and settled on a farm three

Hooker and Meade, and took an active part in many of the more important battles of that time, among others being the Seven Days' Fight, when he received a bayonet wound in the hand; Gaines' Mills, South Mountain, Antietam, and Gettysburg. During the latter engagement he served at General Meade's headquarters as a courier. On March 3, 1864, at Rapidan, Va., he received his honorable discharge, and left the army in April, 1864, going directly to New York City.

A short time later Mr. Strong went to South Carolina in search of contraband cotton, returning the following year to New York. Removing to McLean county, Ill., in 1867, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing there until September 3, 1888, meeting with unquestioned success in his operations. Coming then to Oregon, he spent six months in Salem, then settled at McCoy, taking possession of his farm on March 4, 1889. He has ninety-one acres of land, on which he has added many substantial improvements. He managed it himself with most satisfactory results for several years, but is now living retired, enjoying a well deserved leisure.

Mr. Strong married, in 1873, Mary E. Simkins, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 28, 1846. Her father, Jeremiah Simkins, was born January 22, 1822, in New Jersey, while her mother, Margaret Rhodes, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Strong have one child, William L. Strong, who operates a saw-mill about five miles from McCoy, but lives with his parents. Mr. Strong is a Republican in politics, and has served as school director at McCoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong removed in August, 1903, to McMinnville, Yamhill county, where they intend to reside permanently.

ELIJAH BAILEY. So well has Elijah Bailey made use of the opportunities which have come his way in the northwest that he is today one of the foremost farmers and largest landowners in his neighborhood in Polk county. Mr. Bailey's rise in life may be studied with profit by any who desire to overcome obstacles and slowly but surely make their way to the front, for in his make-up he has the traits of character most needful for the well-being of substantial communities. Born in Adair county, Ky., March 6, 1834, he is a son of Robert and Ailsey (Hendricks) Bailey, natives of Virginia. His grandfather, Lewis Bailey, was also born in Virginia of Irish descent, while his maternal grandfather, William Hendricks, was of English descent, and by occupation was an old-time school teacher. Robert Bailey served in both the Creek and Cherokee wars, but died comparatively young in 1835, when his son Elijah was but a small boy.

Of the thirteen children, nine sons and four

daughters, in his father's family, Elijah and Cynthia Larkin, of Sonoma, Cal., are the only survivors. When a year and twenty days old Elijah moved with the rest of the family to Sangamon county, Ill., and was there reared on a farm. He was educated in a limited degree at the early subscription school of his neighborhood. In 1849 the family moved to Greene county, Mo., and settled on a productive farm, raised general farm produce, and remained there until coming to California in 1854.

Mr. Bailey contracted to accompany a herd of cattle en route to California in that year, for which he was paid \$10 per month. He brought his family with him. They were fairly successful as miners, and returned to Greene county via the Isthmus in 1858, remaining there until Mr. Bailey again crossed the plains with ox teams in 1860. He located a place twenty-five miles above Stockton, Cal., and in 1862 went down to the Pajaro Valley, which place he sold two years later, and came overland to Oregon.

Locating in Polk county, Mr. Bailey bought a farm of one hundred and three acres in Spring Valley, where he lived eight years, engaged principally in a flourishing dairy business, and in the buying and selling of stock. In 1872 he bought his present farm of six hundred acres, of which three hundred and fifty acres are cleared, and where he raises sheep and goats, besides general farming. He has been successful, being an excellent business manager as well as a practical and scientific agriculturist. The household of Mr. Bailey is presided over by his wife, who was formerly America Mann, born in Indiana in 1837, and whose father, John Mann, emigrated to Lawrence county, Ind., at a very early day. Of the four sons and three daughters born of this union five are living: Loren W., of British Columbia; Melvin, living at home; Elijah, living on a donation claim near Salem; Mrs. Olive Tilley, of Independence; and Leona Burden, of Oregon City. A Prohibitionist in politics, Mr. Bailey has held many positions of trust in the communities in which he has lived, including those of school director and road supervisor. He is a member of the Christian Church of Salem.

THEODORE JEFFRIES. The name of Jeffries is an honored one in Polk county, and the second generation, represented in Oregon by Theodore Jeffries, maintains the reputation for industry and personal honor established by that old pioneer, Thomas S. Jeffries. The latter was born in the state of Ohio, and as a young man removed to Missouri, where he married a native daughter, Susan R. Nichols, born in the vicinity of St. Louis. The following year he outfitted and crossed the plains, locating in Marion county,

five miles south of Salem, where he remained until he came to Bethel, Ore., where he engaged in the mercantile business for several years. In 1867 he shifted his mercantile interests to the center of mining activity in Canyon City, Wasco county, Wash., freezing his feet on the way, necessitating amputation, and seven years later returned to Polk county. He purchased the right to a donation claim now occupied by his son, and only living child, and one other child in the family having died in infancy. He was successful in his general farming and stock-raising, succeeded in paying for his entire farm, and left a highly improved and valuable property. His death occurred in 1895 at the age of seventy-seven years, his wife having preceded him in 1882.

Better educational advantages than fall to the lot of the average farm-reared youth facilitate the life-work of Theodore Jeffries, and his consequent breadth of mind and capacity for business are apparent in the manner of conducting his large property. From the public schools he passed to the Bethel Academy, from which he was duly graduated, after which he completed the business course at the Portland Business College. He then returned to the farm near McCoy, upon which his father had in the meantime settled, and which has since been his home. He has two hundred and forty acres of the original claim, one hundred and sixty of which are under cultivation. General farming and stock-raising net him a fair yearly income, and he is thus enabled to maintain his family in comfort, and educate his children according to his well known high ideas of citizenship. A commodious and modern residence, well arranged barns, good fences, and late agricultural implements, combine to make one of the desirable and profitable farming enterprises of Polk county.

Near Amity, Yamhill county, in 1881, Mr. Jeffries married Susan E., daughter of Isaac Robinson, who was born on a farm near Amity, May 1, 1855, and whose father crossed the plains at an early day, and died at Amity in 1897, aged seventy years. Elsie, the only child of this union, is living at home. Mr. Jeffries is a Republican in politics, but aside from the formality of casting his vote, has never interested himself in the local undertakings of his party. Fraternally he is identified with the Amity Ancient Order of United Workmen, and at one time was financier of the organization. He is progressive and upright, well informed and agreeable, and has many friends among the best families of his native county.

WILLIAM GORDON EVANS. One of the best known men of the thriving little town of Brooks is the genial and popular postmaster,

groceryman, and farmer, W. G. Evans, a resident of the place since 1894, and of the state since 1865. Mr. Evans has gained a diversified idea of life and work in Oregon, and is one of those men who deserve great credit for their successful circumvention of early hindrances, and wise disposition of later opportunities. He was born in the state of Tennessee January 21, 1833, his mother, a native of Tennessee, was Miss Rebecca Keyton before her marriage, and his father was William Evans, a native of Virginia.

When a small boy Mr. Evans was deprived by death of the care and affectionate solicitude of his mother, and the family soon after removed to Kentucky, where they lived until taking up their residence in Arkansas in 1843. Here the father died about sixty years of age, and the eight children thereafter conducted the farm, and succeeded as best they could. When about twenty-four W. G. saw an opportunity to go to California to assist in driving five hundred head of cattle, and his experiences while crossing the plains with his numerous charges are recalled most vividly at the present time. Arriving in California August 2, 1857, he followed various kinds of employment until 1865, working both on farms and in the mines of the great western state. In 1865 he came to Oregon and settled near Brooks, and for the four following years worked on different farms, in the meantime managing to save considerable money.

In 1869 Mr. Evans married Letitia Savage, who was born November 3, 1852, and reared in Oregon, her people having crossed the plains in 1845. The couple went to housekeeping about three miles west of where the town of Brooks is now located, and remained there until they removed to Brooks in 1894. Seven children have been born of this union, of whom Hugh C. lives on a farm near the town, is married and has three children: Nellie A., deceased, was married to George Dodge and had one daughter; Threasa is the wife of James Fruit, of Salem, and has two sons; B. Frank lives in Brooks, is married and has two daughters; Minnie is the wife of Fred Neusom; Lena Estelle, deceased; and John C. is living with his parents. Although his store and post-office duties consume the greater part of his time, Mr. Evans still manages his farm, and the family spend a portion of each summer there.

A staunch Republican, and an active promoter of the best interests of his party, Mr. Evans has been influential in local affairs of a political nature, and besides serving as postmaster for several years, having been appointed by Grover Cleveland during his first term, he has been clerk of the school board in his district for many years, road supervisor for several terms, and justice of the peace for twelve years. He and his family are members of the United Evangelical Church,



Ch. Meiring.

and contribute to the support of the same. Mr. Evans enjoys an enviable reputation in the neighborhood for sobriety, enterprise and honesty. His tactful management of the post-office interests, his business sagacity and an accommodating and genial spirit, have secured him a substantial place among the upbuilders of Marion county.

HENRY MEIRING. Although not a land owner in Marion county, Henry Meiring is one of the very successful and prosperous farmers around Gervais, where he is operating five hundred and seventy acres of land comprising the Landet donation claim. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having at his direct disposal three hundred and seventy acres of cultivated land. An additional source of income is derived from operating a threshing machine, in which he has been interested for the past fifteen years. Mr. Meiring has further added to his responsibilities by purchasing a flouring mill at Gervais, which is proving a paying and successful enterprise.

In Hanover, Germany, where he was born September 15, 1849, Mr. Meiring was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the public schools. His father died when he was twenty-one, and his mother when he was six years of age, and thereafter he lived with his brothers and sisters. At the age of twenty he was drafted into the German army, participating in the Franco-Prussian war, and was in the front of many of the notable combats of that memorable time, culminating with the battle of Sedan. In 1876 he was united in marriage with Mary T. Klene, who was born December 10, 1855, and reared in Germany. Directly after their marriage they came to America, settling near Buena Vista, Ore. For about ten years this continued to be their home, and in 1886 Mr. Meiring came to Marion county, locating on the farm upon which he has since lived.

To Mr. and Mrs. Meiring six children have been born. Annie K. is the wife of George H. Finney of Gervais, where the latter is operating the mill owned by Mr. Meiring; they have two daughters and one son. Helena is the wife of Edward A. Finney, residing on a farm in Marion county; they have one son and one daughter. Mary, Kate, Herman and Adaline are at home.

In politics Mr. Meiring has been a Republican ever since he came to this country, and he has held some local offices, including those of road supervisor four years and school trustee and clerk. He takes an active interest in all upbuilding enterprises in the county, and is a staunch advocate of the agricultural and other advantages which exist in this well favored state. Fra-

ternally he is identified with Salem Camp, No. 118, W. O. W., and Fraternity Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W. He is a member of the Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa, and with his family is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN KNIGHT, until April, 1903, a prominent farmer and politician of Marion county, was born in Shelby county, Mo., January 25, 1849, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Achticer) Knight, the latter a native of Bèride, Bavaria.

Joseph Knight was born in the state of Pennsylvania January 15, 1799, and by trade was an iron-worker, in which method of livelihood he excelled. About 1838 he located in Shelby county, Mo., and in that comparatively wild section built a home and cultivated a farm. In 1853 he crossed the plains with ox-teams, and his train was the first to cross the Cascade Mountains to Steilacoom, Wash., from the old Ft. Walla Walla. For about a year he lived in Shoal Water Bay, Wash., and then came on to the Cascades, where he found employment with the Portage railroad, and was thus engaged when the Cayuse war demanded all the able-bodied men in the state. For several days the people were surrounded and confined in blockhouses, and suffered other inconveniences due to those troublesome times. About fifteen persons were killed before they were able to reach the blockhouses. In 1856 Mr. Knight returned to Missouri, and in 1863 prepared to again cross the plains, this time taking with him his family, and such possessions as were required for housekeeping in the far west. As before, he took up his residence in Shoal Water Bay, Wash., and after two and a half years came to Marion county, Ore., remaining here for three years. His last home in the state was on a farm in Clackamas county, where he died in 1872, his wife surviving him until 1876. He was an industrious and successful man, and of the fourteen children born into his family and reared to years of usefulness and honor, but four survive. George and William live in Canby; Mary is the wife of S. Burchem, of Cottage Grove, Ore.; and John is living retired in Salem. The elder Knight was a staunch Republican, and delighted in discussing the principles and issues of his party. He took an active interest in politics from his first voting days, but was always averse to filling local offices.

For twenty years of his life John Knight remained with his father, and then served an apprenticeship to a blacksmith at Aurora, Ore. During the three years spent in qualifying as a knight of the forge and bellows, he received in compensation board and clothing, and at the end of his apprenticeship was not in a position to start either a bank account or a business of his

own. For a year he followed his trade in Portland, and in 1875 located in Salem, in and near which he has since resided. For the first eighteen months in Salem he worked for an established blacksmith here, and then started a business of his own, uninterruptedly conducted until 1892. In the meantime his interest in Republican politics resulted in his becoming well known in the community, and in 1892 his fitness for official responsibility was recognized by his fellow townsmen by his election as sheriff of Marion county, an office maintained with distinct credit for two terms.

In Salem Mr. Knight was united in marriage with Angeline Snyder, a native of Sullivan county, Pa., who was born in 1855. He later purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres five miles north of Salem, on the old territorial road. This land comprised a part of the old William Stevens donation claim, and on it Mr. Knight conducted general farming and stock-raising. He makes a specialty of onions, and during 1902 raised about four thousand bushels of this much-demanded vegetable. Three children have been born into the Knight family, of whom Edna A. is living at home; and Claude S., an accountant, is employed at The Dalles; Benjamin W. met an accidental death when about eleven years of age. Mr. Knight is one of the most influential and popular men in his neighborhood, and one of the best known men in Marion county. For a term he served as alderman of Salem for the Second ward, and he is associated with various fraternal and social organizations throughout the county. He was one of the promoters of the first lodge of Elks organized in Salem, Ore., was the first exalted ruler of Salem Lodge, No. 336, and has actively interested himself in the welfare and growth of the order. He is also a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen, Valley Lodge No. 18. In the spring of 1903 he disposed of his farm and removed to Salem, where he is enjoying a well earned rest.

CATHERINE S. BASKETT. The life history of Catherine S. Baskett is deserving of a place in this work, although not filled with stirring events. Her influence and position in the social and business world is important. Possessed of strong individuality, combined with a charming personality, Mrs. Baskett is well and favorably known. She was born in Macoupin county, Ill., September 21, 1828. Her father, Elijah Bristow, was born in Washington county, Va., and her mother, Susan Gabbert, in Overton county, near Nashville, Tenn. Her father's family emigrated to Tennessee, where Mr. Bristow served as apprentice at the hatter's trade, but

he did not engage in it. Afterwards he removed with his family to Cumberland county, Ky., where he engaged in farming. In 1812 the family again removed to Illinois, locating first in Macoupin county, where they lived for two years, and then took up their abode in McDonough county, where Mr. Bristow engaged in farming until 1846, when he crossed the plains to California. In 1848 his family removed to Oregon, crossing the Missouri river at St. Joseph, April 21, 1848, and the Cascade mountains at Barlow Gate. They located at Pleasant Hill, where Mr. Bristow took up a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres of land twelve miles south of Eugene. He built the first house in Lane county and petitioned the territorial legislature to have his claim named Pleasant Hill, which was done. Mr. Bristow lived there until his death, in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. Baskett's husband, George J. Baskett, was born in Shelby county, Ky., February 25, 1818. His father was William Baskett of Virginia, who, with his wife and son, aged ten, moved to Missouri, locating in Howard county, remaining there until 1848, when George crossed the plains. On his trip across, he met his future wife. He located first in Rickreall, but soon went to California, where, during the gold excitement, he was quite successful. In 1852 he returned to Oregon and married Catherine S. Bristow. The young couple settled in Polk county, buying the right to their present place of six hundred and forty acres. They lived there, engaging in farming and stock-raising until Mr. Baskett's death in 1883. His family consisted of eight children, but two of whom are now living—Josephine, wife of Henry Clay Fox, of Rickreall, and George La Fayette Lee, of Elk City, Idaho. The family own all of the original place. Mr. Baskett was a Democrat in politics, and with his wife held membership in the Christian Church of Salem.

JOHN BLANTON. One of the extensive hop raisers of the vicinity of Brooks is John Blanton, who bought seventeen acres of land in 1871, and has since devoted fourteen acres to hops. That he has improved his land to the best possible extent would seem apparent from the fact that 1902 netted him seventeen thousand pounds of hops.

The paternal great-grandfather, John Blanton, served under Washington in the Revolutionary war, and his descendants located in different parts of the east and middle west. Mr. Blanton himself located in Ray county, Mo. Here Joseph Blanton, the father of John, was born. He learned the cooper's trade, and here married Jane Muncus, also a native of Missouri. The father followed his trade near St. Louis until 1844, and then started across the plains with

seven yoke of oxen, hoping to improve his fortunes after reaching the northwest. He died near Council Bluffs, Iowa, en route to Oregon, aged thirty-nine years, leaving his widow and children dependent upon their own resources. The mother turned back to Andrew county, Mo., and three years later married Samuel Hackwith, and continued to live in Missouri for the remainder of her life. She died aged about sixty-seven years.

John Blanton was born in Jackson county, Mo., April 29, 1833, and with his parents started to cross the plains in 1844. He lived with his mother in Missouri until nineteen years of age, and attended the district schools as opportunity offered. For about three years he was employed as a farm hand. In 1853 he had an opportunity to come west as a driver of oxen, a chance which he very readily accepted. The train was on the road for three months and eleven days. Mr. Blanton stopped for a short time at Big Sandy, then went to live with an uncle, Isaac Blanton, eight miles south of Salem. In 1861 he went to the mines of southern Oregon, where he met with fair success. In 1865 he married Catherine Shephard, born in 1846 in Crawford county, Ark. Mrs. Blanton crossed the plains with her parents in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Blanton went to house-keeping on a farm near Eugene, in Lane county, and after five years moved to Jackson county, where Mr. Blanton engaged in the stock business for a couple of years. He afterward lived in Polk county for four years, and for a year in the Waldo Hills, Marion county. In 1871 he purchased his present home.

Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blanton: James M. died aged twenty-one; Ida May, the wife of Charles Van Ausdell, a railroad man of Nebraska; Hannah J., the wife of Alexander Veach, of Salem; Mary E., the wife of William Raney, of Salem; William, a resident of Eugene; John, died in 1900, leaving two children; Marion, who is living in Brooks; Rose died at age of nineteen years; Raymond, living in Brooks; Pearl, at home with her parents; Franklin, died in infancy; and Alice, the wife of Enos Waite, of Salem. Mr. Blanton is a Democrat and a member of the United Evangelical Church. His many fine traits of character, and unquestioned devotion to the general welfare of his adopted locality, have won him the lasting regard of all with whom he is associated. He has served as school director in his district and as supervisor of roads.

ilies of the northwest. Up in Canada the Moisans were known for many years as merchants and tradespeople, the French blood of remote ancestors contributing the national thrift and resourcefulness. Near Montreal, Canada, in 1810 was born Thomas Moisan, the father of F. Xavier, who was reared and educated in his native land, and was the only one of ten children to come to the United States.

Before attaining his majority, Thomas Moisan had started in upon a paying lumber business in Canada, and was also interested in furs and trapping, in which he dealt extensively. When twenty-two years of age, in 1838, he made a trip through the United States on horseback, bringing up in New Orleans, where he found a ready market for his furs. About 1840 he started to make a trip across the plains, and for some time was located in Vancouver, Wash., removing later to Marion county, where he took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres eight miles north of Salem, on French Prairie. Half of this property was prairie land. Here he erected a small log house, the following year taking to himself a wife named Harriet Longtrain. Miss Longtrain was born in Vancouver, Wash., May 16, 1824, a daughter of Andrew Longtrain, a famous trapper in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company. Thomas Moisan lived on his claim until his death, and there reared the three children born to himself and wife, of whom F. Xavier is the oldest. Philomena married F. J. Balter, of Salem, and Alexander lives on a farm adjoining that of his brother. Mr. Moisan was a man of pronounced characteristics and the most scrupulous honor, and during his life in the west materially promoted the interests of religion and education. He was a devoted member of the Catholic Church, and was the means of securing the erection of several churches throughout the county. His widow, who still survives him, has uninterruptedly made her home on a part of the old donation claim.

September 30, 1872, Francis Xavier Moisan married Mary V. Manning, a native of Perry county, Mo., born July 11, 1854, who came to Oregon in 1865 by way of the Isthmus, with her parents, and they are living near St. Louis, Ore. Her parents, G. A. and Caroline Manning, were born in Missouri, and there farmed for many years before coming to the west. All of the modern improvements on this old donation claim have been inaugurated by the present owner, who has a fine large frame dwelling, a good barn, and modern agricultural implements. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and in the meantime has taken an active interest in the general affairs of his neighborhood. In politics a Republican, he has filled the offices of school director and road supervisor, and since his first

FRANCIS XAVIER MOISAN. On the farm upon which he is still living in Marion county, F. Xavier Moisan was born December 16, 1845, and comes of one of the prominent pioneer fam-

voting days has taken a keen interest in all matters political. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Brooks Lodge, No. 137, and in religion is a member of the Catholic Church. Fourteen children have been born into the family: Thomas, who is farming in Marion county; Caroline, deceased, wife of John Roach; Gustave, living in Gervais; Lewis, an attendant in the Insane Asylum; Albert, Rose, Tercilla, Agnes, Charles, Francis, Winnie, Frederick, Hubert and Joseph.

Andrew Longtrain, one of the famous trappers of the northwest, was born in Canada about 1791, and came west to Spokane, Wash., when a young man. Here he married and engaged in trapping for many years, selling his furs to the Hudson Bay Company. After a time he took up his residence in Vancouver, and at that time there were very few white people in this part of the country. He lived to be about eighty-seven, while his wife died at the age of seventy-six. He was a typical rugged pioneer of the far west, and his name was known from one end to the other of this trapper's paradise. The monument erected at Champoeg in 1902 in commemoration of the American purchase of the territory stands on the claim originally owned by Mr. Longtrain.

GEORGE W. YOUNG. Among the veteran pioneers of Linn county who have spent the better part of their lives within its precincts, aiding in every possible way its growth and development, G. W. Young, now living retired in Albany, stands pre-eminent, having a good record for length of days, and for long-continued and useful activity. After his marriage he migrated to this state, bravely daring all dangers and privations incidental to life in an undeveloped country in order to pave the way for those who followed, and to establish a home where his children and their descendants might enjoy the comforts, and even the luxuries, of this world without the labor and toil in which his earlier years were spent. Wild animals of all kinds were then numerous and destructive, and the majority of the residents lived in log cabins of the typical pioneer style. These have long since been replaced by substantial modern structures, and the land, having been brought to a high state of cultivation, yields abundantly of the grains and fruits common to this region. The small hamlets have grown into thriving towns, villages and cities, and prosperity smiles on every side. A native of Ohio, George W. Young was born in Richland county, November 4, 1828, a son of Benjamin Young.

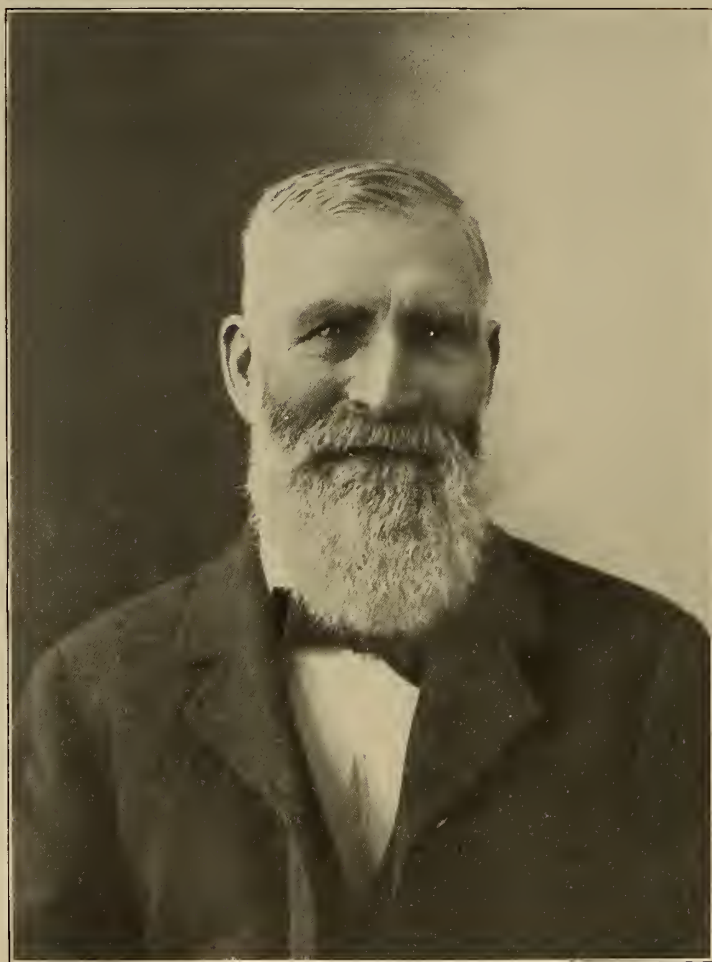
Of stanch New England ancestry, Benjamin Young was born and reared in Connecticut. Re-

moving to Ohio when a young man, he worked at the cooper's trade until 1837, when he settled in Knox county, Ill., where he was actively engaged in coopering and farming until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Mesmore, was born in Ohio, and died in Illinois. Of their large family of children, ten grew to years of maturity, and eight, five girls and three boys, survive. One son, John Young, went to the front during the Civil war as a volunteer in an Illinois regiment, and died while in service.

The second son of the parental household, G. W. Young, was brought up and educated in Illinois, attending school in the old log schoolhouse. While yet a lad he acquired a good knowledge of agriculture, also becoming familiar with the cooper's trade by working in the shop with his father in bad weather. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for awhile, remaining at home until reaching his majority. The following six years he was engaged in farming for himself, first in Knox county, Ill., then in Peoria county, and again in Knox county. In the spring of 1853, influenced partly by love of travel, and partly by a desire to try the "hazard of new fortunes" he started for the Pacific coast. Leaving Illinois in March, with one wagon, which was drawn by four yoke of oxen, he, with his wife and one child, crossed the Missouri river at Council Bluffs on April 6, and there took the old Oregon trail, coming along the Barlow route, and arriving in Linn county in October.

Locating in Sweet Home valley, Mr. Young took up a donation land claim of one hundred and sixty acres and later purchased one hundred and sixty acres on Sand Ridge, about fourteen miles from Albany, and at once began the establishment of a homestead. Clearing and improving a large tract, he met with good success in his agricultural labors, and has since owned many different estates, buying and selling at a profit, at one time having a clear title to seven hundred acres of fine land. In 1866 he removed to Albany, where he has since resided, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen. For eight or ten years he carried on a good business as a contractor and builder, being especially interested in bridge contracting, and doing a great deal of work for the county, having charge of the construction of many of the bridges in Linn county. Although he has lived in Oregon a full half century, Mr. Young has never lost interest in the home and friends of his youth, but on two occasions has visited the east, going first in 1872, and again in 1883.

While living in Illinois, Mr. Young married for his first wife Clarinda Simons, who was born in New York state, and died in Lebanon, Ore. Of the children born of their union, one



F. S. Powell

daughter is living, namely: Malinda, wife of John H. Clelen, of Albany. To John H. Clelen and wife have been born four children—three of whom are living: Otto, an engineer of Albany, married Anna Reninger and has two children, John and Grace; Edna, wife of Charles G. Rawlings of Albany; they have two daughters, Madaline and Ruth; Benjamin, resides in Albany; Georgiana died at the age of one year.

Mr. Young's second wife was Miss Rose Clark, who was born in Princeton, Ill., of New England ancestors. Her father, Joseph S. Clark, was born and reared in New Hampshire, where he learned the trade of a brick mason. Subsequently removing to Illinois he lived for awhile in Princeton, then came to Oregon, locating in Albany in 1874, where he followed his trade for many years, living in this city until his death. He married Harriet Richards, a native of Medina county, Ohio, and they became the parents of eleven children, nine of whom grew to years of maturity, and seven of whom are now living.

Mr. Young has had a busy life as well as a prosperous one, his success in the accumulation of property being entirely due to his own energy, perseverance, good judgment and honest business principles. Politically he is a sound Democrat. Fraternally he is a member, and past officer, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1855; of the Encampment and of the Oregon Pioneer Association.

FRANKLIN S. POWELL. On a well developed farm in Sangamon county, Ill., Franklin S. Powell, one of the foremost pioneers of Polk county, was born March 20, 1830. As one of the many hundreds who crossed the plains in 1851 he has entered heartily into the development of many northwestern enterprises, benefiting all with his business ability, and conveying to them his peculiar and contagious enthusiasm. On both sides of his family the ancestors were very early settlers in America, and patriotism found expression in the paternal grandfather, Joseph Powell, a native of Kentucky, and a soldier in the war of 1812; and the maternal great-grandfather, Peter Borders, followed the martial fortunes of Washington.

John A. Powell, the father of Franklin S., was born on a farm near Dayton, Ohio, February 10, 1807, and in 1825 removed with his parents to Sangamon county, Ill., and was there reared and educated, eventually taking as his wife Savilla Smith, born in Ohio, September 10, 1812. At a comparatively early age Mr. Powell entered the ministry of the Christian Church, and during almost his entire active life he combined the cultivation of the soil with the

preaching of the gospel. For some time after his marriage he lived in Menard county, Ill., and in April, 1851, outfitted and crossed the plains to Oregon. With him came his wife and nine children, among them Theresa, wife of Wm. McFaden, whose death after leaving the Blue mountains, at the age of twenty-two, was the only sad or unfortunate occurrence during the entire trip. Mr. Powell settled with his family on a donation claim on the Santiam in Linn county, and there lived until retiring to Albany in 1870, in which town his death occurred in 1880. He was a unique and in some ways remarkable man, and during his active life accomplished much good. An earnest worker in the church, an eloquent and forceful speaker, a sound reasoner, and thorough bible student, his voice was heard in earnest exhortation in many places in Oregon and Washington, and especially was he known and appreciated in the Willamette valley. Mr. Powell was a fine specimen of physical manhood, weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He was a Republican in politics, and was a man of influence, personal magnetism, and broad humanitarian views of life. Eight years after his death, in 1888, the wife who had shared his trials and joys, reared his children to men and women of usefulness, and been his chief consoler and sympathizer, died at the home of her son near Monmouth, at the age of seventy-eight.

Franklin S. Powell was the oldest of the four sons and five daughters born to his parents. Before leaving for the west he married, March 20, 1851, Louise J. Peeler, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Rev. Abner Peeler, a native of Maine, and a minister in the Christian Church. Upon arriving in Oregon Mr. Powell located on a donation claim eight miles east of Albany in Linn county, where he built a little house, and began the improvement of his land. In time abundant harvests rewarded his tilling of the soil, a larger house took the place of the primitive structure, and twenty-one years rolled by with ever increasing prosperity. During the Civil war he served two terms as justice of the peace for Lebanon precinct. In 1874 he came to Monmouth, Ore., built the home in which he now lives, and has since identified himself with this community. In 1898 he sold the farm near Albany, and now owns a farm of three hundred and twenty-six acres two and a half miles northwest of Monmouth, during the bright summer months living in his rural retreat, and in the winter time availing himself of the advantages of the town.

At all times Mr. Powell has held himself in readiness to aid in the development of his

adopted locality, and many enterprises have reached completion through his energy and practical assistance. He is one of the organizers and stock-holders of the Polk County Bank, and is also one of the founders and a stockholder in the Independence and Monmouth Railroad. He also aided in the construction of a warehouse at Albany and one at Independence, and is one of the chief upbuilders of Christian College, with which he has been identified as trustee and member of the executive board for many years. In fact his removal to Monmouth was practically dictated by a desire to be near and assist in every possible way this very admirable educational institution. In Republican politics he has taken an active part, in 1888 being elected to the state legislature, and serving during the session as chairman of the agricultural committee. This was about the time of the great county-seat contest between Independence and Dallas, and Mr. Powell entered into the thickest of the fight. While a member of the legislature, in 1889, he introduced a bill to convert the Christian College at Monmouth into a State Normal School, and while the bill was defeated by only one vote, yet it laid the foundation for the accomplishment of the same object by the succeeding legislature in 1891.

Eight children have been born into the family of Mr. Powell, of whom James M. is a physician of Spokane, Wash.; Cyrus is deceased; John H. is a farmer near Farmington, Wash.; Lavina is deceased; Marinthia is the wife of A. M. Arant, a fruit rancher west of Monmouth; P. O. is a teacher of mathematics, commercial law and literature in the Normal School at Monmouth; Ira C. is represented in this work; J. F. is living at home. In March, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Powell celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Monmouth, where over one hundred friends came from far and wide to wish them many years of happiness. In the estimation of his hosts of friends there is no more worthy man in this county than Mr. Powell, whose well known business integrity, conservative yet progressive judgment, and capacity for large undertaking have made him a power in a cosmopolitan community.

GEORGE C. SMITH. The advantage of learning a trade, and thereby having something in the way of making a living upon which he could always depend, was one of the teachings which found practical expression in the life of George C. Smith, one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Polk county. Were Mr. Smith to dispose of his farm and locate in some of the busy marts of the country, he could un-

doubtedly command good wages as a practical brick and stone mason, a trade to which he devoted three years of his life as an apprentice, and which he plied for some little time.

For many years the family of Mr. Smith was identified with farming interests in Virginia, in which state he was born in Jackson county, February 14, 1833. His father, John, was born in Virginia in 1788, and spent his entire life in the Old Dominion state. Left alone in the world when a small boy, the elder Smith was confronted by the responsibility of his own support, and proved himself capable of coping with the difficulty. For some time he worked on boats on the Ohio river, and when quite young started in to farm for himself, eventually purchasing with his earnings about a hundred acres of land. He never had any desire to desert his old southern state, and lived contentedly and in comparative comfort there until his death in 1878 at the advanced age of ninety years. In his young manhood he married a native daughter of Virginia, Julia A. Cummins, born in 1800, and who died in 1855. Of this union were born fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom six are now living: Conrad, George C., John, David; Julia, wife of Freeman Showerman; Levina, wife of A. J. Moffit.

So large a family taxed the resources of the Virginia farm, and of necessity the children were forced to take themselves into outside fields of activity when quite young. Thus it happened that the sixth child, George C., resolutely turned his face towards an independent livelihood, working at such occupations as came his way. At the age of twenty-four he removed to Ray county, Mo., and apprenticed himself to a brick and stone mason for three years, and after working for a while at his trade decided that he liked farming better, and so found a position on a farm in Ray county. He was not insensible of his limitations in Missouri, and in 1865 hailed the opportunity to cross the plains with ox teams. In the meantime he had married Eliza A. Craven in 1859, she being a native of Ray county, Mo., and the daughter of a large land owner. His wife and children therefore accompanied him across the plains, their outfit consisting of four yoke of oxen. The train had one hundred and nine wagons to start with, but the party eventually separated, according to the desired destination of its many members. They were five months and five days on the way, and Mr. Smith located in the Eola hills, where he rented land for five years. Frugal and industrious, he managed to save considerable money while farming his rented land, and in 1870 bought his present farm, which consists of one hundred and twenty-two acres, and is a portion of the old Babcock donation claim. In addition to general farming

and stock-raising, he has ten acres under hops, and is contemplating devoting more land in the future to this important and marketable commodity.

The wife of Mr. Smith survived the journey across the plains, and the hardship of pioneer conditions for but three years, her death occurring in 1869. She was faithful to her trust as a mother and wife, and left to the care of her husband three children, Laura, wife of S. H. Crowley; David Ackley and Charles Jackson. In 1874 Mr. Smith married Sarah M. Coulter, of which union there have been born the following children: Rosetta, wife of Sam T. Smith; Stella M.; Elsie, wife of C. B. Whaley; Seth; Lavina; George C., Jr., and Lanora Alice.

Mr. Smith adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and he has served the community as road supervisor and school director. He is a liberal and enterprising man, and a success as a farmer and promoter of general prosperity.

WILLIAM FRY. A venerable and very highly esteemed citizen who was formerly closely identified with the colony at Bethel, Mo., and later at Aurora, and who is still a resident of this favored city, is William Fry, a blacksmith by trade, and a man of sterling characteristics. Mr. Fry passed the first years of his life in Huntington county, Pa., where he was born September 16, 1835. About 1845 he removed with his parents to Bethel, Mo., and at a later period moved to Adair county, Mo., where he plied his trade as blacksmith, and also engaged in farming.

In 1863 Mr. Fry became a resident of Aurora, Ore., having crossed the plains with ox teams, and taking five months for the journey. His experiences on the plains were of a more peaceful nature than those which characterized the journeyings of earlier emigrants, and he arrived at his destination in good health and spirits. He at once started up a little blacksmith shop, the first in the city, and he has never had a competitor in the business. Needless to say he has a flourishing business, and is known as a master workman throughout the surrounding country. He is the owner of a ten-acre home near the town, where he raises staple commodities, and has a pleasant and home-like residence. Here live his wife, formerly Anna Miller, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, born in 1841; and four children, Andrew M., George W., Matilda, and Walter O.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Fry has held numerous offices of trust and responsibility in the city, including that of councilman for nine terms, an office which he still occupies with great credit. He has always taken an interest in the cause of

education, and has served for three terms as a member of the school board. Some military experience has enlivened the career of Mr. Fry, who enlisted in Company E, Missouri Home Guards, at Kirksville, Mo., and was elected Second lieutenant and served until his leave of absence in order to come to Oregon. Mr. Fry is a natural mechanic, and a large share of his success along this line is due to the fact that congenial work makes the successful workman. His business methods are above reproach, and his name stands for integrity and reliability.

GEORGE W. L. VINTON. Of fine old Colonial ancestry, George W. L. Vinton, one of the foremost farmers of Marion county, was born in Boston, Mass., December 25, 1823. From an industrious and worthy sire he inherited traits of industry and thrift, his father being a cooper by trade, and a fairly successful man. The elder Vinton was not unmindful of his duties as a citizen of a grief-stricken republic, and in 1812 responded to the call for soldiers, serving the American cause as became a strong and rugged personality. He was three times married, and his useful life extended beyond the biblical allotment of seventy years.

The advantages of the public schools fell to the lot of George W. L. Vinton, and he naturally connected the future with some one of the useful trades, finally selecting that of the painter, for which he served an apprenticeship of three years. Thereafter he plied his trade for about five years. In 1848 he removed to Illinois, locating on a farm in Bureau county. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Alfreda Wilbur, who was born in Pennsylvania. They resided in Illinois until 1861, when they removed to Iowa, where they remained until 1864. Of ambitious tendencies, Mr. Vinton foresaw in the far west opportunities not found in Iowa, and therefore emigrated to Oregon in 1864, being one of a train of one hundred and twenty-four wagons under command of Captain Hulbert. Mr. Vinton himself had eight yoke of oxen, and was on the way about seven months.

In Marion county Mr. Vinton settled on a claim twelve miles east of Salem, and at the expiration of eighteen months rented a place on Howell prairie for about a year. Following this he worked at his trade for about four years, and in 1870 bought his present home of three hundred acres fourteen miles from Salem, on the Howell Prairie road. The clearing of his land presented a large labor problem, but the present owner has succeeded to the extent of about fifty acres, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. A well appointed home, substantial barns and out-buildings, and up-to-date agricultural implements

are among the additions inaugurated by the enterprise and thrift of this successful farmer.

Politics have not escaped the attention of Mr. Vinton, who is a staunch upholder of Republican principles, and who has acceptably served as supervisor and school clerk. Eight children have been born into this family, of whom Charles W. is a resident of Albino; Cora A. was married to William Ramsdon, but is now deceased; Mary B. is the wife of John Waltman of this vicinity; H. Almina is the wife of C. McElwain, of Fruitland; Anna Eva became the wife of E. Stevens, but is now deceased; George W. L., Jr., lives at his father's; Walter Augustus lives on North Howell prairie; and Arthur G. is still at home.

HENRY J. MILLER is one of the young men of Aurora who, recognizing an opportunity, has taken advantage of it, and by sheer force of will power and business judgment has dignified his undertakings with large success. Ten years ago Mr. Miller started, with a capital consisting of brains and determination, to buy hops on a small scale, and so well has he succeeded that he is to-day a large property owner, and one of the most substantial men in the town. The adaptations of the surrounding country to the raising of hops has been his great opportunity, and he buys in large quantities, and ships to the markets of New York and London. He is one of the best judges of this commodity in the county, and his operations influence the price of hops to a material extent.

Mr. Miller is a native son of Aurora, of whom his fellow-townsmen are justly proud. He was born here January 14, 1873, his father, Joseph Miller, having been born in Bethel, Mo. The elder Miller came to Oregon in 1863 with a colony, bringing his possessions with ox teams, and experiencing the usual number of adventures on the way. He located with his family near Aurora, and is at present a resident of the town, being sixty-three years of age. His wife, Gertrude (Schuele) Miller, was born in Missouri, and crossed the plains in 1863. She is the mother of a son and five daughters.

Henry J. Miller was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty began his active business career. In Aurora he owns the property upon which the postoffice is erected, and he also owns property on the corner of Washington and Twelfth streets, Portland. This property has all been bought with the money earned from his hop enterprises, and certainly reflects vast credit upon this enterprising and popular young man.

In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican, but as yet he has taken no special interest in the local undertakings of his party, aside from serving as

clerk of the school board. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Rathbone Sisters. Mr. Miller is unmarried and lives with his parents.

ELMER W. FINZER, D. D. S. A lucrative practice is always the aim of the professional man, and the subject of this review has attained a position in Woodburn, Ore., of which many men of maturer years and time of service might well be proud. A member of an old and much respected family, the ancestral history is covered in the review of a brother, Capt. W. E. Finzer. The name of Finzer retains in a marked degree the business and moral worth so characteristic of the children of Switzerland.

Dr. Finzer is the third of nine children born to Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hostettler) Finzer, and was born near Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 22, 1871. While his father was engaged in working at his trade of carpenter, Elmer Finzer was attending the public schools of that place, preparing himself for the future. In 1888 he accompanied the family to Oregon. They settled in Woodburn, and here he completed his education, and was employed as a clerk in a general merchandise store where he gained a practical business education. He was one of those enterprising lads who have the ability to succeed in the face of many obstacles, and after due consideration of the lucrative professions, the possibilities of dentistry appealed to him. In 1894 he began as assistant to Dr. George L. Fox of Woodburn, remaining for two years, then with Dr. G. H. Marker of this city, where he remained three years, and in June, 1899, successfully passed the examination before the State Board of Dental Examiners. Upon receiving his certificate he at once opened an office in Woodburn, where he has built up a practice in a short time far beyond his expectations. To keep in touch with the advanced methods he took a post-graduate course during May and June, 1902, at the Northwestern University of Dental Surgery at Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Finzer was married in Woodburn May 5, 1898, to Miss Minnie Tasker, an estimable young lady, who was born in Mitchell, Canada, October 10, 1875, a daughter of William Tasker, a native of Yorkshire, England. He emigrated to Ohio at an early day, and located in Akron, where he was engaged as machinist. Some time later he removed to Canada, and while there his daughter was born. Returning to Akron, she was reared and educated in the public schools. Mrs. Finzer completed her education in Salem, and at the age of seventeen began teaching school, and continued until her marriage. In 1886 Mr. Tasker and his family removed to Ore-

gon, and conducted a general merchandise store in Salem for a time. For a long time Mr. Tasker had been deeply interested in Socialism. In order to study social conditions under a regime of this character, he went to New Zealand in January, 1900, and, with his wife is now making that their home. His son, Charles, is living in Peoria, Ill.; Walter in Denver, Col..

One child has been born to Dr. Finzer and his wife, Beatrice Irene, born March 9, 1899. In his fraternal relations Dr. Finzer is a member of Woodburn Lodge No. 102, I. O. O. F., and, with his wife, is a member of Daughters of Rebekah, Woodburn Camp, No. 47, W. O. W., and Woodburn Lodge No. 106, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He is very conscientious in his work, and has set a high standard of professional ethics for his own guidance.

JOHN J. FINN. Immediately identified with the agricultural interests of Polk county, Mr. Finn is carrying on general farming with signal success at McCoy. An active, enterprising man, he has won his way in the world by his own efforts, and has made a good record as an industrious, intelligent citizen, and as a business man of ability. A son of the late John Finn, he was born June 27, 1852, at Canton, Mass.

John Finn, the father of John J., was born in County Limerick, Ireland, about 1788, and spent the earlier part of his life in the Emerald Isle. Crossing the Atlantic in 1847, he located in Massachusetts, where he was successfully employed in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in the town of Stoughton, Mass., in 1864. He married Mrs. Annie (Dunn) Fitzpatrick, who was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1816, and is now living in Massachusetts, a venerable woman of eighty-seven years. Of the five sons and four daughters born of their marriage, John J., the second child, and his brother William, are the only survivors.

Leaving the district school at the age of eleven years, John J. Finn worked for a year in a woolen mill, remaining meanwhile with his widowed mother. The following year he left home, and from that time until twenty years old wandered around through New England, working at whatever he found to do. Enlisting in 1872 in the Fourth United States Cavalry, he served in Texas and the Indian Territory until disabled by injuries received by being thrown from a horse, when, in 1876, he was honorably discharged from the service. After making a short visit in Massachusetts, Mr. Finn came to Polk county, Ore., locating on Mill creek, where he worked for wages for a number of years. Being prudent and thrifty, he saved his money, bought

a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Mill creek, sixty acres of it being timber land, where he remained until 1882. He then took passage from Portland on the vessel "Ivy," and went around the cape to Queenstown, Ireland. Returning via Boston, Mass., he visited his mother at Stoughton, reaching Oregon again in the spring of 1883.

In 1884 he married Mrs. Julia A. (Rider) Davis, and moved onto her farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres near McCoy. Mrs. Finn's father, Dr. James Rider, moved in 1876 from Minnesota to Oregon, locating in Polk county, where he resided until his death on May 30th, 1900.

By her first marriage, Mrs. Finn has three children, namely: Capt. Milton F. Davis, U. S. A., a graduate of West Point, who served with the first cavalry in the Cuban campaign, afterwards was assistant adjutant general on the staff of Brigadier General Bell in the Philippine Islands, and now stationed at Fort Leavenworth; Myrtle, living at home; and Richard, who enlisted as a private in the Fourth United States Infantry, rising from the ranks to a first lieutenant in charge of a company of Filipino scouts. Mr. and Mrs. Finn have one child, J. Waldo Finn.

Mr. Finn is independent in politics, voting for the best men and measures regardless of party restrictions, and has served as road supervisor. Fraternally he is a member of Amity Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., Oregon Consistory No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites, and McCoy Lodge, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM A. WENGENROTH. The standing and importance of the Wengenroth family in Germany is best understood when one recalls the picturesque little town of that name on the Rhine, where for several generations members of the house pursued their various occupations, principally as merchants and manufacturers. At Wengenroth was born the manager and proprietor of the Valley Manufacturing Company of Woodburn, May 26, 1845, and there also was born his father, Daniel, a wagon and carriage manufacturer of his native town. The father amassed quite a fortune by reason of well applied industry, and the frugality characteristic of his people, and his name stood for all that was honorable and of good report. He was actively engaged in business almost up to the time of his death in 1897, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, Margaret (Schuster) Wengenroth, was a native of the Rhine province, born at Stalhofen, and her death occurred in Germany in 1870, at the age of forty-five.

The eldest of the six children born to his parents, William A. Wengenroth received a prac-

tical home training, and was educated in the public schools. At an early age he began to learn his father's business, in time taking a responsible position with a large wagon manufacturing concern. He emigrated to America in 1879, locating at Champoeg, on the Willamette river, where he engaged in wagon making for two years. After a short time in Portland he worked in Buena Vista, Independence and Woodburn, and in April, 1902, started an ax handle manufactory under the firm name of the Valley Manufacturing Company. Though comparatively in its infancy, this enterprise bids fair to become one of the solid upbuilding forces of Woodburn, location, available material, and market conspiring in favor of this ambitious new arrival. In addition to ax handles the firm turns out many other kinds of handles, including sledge, adz, auger, hammer, hatchet, and broom handles, as well as neck-yokes.

With him from Germany Mr. Wengenroth brought his wife, formerly Emma Hoefer, a native of the Rhine province, and whose father, Martin, was a blacksmith in Germany. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wengenroth, of whom William is with his father in business; Johanna, deceased, was the wife of S. H. Brown of Gervais, Ore., and left one daughter, Gertrude; and Walter is living with his parents.

Mr. Wengenroth in politics is a Republican, and is a member of the Champoeg Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M. He is a master workman, and his many years of practical experience here and in Germany have placed him among the most expert in his chosen occupation.

JOHN J. HILL. It is doubtful if any enterprise in McCoy has contributed more materially to the upbuilding of the town than has the warehouse business of John J. Hill. Since 1892 he has been handling large quantities of grain, wool, hops, and other commodities which flourish in this locality, and by his staunch support of the agriculturists has fostered and encouraged their efforts along these lines. During the year he has handled no less than sixty-thousand bushels of wheat and thirty thousand bushels of oats.

Mr. Hill came to McCoy with a great deal of practical experience behind him, gained in several busy marts of trade. He was born in Platte county, Mo., November 17, 1839, his grandfather, Spencer, and his father, Archibald, having been born in Virginia, the latter in January, 1804. Archibald Hill was a man of prominence, especially after removing to Missouri in 1836. Although his entire life was spent on a farm, he filled positions quite remote from that kind of life, and was postmaster of Ridgely, Platte

county, under the administration of thirteen postmaster generals. He was successful in farming, and lived until 1876. His wife, Eleanor McManamy, was also a native of Virginia, and was born February 13, 1807, her marriage occurring in her native state, where her husband was at that time engaged in a general merchandise business.

Having completed the training of the public schools John J. Hill attended Columbia University for a year, and thereafter lived for some time on his father's farm. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirty-ninth Regular Militia, and was employed in guerilla warfare in the state of Missouri, eventually attaining to the rank of sergeant. October 16, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and served under Generals Curtis, Pope and Scofield. In 1865 he was sent to fight Indians in the Yellowstone Park, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, and in December of the same year brought up at Fort Leavenworth, where he received his discharge. Returning to his home he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, and between 1866 and 1870 engaged in mail contracting. After completing his mail services he continued to farm in Missouri until 1876, when he came to Oregon, locating near Bethel in Polk county. His farm consisted of two hundred and eight acres, and this he brought to a high state of cultivation, living thereon until taking up his residence in McCoy in 1892.

In Missouri, in 1863, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Mrs. Jemima Packwood, who was born in Indiana, February 13, 1836. Of this union there have been born two children, Effie and Mattie, the latter being the wife of George Richards, of Portland.

Mr. Hill is a Republican in politics, has been school director and held other offices. Because of services during the Civil war he is identified with Custer Post No. 9, G. A. R., of McMinnville. Possessed of sound business judgment and unquestioned integrity, Mr. Hill commands the respect of all with whom he is associated, and it is to be hoped will long continue to be an important factor in the community of McCoy.

FREDERICK W. WILL. A hostelry in Aurora to which weary and travel-stained tourists are glad to repair, is that owned and managed by Fred W. Will, a native son of Oregon, and who was born in Portland, January 29, 1875. Like many of the present population of the town, Mr. Will owes his principal interest here to his father's pioneer association with the sister colony of Bethel, Shelby county, Mo., from which he emigrated with the other colonists in 1863. The

elder Will was born in the Bethel colony, and after crossing the plains and locating in Aurora, took up his residence for a time in Portland, where he followed his trade as a wood-turner. In 1883 he again became a citizen of Aurora, and in partnership with A. Kocher, started a general merchandise store. This was a comparatively short-lived venture, for at the end of a year he bought out his partner and ran the business alone until disposing of it to his son, Allen H. Will, in 1902. He married Henrietta Miller, who was born in Missouri, and who came to Oregon in 1865, settling with her parents in Aurora. Of the eight children born of this union three are deceased, Frederick W. being the oldest of the three sons and two daughters now living.

After completing his education in the public schools of Portland, and graduating from the Portland Business College in 1901, Frederick W. Will engaged in the general merchandise business at Needy, Ore., for six months, selling out at that time to his partner. In Aurora he afterward worked for his father in the general merchandise store, and in January, 1902, bought the hotel which has since been his greatest care. A bar is maintained in connection with the hotel, and the appointments of the entire enterprise are modern, and in accord with successful entertainment of the traveling public. Mr. Will has identified himself with important affairs in Aurora, and that he has served as city treasurer argues that his standing in the community is an honorable and worthy one. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of Hermes Lodge, No. 56, Knights of Pythias.

In Needy, Ore., December 25, 1900, Mr. Will married Lettie M. Thompson, who was born in Missouri, and whose father, William Thompson, is an old settler and prominent farmer near Needy. Mr. Will is energetic and prosperous, and his natural qualifications of tact, good nature and knowledge of human nature, are such as are most required of the up-to-date hotel man.

HENRY A. SNYDER. Possessed of a versatility which would make him an important factor in any community, Henry A. Snyder has found a prolific field of activity in Aurora, where he has many financial irons in the fire, all of which are followed by unquestioned success. Mr. Snyder is a young man to have found his rightful place in the world, he having been born in this town March 10, 1872, the son of Charles Snyder, a pioneer of 1848.

Charles Snyder was born near Canton, Ohio, and is the son of Henry Schneider, a native of Germany, and who came to the United States when twelve years old, settling in Ohio. When

Charles Snyder was a year and a half old his mother died, leaving six other children to the care of her husband, who lived to be sixty-five years old. The father came to Oregon in 1848, and at that time Charles was eleven years old. In 1869 he married Christian Schuele, who was born in Bethel, Mo., and whose parents became members of the Aurora colony. At the time of the disruption of the colony he was working at his trade as carpenter, and he received for his share of the property fifty-seven acres of timberland near the town, while his wife received a house and lot in Aurora. Mr. Snyder has been industrious, thrifty and thoroughly honorable in all his dealings, and at present owns a farm much larger than his original grant, besides considerable property in the town. Nine children have been born to himself and wife, the order of their birth being as follows: Andrew C., Henry A., twin boys who died in infancy; Amelia and Augusta, twins; Ernest and Ida (deceased) twins; and Lawrence J. Mr. Snyder is a Republican in politics, but has never added his name to the membership of secret organizations. He is one of the solid, substantial and thoroughly reliable citizens of this part of the county, and the farm which he is now conducting is a credit to the agricultural standing of his section.

Henry A. Snyder received his education in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen embarked upon his first business experience as a clerk in the general merchandise store of F. & J. Giesy. Under these well known merchants he was also assistant postmaster, and after severing this association was employed by the Willamette Trading Company, of Aurora. March 3, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of the town, an office which he still holds. He is a staunch defender of the Republican party, and various positions have come his way because of special fitness, among them being that of school clerk, city recorder for three years, and president of the town council for one year. He has been a delegate to county and state conventions, and has been a prominent and influential political figure in this part of the county.

In connection with the management of the post-office, Mr. Snyder is running a confectionery and tobacco store, and he also has an undertaking establishment, and in partnership with W. S. Hurst handles a large amount of real estate. He has branched out into journalistic prominence as half owner of a local paper known as the *Aurora Borealis*. Mr. Snyder is social and genial, traits of character which have made him a welcome member at various lodges in the county, including Champoeg Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M.; the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed many of the chairs; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all of the

chairs; the Woodmen of the World, and the Native Sons of Oregon.

July 1, 1903, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage with Diana Vandeleur, daughter of John Scott Vandeleur.

B. F. BRIDGES. It may truly be said that the character of B. F. Bridges has been strengthened and developed in the hard places of life, and it is doubtful if he can recall many instances of money coming to him without most arduous effort on his part. The average man who spends much time in the lumber camps of northern Michigan gains physically, and in the case of Mr. Bridges, his mental, moral and physical powers were quickened into useful and rugged growth. His patriotism was tested by a long and meritorious service in the Civil war, and his later years have been enriched with most successful results by his present mercantile business in Albany.

Years before the oppression of the colonists culminated in historic strife, those bearing the name of Bridges came from Scotland and presumably located in Massachusetts. Here was born the paternal grandfather, who served in the Revolutionary war under Washington, settling after peace was restored, in Livingston county, N. Y. On a farm he reared several sons and daughters, among whom was Marchus, the father of B. F. The father was engaged in farming and stock-raising in Livingston county for many years, finally settling in Breedsville, Van Buren county, Mich., where he died in 1852 at the age of sixty-six years. He married Fazine Kelley, a native of Geneseo, N. Y., where she also died, leaving three children, of whom B. F., the youngest, was born in Geneseo, in March 1840.

Eight years of age when his family moved to Van Buren county, Mich., B. F. was reared in an unsettled and desolate region, the nearest school-house being two miles away. In the heart of a lumbering region, he naturally became interested in sawmilling, a trade which he learned in South Haven, and at which he was working when the country was convulsed by the declaration of war in 1861. He volunteered for service in 1861, in Company A., Third Michigan Cavalry, was mustered in at Allegan, and participated first in the battle of Corinth, afterward marching through Missouri and taking part in the battles of Island No. 10, Iuka, Second Corinth, Tallahoochie, and a minor skirmish with Forrest's men. The regiment was finally brigaded with the Seventh Kansas and kept fighting General Forrest, but was later sent to Arkansas, and took part in the battles of Little Rock and Duval's Bluffs. They then went to Mobile, were present at the surrender, and afterward went to

Baton Rouge and Shreveport. From the latter town the regiment marched a distance of five hundred and fifty miles to San Antonio, Tex., where they were mustered out in March, 1866, Mr. Bridges having been four years and seven months in the service. He began as bugler of his company, and for the last three years of the service was in the regimental band. He was singularly fortunate as far as the disasters of war were concerned, for he was injured only on one occasion, when, during a guerrilla fight, he received a charge of buckshot in his left leg.

Returning to Michigan after the war, Mr. Bridges became a sawyer in a mill and liked the business so well that in 1870 he and Andrew Green bought a mill in Allegan county, Mich., and ran it for eight years. Then they set their mill up near Macosta, on Mud Lake, and at a still later period moved it to Lumberton, nine miles west of Big Rapids. This proved the best place in which they had operated, and during twenty-six months' time they cut twenty-seven million feet of timber. In Delta county, at Masonville, twelve miles above Escanaba, Mr. Bridges repaired at the end of three years and became an important factor in the upbuilding of the little town. He started a general merchandise store and built piers out into the lake at an expense of \$11,000. Hopeful as the situation seemed, he was doomed to disappointment, for the pier which was to bring trade to the town, was rendered useless owing to the falling of the water of the lake, and all his plans for a many-sided little center of activity were as though they had never been. Having nothing further to retain him in this locality, he left in 1898, and became foreman of the Metropolitan Lumber Company, at Metropolitan, Mich., remaining with the company for eight years, until all of their work was completed. His last years in Michigan were spent at Rapid River, and while there he duplicated the success which had attended all of his lumbering interests, his experience at Masonville being the only unpleasant and discouraging proposition with which he had to contend.

In April, 1899, Mr. Bridges transferred his residence and business interests to Albany, Ore., and at the same time located a timber claim of a quarter section near Cascades, in the eastern part of Linn county. He sold the same at the end of a year, and at present owns a timber claim in Klamath county, this state. In 1892 he started his present merchandising business in the town, under the firm name of Bridges & Lemke, purchasing the store originally occupied by Mr. Chandler, on the corner of Main and Salem streets. He carries a general line of the commodities in demand at such stores, and judging by the results so far achieved, his permanent success is not to be questioned.



Harvey Walker

In South Haven, Mich., Mr. Bridges was united in marriage with Helen Briggs, a native of Van Buren county, Mich., and who died in Masonville, Mich., leaving one daughter Belle, now the wife of D. B. Adams, of Seattle, Wash. His second marriage, in Escanaba, Mich., was with Edla Nygren, born in Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Bridges is independent in politics, but aside from serving as postmaster of Masonville for eight years, he has never been willing to accept official recognition. He is fraternally connected with the South Haven Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1867, and with the Knights of Pythias of Kalamazoo, Mich. He is a member of the Grand Army Post of Seattle.

HARVEY WALKER. Among the venerable and highly honored agriculturists of Polk county who are enjoying immunity from labor after years of successful striving is Harvey Walker, occupying his finely developed farm of three hundred and fifty-five acres near McCoy. The Walker family is of Irish descent, and was presumably established in America by the paternal grandfather, Thomas, who settled in North Carolina, where was born Jesse D., the father of Harvey. As a young man Jesse D. moved with his parents to Kentucky, settling in Christian county, where he married Sarah Calvin, and settled down to farming. His son Harvey was born September 16, 1826, and four years later he removed to Shelby county, Ill., remained there about five years, and then settled in Moultrie county, the same state, where his death occurred in 1852, at the age of fifty-five years. He was the father of eight children, five daughters and three sons, Harvey and his twin brother, Madison, being fourth and fifth in order of birth. Madison attained maturity, but died at the age of twenty-five years.

The many tasks to be performed on the Moultrie county farm left but little leisure for the Walker children, and their attendance at the public school in the neighborhood was at best irregular. At the age of twenty-two Harvey started out on his own responsibility and located on a farm in Tazewell county, Ill., where he worked by the month for a couple of years, and thus managed to save a little money. For the following two years he lived on the home farm in Moultrie county, returning thereafter to Tazewell county, where he took up farm land for himself. In 1850 he married Hannah Davis, a native daughter of Tazewell county, who was born March 7, 1843. Her father, William Davis, was born in Tennessee in 1801, while her mother, Jane (Eads) Davis, was born in Gardner county, Mo., in 1806.

After his marriage Mr. Walker engaged in farming in Moultrie county, in 1852 returned to Tazewell county, and three years later in 1855, bought a farm in Logan county. In the latter county he was fairly successful, became well and favorably known, and made it his home until 1882.

Arriving in Oregon with his wife and children, Mr. Walker located on a farm near Salem, where he lived seven years, and then sold out and purchased his present farm, advantageously located near McCoy. His painstaking methods and unfailing industry have accomplished much for the place, and although it was a valuable property at the time of purchase, it has increased many fold since passing into the possession of the present owner. In 1895 he took up his residence in McMinnville, remained there until 1901, and then came to spend the remainder of his life on the old farm. He is passing his days in comparative rest, for the farm is rented to others, who still carry on the work so carefully planned and systematized by him. In his younger days Mr. Walker took quite an interest in Republican politics, but of late has been seen at the polls only, and never at any time has desired or worked for public honors. For many years he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is now connected with the lodge at Amity. Seven of the children born to himself and wife are living, and of these, Adelaine, wife of John Shields, lives in Washington; Alice Walker lives in McMinnville; Hettie, the wife of George Shields, lives on the home place; Fannie is at home; Mrs. Jennie Stairs lives in Washington; Lewis is also in Washington; and Clara Bewley is in Salem. Though not one of the pioneers of Oregon, but a comparatively brief period of his life having been spent in the northwest, Mr. Walker has a firmly established place in the hearts of his fellow townsmen, and the business contingent regards him as one of its thoroughly reliable and upright members.

LAWRENCE M. SCHOLL. Among the prosperous young business men of the present day, in Hubbard, Marion county, who are leading industrious and useful lives, the name of Lawrence M. Scholl must not be overlooked. Mr. Scholl was appointed postmaster of that place April 26, 1900, in addition to which he owns a half-interest in a drug store in the same city. He is a son of John and Mary (Warner) Scholl and grandson of George F. and Dora Scholl. His birth occurred in Aurora November 1, 1875.

George F. Scholl, the grandfather, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, emigrated to the United

States in 1832. He located for a time in New York and later near Shoustown, in Pennsylvania. He afterward went to Missouri, settling at Bethel. In 1865 he went to the far west and found a permanent home in Aurora, Ore. He attained the age of seventy-two years. His widow survived him many years, her demise having taken place in 1896, at the great age of eighty-two years. Three sons and two daughters were born to this worthy couple, the second youngest being John, the father of our subject.

John Scholl was born at Bethel, Shelby county, Mo., February 15, 1847. He accompanied his parents to Oregon and in 1881 engaged in carpenter work. Later he followed farming between Aurora and Hubbard for a brief period, and then purchased a quarter section of land, which he cultivated until 1898, removing to Hubbard at that date to re-engage in carpenter work. In 1903 he entered the implement house of Mr. Fry, where he purchased an interest.

While a resident of Aurora he married Mary Warner, a native of Ohio, born in 1845, and four sons were born to them. Henry F., who is married, and George F., the oldest two, conduct the farm, while Lawrence M., the third son, is the subject of this writing, and David J., the youngest son is serving as assistant postmaster. John Scholl is a Republican in politics, and has served his party as a member of the city council. He has also served as school director for twelve years and socially he is allied with the Odd Fellows. He has a nice residence in Hubbard and is one of her most straight-forward citizens.

Lawrence M. Scholl had exceptional educational advantages. His common school education was supplemented by a thorough course in the Portland Business College, from which he was graduated in 1896. After leaving college, he spent one year clerking for the Marks Shoe Company, in Portland, and later filled a similar position with the Bebee Merchandise Store in Hubbard. In 1898 he was appointed assistant postmaster under J. L. Calvert, and served as such until 1900, when he was appointed postmaster of Hubbard, which position he is now filling.

In July, 1901, Mr. Scholl was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Sadie Wolfer, who is a native of Oregon. Like his father, our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He is an active politician and is now serving his fourth term in the council. Socially, he is a valued member of Hermes Lodge No. 56, K. P.

JENNINGS BELLINGER COMLEY. For many years a prominent lumber manufacturer, and a well known business man Jennings B. Comley, now living retired from active pursuits

in Albany, is numbered among those energetic and enterprising pioneers who have contributed largely toward the development of the industrial prosperity of Linn county. Coming to this state fifty years ago, he made the long and tedious journey overland, with an ox-team, the popular mode of traveling in those days. Settlements in this part of the county were few and far between, and the people hereabout realized in no small measure the hardships and privations that had to be endured in a new and undeveloped region. Neither railways, telegraph nor telephone lines spanned these broad acres, and few evidences of civilization then existed. Through the strenuous efforts of the courageous pioneers, wonderful changes have occurred, flourishing towns, villages and cities have sprung up, and fertile farms yielding an abundance of grain and fruit have usurped the forests and plains, in the transformation Mr. Comley performing his part. He was born September 21, 1823, in Lancaster, Ky., a son of John Comley. His grandfather, David Comley, a native of Manchester, England, settled first in Virginia, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Subsequently, following in the footsteps of Daniel Boone, the famous backwoodsman and trapper, he settled in the then almost unknown country of Kentucky, and there spent the remainder of his long life.

John Comley, a life-long resident of Kentucky, died on his farm at the advanced age of eighty years. Inheriting the patriotism and bravery of his father, he took part in the war of 1812, on January 8, 1815, serving in the battle of New Orleans. He married Martha McFadden, who was born, and died in Kentucky, whither her father, James McFadden, had removed from Virginia. Of their family of twelve children, Jennings B., the ninth child in order of birth, is the only one residing in Oregon.

Brought up on a Kentucky farm, Jennings B. Comley left home in early manhood, and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade in Princeton, Ky., and at Lexington, Ky., became familiar with the trade of a stair builder, which he followed in connection with carpentering until 1853. In that year taking advantage of the opportunities afforded to builders in a new region, Mr. Comley came with his wife to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams, being six months and ten days en route from the Missouri river. Following the old Oregon trail, he stood guard one-half of each night while passing through the Indian country, coming through safely. Spending the first winter in Benton county, he went in the spring of 1854 to Astoria, where he built the stairway in the old lighthouse. Returning then to Benton county, he purchased a residence in Corvallis, and having there established his family went to California, where he was engaged as a prospector and miner

in Siskiyou county, Scotts river, Indian creek, Greenhorn and Deadwood. While at the latter place, the Indians cut off all trails so that he was forced to abandon mining. Going, therefore, to Scotts valley, he built a flour mill, putting in two burr-stones, and helped run it for awhile. In 1856 Mr. Comley returned to Oregon with a comrade, coming across the mountains on horseback, and while passing through the Indian country, at the close of the Rogue river war, had several narrow escapes from the wily savages. Purchasing a ranch in Corvallis, he rented that and worked at his trade for a few years.

In 1859 Mr. Comley removed to Albany, which has since been his home, and from that time to the present day has taken a keen interest in advancing its welfare. Erecting the first steam mill in this locality, and the first sash and door factory, he ran them both for seventeen years. Selling out his mill and factory in 1876, he, in company with Messrs. Comstock and Heard, embarked in the lumber business, hauling a mill to Pass creek, Douglas county, with horse and cattle teams. The mill, which had a capacity of seventy thousand feet per day, he continued to operate until good timber in that vicinity became scarce. Then, with Henry Miller and Mr. Comstock, he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber on Myrtle creek for awhile. Going from there to Wolf creek, Douglas county, he built a mill for Abramson & Willis, after which he engaged with Mr. Comstock, and was engineer of a mill on Gray creek until 1883. Returning to Albany in February, of that year, Mr. Comley remained here a short time, and then went to the Selitz reservation, where he built a sawmill for the Indians. He subsequently spent a brief time at Yaquina bay, but since that time has resided in Albany, being sadly afflicted with rheumatism.

Mr. Comley married, in Mississippi, Dorinda D. McFadden, who was born in Louisiana. She died in 1893, leaving three children, namely: Georgie, now Mrs. Walling, of Idaho; Adrian, who is successfully engaged in the lumber business in Washington; and Edward, superintendent of the electric light plant at Spokane, Wash. Politically, Mr. Comley is identified with the Democratic party, and has served four terms as a member of the city council. Fraternaly he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JACOB GIESY. The name of Jacob Giesy is known to every man, woman and child in Aurora and possibly to most inhabitants of Marion county. Ever since 1870 he has conducted a hotel and restaurant business in the town, and for many years trains arriving at this station

have depended upon his viands to appease the hunger of thousands of passengers. At first Mr. Giesy ran his hotel in the interests of the colony, but after its dissolution he proceeded independently, and in the meantime has won a reputation as one of the successful hotel men in the county. The Aurora Hotel is a large and roomy structure, with airy rooms well furnished, and all modern improvements. Under the present ownership many changes and additions have been made, including wide porches, which extend the entire length of the front of the house. Arrangements for satisfying the inner man are in accord with the broad knowledge of human nature possessed by the genial proprietor, who realizes that a well fed man is usually an agreeable one, and therefore easy to get along with.

Mr. Giesy has enjoyed many years of successful activity, and is still a leader in the affairs of his adopted town. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 20, 1827, and to an unusual degree inherits the substantial traits of his Teutonic ancestors. His father, Andrew, was born in Basel, northern Switzerland, near Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1827. Near Allegheny, Pa., he lived on a farm for many years, and in 1845 removed to Shelby county, Mo., settling in the Bethel colony. In 1855 he came to Washington with a small colony, and there died in 1860, at the age of sixty-nine years. He married Barbara Giesy, no relation, and also a native of Basel, who died in Aurora, to which town she removed after the death of her husband, at the age of seventy-four years. This pioneer woman was faithful to trusts imposed, and carefully and conscientiously reared ten sons and four daughters, all of whom came with her to Washington from the colony at Bethel, Mo.

In the public schools of Pennsylvania, Jacob Giesy received his preliminary education, and he accompanied the family to Missouri in 1847. Here he engaged as a clerk in a general merchandise store, and came to Oregon via the Isthmus in 1855, living for a time in Portland, and coming to Aurora in 1856. In 1860 he made a trip back to Missouri, where he enlisted in the Home Guards, and remained there until the fall of 1862. Via Panama he then returned to Oregon and soon inaugurated his hotel and restaurant business. In connection with the hotel he maintains a well equipped livery stable, and he owns thirty acres of land near the town, as well as other town property, including the Lutheran Church building. Mr. Giesy is a Republican in politics, and has been constable and school clerk. He is a member of the Pioneer Association, and of various social organizations which abound in this vicinity. Through his marriage with Caroline Fry, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Missouri, one child was born, Sarah, who is now

the wife of Emanuel Keil, of Aurora. Mr. Giesy is very popular in this community, and it is doubtful if any upbuilding agency in the town has exerted a greater influence than has his well conducted and paying hostelry.

GEORGE M. FRY. Every community has its quota of business men who are more or less successful. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch has had a wide experience in the mercantile world, being at the present time engaged in handling all kinds of agricultural implements, farm machinery, etc., at Hubbard, in Marion county. He has been a resident of Oregon since 1863.

Mr. Fry was born near Shoustown, Pa., January 31, 1842, and is a son of John and Sarah (Gates) Fry, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone state. The father was born October 11, 1801, was married in 1828, and went to Missouri with a colony, settling at Bethel, Shelby county. He followed various occupations for a livelihood and was finally cut off by death January 4, 1854. The mother of our subject was born April 6, 1811, and she passed to her final rest five years prior to the death of her husband, November 22, 1849.

George M. Fry is the seventh child born to his parents, the family consisting of eight children—four sons and four daughters. He was educated in the public schools of Missouri and in 1863 he crossed the plains in company with a colony on their way to Oregon. He located with the colony at Aurora, where he opened a jeweler's store, and carried on a successful business in that line for many years. In 1887, he moved to Hubbard and engaged in similar business for a period of twelve years. In 1890 he sold out to advantage and spent about six years in general merchandising; again selling he engaged in handling agricultural implements, farm machinery, and all kinds of farm supplies, which is his business today, in company with John Scholl, who purchased an interest in the business in the spring of 1903.

Mr. Fry has met with success in his business ventures and owns a fine residence in the heart of Hubbard. He also acts as agent for his sister, having control of her large estate in Marion county, which contains eight hundred acres, on which Mr. Fry carries on general farming, has twenty acres in hops, and leases out a part of the land. While a resident of Aurora, he was joined in matrimony with Caroline Scholl, who was born in 1845, near Shoustown, Pa. They have two children, Sarah A., now wife of Harvey A. Hinkle, and Frank W., who married Nellie Dimick. Sarah A. was born June 5, 1871, and Frank W., November 15, 1873.

Mr. Fry is a Republican in his political prefer-

ence, and at the present time he is a member of the city council. He is also greatly interested in educational matters, having served on the school board for nine consecutive years. In fraternal circles he is a valued member of the Odd Fellows. The sister above referred to, in whose behalf Mr. Fry acts as agent, is Mrs. Elizabeth Preobstel, who was born in Pennsylvania, assisted in colonizing Oregon, and whose husband died in Albina, this state. Mr. Fry deserves great credit for his successful endeavors and the rich fruitage they have borne, and he ranks among the substantial business men of his community.

CHARITY J. LUPER. Both as daughter and wife, Mrs. Charity J. Luper, a worthy member of the society of Tangent, Linn county, Ore., has experienced the trials of pioneer life, having crossed the plains in 1852 with her parents, and a few years later married John Luper, another of the sturdy and reliable citizens of the new territory. Mrs. Luper was in maidenhood Charity J. Fanning, born in Morgan county, Ill., November 30, 1840, her parents being Levi and Nancy (James) Fanning. The birth of her father occurred in Virginia, February 8, 1810, and that of her mother in Kentucky, November 18, 1806, their marriage following in Illinois, whither they had removed. In Morgan county they made their home until the spring of 1852, April 1 of that year finding them upon the plains with two wagons and eight yoke of oxen to each, bound for the broad lands of Oregon. While on the journey the mother died on Snake river, August 2, 1852, leaving one son and two daughters. The family continued their way into the west, where the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres located three miles southeast of Tangent, remaining there for many years. A few years previous to his death, which took place June 5, 1888, he removed to a farm three-quarters of a mile south of Albany and engaged in farming. In August, 1853, he had married Jane Gilliland, who is also now deceased.

Of her father's family Mrs. Luper was next to the youngest in age, and the principal part of her life has been passed among the scenes of Oregon. She was married April 23, 1857, near Tangent, to John Luper, who was born in Crawford county, Pa., November 10, 1824. He crossed the plains in 1853 and took up a donation claim one mile northeast of Tangent, where he engaged in farming for nearly forty years, after which he removed to Tangent and died there March 29, 1902. His widow, now a resident of Tangent, has a life lease on the farm of two hundred and twenty acres, and also owns forty-one lots in this city. Of the children born to them, Commodore P. is deceased; Ella Flor-



F. W. YANNKE.

ence is the wife of John McFarland, located near Albany; and Lola Charity is the wife of J. E. Ownbey, located two and a half miles southeast of Fangent. Another member of the family is Loren B. Luper, an adopted son, who now lives on the old homestead. Mr. Luper was a staunch supporter of the Prohibition principles in the west, and fraternally was a member of the Grange. He was a liberal supporter, member and class leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Luper and her family are members.

CHARLES W. YANNKE. Upon the ranch where he now lives, not far from Salem, in Marion county, Ore., Charles W. Yannke was born April 2, 1872. His father, Frederick William Yannke, was a native of Germany, born June 2, 1826, and while still in the Fatherland he served in the German army for three years. About 1847 he bade adieu to his native country and sailed for America, the journey being made in a sailing vessel and occupying about four months. He established his home in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Yannke, had settled two years before. With his father and his family Frederick Yannke came across the plains in 1852, making the journey in the primitive manner of the times with an ox-team. They had no trouble with the Indians, but six months had elapsed before their eyes were gladdened by the sight of the green fields of Oregon. The first winter they spent at the mouth of the Columbia river and in the succeeding spring Frederick W. Yannke came to Salem. He was in limited financial circumstances, and in order to earn a living he drove an ox-team and hauled logs for a sawmill, following that pursuit for some time. In the summer months, however, he was employed on ranches and also worked in the fields during the harvest season, swinging a cradle. He was married February 29, 1871, to Elizabeth Frölich, who was also a native of Germany, and this worthy couple became the parents of six children: Charles W.; Emma, who became the wife of Frank Feely and died at the age of twenty-four years; Mary, who died at the age of six years; Frederick, whose death occurred when he was two months old; Louise, who died at the age of four years; and Frank J., who is employed by the Oregon Shoe Company, of Salem.

In the spring of 1862 Frederick Yannke purchased the farm of two hundred and fifty acres upon which his son Charles made his home until recently. In the fall of that year he removed his family to that place and hereon spent his remaining days. He made all of the fine improvements upon the farm, cleared the land,

placed the fields under a high state of cultivation and erected excellent modern buildings. He devoted his energies to general farming and stock-raising with good success throughout the remainder of his life, and September 29, 1895, his life's labors were ended in death. He was a zealous member of the Catholic Church and a man who deserved great credit for what he had accomplished, for he entered upon his business career empty handed. When he purchased his property near Salem it was all unimproved land, with the exception of about thirty acres; and its development was entirely due to his own energy and perseverance. His widow still survives him and is now living in Salem at the age of sixty-three years.

Charles W. Yannke, whose name introduces this review, was born and reared upon the home farm and in the public schools of Salem he pursued his education. In early boyhood he assisted his father as much as his age and strength permitted, and when he had completed his school life he became his father's assistant and partner, their work being carried on together until the death of F. W. Yannke, when the son assumed the entire charge of the home place. He to-day carries on general farming and stock-raising with good success. He has fine horses upon his place and is engaged in the raising of cereals best adapted to the soil and climate. To some extent he is also engaged in the dairy business. The old home is pleasantly located two miles from Salem, near the penitentiary. On July 1, 1903, in partnership with Albert A. Disque he purchased the well-known Club Stables in Salem, and in the fall of that year removed his family to the city.

September 29, 1897, Mr. Yannke was married to Miss Helena Neibert, and they have an interesting little daughter, Genevieve Louise. The family are identified with the Catholic Church. In his political affiliation Mr. Yannke is a Democrat. For one term he served as road supervisor in his district.

PLEASANT MARION SCROGGIN. Connected with the banking business of Lebanon, Linn county, Ore., Mr. Scroggin is lending himself heartily to the forward march of the enterprises of this city in a way which has thoroughly won the commendation of his fellow townsmen. In 1899 he established the banking firm of P. M. Scroggin & Co., with a capital of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$5,000. His able management has since advanced it among the business enterprises of Linn county until it ranks first with institutions of like character. His energetic yet conservative methods have proven his executive ability and clear judgment, and there is every

prospect of a steady advancement and a gratifying success in the many years of life which, in all probability, Mr. Scroggin has before him.

Pleasant Marion Scroggin was born near Sheridan, Yamhill county, Ore., May 9, 1872, the son of P. M. Scroggin. The latter was born in Logan county, Ill., in 1830, and on attaining manhood he followed the life of an agriculturist, to which he had early been trained. From Mount Pulaski, Ill., he removed to Iowa, and from that state emigrated about 1863 to Oregon, settling first near McMinnville and later near Sheridan, where he became the owner of a thousand acres adjoining the city on the south. He died there April 18, 1894, at the age of sixty-four years. As a Democrat he had been popular in his own party, and had served for two terms as county commissioner. He was married in Iowa to Sarah Howard, a native of that state, who crossed the plains with her husband and died in the same year in which the latter's death occurred. Of the eight children who are now living P. M. Scroggin is the eighth in order of birth, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of Oregon, after which he attended the Portland Business College for one year, graduating in 1894 in the banking and business course. In the same year he engaged in the hardware business in Sheridan, the next year finding him in Lebanon in his present business enterprise.

The marriage of Mr. Scroggin occurred in Ashland, Ore., and united him with Lydia W. Washburn, a native of Iowa. Two children now add to the happiness of the home, namely: Seymour Ralph and La Verne. Mr. Scroggin is a member of the Christian Church, and politically he adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party.

JESSE L. MCKINNEY. One of the most pleasantly situated and highly cultivated farms in the vicinity of Hubbard is that owned by J. L. McKinney, situated one mile north of the city. Its owner is noted throughout Marion county as a progressive agriculturist, and for years he has been prominently identified with the advancement of general farming and hop-growing interests.

Ohio claims Mr. McKinney as a native son, his birth having occurred in Highland county, that state, July 1, 1862. His father, Hardin McKinney, was a native of North Carolina, born May 1, 1829. At a very early date in the history of Ohio the latter settled in Highland county, where he worked by the month on a farm until his marriage in 1858 to Louisa McKinney. The lady whom he made his wife was

born February 6, 1836, and reared in Highland county, Ohio, and the young couple began their married life on a farm there, remaining in that locality until 1876, when they removed to Marion county, Iowa. There they made their home during the winter of that year. They then decided to try their fortune in the northwest. Journeying to Marion county, Ore., they purchased the farm which is now the home of Jesse L. McKinney. They were pioneers of this locality, as the land was then wild and unimproved, giving little evidence of the present well cultivated fields. Hardin McKinney immediately set to work to make a comfortable home for his family. He cleared twenty-five acres of the land, built a home and carried on general farming and stock-raising, providing comfortably for his family, consisting of his wife and three children: Sarah E., the wife of E. C. Churchill, of Salem, Ore.; Jesse L., of this review; and William H., who lives in the vicinity of Hubbard. The father of this family took an active part in politics and cast his ballot for the Republican party. His death occurred in his sixty-third year, March 13, 1891. His wife still survives and makes her home with her son Jesse L.

The life history of J. L. McKinney is worthy of mention from many standpoints, but the principal one which we will name is the fact that he, like the great majority of those who represent the farming interests of the country, is one of those substantial, quiet, unassuming men who perform their duties in life without ostentation, and leave the world better and the community more prosperous for their having lived. Success, fairly and impartially considered, is not so much owing to the fact that a man has achieved a great name, that he has accumulated vast riches, or has donated large amounts to charitable institutions, as that he has found the vocation best suited to him in life, that he has filled that vocation honorably and well, has developed the very best talent that is in him, and has used that talent for the benefit of himself and mankind. All this may be said of Mr. McKinney. As a youth he pursued his education in the district schools, remaining at home and assisting his father in the cultivation of the farm, during the seasons of vacation and after he had left school. Thus he grew to man's estate, when, October 2, 1892, he wedded Anna Clausen, who was a native of Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. McKinney brought his bride to the family homestead, where their lives have since been passed, and where they have reared their family of three children, namely: Louis Melvin, Elmer Clausen and Harold Hardin, all at home. Mr. McKinney is an acknowledged authority on the best farming methods, and has eight acres devoted to the cultivation of hops. He has been very suc-

cessful in the raising of this staple product and his income is annually increasing therefrom.

Mr. McKinney takes a deep interest in the cause of education, and has ever been in favor of good schools and good teachers. For several years he served as a member of the school board. In politics he is a Republican. Influential and prominent in the community in which he resides, Mr. McKinney has gained popularity and friends by reason of his excellent traits of character.

MARSHALL W. CANTER. Twenty acres of land adjoining Harrisburg on the east, four valuable town lots, his own residence property, and a well equipped carpenter shop in which to ply his useful trade, is an accumulation resulting from the well applied industry of Marshall W. Canter, who came here a poor man in 1866, and is now one of the town's successful and honored citizens. Born near Nashville, Tenn., January 17, 1836, Mr. Canter comes of an old family of the south, his father, James H., and his mother, Anna (Fuqua) Canter, having both been born in Tennessee, the former in 1808. The family moved to Missouri about 1838, locating first in Platt and afterward in Buchanan county, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. The father, who died in 1888, at the age of eighty years, was a Democrat, and he was very active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife also died in Missouri, leaving ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom Marshall W. is the second.

At the age of twenty Marshall W. Canter left home and learned the carpenter's trade, thereafter plying the same as a means of livelihood until 1864. For a couple of years he mined and prospected in the Dwight region, Idaho, made quite a sum of money, and in 1866 came to Oregon to investigate the prospects for an industrious and capable carpenter. Pleased with the people and surroundings of Brownsville, he located there in 1867, one year later taking up his residence in Harrisburg, which has since been his home. Much of the best work in the town is due to his knowledge of his trade, and his little shop is never out of material awaiting his attention. The start he got at the mines while comparatively inconsequent, enabled him to invest in town lots, all of which have increased in value, with the result that he is today in a more than comfortable financial position.

Although not an office-seeker, Mr. Canter has been induced to exert his activity in promoting the local wellbeing of the Democratic party, and to serve as mayor of the town for three terms in succession, to be a member of the council for eighteen years, and to fill other positions of trust and responsibility. He is fraternally con-

nected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Rebekahs, of which latter organization he is an official. In Lane county, Ore., in 1868, Mr. Canter married Margaret Gage, who was born in Benton county, Ore., near Corvallis, a daughter of Samuel Gage, who crossed the plains with his family at an early day, locating near Corvallis. Mr. Gage later removed to Lane county, but his death occurred near Rosalia, Wash., where he had engaged in mining for eight or ten years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Canter, of whom Charles, the oldest and only son, is a brakeman on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's road with headquarters at Portland; and Lillian is the wife of Lewis B. Maxon, and lives on a farm near her father. Mr. Canter is popular in his adopted town, and his influence has always been exerted in favor of education and all-around advancement.

RICHARD C. SHISLER. Though a comparative newcomer to this town, having arrived in 1903, Richard C. Shisler has already demonstrated his ability to entertain the traveling public in comfort, if his management of the Harrisburg Hotel can be taken as a criterion. The hostelry in question is the only place of the kind in this flourishing community, and as such it takes high rank among other hotels in the county, being modern in construction and furnishings, and having thirty-two rooms. Mr. Shisler understands among other things regarding the hotel business that an excellent cuisine is not to be despised, and he therefore lays particular stress upon this department of his well conducted house.

Prior to going into the hotel business Mr. Shisler farmed for many years, that being the occupation to which he was reared in his youth on the paternal farm in Ontario, Canada, where he was born April 10, 1858. His father, Conrad, and his mother, Mary Ann (Flagg) Shisler, were also born in Canada, and his grandfather, John, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., settled in Ontario at a very early day. The grandfather took up a large farm, and in time enlisted in the war of 1812, his death occurring in his adopted country. The ninth child in his father's family of four sons and six daughters, Richard C. received his preliminary education in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen began to make his own way in the world by working as a farm hand in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y. The same kind of work was pursued near Albany, Ill., in 1873, and in 1877 he went to Whiteside county, Ill., continuing to work on a farm for several years.

Mr. Shisler invested his earnings in land near

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kans., in 1880, and two years later bought a farm near Falls City, Neb. In 1896 he removed to Missouri and located on a farm of one hundred and forty acres near Meadville, and in March, 1903, came to Oregon and purchased the Harrisburg Hotel, which had been built in 1902. In Illinois, Mr. Shisler was united in marriage with Minerva J. Sharer, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who is the mother of five children: Lulu M., Ralph E., Milo G., Lloyd W. and Hoy. A Republican in political affiliation, he took a prominent part in political affairs in Nebraska, and served many terms on the school board. He is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is prominent in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder while living in Missouri. As becomes a hotel man, Mr. Shisler is affable and genial, possessing a fund of good spirits and good will, and the tact to deal with all with whom he comes in contact in a most satisfactory manner.

DANIEL J. YODER. Perhaps no part of Marion county is better adapted to general farming, stock-raising and hop-growing purposes than that portion surrounding Hubbard. In the midst of this rich agricultural region the thriving town appears as a gem in an emerald setting, and the cultivated fields which may be seen on every side are an indication of the prosperity and industry of the farming people who are residents of the community. A worthy representative of this class is D. J. Yoder, who resides on a good farm of twenty-five acres situated two miles east of Hubbard. Here he carries on general farming and hop-growing and also, since coming to Oregon, has followed the carpenter's trade continuously, meeting with excellent success in both occupations.

Mr. Yoder was born in Pennsylvania, September 9, 1850, and is descended from honest, industrious farming people. He was one of six children born unto his parents, who removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana, where the father is still living at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother was called to the home beyond at the age of fifty-seven years. D. J. Yoder spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the home farm in Indiana, receiving his education in the district schools and remaining at home until he grew to manhood and prepared for having a home of his own by his marriage with Louisa Miller, a native of Indiana. The young couple remained in Indiana until the year 1881, when Mr. Yoder, becoming impressed with the opportunities for advancement offered by the Pacific coast, decided to bring his family and

establish a home in the Willamette valley. Accordingly he purchased the farm which is now his home. At this time the work of improvement in this vicinity had been scarcely begun. Mr. Yoder has since developed and cultivated his farm until it is one of the best in the county. He has erected a good home and other buildings, and everything that can conduce to the comfort of the family and to the conduct of the farm is supplied. In the summer of 1903 he erected a commodious new house. In coming to a comparatively new country such as Marion county was when he settled here, Mr. Yoder has found the trade of carpenter to be a very useful and remunerative one, not only in constructing his own dwellings, but many others, and he has thus added substantially to his income as the years have gone by. Five acres of his farm is devoted to hop-growing.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Yoder have been born sixteen children, twelve of whom are now living, as follows: Laura, now the wife of D. Ramage, of Hubbard; Clyde, who is at home with his parents; Rose, of Albany, Ore.; Clara, Jamie, Harvey, Wilme, Grant, Minnie, Grace, Willis, and Raymond. Mr. Yoder has always felt that it was his duty to be informed on the issues of the day. He casts his ballot for the Republican party. The fraternal relations of life are also maintained through his membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Wherever known, Mr. Yoder is accorded the friendship and respect which he deserves, as his life has been one of active industry, casting an influence for good among his fellow-men.

DAVID S. BUSEY. A career identified with the mining and agricultural development of Oregon since 1852 is that of David S. Busey, who arrived in the state with a strong constitution when a man of twenty-two. Mr. Busey, who is now living retired in Harrisburg, is a native son of Indiana, and was born in Putnam county, November 14, 1830. Four years later his father, L. W., also a native of Indiana, removed to Illinois and in 1839 located in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The elder Busey was a bricklayer by trade, in connection with which he farmed during his active life, his last home being a large tract of land near Fayetteville, Ark., to which he removed in 1872. He was successful in both his occupations, although the Arkansas farm netted him the largest returns, and enabled him to leave his family well provided for at the time of his death in 1877, at the age of sixty-nine years. As a young man he married Jane Penney, also born in the Hoosier state, who died in Iowa when David S., the second



W B Donaca

child of her three sons and three daughters, was nine years of age.

The little log school-house near the Busey farm in Indiana at best furnished but scanty opportunity for a practical education, and as one of the oldest and strongest in his father's family, David S. found little chance to escape from his home duties long enough to attend school even irregularly. In 1851 he left home and worked on a farm in Henry county, and while there became interested in a projected trip across the plains which was being agitated in the neighborhood. As a driver he secured the chance to accompany the party, which was headed by Captain McCulley. Without any particularly dangerous experiences he drove his team of oxen during the six months required for the passage, and upon reaching his destination at Foster's, Ore., August 11, 1851, went at once to Milwaukee, where he remained until the next spring. In the fall of 1852 he went to the mines of eastern Oregon, and upon returning to the western part of the state in 1854 took up a donation claim of one hundred and twenty acres one mile east of Harrisburg. This he sold in 1862 and bought three hundred and twenty acres three miles north of the town, but eventually sold all but eighty acres, which he still owns. He also has a farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres near Sodaville, Ore., both of which properties are under fine cultivation, and available for stock and general produce.

In Linn county, Mr. Busey married Nancy Porter, born in Indiana, and daughter of W. D. Porter, a native of Virginia who crossed the plains in 1853, and who located near Harrisburg, where his death occurred. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Busey: Oscar L., the oldest son, lives in Canfield, Wash.; W. D. lives in Sodaville, Ore.; Mary is the wife of W. R. McDaniel of Los Angeles, Cal.; Laura is deceased; Florence is the wife of J. H. Butler of Medford, Ore.; and Annie is deceased. As a Democrat Mr. Busey has served in the Harrisburg council about four years, and for many years he has been a school director and road supervisor. Fraternally he is connected with the Blue Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. With his family he is a member and active worker in the Christian Church. Mr. Busey has invariably proved himself a broad-minded and liberal farmer, a sincere and amiable gentleman, and an enthusiastic advocate of the many advantages to be found in the great northwest.

Donaca, for in financial standing, public spirit and personal integrity, he occupies a high position among the developers of Linn county. A native of Knox county, Ill., Mr. Donaca was born May 4, 1836, his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Cook) Donaca, being natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio. Samuel Donaca came to Ohio at an early day, and in that state enlisted in the war of 1812 as a private. He married in the Buckeye state, and, in 1830, located in Illinois, purchasing a farm of three hundred acres in Knox county. His association with Oregon began in the fall of 1852; after a long and tedious journey across the plains, he having started April 4, and proceeded via the Platte river route. Locating in Marion county, near Sublimity, he lived until 1862 upon his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, removing then to Lebanon, where he lived in retirement until his death at the age of eighty. His wife, who died in Knox county, Ill., was the mother of nine children, six of whom were sons.

The only educational advantages in Illinois available for the Donaca children were the early subscription schools, invariably held in log houses, and located more or less remote from the farm houses. At best, William, the seventh of the children, attended school irregularly, for he had to work hard on a farm which scarcely supplied a living for the family. His father's available resources were consumed in the equipment for crossing the plains, and William walked the entire way, barefooted, but with the spring of youth and strength in his step, hopefully looking forward to accomplishing great things in the region for which he was headed. He continued to live on the home farm until 1870, and then engaged in the livery business in Lebanon, in the meantime running the stage between Lebanon and Albany. He made a great success of the line, and he brought the first mail to Lebanon, thereafter securing the mail route in this direction. Between 1880 and 1890 he engaged in the grocery business in Lebanon, and, in 1890, began speculating in stock, real estate and grain, meeting with marked success, and continuing thus until his retirement from active life in 1900.

As proof of his confidence in the future of Linn county, Mr. Donaca has invested heavily in town and country properties, and at present owns three farms, one of one hundred and eighty-eight acres on Crabtree creek, one near Lebanon of one hundred acres, and one of sixty-five acres one mile north of the town. He was one of the incorporators of the town, has served in the council many terms, and has been mayor one term, besides holding the ma-

WILLIAM BAILEY DONACA. The vivid day-dreams of the sixteen-year-old boy who trudged barefoot across the plains in 1852 have been more than realized by William Bailey

jority of the minor offices within the gift of his Republican townsmen. In 1883 he built the first brick block in the town, and still owns it, and he also constructed the warehouses there, as well as other buildings, and his own two-story residence. He is identified with the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In 1871 Mr. Donaca married Lenora Jane Harbin, a native of Missouri, and daughter of John Harbin, who crossed the plains in 1865, lived first in Yamhill county, and later in Lebanon, and died in Washington. Mr. Harbin was a blacksmith by trade, and during his active life accumulated a competence.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Donaca, the order of their birth being as follows: John Middleton, a clerk in an Albany hardware establishment; Lizzie Ellen, the wife of O. H. Oliver, of Portland, Ore.; William Hayes, of Portland; Charles Walter, of Portland; Ferrell Coler, of Lebanon, and Morton Winford, of Portland. Mr. Donaca has observed the greatest caution in all of his business undertakings, and they have never partaken of the "wild-cat" order, as is so often the case with people speculatively inclined. He has a thorough knowledge of general business, and an appreciation of values, and is possessed of a high public spirit.

WILLIAM L. JACKSON. It is interesting to note the progress and development of our present splendid system of public instruction, and to compare the numberless facilities of the school of today with those of pioneer times. To be fitted for the requirements of the position, the present day school teacher undergoes far more thorough preparation than was ever thought necessary in former years, and the position of county superintendent of schools presents difficulties and problems that can only be successfully solved by one who has had experience in teaching and whose executive ability is of the best. Linn county, Ore., has been particularly fortunate in her selection for this office, and in the present incumbent, William L. Jackson, many excellencies are united.

Mr. Jackson was born near Hannibal, Mo., October 25, 1867, and for nine years following was a resident of that vicinity. His parents were Martin and Callie (Blackburn) Jackson, the father born near Nashville, Tenn., and the mother a Kentuckian by birth. Martin Jackson became an agriculturist and continued in that business until he retired. During the terrible conflict waged between the north and south he saw three years of active service as a soldier in the Confederate army, and at the close of the war he left the south for California, where he

spent two years in mining before returning to his old home in Missouri. Mr. Jackson was so well pleased with western life and saw so many advantages for one who remained as a permanent resident that in 1877 he took his family and came west to Linn county, Ore., following his life occupation there as in Missouri, and in addition raising live-stock. This he continued until he felt that he had accumulated enough to support him in his declining years, and he is now living in retirement, respected and highly honored by all who know him.

While in Shelby county, Mo., he was united in marriage with Callie Blackburn, and their three children are as follows: William L.; Ray B., a prominent stock-dealer of eastern Oregon; and Ida M., widow of G. L. Calavan, of Linn county. In politics Mr. Jackson was well known as a firm Democrat.

William L. Jackson spent nine years of his life in Missouri, and when his father removed to Linn county, Ore., he also came with him. His early education was attained in the public schools of Linn county, where he applied himself earnestly to his books. This training was supplemented by a normal course in the Santiam Academy at Lebanon, after which he taught in the district schools of the county and later became instructor in the public schools at Brownsville, occupying the principalship in that city. All these years were preparing him for the greater position he was to occupy. In 1900 he was elected county superintendent of Linn county schools and has proven efficient in this line of work. His special effort during his term as superintendent has been to establish a uniformity in the work of the rural schools, and he has brought the entire system to conform to the state course of study. Through all the trials of office he carries himself in a truthful, conscientious manner as befits his position.

September 12, 1893, Mr. Jackson was joined in marriage with Minnie E. Peery, who was born in Yamhill county, Ore., and is a daughter of Hiram W. and Mary J. (Kimsey) Peery. Hiram W. Peery is one of the solid, substantial farmers of Yamhill county and is descended from one of the old established families of that county. He and his wife are esteemed citizens of worth.

Mr. Jackson resides in a pleasant, comfortable home at No. 906 East Sixth street, Albany. He and his wife have but one child, Glenn L. In religious affairs they attend the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Jackson is a member. In politics he is a Democrat, as was his father before him. Fraternally he allies himself with the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees. Mr. Jackson has been connected with educational work all his life and is a member of the State

Teachers' Association, being particularly identified with the county superintendent's department of work in the association.

JOHN C. HASTINGS has been for several years an honored resident of Airlie, and an Oregon pioneer of 1852. A Southerner in ancestral connections and early training, Mr. Hastings was born in west Tennessee, March 18, 1833, a son of John Hastings, and Annie (Estes) Hastings, both born in North Carolina. John Hastings removed as a young man to near Paris, Tenn., and from there came farther west to near Westport, Ark., where he farmed for many years, and from where he removed to near Batesville, where his death occurred at about fifty-two years of age.

The fourth in a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, John C. Hastings received a limited education in the south, owing to the necessity of the children early starting out to earn their own living. The sons seem to have been ambitious and alert to opportunities for improving their prospects, for three of them, John C., A. L. and B. L., became interested in the glowing reports which reached them from the west, and determined to shift their chances to the coast. With ox-teams and wagons they joined a caravan of home-seekers bound for the other side of the Rockies via the Platte river route, and after six months arrived in Polk county, Ore., having experienced the usual number of adventures on the way. The same year they went to the mines of California, but returned in 1853, locating in Polk county. John C. and A. L. then became interested in building and contracting, and in this capacity put up a great many barns throughout the county. In 1856 John C. left off building and enlisted for the Indian service in Company K, Second Regiment of Oregon and Washington, and served for more than four months, and participating in many skirmishes, and in the battles of Grand Round and Walla Walla.

After being discharged from the service in September, 1856, Mr. Hastings returned to Polk county and married Melissa Wood, who was born in Arkansas, and whose father, Frank Wood, was a trader and farmer, who crossed the plains in 1853. Locating near Eugene, Ore., he traded and farmed until his death. Of this marriage there have been born eight children, the order of their birth being as follows: James Francis and Martha Jane, deceased; Henry Greenbury, a farmer near Airlie; B. S., a farmer of this county; Joseph L., a conductor on the Southern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Roseburg, Ore.; Mary Alice, the wife of Clyde Jackson, of Utah; John Franklin, living

at Walla Walla, Wash.; and Clara Olive, living at home. For a time after his marriage Mr. Hastings lived on a rented farm in Polk county, and then went to Walla Walla, intending to make that his home. However, he changed his mind after eighteen months and came back to Polk county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on the Willamette river, but sold the same in 1871. He then purchased his farm of four hundred and forty acres adjoining the town of Airlie, one hundred and sixty acres of which is at present under cultivation, and all is fenced and improved. His son, Henry G., at present has charge of the property, and he is enjoying life after many years of arduous toil. Mr. Hastings is a Democrat in politics, and has served as road supervisor and school director, having held the latter office for twelve years. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has been since his young manhood. Honorable and upright in all of his dealings, with a stern sense of duty and the claims of citizenship, Mr. Hastings has won the respect and good will of all with whom he has come in contact in the west, and his success is a matter of pride in this progressive community.

L. ARTHUR CHURCHILL. Not only has Mr. Churchill known no other home than Linn county, but he has known no other home than the farm upon which he now resides, as it was here that his birth occurred, March 20, 1857. His father, Lewis Churchill, was a Kentuckian by birth, born in 1806, and in many respects he had an interesting as well as successful career. When a young man he removed with his parents to Sangamon county, Ill., which was his home until his marriage in 1834, with Miss Mary A. Cooper, a native of Tennessee. Shortly after their marriage the young people removed to Iowa, which was their home until the year 1853, when they were seized with an ambition to cross the country and try their fortunes in the west. They were more fortunate than many another pilgrim who traveled the same path, in that they were not molested by the Indians. For three years they made their home in Douglas county, Ore., but in 1856 came to Linn county, and ten miles southeast of Albany purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, formerly a part of the John Lineberger donation claim. To his credit be it said that all the improvements upon the place were the work of his hands, as when he assumed ownership of the land it was wholly uncultivated. Success attended his efforts, and in time he was enabled to purchase two hundred and forty acres of additional land. Stock-raising was his specialty, and in this department of agriculture he met

with more than average success. In the course of his career he accumulated quite a large property. His political sympathies were in accord with the principles laid down by the Republican party. At the time of the Black Hawk war he was still a resident of Illinois, and he took a hand in quelling the Indian uprisings, his experience in those days furnishing topics of conversation in after years. It was in 1847 that Mr. Churchill crossed the plains to California and Oregon for the first time, making the journey on horseback, but his return to Iowa followed soon afterward, where he remained until the final trip to the west in 1853.

To Lewis and Mary A. (Cooper) Churchill were born eight children, and of those living we make the following mention: James Madison is a resident of Plainview; Eliza A., wife of Amos Dunham, makes her home in Prineville; Elizabeth, wife of M. Lafayette Wilmott, resides in Albany; Winfield Scott lives near Plainview; Emma A., widow of William T. Jordan, resides with her brother, L. Arthur. The father lived to reach his sixty-fourth year, and the mother was eighty-two years of age at the time of her death. Both were devout and faithful members of the Christian Church.

L. Arthur Churchill attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home during his boyhood, and early in his career took an interest in things agricultural. After his father's death in 1869 he continued the work begun by the latter, and still has charge of the old home place, which has been improved and kept in an up-to-date condition. The dwelling and barns on this estate are not excelled by any in the vicinity. Mr. Churchill owns two hundred and fourteen acres of the old home farm, of which one hundred and fifty are under cultivation, general farming and stock-raising forming his chief industries. Mr. Churchill's interest in fraternal affairs is indicated by his affiliation with the Knights of the Maccabees. Politically he is a Republican. Following the early training of his parents, he is a member of the Christian Church, to the support of which he contributes liberally. Several times he has been called upon to fill positions of trust in his community, and the obligations have always been discharged in a faithful and painstaking manner. Quiet and unostentatious, Mr. Churchill bears a reputation for honorable and upright living which all might envy.

WILLIAM EDWARD WILLIAMS. One need look no further than William Edward Williams, of near Airlie, Polk county, for the typical agriculturist of the northwest, breezy and inspiring of manner, large and rugged of

physique, shrewd, large-hearted and thoroughly progressive. One ought also to say genial and companionable, for these enviable traits have been predominating ones in the life of this honorable native son, and have won and retained a host of friends. Born on the farm upon which he now lives, March 7, 1852, he represents one of the prominent early families of the state, his father, James E., having arrived here in 1845.

James E. Williams was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1803, and in his native state married Martha Wicher, who was born in Virginia. Seven children were added to the family in the east, and with these and his wife, Mr. Williams started across the plains in 1845, experiencing on the way an aggregation of adventures of a more or less novel and dangerous nature. However, glad as they were to reach Polk county, after the wearisome journey, they were destined for still further discomfort, for the first night of their arrival, while camping on the banks of the Luckiamute a severe storm caused the river to rise, and in the darkness they were obliged to seek a camp higher up on the bank, a very wet and most disgusted little band of home-seekers. Mr. Williams took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres of land, and though at the time he had little in the world save energy and physical strength, he soon managed to make a comfortable home for himself and family in the wilderness. For many years they lived in a log house, but this was afterward replaced by a more modern structure, and barns and general improvements added as time went on. A very broad-minded and public-spirited man, he took an active part in the political undertakings of the territory, and served two terms in the territorial legislature. He also helped to form the state laws, and all forward movements for his neighborhood received not only his sanction but practical support. His death occurred in 1865, at the age of sixty-two, while his wife, who shared his joys and sorrows, and helped to bring about his success, survived him until 1888, dying at the age of seventy-five. This pioneer couple were very popular in their county, and their home was the center of much early hospitality. Both were members and active workers in the Southern Methodist Church, and the itinerant preachers who chanced that way were always sure of a warm welcome as long as they desired to remain under the Williams roof.

In an atmosphere of industry, thrift and goodness, William Edward developed into a useful and high-minded lad, and at the age of thirteen was more matured than most lads of that age. This was fortunate, for his father died at this time, and it was necessary for him to be of use to his mother, whose older children, numbering

six sons and five daughters, had many of them gone to manage homes of their own. On attaining his majority he received his share of the property, which was only fifty-three acres, but he was not dismayed, for he had worked hard during his minority, and had saved considerable money. In time he bought out the other heirs and became sole owner of the large property, to the improvement of which he has unceasingly devoted himself, and out of which he has made a fine living for those dependent on him for support. In 1894 he built a modern two-story rural residence, one of the best in the county, and here is maintained that spirit of hospitality and good fellowship for which his parents established a precedent in the pioneer days. Mrs. Williams was formerly America Price, a native of Polk county, Ore., and whose father, Larkin Price, crossed the plains in 1849, locating on a claim in Polk county, consisting of six hundred and forty acres. Mr. Price accumulated a competence in the west, and at the time of his death was a very well-to-do member of the community. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of whom Marcus Clyde lives in Independence, Ore.; Wade Hampton is living on the home farm; Floyd A. is attending the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, and is in the junior year; W. E. is on the home farm; and Vern Whitman is also living with her parents.

To enumerate the many public services rendered by Mr. Williams in his capacity of broad-minded and progressive citizen were to follow the footsteps of a very discerning and practical philanthropist. He has helped to bring within the range of the farmer many of the conveniences hitherto enjoyed only by townfolk, among them being the rural mail route No. 1, twenty-three miles long; and the Luckiamute Rural Telephone Company, of which he is a stockholder and director. He is also a stockholder in the Independence National Bank. A Democrat in political affiliation, Mr. Williams has held the position of deputy sheriff of Polk county for the past eight years, and has been a member of the school board for four years. The church to which his father gave his earnest support for so many years finds favor with the son, who is a most generous contributor towards its maintenance and charities.

EDWIN RUTHVIN SEELY. Among the prominent pioneer families established in Oregon in 1850, the one of which Edwin R. Seely is a worthy representative takes foremost rank. Mr. Seely was born on his father's farm near Boone's Ferry, Clackamas county, Ore., May 13, 1862, a son of Lucius Alexander and Sophia H.

(Buckman) Seely, natives of Potsdam, N. Y., and born respectively August 10, 1821, and February 16, 1825.

L. A. Seely was the son of a blacksmith, and when a young man removed with his people to Sangamon county, Ill., where he married and continued to live until 1850. His neighborhood was agitated by reports of land and mining opportunities on the coast, and the young man and his wife were among the most eager listeners to these tales of returned travelers. On account of ill health he took this opportunity to seek a more congenial climate. Accordingly they outfitted with ox-teams and wagons, taking with them considerable blooded stock, including some very fine horses. At a certain stage of the journey the stock was transferred to Mormons, much to the grief and consternation of the rightful owners, who bitterly resented the thieving propensities of the so-called religious enthusiasts. The train was a large one and represented many beliefs and occupations, a curious fact in connection with their migration being that, after taking a vote as to whether they should travel on the Sabbath day, those holding to the negative reached their destination a month earlier than those who failed to heed the biblical injunction. Needless to say, Mr. Seely, throughout his entire life a stanch Presbyterian, was among those who believed in rest for man and beast on the sacred day, and he was therefore among the first to arrive at his destination in Oregon. The first winter he stopped at Canemah, and in the spring bought a farm on Baker's Prairie, where they lived only a year. Again they settled in Canemah, and later bought the farm near Boone's Ferry, where they reared nine children of their own and one adopted daughter, and where the father died at the age of seventy-five, in 1879, while his wife survived him until seventy-six years of age, dying in 1901. The children were as follows: Jira J. is deceased, leaving a family of wife and seven children; George B. is a farmer in Clackamas county; Joseph B. also lives in Clackamas county; Harriet B., deceased, was married to James Whitmore, and left four children; Franklin F.; Stephen B.; Judson L.; Robert I., all of Clackamas county; Edwin R.; and Emma, the adopted daughter, deceased. Mr. Seely was a stanch supporter of the schools of his neighborhood, and he was very active in the church, contributing liberally towards its maintenance, and attending the services whenever his health permitted.

Until his marriage with Julia E. Turner, June 24, 1883, Edwin R. Seely remained on the home farm. His wife was born in Pike county, Mo., November 24, 1863, and crossed the plains with her people in 1865, making the journey with the time-honored ox-teams, and bought a farm near

Oregon City, in Clackamas county. The young people went to housekeeping for a couple of years near Boone's Ferry, and then purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on Butte Creek, three miles east of Woodburn. At the time of purchase there were thirty-five acres under cultivation, and at present there are about ninety acres devoted to the raising of the general products of this section. To a considerable extent Mr. Seely is interested in hop culture, and has thirty-five acres devoted to its cultivation. He also has two and a half acres in onions, and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising. Everything about this farm indicates the careful and practical manager and agriculturist, and it is doubtful if any man in the neighborhood is deserving of greater credit for the part he has taken in the improvement of his district. So industriously has he applied himself to making an ideal home for himself and family that he has foresworn political aspirations, and all else that would interfere with the discharge of his primary obligations. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and is a supporter of the same church to which his father devoted so many years of his life. Nine children have been born into his family, the order of their birth being as follows: Harry B.; Perry W.; Lucius R.; Thomas L.; Ruth E.; Chauncey C., deceased; Percy H.; Julia E.; and Ethel A.

WILLIAM McDONALD TURNER. At the age of eighteen, in 1835, William McDonald Turner crossed the plains with his parents and brothers and sisters, leaving behind the prosperous little farm in Johnson county, Mo., upon which he was born November 3, 1835, and where he had developed into a strong and self-reliant youth. His father, Jonas, was born in Tennessee, as was also his mother, Luhettie (Gilliam) Turner, although they were married in Missouri, shortly afterward settling on the farm in Johnson county. The long and wearying trip across the plains was accomplished without any particular incident, wagons, oxen and the various members of the party bearing up well under the necessarily severe strain upon their endurance. Setting out May 3, 1853, they spent the first winter in the Washoo valley, Nev., and the next spring went on to California, locating in Mariposa county for a couple of years. They then went to Sonoma county, where the father bought land, improved it, and lived thereon until the death of both himself and wife.

Hard work on the home farm interfered somewhat with the education which William Turner desired, and he really saw little of the public schools of either Missouri or California. What education he has received has been almost en-

tirely of recent acquisition, and has resulted in his becoming a well-informed and liberal-minded man. At the age of twenty he started out to work among the farmers of Sonoma county, Cal., receiving as compensation four dollars a week and board. He was frugal and had few wants, and by 1861 had saved quite a little money, sufficient at any rate to bring him to Polk county, Ore. Here he worked on farms for a few weeks, and not being satisfied with the prospects he went to eastern Oregon and engaged in the laborious work of packing from The Dalles to the Idaho mines. A frontier existence was both congenial and profitable, and for nearly six years he continued freighting, and otherwise interested himself in the occupations of the crude and as yet undeveloped country.

In 1867 Mr. Turner returned to Polk county, and after living on rented farms in the Willamette valley for several years bought his present farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, advantageously located a few miles from Airlie. Some of the finest horses in this country have been bred upon the well-equipped Turner farm, and have brought their owner substantial returns for his care. Since 1873 Mr. Turner has had the companionship and ready sympathy of a very helpful and devoted wife, who was formerly Mary J. Waters, born in Iowa, October 20, 1847. Edward Waters, the father of Mrs. Turner, crossed the plains with his family in 1853, locating on a farm in Polk county, near Pedee. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Dorsa N., John C., William Troy, Andy J., and Emmett live in or near Airlie; Benjamin F., the oldest son, resides near Pedee and Emmett and Luhettie, the youngest children, are living on the home farm. The Turner home is a hospitable and pleasant one, and all of the members are popular and well liked in their respective neighborhoods. Mr. Turner subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party, and has held various official positions in his adopted county, including that of school director and road supervisor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Lewisville, of which both himself and wife are trustees.

WALTER K. TAYLOR. On October 15, 1902, the Clover Leaf Dairy was organized and is now one of the busiest industries in the thriving city of Corvallis, and if the past success of the enterprise is any index of its future growth and importance, its success is certainly assured. The plant is equipped with all the latest devices for the proper conduct of an establishment of this nature, and the proprietor is ever on the alert to acquaint himself with inventions and

ideas bearing upon his line of endeavor. The plant is modern in every respect, and is equipped with an aerator, separator, and all the machinery required in a first-class dairy. Sixty cows supply milk for the plant, and it is the endeavor of the proprietor to replace all of them by animals of the Jersey breed.

Walter K. Taylor is a native of Mifflin county, Pa., born July 27, 1871, a son of M. P. and Rhoda W. (Kearns) Taylor, both of whom were also born in Mifflin county. By occupation the father was a farmer and followed that calling in Pennsylvania until the removal of the family to Kansas in 1878, settlement being made in Osborne county. As in Pennsylvania, so in Kansas, he followed farming, but in 1889 he again changed his abode, this time coming to Oregon and engaging in the dairy business not far from Corvallis. When the family left the Keystone state it was their intention to locate in Washington, but ere they reached their destination death entered their ranks and at Prineville, Cook county, they buried their son Herbert. It was while at the latter place that they made the acquaintance of Mrs. Sarah Moore, whose praise of Benton county as a desirable place to locate changed their plans entirely. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor three are living and Walter is the oldest of the number. He was eighteen years old when the family came to Oregon, and as soon as old enough began to assist his father in the duties of the dairy. At the time of the latter's death he was thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business, and from that date, May, 1895, he assumed control of the business, running the same until the fall following, when he sold out and went to Linn county, engaging in farming there until 1898, when he again became proprietor of the Corvallis dairy. After running the same for two years he sold the plant to Jacob Frank. In the meantime, in 1899, he had purchased a tract of ninety-two acres adjoining the city limits of Corvallis, and here may be seen one of the model homes of the country roundabout. It is up-to-date in every respect, and is supplied with hot and cold water all over the house. A windmill supplies a tank of twenty-five hundred gallons capacity, from which water is piped to the house and barn, the latter of which is 60x70 feet ground dimensions.

In Corvallis October 23, 1895, occurred the marriage of Mr. Taylor and Miss Christine Leuger, the daughter of John Leuger, and a native of Eugene, Ore. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, named in order of their birth as follows: Hugh, Herbert, Rhoda and John. Mr. Taylor's name may be found enrolled among the members of the Odd Fellows, in the local lodge, of which he is serving as past

grand, and is also identified with the Rebekahs and Woodmen of the World. The family are identified with the First Presbyterian Church of Corvallis, which Mr. Taylor is serving as deacon.

OLIVER P. COSHOW. In more than one direction has Oliver Perry Coshow made his personality felt in the state of Oregon, for though a successful business man in the days of her prosperity, he crossed the plains in the time of danger and desolation and, coming into the wilderness of the west, he turned his energies along the lines necessary to profit by the multitude of opportunities presented in the untried fields. He is a pioneer of 1851, and during the intervening years he has served his adopted land as patriot, farmer, merchant and the leader of the woolen industry in the city of Brownsville.

The ancestry of the Coshow family is traced back to Revolutionary times, the great-grandfather of Oliver P. Coshow being one of the soldiers who accompanied La Fayette through the country during his visit in 1824. The grandfather, William, was born in the state of Virginia, later in life making his home in Kentucky, where his son, Robert Coshow, the father of Oliver P., was born, April 30, 1808, near Lexington. At a later date the family fortunes were changed to Indian creek, Ohio, and to Clermont county, same state, where the grandfather died. Being reared to the life of a farmer Robert Coshow continued in this occupation, removing in manhood to Fayette county, Ind., and in 1842 changing his location to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he remained for one year. After settling in Scott county, Iowa, he combined the trade of a carpenter with his agricultural pursuits, and remained at this until 1860, when he came, via the Isthmus of Panama, to Oregon, making his home, until his death, at the age of eighty-three years, with a daughter, Mrs. Carpenter, of Salem. He married Julia Perin, who was born near Connorsville, Ind., and died in Scott county, Iowa. She was the daughter of John Perin, a native of Massachusetts, who, with his brother Samuel, settled in Indiana, later making his home in Iowa, where he died at the age of ninety-four years. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Coshow was Lemuel Perin, who was the first to change the spelling of the name bequeathed to him by his ancestor, John, a native of England, who settled in Massachusetts in 1635.

Of the ten children born to his parents, three sons and seven daughters, all but one of whom attained maturity, Oliver Perry Coshow was the oldest son and the second child. He was born

July 4, 1831, in Connersville, Ind. Interspersed as his home duties permitted he attended the public schools intermittently as circumstances would allow, growing up to the life of a farmer, at which he remained until 1850, when he entered a store in Appanoose county, Iowa, as a clerk. In 1851 he decided to try his fortunes in the west and accordingly made arrangements with the late Hon. R. B. Cochran, of Lane county, Ore., whereby he was to have his passage for driving an ox-team across the plains. Beyond the minor trials incident to life on the plains the trip was made without harrowing experiences, the party arriving safely in Oregon, where after helping Mr. Cochran to build a cabin on his claim, Mr. Coshow ventured to the Rogue river mines. Being prevented by illness in the continuance of this work he took up, in 1853, a donation land claim of one hundred and sixty acres, located one and one-half miles north of Brownsville, Linn county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1858 he bought two hundred and eighty acres five miles southeast of Harrisburg and continued in his work. For the better educational advantages of his children he removed to Brownsville in 1868, and in connection with H. R. Powell bought an interest in the general merchandise business of J. M. Morgan, but after one year Mr. Morgan withdrew and Mr. Coshow and Mr. Powell conducted the business for four years. In 1863 he traded his merchandise interest for an interest in the Brownsville woolen mills, but operated the store in the interest of the new company, being also secretary of the latter. The company then erected the business block on Main street, for which Mr. Coshow parted with his one-fourth interest in the woolen mill, in 1880, taking as a partner C. H. Cable, a resident of this city. In 1888 he sold out to C. E. Stanard, who has since conducted the business, and with the exception of the handling of real estate and the duties of a notary public Mr. Coshow has retired to private life. As a patriot Mr. Coshow enlisted, October 24, 1855, in Company C, Second Oregon Regiment, under Captain Keeney, and returned home without accident after three months' service, as did all but one man of the one hundred and twenty engaged.

The marriage of Mr. Coshow occurred in Brownsville, September 23, 1853, uniting him with Sarah E. Cochran, who was born in Putnam county, Mo., January 23, 1837, and died March 6, 1903. Her father, William Cochran, a native of Kentucky, came from Missouri to Oregon, crossing the plains in 1847, and locating first in Molalla, Clackamas county, Ore., when, after two years, he came to Linn county, and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, where he engaged in farming

and stock-raising. He died near Rowland, of this county, in the home of his youngest daughter, at the age of eighty-eight years, having lived a very successful life. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Coshow, William Luther is a farmer and stock-raiser in Lake county; Sophronia Alice is the wife of J. M. Howe, a merchant of Eugene, Ore.; Robert Heron is the secretary of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mills Company, of Salem, Ore.; James Nelson resides in Brownsville; Mary Ellen is the wife of John Franzen, a mechanical engineer, of Portland, Ore.; Oliver Perry, Jr., is an attorney at Roseburg, Ore.; Sarah Elizabeth is the wife of R. H. Chaplain, Seattle, Wash.; Ida Alva is the wife of G. C. Stanard, of Portland; George Helm makes his home in Brownsville, where he is secretary of the Brownsville woolen mills; and Kate Ethel is the wife of A. B. Cavender, the business manager of the Brownsville *Times*. Fraternaly Mr. Coshow is a member of the Blue Lodge chapter, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in religion is a Baptist. Politically he is a Democrat and has been quite active in the affairs of the city. He is a member of the council, having been one of the first officers elected in the town, and has served in the capacity of president. He has also served as city recorder for several years. He was appointed notary by Governor Lord and has served continuously since.

HENRY M. BERRY. Coming to Oregon in such manner that he was obliged to begin at the bottom round of the ladder, that well-remembered pioneer, Joseph Berry, accumulated an estate of eight hundred acres, all of which has since been divided among his children, one of the most successful of whom is Henry M. Berry, owner of two hundred acres of the original donation claim. Joseph Berry was born in Chester county, Pa., June 17, 1819, and as a young man removed to Linn county, Iowa, where he was variously employed, and where he married Lucinda Osborn, who was born in Iowa, and died in 1874, when forty-three years of age. Soon after his marriage, in 1853, Mr. Berry crossed the plains with ox-teams, and settled on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres fifteen miles north of Corvallis. His property was heavily timbered, and instead of devoting his energies to clearing it for crops, he was primarily interested in converting the giant trees into shingles, an occupation in which he engaged about four years. He then traded his claim for a farm of sixty acres near Airlie, and in 1866 he bought a claim of two hundred and twenty acres, which he partially cleared, and put in good condition for general farming. His



E. J. Morris

activities enlarged to such an extent that more land was required, and he finally became the possessor of eight hundred acres, a large portion of which was valuable farming land. As before stated, his children have been the beneficiaries of his industry and bounty, and all are profiting by the start in life which a less kindly fate denied their resourceful and very successful sire. Mr. Berry was never prominent in politics, but he took a keen interest in good roads, schools and general improvements in the county, contributing his share towards any measure calculated to add to the peace or welfare of his fellow-agriculturists. His death occurred in 1900, at the age of eighty-one years, and he left behind a reputation for strength, moral courage and great kindness of character.

The third of the five sons and three daughters in his father's family, Henry M. Berry was born May 30, 1855, in Benton county, and was reared to hard work on the home farm. Such education as came within his grasp was acquired in the public school near the farm, and when he arrived at his majority he was given the two hundred acres which constitute his present farm. He has many fine improvements to facilitate a general farming and stock-raising enterprise, and so well managed is his place that he derives a large yearly income. Like his father, a Republican in politics, Mr. Berry has served as road supervisor, but has never desired official recognition. He is a member of the Grange at Lewisville. Upright in all of his dealings, fair-minded and progressive, Mr. Berry commands the respect of all with whom he has to do, whether in a business or social capacity.

George E., the youngest brother of H. M. Berry, resides with him, and is also engaged in farming.

ELIAM S. MORRIS. The east holds innumerable records of long residence upon a given place, but in the comparatively newly developed west, to live for half a century among absolutely the same surroundings, is an occurrence rarely heard of. Yet, such has been the experience of Eliam S. Morris, one of the most venerable farmers of Yamhill county, who settled on his present home February 10, 1852. Although ninety-two years of age, Mr. Morris retains, unimpaired, many of his most useful faculties, and is still able to interest himself in the various departments conducted on his farm.

Mr. Morris is one of the many natives of Pennsylvania who have found their most prolific field of activity in the west. He was born in Union township, Fayette county, Pa., November 15, 1811, his father, William, having been born in Berks county, Pa., as was also his

mother, Priscilla (Springer) Morris. William Morris was a shoemaker by trade, and also a farmer, and he spent his entire life in his native state. Eliam S., the third oldest of the five sons and six daughters born to his father, had an uneventful childhood, his educational opportunities being confined to the early subscription schools. Until twenty-four he remained with his people on the home farm, and then removed to within nine miles of Mineral Point, which continued to be his home for thirteen years. During this time he was not only engaged in farming, but was active in promoting remunerative lead mines. Hoping to improve his prospects, he gathered together his possessions in 1851, and started for Oregon with ox teams and wagons, and was six months on the journey. The first winter he spent three miles from his present place, and the following year bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, comprising his present home.

In 1840, Mr. Morris married Susanna Good, who was born in Missouri, December 6, 1822, and comes of English ancestry. Richard Good, the father of Mrs. Morris, was born in England, and her mother, Sarah (Adams) Good, was born in the Old Dominion. Seven sons and four daughters were born into this family, named as follows: Sarah P., Mrs. J. D. Phillips; John Calvin; Harriet S., deceased wife of Fred Chatfield; Justin G.; Charles E.; Martin Luther; Joann, Mrs. L. C. Triplett; Jordan D.; William R.; Morris Good and Elizabeth M.; and Oliver G. Holmes, who has been a member of the household from his infancy. Mrs. Morris has also reared two grandchildren, a son and a daughter of Harriet S. Chatfield. Mr. Morris is a Republican in politics, and has been road supervisor and school director, as well as justice of the peace, in both Oregon and Wisconsin. He is one of the honored members of the community for whose well-being he has so faithfully labored, and he has many true and tried friends among those who have lived and struggled with him in the early pioneer days.

JOSEPH LOE. At the time of his death, June 9, 1899, Joseph Loe held an honored position in the community around Rickreall, Polk county, and was esteemed as one of the best farmers and most enterprising men in his neighborhood. He came to this section in 1883, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land three and a half miles north of Monmouth, to the cultivation of which he devoted the most mature and last years of his well-directed life. A native of Wayne county, Ky., he was born October 6, 1826, his father, John, being a native also of the Bourbon state. On the maternal side he was of Welsh descent, for the forefathers

of his mother, Rachel (Gross) Loe, pursued their various occupations among the sheltering hills of Wales. John Loe removed to Adair county, Mo., in 1828, and in this wilderness created a home for himself and little family, remaining there for the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1871, at the age of seventy-one years.

The Missouri farm was productive in a way, and John Loe found it a pleasant place upon which to live and rear his family, but to the growing son, Joseph, it offered scant opportunities for the future. It seemed necessary for him to seek a wider field if he desired more than the necessities of life, and accordingly he set forth at a very early age, bent upon the problem of self-support. Mr. Loe started across the plains with ox-teams, being accompanied by his brother, John Loe. The first winter in Oregon was spent in Portland, where he helped get out timber for ship-building, and the following spring he went down into the mines of California, where he experienced considerable success as a miner. Two years later he returned to Adair county, Mo., and purchased a farm with his earnings, living thereon for many years. In 1858 he married Mary Kilgore, a native of Adair county, Mo., born in 1837, and whose mother, Millie Kilgore, is now living in Umatilla county, Ore., at the age of one hundred years. In 1861 he suffered the loss of his wife, who left a daughter, who is now Mrs. Clarissa McNutt, of Forest Grove, Ore.

While still living in Adair county, Mo., Mr. Loe married for his second wife, October 25, 1866, Sarah J. Kirkpatrick, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, February 22, 1833. Her father, Nathaniel M. Kirkpatrick, was born in Knox county, Ohio, October 6, 1808, and her grandfather, Alexander, a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Her mother, Susan (Correll) Kirkpatrick, was born in the town of York, Pa., May 19, 1810. Nathaniel M. Kirkpatrick was a farmer during the greater part of his active life, and in 1839 removed from Ohio to Pulaski county, Ark., where he lived until 1846. His final place of residence was a farm in Polk county, Mo., where he died at the age of fifty-four years. After his second marriage Mr. Loe continued to live on the farm in Adair county until 1873, in which year he came to Oregon and bought a farm ten miles northwest of Hillsboro, Washington county, where he lived until removing to the farm now occupied by his widow, in 1883. He took an active part in the general undertakings of his neighborhood, and was especially prominent as a churchman, being a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dallas. Politically he was a Republican, but, being of a

quiet and unostentatious disposition, he never sought an office or actively identified himself with local or other affairs of his party. He served during the Civil war first as home guard, later as member of the Missouri state enrolled militia, and later in the regular United States service, serving with the western division, under Capt. Dudley Brown. At the present time the entire one hundred and twenty acres of his farm are under cultivation, and in this pleasant rural home live his widow and two sons, John S. and Robert F.

SAMUEL T. HILLMAN. The many rich and productive homesteads in the agricultural section of Marion county have largely been brought to their present state of perfection through the strenuous efforts of practical farmers who have come here from older states, noteworthy among them being S. T. Hillman, who emigrated to Silverton from Kansas a few years ago. He was born February 5, 1849, in Center, Des Moines county, Iowa. His father, a native of Ohio, removed to Iowa when a young man, and there followed the carpenter's trade for many years. He married Mary Ann Chapman, a native of England, and of the eleven children born of their union seven survive.

Samuel T. Hillman acquired his elementary education in the district schools, and after completing his studies at a high school was employed as a teacher for a number of terms. Subsequently becoming proficient in the carpenter's trade, he followed it for a while in Kansas, then returned to Iowa and was there married, but began housekeeping in Kansas, living there, with the exception of a few years spent in Missouri, until 1889. Removing then with his family to Oregon, he settled eight miles southeast of Silverton, on a farm owned by Miles Lewis, remaining there two years. Moving then to a place somewhat nearer Silverton, he lived there a short time, then purchased his present home farm, lying eight miles from Silverton. Mr. Hillman has seventy-three acres of land, well improved and judiciously cultivated, constituting one of the most attractive farms of the neighborhood, and is engaged in stock-raising and mixed farming, finding his work profitable and pleasant.

On September 20, 1873, Mr. Hillman married Elizabeth Beard, who was born and educated in Iowa. Of their union nine children have been born, namely: Mary C., living in Montana; Samuel W., of Washington; Thomas A., deceased; Charles H., of Washington; Victoria E., deceased; Theodore F.; Elizabeth A.; Daniel H., and Violet E. The four last-named children reside with their parents. Mr. Hillman is an earnest Democrat, ever sustaining the

principles of that party by voice and vote, and has served his district as school director. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

SAMUEL AMES. Among the well known merchants of Silverton is Samuel Ames, one of the leading hardware dealers, who has been intimately associated with the business interests of this thriving city for upwards of a quarter of a century, and has contributed his full share in promoting its advancement and prosperity. Thrown upon his own resources when but a boy, he has proved himself courageous and brave, overcoming all the difficulties that have beset him in his varied career, and achieving success by his industry, thrift and good business management. Of substantial Scotch stock, Mr. Ames was born in Ohio, July 24, 1855, being the youngest of a family of four children, all boys, born of the union of Jacob and Charlotte (Ccle) Ames, the three older sons being Jacob, John and Louis. The father, a native of Scotland, emigrated to the United States when a young man, and settled in Richland county, Ohio, where he followed the trade of a stone cutter until his death, at the age of fifty-three years, in January, 1869, outliving his wife but a few months, her death having occurred the preceding April.

At the age of thirteen years, being left an orphan, Samuel Ames began the battle of life on his own account, his only equipment being the meagre store of knowledge acquired in a few years' attendance at the district school. After working a short time in a tobacco store in Mansfield, Ohio, he entered a machine shop, and later served an apprenticeship as a carriage painter, a trade that he followed a few years. Going west in 1874, he spent a short time in Iowa, then proceeded to Colorado, where he was for a time engaged in silver mining. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1877, he located first in eastern Washington, then settled, the same year, in Silverton, Ore., where has since resided. Establishing himself in business as a sash and door manufacturer, he operated the factory for several years most successfully, in partnership with his brother Louis, and still retains his interest, renting it for manufacturing purposes. In 1885 Mr. Ames purchased a half interest in the hardware business of John Hicks, with whom he is still associated, and later, in 1899, formed a partnership with his brother, Louis Ames, in the same line of business. In their new store, Messrs. Ames have a large supply of everything likely to be found in a first-class hardware establishment, carrying a large and complete stock, and by their enterprise, energy, unflin-

g courtesy and systematic business methods have won an extensive and lucrative patronage. Louis Ames is also a large landholder, owning three or four farms, and devotes a part of his land to the raising of hops, a crop which has proved quite remunerative in the past few years.

Mr. Ames married, in Silverton, Ore., Clorinda A. Davis, who was born in Silverton, January 14, 1858, a daughter of the late Leander and Mary F. Davis, prosperous members of the agricultural community of this locality. Three children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ames, namely: Lora May, born January 10, 1883; Roscoe Davis, born May 3, 1887; and Norris Harold, born July 22, 1889. Politically Mr. Ames is a staunch Republican, and socially he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

MANLY MARTIN. The ancestry of Manly Martin is traced back to Germany, a descendant of which settled in Pennsylvania and engaged in farming. There Jacob Martin, his father, was born, March 20, 1812, and following the example of his father, he found occupation in tilling the soil, a part of his life being spent in Iowa, on the line between Iowa and Missouri. Desirous of obtaining a better place in the farming interests than Iowa offered, Mr. Martin crossed the plains to Oregon among the early pioneers of 1848, the journey being made with ox-teams and occupying six months of the year. Upon his arrival he took up a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres, located in Benton county, twelve miles southwest of Corvallis. For twenty years he remained upon this farm, putting into its cultivation the strength and energy of his manhood, and bringing it to a state of fertility and consequent beauty. In 1868 he parted with the scenes of his early labor, trading the property for a farm in a better location. This was located near Independence, Polk county, and there was nothing lost in the exchange. Mr. Martin died April 13, 1882. His wife was Miss Evaline Parks, born in Iowa. She was the mother of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, nine of whom are now living. Mrs. Martin died at the home of her son, Manly, in July, 1903, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Manly Martin was the eighth of the children born to his father and mother, his birth occurring April 22, 1851, three years after their removal to Oregon. It was therefore his privilege to assist in the cultivation of the first farm owned by his father and later be of great service on the farm for which his father traded. In the winter seasons he profited by the advantages offered in the schools of Benton and Polk counties. Upon the death of his father he as-

sumed control of the farm, conducting it for some time with good judgment and management, but after his marriage in 1885 with Miss Maggie Link he bought a farm near Eola, Polk county, and continued to live there until 1900. In this last-named year he returned to his childhood's home, and purchasing one hundred and eighty acres of the estate, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The children born of his marriage are five in number and are named as follows: Ralph, Clara, Iva, Roy and Frank, all of whom are at home with their parents. Republican in his political affiliations, he has held the positions of road supervisor and school director.

JUDGE OLIVER P. GOODALL. One of the foremost agriculturists of Linn county, Judge Oliver P. Goodall is numbered among the enterprising, progressive and skillful farmers who thoroughly understand the vocation which they follow, and are carrying it on with pleasure and profit. In the many places in which the judge has resided, and the different industries in which he has been interested, he has ever been regarded as a man of integrity and honor, and is held in high esteem by the community in which he now resides, and to promote whose advancement and prosperity he is always ready to lend a helping hand.

Oliver P. Goodall was born August 1, 1828, in Jefferson City, Mo. Receiving excellent educational advantages in his native place, he was subsequently sent to St. Louis to finish his studies, but while at school in that city, at the age of seventeen years, ran away to enlist as a soldier in the Mexican war. Joining Price's regiment, he served with that gallant commander in Kearney's division, throughout the conflict. Returning home, he was subsequently sent to a school in Luray, Va., where he continued his studies nine months. He afterwards resided in his native city until 1852, when he came across the plains to Oregon, driving cattle all the way for Hiram Smith. Arriving at Harrisburg, Linn county, Mr. Goodall spent a few months in this locality, in the summer of 1853 locating a donation claim in Washington county, where he lived four years. Removing then to The Dalles, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits two years, and the following two years carried on a good business as general merchant in Middleton, Idaho. Settling then in the Grand Ronde valley, Union county, Ore., the judge was extensively engaged in stock-raising for thirty-six consecutive years in that locality, becoming one of the most prominent and prosperous stock-raisers of eastern Oregon. Selling out his property in Union county in 1899, he

came to Linn county to settle permanently. Purchasing four hundred and fifty-seven acres of land on the Callapooia river, about two and one-half miles east of Crawfordsville, he is continuing his former occupation with characteristic energy and success.

In October, 1853, Judge Goodall married Louisa Bell, who bore him three children, namely: Brooks W., of North Dakota; John W., also living in North Dakota; and Ada, wife of John Brown, of Spokane, Wash. The judge married a second time, in 1864, Grace Gray, by whom he has had nine children, namely: Kitty C., Scott W., Mary, wife of Stephen C. Cunningham; George O., of LaGrange, Ore.; Lynn W., of LaGrange; Perry P., of LaGrange; Byron, of Brownsville, Ore.; Grace, in school at Brownsville; and Fanny, living at home. While a resident of Union county Judge Goodall was very prominent in public affairs, and filled many offices of trust and responsibility. For four years he was county assessor; for four years served as county judge, and was subsequently for four years a member of the State Board of Equalization. In politics he is a Populist, uniformly casting his vote in favor of that party. The judge was one of the organizers of the local Grange, which he served as master a number of years, and is now an active member, and master, of Holley Grange, No. 325.

JAY E. WINEGAR. Born in St. Charles, Minn., January 29, 1879, Mr. Winegar's earlier years were passed similarly to those of all farmer boys, giving his father the benefit of his services until he reached his twenty-first year. In the meantime, however, he had laid a good educational foundation by attending the public schools in the neighborhood of his home. He is a son of Meltire and Mary (Coulson) Winegar, the former a native of New York state and the latter a native of England. From New York the parents removed to the west, settling in St. Charles, Minn., in the vicinity of which the father carried on farming. The extreme west, however, held out more glowing prospects, and in 1895 the family wended their way across the country, with Oregon as their destination. Settling on a farm near McMinnville, he at once set about to put his land in condition for cultivation, and that he has not failed in his efforts is evidenced by the fine farm which he has today. Of the eight children born to the parents six are living.

As previously stated, J. E. Winegar remained at home with his parents until he had reached his majority. After having charge of his father's farm for several years, in October, 1901, he



Franklin Docom

changed the scene of his labors as well as his occupation, and in Corvallis bought the livery and feed business of F. Elgin, which is now conducted as a feed stable. With the same energy which characterized all his undertakings he at once stocked his stables with a fine lot of superior animals and has successfully followed the livery business ever since. In addition to his feed stable on Third street he also conducts a livery and sales stable at the corner of Jefferson and Third streets, and here as well as in the first-mentioned stable he is meeting with the success which he merits for his good business qualities and perseverance. Recently Mr. Winegar has taken a partner in the person of Thomas Vidito, the firm name now being Winegar & Vidito.

In McMinnville, September, 1900, Mr. Winegar married Miss Hattie Hodge, a native of Kansas, and of this union one child has been born, to whom the parents have given the name of Clair. In fraternal matters Mr. Winegar takes an interest to the extent of allying himself with the Modern Woodmen of the World, and politically votes with the Republican party. The Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, receives his support, and all measures set on foot tending to benefit his fellow-men receive his aid unstintingly.

FRANKLIN YOCOM. After many years of agricultural activity in Yamhill county, Franklin Yocom is now enjoying the fruits of his labor in retirement in Sheridan, where he is honored for his many fine traits of character, and for his generally substantial accomplishment in the west. Born in Montgomery county, Ky., July 30, 1820, when seven years of age, he was taken by his parents to Illinois, where they entered six hundred and forty acres of land in Sangamon county. Here Franklin grew to manhood among the crude and pioneer conditions then existing in Illinois, and his education was received in the little log subscription school-house in the vicinity of the paternal farm. The property was located near Springfield, and at the time that the elder Yocom allied his fortunes with that section, there was just one little store to prophesy the capital and flourishing city of to-day.

In 1842, Franklin Yocom was united in marriage with Nancy J. Darnell, and of the ten children born of this union, Allen is a farmer near Sheridan; Evelyn is the wife of James H. Brown, of Yamhill county; Marilla J. is the wife of David Carter, of Washington county; Eliza is the wife of Allen Bradford, of California; Rebecca is deceased; the others are: Tillie, Loretta, Harvey, Lonah, and an infant, deceased. Mrs. Yocom died June 29, 1897. With his family Mr.

Yocom prepared to emigrate to Oregon in 1851, and, equipped with three yoke of oxen, crossed the plains in six months. The party was exceedingly fortunate during their entire journey, and with the exception of having one ox stolen, suffered no inconvenience at the hands of the Indians. The farm upon which Mr. Yocom located, and which is still in his possession, is in Polk county, just across the line from Yamhill county, and four miles west of Sheridan. Three hundred and twenty acres comprise this donation claim, and about half of it is bottom land, lying along the Yamhill river. At first the owner erected a little log cabin, 16x20 feet, ground dimensions, and there lived with his family and improved his property until 1876. Somewhat weary of strenuous farming life, he then moved into Salem, where for fourteen years he engaged in the slab-wood business, made possible by the large number of mills in the neighborhood. He was very successful in this effort, following which he returned to his farm and lived there four years. From the farm he came to Sheridan, and has since lived a retired life. Mr. Yocom is a very large land owner, and besides his home ranch, increased to seven hundred acres, owns also two thousand in another body.

While carrying on general farming and stock-raising, Mr. Yocom has variously interested himself in the affairs of his community, and has been especially active in promoting the interests of the Republican party. However, locally, he votes for the man best qualified to serve the interests of the people, regardless of party, and this breadth of thought has characterized his entire career in the west. For nearly sixty years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is now identified with the Christian Scientists. He is one of the highly-esteemed pioneer residents of Yamhill county, and his moral, agricultural and general influence has been of the best.

WILLIAM L. WELLS. Identified with both the political and agricultural pursuits of his county, William L. Wells has won a place of no little consideration in the esteem of his fellow-citizens who have, in the past, favored him with their support for various offices for which the Republican party has nominated him. He is a native of Oregon, his father, George A. Wells, having emigrated in 1853 to the west, where he passed the remainder of his life.

George A. Wells was born in Pike county, Mo., January 14, 1830, the son of R. F. Wells, who was of English and Welsh descent, and when eighteen years old had followed his parents into Pike county, Ill. There George married in 1850 Henrietta Turner, who was born in

Virginia, December 4, 1831, and had come to Illinois with her parents. In 1853 the two prepared to cross the plains. With the customary ox-teams they made the journey in six months, and first settled in Benton county, where Mr. Wells took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Philomath, and there remained for four years. At the close of that period he sold out and removed to Marion county, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land near the present site of Hubbard, and he there continued until March 14, 1867, when he again disposed of his property and invested his money in a farm located one mile north of Buena Vista, Polk county. Here his death occurred April 25, 1891, his widow still surviving him, and now making her home with her daughter, Mary S. Bevens, who is located in the same vicinity. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells are as follows: R. F., of San Francisco; Mary S., now the wife of W. P. Bevens, of Buena Vista; Sarah E., the wife of Alexander Collins, of Dallas; Margaret, now deceased; William L., of this review; C. P., of Independence; George A., of Buena Vista; Emma J., the wife of F. P. Ground, of Buena Vista, and John E., of Buena Vista.

The fifth of this family of children was William L. Wells, who was born January 6, 1859, upon his father's farm in Marion county, though his education was received principally in the public schools of Buena Vista. Upon the completion of the school course he engaged in farm work with his father, remaining so employed until 1886, when he was elected county assessor upon the Republican ticket. After a two-years service he returned to the farm and continued there until 1890, and was then called to public office once more, for two terms serving as county sheriff. On again returning to private life he engaged in business in Dallas from 1894 to 1896, and in the last-named year was elected county judge, in which position he remained until 1900. He was then nominated joint representative for Polk and Lincoln counties on the Republican ticket, and was defeated by but forty votes. Returning to his farm he has since engaged in general farming and hop-raising, leasing one hundred and ninety-five acres for the former and twenty-two and a half for the cultivation of the latter, and meeting with gratifying success in the work. He owns a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Lincoln county, Ore.

The marriage of Mr. Wells occurred December, 1887, and united him with Miss Sarah F. Murphy, who was born in Linn county, Ore., January 5, 1865, and was the daughter of H. W. Murphy, a pioneer of 1852. Five children have been born of the union, who are as follows: Leroy G., Albert, Goldie R., Gladys and Leon-

ard, all of whom are at home. Fraternally Mr. Wells is a very prominent man, being a member of the United Artisans of Dallas; past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ancient Order of United Workmen of Dallas; and the Native Sons of Oregon, holding membership in Nesmith Camp of Dallas. In religion he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Buena Vista.

JAMES WINSTANLEY. There have been developed within the last few years in Oregon many industries and enterprises which have contributed in a large measure to the prosperity of the state and of its citizens. Among the various businesses developed is that of hop-growing, and of this James Winstanley is a prominent representative, being now the secretary of the Oregon Hop Growers' Association. He is a man of keen discernment, quick in recognizing opportunities and accurate in his judgment of the difficulties and the obstacles which are to be found in all lines of business. While laboring earnestly for his own financial advancement, his efforts have at the same time been of value to the state, and in his present position his labors are proving of marked benefit to Oregon in the development of one of her important industries.

Mr. Winstanley was born in Warrington, Lancashire, England, September 12, 1847, and is the second in order of birth in a family of six children, of whom three sons and a daughter are now living. His father, Peter Winstanley, was born at Winstanley Hall in Lancashire, and became the owner of extensive warehouse interests in Warrington. In religious faith he was a Wesleyan Methodist, and he died at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, Hannah Walker, was born in Cheshire, England, a daughter of William Walker, who was engaged in the transportation business between Liverpool and Manchester. She, too, died in her native country.

James Winstanley, of this review, is the only representative of the family in America. He was reared in Warrington and pursued his education in the national schools of England until ten years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the stair-builder's trade in his native town, entering upon a seven-years' term of service. He followed that pursuit, and also the trade of pattern-making, and later he began conducting business on his own account, doing contracting and building, and being thus engaged until he came to the new world. Mr. Winstanley arrived in Oregon in 1888. Taking up his abode in Salem, he secured employment in a sash and door factory, where he remained

for a year. He afterward spent three years as a pattern-maker in Drake's foundry, but in the meantime he became interested in other lines of business. Upon his arrival in Oregon he had purchased a farm a mile and a half from Salem, comprising forty-four acres, which was covered with stumps. With characteristic energy he began to clear and improve this tract, which he planted to fruit and hops. He now has a large prune orchard, having fourteen acres planted to fruit and ten acres in hops. He has made splendid improvements upon the property, including the erection of a comfortable residence, substantial barns, a hop house and fruit and prune dryer. He uses the Allen dryer, having a capacity of two hundred and sixty-five bushels. After four years devoted to his trade he abandoned that pursuit in order to give his entire time and attention to horticultural interests and to the hop industry. In 1898 he assisted in organizing the Oregon Hop Growers' Association, was elected its secretary and manager and has since served in that capacity. The object of this association is to encourage and promote the industry of hop-growing and to disseminate knowledge concerning the best methods of producing hops.

Mr. Winstanley was married in Warrington, England, to Eleanor Barlow, a native of Cheshire, that country. They have three children: John B., who is a graduate of the State University, and is now a student in Capitol Business College; Edith Eleanor, and James Henry. The parents attend the Baptist Church, and Mr. Winstanley gives his political support to the Republican party. He is a man of excellent business ability, and the enterprise and sound judgment which he has brought to bear upon the development of his fine farm has made it a valuable property, whereby he is classed among the substantial citizens of his community.

HENRY MILLER ROBERTS. The wayfarer who chances to pass by the farm of Henry Miller Roberts, adjoining Harrisburg on the east, is delighted with the prevailing order and thrift, and the many evidences of a prosperous farming enterprise. If fortunate enough to personally know the man who has made this his home since 1881, and whose energy and good management are responsible for the well kept buildings, orderly fences, and modern labor-saving devices, he has undoubtedly listened to many interesting accounts of hairbreadth escapes in the early days, and of divers encounters with the resentful red men of the plains. In fact the experiences of Mr. Roberts have been of a most thrilling nature, and when recounted in his

eloquent and enthusiastic manner, are not only diverting, but of historical moment.

To Harrison county, Ind., William Roberts removed from his native state of Kentucky, and in the comparative wilderness worked at his trade of turner in the winter time, devoting his summers to running flat-boats down the Ohio river. Here his son, Henry Miller Roberts, was born October 22, 1835, he being the third child in a family of six sons and three daughters. The mother, Mary Jane (Miller) Roberts, was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Indiana. The turner and boatman succeeded well in Indiana, but the family harmony was upset by his son Henry, who became discontented with the quiet life by which he was surrounded, and who unceremoniously took leave of the household at the age of fourteen. The youth made his way to McDonough county, Ill., where he found employment on the farm of his uncle, John K. Roberts, with whom he remained for two years before knowing the relation that existed between them. At the end of that time he returned home and was received with the greatest kindness, and in 1851 returned to Illinois with his parents, who were influenced by his glowing accounts of the state. His father later removed to Nebraska with his family, and near Brownsville engaged in cattle raising until starting across the plains in the spring of 1857. The journey extended from May until September 17th, and at Angeles Camp, Cal., the elder Roberts engaged in stock-raising until 1869. He then removed to Sonoma county, of which he was one of the early settlers, and in 1864 took up his residence in Watsonville, then a small aggregation of houses. He was a pioneer of that locality. His shrewd mind anticipating the increase in land values, he bought up property and speculated with more than expected results. He possessed strong characteristics, and while inducing settlers to locate on his land, naturally formed a wide acquaintance, many of his purchasers becoming his warmest friends. He was energetic and shrewd, while he adhered to principles of fairness and honesty. His death occurred at the age of eighty-eight, and he left behind him a name which is treasured and honored by his children, and respected by all who were associated with him.

The spirit of adventure and rebellion at restraining influences which caused Henry M. Roberts to desert his home as a boy, has followed him through life. It has led him into the dangers and excitement of the west, and resulted in his investigating the many typical industries here represented. From his father's farm near Angel's Camp he went forth to earn his own living at whatever presented itself, and

in 1860 found his way across the mountains to Canyon City, eastern Oregon. He was one of the first to reach the gold mines of that section, but he was not particularly successful, and so came in 1862 to near Readville, Washington county. In 1881 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and eighty-one acres, where he has one of the ideal rural homes of the county, and is engaged principally in raising cereals.

At Hillsboro, Washington county, Ore., Mr. Roberts married Elizabeth Jane Stewart, a native of that town, and the first white child born there. Mrs. Roberts' father, Thomas, was born in Missouri, and came overland with ox-teams in 1847, taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Hillsboro. He was a blacksmith by trade, and a hard-working man, accumulating, during his thirteen years in the west, quite a competence. Ida, the eldest child born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, is living at home, while Myrtle is the wife of E. J. Hern; S. P. is a railway agent at Harrisburg; and Edward is at home. Mr. Roberts is a Republican in political affiliation, and has served the community as recorder, and member of the council many terms. Of strong and forceful characteristics, he has exerted an influence for good in the town, and has especially worked for the suppression of the vicious element. In this he is fearless and determined. As a reminder of the numerous encounters with the Indians in Oregon and Washington Mr. Roberts has an arrow mark on the pit of his stomach, and other healed wounds indicate the extent of his operations among the Indians who so bitterly resented the encroaching civilization. The arrow mark was received on the Platt river in 1862, and about this time this intrepid investigator escaped many times from places of imminent danger. He never participated in organized fights against the Indians, his services being purely voluntary, and rendered according to the exigencies of the situations in which he found himself. Mr. Roberts is fraternally connected with the Blue Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in religion he is a member of the Christian Church.

ISAAC W. STARR, M. D. An eminent physician of Linn county, whose years of successful practice have won him the lasting appreciation and good will of the community, is Dr. Isaac W. Starr, of Brownsville. A native son of Oregon, he was born on his father's donation claim near Monroe, in Benton county, November 28, 1853, shortly after the arrival of the family in the west. He comes of an ancestry which must necessarily have inspired an ambitious lad to endeavor, for his father, Philip M., and his grandfather, John Wesley Starr, were ministers in the

Methodist Episcopal Church, and were renowned for their self-sacrificing characters. John Wesley Starr was born in the east, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1850, locating on a claim in Benton county, where his farm was headquarters for church services for a period of between twenty and thirty years. He was an earnest and noble man, giving unstintingly of his time and substance for the furtherance of the cause which he represented. In connection with preaching he managed his farm, and died at the age of seventy-five, leaving behind him a record unsurpassed for nobility of heart.

Philip M. Starr was born in the state of Ohio, April 18, 1825, and was reared on his father's farm in Guernsey county, until the family removal to Iowa in 1833. Under the inspiration of his father's Christian life he also resolved to devote his life to the ministry, and at a comparatively early age prepared for his lifework under the father's direction. He was ambitious and in 1849 took advantage of the tide of emigration wending its way to the coast, hoping to find broader fields for his life's labors. He returned to his home in Iowa via Panama in 1852, and there married Ann Maria Rambo, who was born in Elkhart county, Ind., February 14, 1831. The following year, in 1853, Mr. Starr brought his family to Oregon, making his second trip across the plains with ox-teams. Locating near Monroe, Benton county, on a large claim he made this his home for many years, and like his father, combined the management of his property with an active ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was twenty-five years in the church in Oregon, and during that time he served for one term as presiding elder of the Portland district, and in 1878 was delegate to the general conference at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1890 he retired from active life, and his death occurred in Brownsville, Ore., October 22, 1900. His first wife died at the age of twenty-four years, leaving one son, Isaac W. He afterward married a second wife, who bore him two sons and two daughters, two of whom are living, Ann Maria Leper and Edward D. Starr.

After completing his education in the public schools, Isaac W. Starr entered Philomath College, where he remained for two years. In 1874 he entered the medical department of the Willamette University, graduating therefrom in the class of June, 1877. After a short practice in Monroe, Ore., he located in Halsey in 1879, and the same fall came to Brownsville, taking up the practice of Dr. S. C. Stone, now located in Salem. During the intervening years the doctor has made himself an integral part of the community, contributing to its sanitary and physical well-being, and evidencing at all times an appreciation of the magnitude and possibilities of



H. F. Fischer

his noble profession. For twenty-five years he was part owner of a drug store in the town, disposing of the same to Osborne & Hume in the fall of 1903. In Brownsville, Dr. Starr married, in 1882, Clara L. Bishop, who was born in Oregon, a daughter of Rev. W. R. Bishop. Chester Harvard, the only son in the family, born October 23, 1882, will graduate from the classical course at Eugene in 1906; and Georgie, the only daughter, was born March 16, 1892. On account of educating the children, the family of the doctor made their home in Eugene, and in the fall of 1903 the doctor removed his family to Salem for a permanent home. The doctor is a Republican in political affiliation, and fraternally is associated with the Blue Lodge, No. 36, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Royal Arch Chapter, No. 19, of Brownsville; with the Knights of Pythias; the Woodmen of the World; the Artisans; and the Independent Order of Foresters of Albany. Genial, tactful and optimistic, the doctor makes friends wherever he goes, and nowhere more than in the sick room.

HENRY FRED FISCHER. For many years the name of Henry Fred Fischer was a power in milling circles in Benton county, although for several years before his death, September 23, 1902, he was practically retired, his son, Lewis Henry, assuming the greater part of the responsibility, and in 1900 took entire charge of the Fischer Flouring Mill at Silverton.

As his name implies, Mr. Fischer was of German ancestry, and his birth occurred in Hanover, Germany, March 25, 1838. His father, Fred, was also a native of Hanover, and by occupation was a farmer, who brought his family to the United States in 1842, locating on the farm in Du Page county, Ill., where the balance of his life was spent. Henry Fred Fischer was about four years old when he came to America, and his youth and early manhood were spent on the farm near Elmhurst, a very undulating part of the state, the house being located on a hill thirty feet high. At an early age he evinced decided business ability, and when barely twenty-two years old, built a mill in the neighborhood of his home, which had many years of uninterrupted success, and which is even now standing, and is used for the manufacture of flour. The old mill was built on a stone foundation and was of the Holland order, the entire structure being one hundred and sixty feet across, while the main shaft was 14x14 feet, and the tower reared into the air one hundred and seventy-five feet. The mill was arranged with sails for motive power, and had a capacity of forty barrels a day, origi-

nally, but it was later equipped with steam apparatus, which greatly increased its capacity. Thus Mr. Fischer became an influence in the commercial world of Du Page county, Ill., and in time acquired a competence through his milling business.

Having disposed of his Du Page property, Mr. Fischer came to Oregon in 1877, and, in Corvallis, bought a third interest in the Corvallis Mills, owned by Gray, Corthacur & Co. This mill was a small affair, having a capacity of only thirty-five barrels per day, and had been built about four years. Mr. Fischer assumed the active management thereof, and, as may be imagined, after his long independent milling experience, he did not particularly relish the partnership feature of the business. Almost immediately he decided that he would either sell his share or buy the others out, and it happened that at the end of three years he was sole possessor of the Corvallis mill, with ambitious projects for its future. The capacity was greatly increased by the addition of modern machinery, the dam was enlarged, and three large crib warehouses erected, each having three floors, 36x130 feet in dimensions, the combined capacity being one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of wheat. In time the capacity of the mill became two hundred and twenty-five barrels a day, being one hundred-horse (water) power, and the steam plant an eighty-horse engine. Mr. Fischer also built a warehouse at Peoria with a capacity of eighty thousand bushels.

In 1899 Mr. Fischer bought the Oregon Milling Company's mill at Silverton, enlarged and remodeled it, and made of it a sifter mill with a capacity of two hundred and twenty-five barrels a day. The combined milling interests were then under his control, although by that time the infirmities of age began to tell upon his powers, and he naturally adjusted his affairs accordingly. His son, Lewis Henry, had been trained with special reference to supplanting his father as a miller, and his knowledge of milling interests has resulted in his prominence as the manager of the Silverton mill, of which he assumed control in 1900, and which he has greatly improved in the meantime, increasing its capacity to two hundred and fifty barrels per day. The flour turned out of these mills has a reputation far beyond the borders of Oregon, and its merit is best indicated when it is known that it took medals at the Trans-Mississippi Fair at Omaha, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and the Charleston Fair. The product was also exhibited at the Osaki, Japan, exposition. Willamette valley wheat is used exclusively in the manufacture of the flour, and such well known brands

as Corvallis and Pride of the Waldo Hills finds its way to the markets of California, South America, Alaska, Havana, the Philippines, and the ports of the Orient.

In his young manhood Mr. Fischer married Sophia Rathjc, who also was a native of Germany, and who came with her parents to America, locating among the pioneers of Du Page county, Ill. Mrs. Fischer, who, at the age of sixty, is living in Corvallis, is the mother of eight children, of whom six are living. In the order of their birth the children are as follows: Emma, the deceased wife of William Rotermund, of Addison, Ill.; William was bookkeeper for the mills, and died in 1899, at the age of thirty-five years; August W., manager for the Corvallis mill; Lewis Henry, manager of the Silvertown mills; Ernest, employed in the Corvallis mill; Lousie, the wife of Richard Kiger, of Benton county; Martha and Frederick, living at home. A Republican in politics, Mr. Fischer never identified himself with political undertakings further than the formality of casting his vote. In religion, he was a member of the Lutheran Church. At the time of his death he was sixty-four years of age. He was buried in the churchyard at Corvallis, and was mourned by the hosts of friends won by his sterling personal traits, his unquestioned integrity, and his great services in behalf of the upbuilding of Marion and Benton counties.

JAMES WILLIAMS COMPTON. Since 1889 James Williams Compton has made his home in Scio, Linn county, where he bought property at that date, and is now enjoying a rest after an active life of well directed effort toward a successful utilization of the advantages which the state offered in its pioneer days. He was born in Washington county, Mo., November 17, 1831, the son of John Compton, who was born in Woodford county, Ky., in 1794, and the grandson of Richard Compton, also a native of Kentucky. The latter spent the greater part of his life in his native state, and later moved to Missouri, where he located near Jackson, and engaged in farming, living to a ripe old age. The father, John Compton, married in Kentucky Margaret Schoffner, a native of that state, and from there he moved to Missouri in 1818, in which state his wife later died. He located first on the Merrimac river, and removed to Washington county, in the neighborhood of the county-seat, and there engaged in farming and lead-mining. In 1849 he made the trip which was then so attractive to the inhabitants of the Mississippi valley, and after a time in California, where he met with some success, he returned to Missouri, in March, 1850, and died in April of

the same year, having made the dangerous trip across the plains with ox-teams, returning home by way of the isthmus of Panama.

Of the twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, born to his parents, James William Compton was the tenth child. His education was received through the medium of the subscription schools of his native state, the amount of instruction and the worth of it being somewhat limited, as was often the case among the hampering conditions of those early times. In 1852 he engaged in farm work on his father's farm, until the fall of that year, when he took up a claim, remaining until March 27, of the next year, when he followed the example of his father, and with ox-teams, started across the plains for the west. He chose the route along the Platte river, and August 20, 1853, he arrived at his destination, in the Willamette valley, Ore., reaching at this date what is known as Foster's place. He first located in Benton county, where he split rails and did a little farming, and in November of the same year he took a donation claim fourteen miles south of Corvallis, purchasing the squatter's right to a tract of three hundred and twenty acres. He remained there for four years. In March, 1857, he purchased a farm in Linn county consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, four and a half miles southeast of Scio, and in February, 1858, moved upon it. Here he engaged in farming, and later added one hundred and seventy acres, and again a small tract of four and a half acres, making the entire amount four hundred and ninety-four and one-half acres, which he sold May 14, 1902, at \$20 per acre. His residence has since been in the town of Scio, and his principal occupation the loaning of the money which he derived from the sale of his land.

Mr. Compton was married in Missouri to Melinda Sumpter, a native of that state. She was the daughter of Alexander Sumpter, who was born in east Tennessee, May 6, 1810, and was but four years old when he removed with his parents to Indiana, where, near Greencastle, he followed the vocation of farming. In manhood he removed as an early settler to Missouri, locating about ninety miles below St. Louis, on Black river, where he continued to farm. In 1849 he journeyed to California, and, though taken sick en route, he recovered and entered the mines, finding employment in the Santa Clara valley. In 1851 he returned to Missouri, and two years later came to Oregon across the plains, bringing his family with him, and located six miles south of Scio, Linn county, where he bought a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he lived until 1872. In the last-named year he removed to Crook county, Ore., and later traveled over many different counties

of the state, and Idaho, in October, 1896, making his home with Mr. Compton, with whom he has since lived. The fourteen children which blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Compton are: George W., a farmer in Linn county; John E., a farmer in Polk county, Ore.; Margaret Jane, the wife of E. A. Bishop, a farmer in Willow county, Ore.; Henry Clay, located in Linn county; James Silas, who is in Lebanon, Ore.; Charles Dudley, in Scio; Riley, who is deceased; Albert Lee, who is located southeast of Spokane, Wash.; Emma May, the wife of Henry Kinser, of Linn county; Thomas Jefferson, in Whitman county, Wash.; Martha Alice, the wife of J. J. Arkison, of Baker City, Ore.; Nancy Ella, who is deceased; Larkin Lafayette, also deceased; and Otto William, who is in Whitman county, Wash. Mr. Compton is a member of the Baptist Church, and politically is a Democrat, and for many years has served as road supervisor and school director.

WILLIAM E. OWEN. Though a resident of Oregon but nine years, William E. Owen has built up a substantial and lucrative business in Monitor, Marion county, in the accomplishment of which he has won the good will and esteem of the citizens of this community through the many good qualities which have distinguished his life in the west. He was one of two children in an Iowa family, whose occupation was that of tilling the soil, and after his birth in Monroe county, May 1, 1866, his parents, John E. and Elvira J. (Berry) Owen, continued in this occupation, rearing him to the same life. His education was received through the medium of the district schools, which he attended for some time. Upon attaining manhood he remained with his father engaged in farming until 1894, when he left home and, coming to Oregon, located at Monitor, Marion county, where he now makes his home.

In this village Mr. Owen soon found employment with the Monitor Mills, where he remained for eight years, giving the best of satisfaction to his employers and winning the respect of all by his application to business and his energetic efforts toward success. Upon his resignation from this position he took charge of the Monitor Trading Company, a mercantile establishment in which he has been a partner ever since 1897. Under his management a large business is conducted, the principal stockholder being Mr. Owen. Since his connection with the establishment the business has improved in many ways and has shown a steady increase in volume.

Mr. Owen was united in marriage, January 30, 1901, to Emma McKee, a daughter of David and Caroline McKee, who was born and reared

in the state of Oregon. They at once went to housekeeping in the house in which they still make their home. Through Republican influence, of which party Mr. Owen is a strong adherent, he was appointed postmaster of Monitor, August 25, 1902, by President McKinley. He has also served as judge of election. Fraternally he is quite prominent, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at his old home in Iowa, to which he has belonged since his twenty-first birthday; Woodmen of the World, French Prairie Camp No. 47; and Modern Woodmen of America, Monitor Camp No. 8281. Mr. Owen owns his home in the village, and is also owner of the building in which the mercantile business is conducted. He has always taken an active interest in school matters, and is chairman of the board of Harmony District No. 70.

CHARLES FRANKLIN MOIST. Through his association with the agricultural interests in this section of the state Charles Franklin Moist has become known in Linn county, and as a successful farmer he has added much to the importance of the industries of the state. He is a native son, having been born on his father's donation claim, three miles north of Lebanon, Linn county, January 13, 1851. His father, Joseph Moist, a native of Pennsylvania, settled first in Iowa, from which state he crossed the plains by ox-teams in 1845, and became the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land. The remainder of his life was spent upon his farm, where he died in 1893, at the age of seventy years. He married Elizabeth Jane Ralston, who was born in the east and crossed the plains with her parents, and she now makes her home in Albany, at the age of seventy-five years. Her father was Jeremiah Ralston, who came from Iowa to Oregon across the plains in 1847, and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres upon the present site of the city of Lebanon. In the establishment of the town he gave much earnest help, being the first merchant, and later conducting a general merchandise business. On his farm property he engaged in stock-raising, and met with gratifying success. His death occurred in this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Moist were born four sons, of whom Charles Franklin was the eldest.

Mr. Moist was reared upon the paternal farm, and received his education in the common schools of the county. In 1877 he undertook the management of his father's farm, and in 1882 he bought fifty acres west of Lebanon, upon which he engaged in farming until 1890. At that date he became the owner of one hundred and thirty-seven acres of what is known as the Morgan Kees donation claim, and upon which he is now

engaged in stock-raising, buying and selling stock. He has his farm well improved, his dwelling being a handsome, two-story building, well located in the midst of his broad acres. In addition to this property he also owns one hundred and forty acres west of the town.

The marriage of Mr. Moist occurred in Lebanon and united him with Mary Wasson, a native of Oregon, and whose father, Jonathan, came from Iowa to Oregon in 1846, and took a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, five miles north of Lebanon, and died in 1899 upon this place, at the age of seventy-three years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Moist are: Joseph; Frank, deceased; Carrie, also deceased; Ruth and Charles, who are at home with their parents. Politically, Mr. Moist is a Democrat.

JOSEPH THOMAS ROSS. The Ross family was established in Oregon as early as 1852, the leader of the exodus from Morgan county, Ohio, being Thomas Ross, an expert carpenter and builder, and experienced farmer. Thomas Ross was born in Pennsylvania in 1807, and was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education in the public schools. As a young man he removed with his parents to Ohio, settling in Morgan county, where he learned the carpenter's trade, to the application of which he devoted many years of his life. In Ohio he married Margaret Van Horn, a native of the Buckeye state, with whom he went to housekeeping on a farm, thereafter combining farming and carpentering with some success. In 1852 he outfitted and crossed the plains with ox-teams, and during the six months' journey encountered many difficulties with the Indians, besides illness and bad roads, but nevertheless the party managed to reach its destination in fairly good health and spirits. In Clackamas county Mr. Ross took up a donation claim of two hundred and eighty acres near Marquam, and the remainder of his life was devoted to rendering profitable this fine property. He lived to be sixty-six years of age, dying in 1873. His wife died in 1879, at the age of sixty-four years. To their credit was the rearing of a family of nine children, of whom the following are living: Robert, of Dayton, Wash.; George, of Palouse City, Ore.; Olive, wife of D. Wilcox, living five miles from Palouse City, Ore.; Mary, wife of James Marquam; Clara, wife of George Foster, of Portland; and Joseph T. Mr. Ross became very prominent in his adopted locality in Oregon, and probably accomplished more carpenter work and building in this vicinity than any other one man. He took an active interest in politics, and from his first voting days was a staunch adherent of the Republican party. In the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church he worked for many years, and contributed of his means towards its general support. Honorable and straightforward in all his dealings, he not only won the confidence of the business public, but by his kindly and sympathetic manner made and retained many friends.

Reared on his father's farm, J. T. Ross was educated in the public schools, and under his father's practical guidance learned to be an excellent farmer. Just before leaving home he married America Qualls White, who was born in Callaway county, Mo., in June, 1849, and a complete history of whose family may be found elsewhere in this work. The young couple went to housekeeping on the White donation claim, and then located on the farm upon which Mr. Ross now lives, one and a half miles northwest of Marquam. The farm was all wild land at the time of the purchase, and at the present time the owner has accomplished the clearing of fifty of his one hundred and forty-seven acres. Butte creek runs through the property, and the other watering facilities are admirable. A comfortable residence, good barns and outhouses, and plenty of agricultural implements of modern make, facilitate a general farming enterprise, and give an impression of substantiality and thrift. A Republican in politics, Mr. Ross takes a keen interest in local affairs, and has served as school director, road supervisor and for two terms as constable. Fraternally he is associated with Marquam Tent, Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Ross maintains the prestige accorded the family name, which was established by his father, both as to work accomplished and fine personal characteristics. His career has been marked by strict integrity, splendid business qualifications, broad-mindedness and liberality of heart, together with other qualities which combine to render a man dear to his friends and a factor in the prosecution of the affairs of life. Mr. Ross' family consists of one child: Vert, who was born January 18, 1879, and was married in October, 1901, to Miss Alta Winslow, and they reside with the father, J. T. Ross.

JOSEPH MAYER. A successful young blacksmith of Lebanon, Linn county, Ore., is Joseph Mayer, whose birth occurred in Sauk City, Sauk county, Wis., June 2, 1861, his parents being John and Katherine (Lycum) Mayer. The father was born in Prussia, and came to the United States in 1847, locating at once in Sauk City, Wis., where he followed his trade of blacksmithing. After a thirty-years residence in that part of the Union he came to Oregon, and bought seventy acres of land five miles east of Lebanon, Linn county, and there he died in 1882, at the age of sixty years. Through constant ap-

plication and industry he had met with success in his efforts to gain a livelihood, making a competency for his family before he was called upon to surrender life. He was a member of the Evangelical Church, and was always active in its work. Mrs. Mayer was born in Luxemburg, Germany, and when about ten years of age she crossed the ocean with her parents, and with them made her home near Sauk City, at which place she was married. Her death occurred in Lebanon, Ore., in 1893. She was the mother of five sons and daughters, of whom Joseph Mayer was the fourth.

Joseph Mayer received his education in the common schools of Sauk City, and there made his home with his parents until he was sixteen years old, when he accompanied them to Oregon in 1876. Having learned the trade of a blacksmith he engaged in 1883 at that work, investing his earnings in a shop in Lebanon, in which he has since pursued his vocation. He now requires the help of another man in the shop, where he does general blacksmith work and horseshoeing. An evidence of Mr. Mayer's prosperity is found in the handsome little cottage which he has built in his adopted city, and where he now makes his home.

The marriage of Mr. Mayer occurred near Lebanon, and united him with Ida Willard, a native of Idaho, and who now shares his pleasant home. The one child born of the union is Maysel, a daughter. In fraternity circles Mr. Mayer is exceedingly prominent, being active in the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Knights of the Maccabees; Modern Woodmen of America; Knights of Pythias and Fraternal Order of Reindeer. He adheres to the principles of the Republican party, taking an active interest in movements toward a betterment of municipal affairs, and lending his best efforts in this direction. At the behest of his party he has served as city marshal for one year.

CHARLES LEVI BLAKESLEE. The descendant of New England stock by both paternal and maternal ancestry, Charles Levi Blakeslee has brought with him into the west the thrift and steadiness which characterize the people of that section of country. He was born in Battle Creek, Mich., in 1848, the son of Lafayette and the grandson of Levi Blakeslee. The grandfather was born in Connecticut, near Hartford, and early settled in New York, where his son was born in New Berlin of that state. Later he took up his residence in Michigan, and engaged in farming, his New England birth combining with his Scotch-Irish blood in his quiet, steady pursuit of a competency. Upon attaining manhood Lafayette Blakeslee also engaged in farming in Michigan, where he remained

throughout his entire life, dying there at the age of seventy-eight years, in 1902. He married Sarah Mills, who was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., also a descendant of an old New England family, and of the union six children were born, five of whom are now living. Mrs. Blakeslee still survives her husband and makes her home near Battle Creek, Mich.

The eldest of this family of children was Charles Levi Blakeslee, and upon his father's farm he grew to manhood, engaging in the duties that fell to his lot in his position. It was his fortune to receive a good education, as, after his days of attendance in the common schools was over, he attended the Kalamazoo College. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to the state of Kansas, where he bought land on the Delaware reservation and proceeded to put improvements upon it, and intelligently cultivate it. After just having made a start which encouraged him to persevere in his efforts, there came the year of the great disaster caused by the grasshoppers, and he was left again at the beginning of his career. Until 1875 he remained in Kansas and upon this farm, but feeling that the disadvantages were far greater than the wealth the land might in time bring, he left in this last-named year, and for the ensuing two years was engaged in farming near Bedford, Iowa. In 1882 he came to Oregon, and settling in Roseburg, continued in the same occupation for five years, 1887 being the date of his settlement in Corvallis. Upon locating here Mr. Blakeslee furnished himself with a modern equipment for house-moving, and since that year he has found his business lucrative. In 1897 he also became interested in fruit drying, building a dryer, which has added much to his income, it having a capacity of two hundred bushels per day.

Mr. Blakeslee was united in marriage in Kansas with Miss Zeporah Burge, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., and the daughter of James Burge, who settled in Douglas county, Ore., in 1879, and whose death occurred in Roseburg. Mrs. Blakeslee is the mother of seven children, named in order of birth as follows: Sarah, now Mrs. James V. Brown, of Sellwood, Ore.; Adella, now Mrs. Frank Porter, of Portland; Clara, now Mrs. C. R. Franklin, of Anacortes, Wash.; Lafayette, Ethel, Ernest and Birdie. Mrs. Blakeslee is a member of the United Evangelical Church. In his political associations Mr. Blakeslee affiliates with the Socialists.

JAMES MONROE CAMERON. As his name indicates, Mr. Cameron is a descendant of a Scottish family who, though not forgetful of the land of their nativity, have still imbibed the spirit of patriotism which characterizes the citi-

zens of this country, an outward expression of the feeling being typified by the cognomen which this representative bears. The great grandfather of Mr. Cameron first settled in Bucks county, Pa., upon his emigration from Scotland, later removing to Ohio, where his family was reared. The grandfather, William, was born in this last-named state and in the course of his life proved the sincerity of his patriotism by serving in the war of 1812. He was a carpenter by trade, and spent his entire life in this state engaged in the pursuit of this employment, located principally in Hamilton county. He married Miss Mary Robinson, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., whose father participated in the hardships and glories of the Revolutionary war. Of this marriage was born Daniel Cameron, father of James Monroe Cameron.

Daniel Cameron was born in 1811, and was early instructed in the trade of his father, making this and farming his occupation. His first move from the paternal roof was into Clinton county, Iowa, where he settled at Dewitt, later following farming in the same state. Dissatisfied with his prospects in the latter state, he decided to try his fortunes in the west, locating in Chico, Cal., in 1870, where he remained for one year engaged in agricultural lines, at the close of which time he came to Oregon, spending eighteen months in Jackson county. His home was eventually in Clark county, Wash., where he was employed in a saw-mill in addition to the farming which he continued in whatever location he found himself. His death occurred in his Washington home. His wife was in maidenhood Jane Abger, born in White House, N. J., in 1827, a daughter of Isaac Abger, who was of German parentage, the last days of the father being spent in Ohio, where he had removed from his New Jersey home. Mrs. Cameron survived her husband until March 9, 1903, when she passed away, in Corvallis, Benton county, Ore. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cameron are as follows: William, who was a soldier in the Eighth Iowa Infantry and served through the Civil war, and is now engaged in the cattle business in Little Medicine, Wyo.; Mary, now Mrs. Samuel Gaudy, living in Iowa; Daniel, a confectioner, in Portland; James Monroe, of this review; Annie, who died in Corvallis; E. G., engaged in the harness business in Union, Ore.; Ambrose S., employed by his brother, James Monroe Cameron; Ellsworth, a confectioner, in Portland; and Nellie, who makes her home with her brother, Ambrose S.

James Monroe Cameron was born March 17, 1858, in his home in the Mississippi valley, and though only twelve years old at the time of his father's removal to California, he sought and found employment on a ranch in the vicinity of

their home, where he worked for \$1.00 per day, giving his first earnings to assist in the support of the family. Up to the time of his father's death he continued to work on the surrounding ranches, but was then called back home, and being the eldest of the family at home he took entire charge of the farm, conducting it with great energy and success until affairs were in such a condition that he could leave and begin work for himself. In 1877 he came to Oregon, locating in Dayton, where he continued at his old occupation of farming for one year, at the end of that time becoming interested in the harness manufacturing in the employ of his brother, at Hillsboro, and later working for his brother's successor. In 1880 he came to Corvallis and was employed by Mr. Hemphill, a harnessmaker of this city, continuing with him for one year, after which he engaged with Mr. Briggs, and when he bought him out, twelve years later, employer and employe parted with the remarkable record of having never having had an unpleasant experience in all their association. Since his purchase of the property Mr. Cameron has enlarged the business in every possible way, carrying a general line of harness of all descriptions, which he manufactures, having the largest establishment of its kind west of the city of Portland. He uses in his business Land's leather manufacturing machine.

The marriage of Mr. Cameron occurred in Salem and united him with Miss Melissa Graves, a native of that city. Seven were born of the union and are as follows: Thomas, Winnie, Clinton, Jennie, Mildred, Eva Linton and Donald. Mr. Cameron is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. As a Republican he was nominated by acclamation for sheriff in 1900, and of all the men who had run for this office in the past sixteen years he received the largest ballot, being defeated by only sixty votes. In religion Mr. Cameron is a member of the Christian Church, in which he officiates as elder and trustee. In addition to the property which Mr. Cameron owns in the west he, with other members of his family, is heir to a large and valuable tract of land located near Philadelphia, Pa., the original place of settlement of the first Cameron who came to the United States.

WILLIAM BOGUE. During a residence of thirty-seven years in the northwest, William Bogue has been actively and prominently identified with agricultural and mercantile interests and is now engaged in the hardware business in Corvallis, while at the same time he has important farming and stock-raising interests in Linn county. He was born near Indianola,

Warren county, Iowa, April 3, 1853. His father, Amos Bogue, was a native of Ohio and removing westward settled in Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Hayworth, a native of that state, and a daughter of William Hayworth, who became one of the early settlers of that state and afterward removed to Iowa. His family were of the Society of Friends or Quakers. After his marriage Amos Bogue removed to a farm in Iowa and in 1866 crossed the plains, accompanied by his wife and their four sons and two daughters. Their destination was Oregon, and on May 10 they crossed the Missouri river, making the journey with horse and mule-teams. After traveling for three months they reached the Willamette valley and on August 18, 1866, located in Polk county. The father began the operation of a sawmill on the Little Luckiamute, purchasing the mill which he conducted for two years. In 1869 he went to the Goose lake country, where he entered land and engaged in the raising and herding of cattle. He followed that business for three years and then went to Linn county, settling three miles east of Corvallis. He purchased a farm there, and made it his home throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1900, when he was seventy-three years of age. His wife had passed away in eastern Oregon in 1871. Both were Quakers in religious faith. In their family were four sons and two daughters that reached adult age, and three sons and a daughter are yet living. The family record is as follows: Job is a cattleman on Crooked Creek in eastern Oregon. William is the second of the family; Mahala died in Multnomah county; Ami died in eastern Oregon; George is engaged in the raising of cattle in southeastern Oregon; and Mrs. Luzetta White resides in Portland.

William Bogue spent the first thirteen years of his life in Iowa and when crossing the plains to Oregon with his parents he took his turn in standing guard all along the way. He continued his education in Dallas, Ore., and afterward went with his father to the Goose lake country. In 1872, however, he returned to Linn county and, with his father, purchased three hundred and six acres of land, which he improved and cultivated, making a specialty of raising wheat. He was thus engaged until 1890, and in the meantime he extended the boundaries of his farm by the purchase of additional land. He now has more than four hundred acres in Linn county, three miles east of Corvallis, and is engaged in the stock business, raising cattle and fine Cotswold sheep.

In 1890 Mr. Bogue removed to Corvallis, and, purchasing an interest in a hardware store, engaged in that business as a member of the firm of Simpson & Bogue. After a year, however,

he sold out and resumed farming, to which he gave his attention exclusively until 1899, when, with Mr. Huston, he became the owner of the store of which he had formerly been half-owner, and which was conducted under the firm name of Huston & Bogue. They improved the store, enlarged the stock and carried a large line of shelf and heavy hardware. Their storeroom was 25x100 feet, and their warehouse 50x50 feet. Accurate and reliable, their business methods required no disguise, but were always open to rigid investigation. The enterprise met with deserved success, and Mr. Bogue's mercantile as well as farming interests returned to him a desirable income. July 1, 1903, Mr. Bogue disposed of his interest in the business and is now devoting his entire attention to the management of his farming interests.

In Polk county, Ore., Mr. Bogue was married to Miss Mary A. Ellis, a daughter of John Ellis, of Dallas, and they now have a son, Floyd, who is attending the Oregon Agricultural College. Socially Mr. Bogue is connected with Barnum Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past noble grand, and he also belongs to the encampment, while he and his wife are connected with the Rebekah degree. Mrs. Bogue belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a most estimable lady. In politics Mr. Bogue is an unflinching Republican, and for one term he served as a member of the city council, giving his support to many measures for the benefit of Corvallis.

ENOCH CHAMBERLIN. Among the prominent farmers of Polk county, Ore., is to be named Enoch Chamberlin, who is located upon a farm taken up by his father in the spring of 1845, having altogether two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, eighty-four of which is utilized in general farming, while the remainder is in pasture, upon which he raises cattle.

The father, Aaron Chamberlin, was born in New York state, in 1810, and he married Catherine Viles, a native of New Jersey, born in 1806. After a short residence in Missouri Mr. Chamberlin gathered together his worldly wealth, and with his wife and children, joined an emigrant train bound for the great northwest. The train was commanded by Captain Gilliam, and the trip was one which was never forgotten by those who experienced the trials and troubles of their nine-months' journey. At the beginning they were continually delayed by storms, and a large number grew discouraged and despaired of ever seeing the land which they were seeking. A Mr. Mudgett canvassed the party and found thirty who were willing to endure the hardships which they foresaw before the journey

was ended, and, electing this man captain of the divided train, they continued upon their journey, arriving safely in Oregon in 1844, Captain Mudgett having proven a worthy man for the position to which he was chosen. Though fairly well equipped at the beginning of the journey, Mr. Chamberlin had but one yoke of oxen upon his arrival at Salem, Ore. After the first winter, which was spent at Salem, he took up a donation claim in the spring of 1845, consisting of six hundred and forty acres, upon which he lived until October, 1867. In that year he took a trip to Mexico in the hope of recovering his health, and died in Sonora, in March, 1868. His wife survived him until 1883, her death occurring upon the home place. The entire width of the continent had been traversed by these two pioneers, from the scene of their marriage, which occurred in the state of New York, to the then western state of Michigan, Iowa and Missouri, leaving St. Joseph, a city of the latter state, for the two thousand-mile journey which meant a separation from all that associations had made dear. Worthily they proved their citizenship in the western state, Mr. Chamberlin doing his part toward its upbuilding by the industrious tilling of the soil. Of the four sons and two daughters born to them Joseph is a stock-raiser, of Arizona; Catherine E. makes her home in Monmouth, Ore.; Sally Ann is the wife of J. L. Coombs, of Grass Valley, Cal.; and Enoch, of this review, is the youngest child; Andrew J. and Aaron are deceased.

Enoch Chamberlin was born near Suver, Polk county, Ore., October 10, 1851, and through his ancestry, English on the maternal side, and German on the paternal side. The grandfather, Enoch Chamberlin, was a near descendant of an emigrant from the latter country, his home being in the state of New York, where as a farmer, he lived and died, and thus Enoch Chamberlin inherited the traits which distinguish natives of the two great European countries. He received his early education in the common schools of Polk county, and at sixteen years of age had completed the course. He then engaged in farming, assisting his elder brother in conducting the home farm, his father having died the preceding year. Nine years later he took entire charge of the farm, and continued the care of his mother, which he had begun at the age of twenty, taking her to Arizona, where they remained for nearly five years, and then returned to the old home farm in Polk county. This has been his home ever since, and he has continued the success which he has always enjoyed as a farmer. He now has two hundred and eighty-four acres.

Mr. Chamberlin married, February 15, 1885, Miss Ellen Christian, a native of Polk county,

and a daughter of Henry Christian, who came to Oregon via Cape Horn from his home in the Isle of Man. They are the parents of one child, Ross L., who makes his home with his father and mother. As a Democrat Mr. Chamberlin has served as road supervisor and school director for a number of years. Fraternally he affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Independence, and with the Artisans of Wells, Benton county.

HARRY H. CRONISE, the agent for the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, at Corvallis, has been continuously in the service of the company for a longer period than any other man, entering the employ of the road when it was known as the Oregon-Pacific Railroad. He has arrived at a minute knowledge of its affairs through successive stages of promotion, and is now one of its most trusted and all around useful representatives.

The characteristics of the Teuton, so productive of order and strength in any community, are possessed by Mr. Cronise in marked degree. From Germany, many years ago, came his paternal grandfather, Henry, who settled in Fredericksburg, Md., where he engaged in a mercantile business. Later he removed his business to Tiffin, Ohio, where he became prominent in mercantile and agricultural affairs, amassing a fortune and becoming possessed of landed possessions. His son, Henry, the father of H. H., was born in Fredericksburg, and with his father engaged in the merchandise business in Tiffin, where he married Louise Hosmer, a native of Seville, Ohio, and daughter of Henry Hosmer. Mr. Hosmer was born in Connecticut and settled in Medinah county, Ohio, where he farmed and owned many acres of land. He came of an old New England family, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Cronise started housekeeping in Tiffin, and there was born their son, H. H., July 10, 1851. One year later the family fortunes were shifted to Peru, LaSalle county, Ill., where the elder Cronise engaged in a mercantile venture, but after about twelve years he returned to Tiffin, where his death occurred. His wife died in Seville, Ohio, leaving four children, of whom H. H. is the second; Estella, the oldest daughter, is the wife of S. R. Graves, of Seville, Ohio; Thomas is a photographer, of Salem, Ore.; and Amma is the wife of Mr. Trover, a photographer, of Salem.

After completing his education in the public schools, H. H. Cronise attended the Hildeberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, until his senior year, and then quit to come to Oregon, in 1875. He was the first member of his family to venture so far away from home, but his subsequent en-



W. R. Schewer.

thusiastic advocacy of the west inspired his brothers and sisters to do likewise. He located first in Josephine county, and the next spring went to Junction, Lane county, where he found employment on a farm. In 1877 he became associated as brakeman with the Oregon & California Railroad Company, and six months later became a clerk in Junction. Going to southern Oregon, he became bookkeeper for E. J. Jeffrey, builder of tunnels, and was thus employed for about one year. Arriving in Portland in 1882, he engaged in the mercantile business for a year, and in the fall of 1883 went east, visiting his friends and relatives in Ohio. In the summer of 1884 he was again in Oregon, and in October of the same year entered the employ of the old Oregon-Pacific Railroad, now the Corvallis & Eastern, which at that time had just been opened to business. From the position of clerk under William M. Hoag, general manager, in the general offices in Corvallis, he advanced to the position of agent in 1885, and has ever since been agent and purser. He was located at different times at Chitwood, Wren and Harris, as agent, and as purser was on the steamers William M. Hoag, N. S. Bentley, Three Sisters and Albany, plying between Corvallis and Portland for three years. From 1890 until 1893 he represented the company in Portland, and was then agent at Philomath for about two years. For the following year he was purser on a boat belonging to the company running between Portland and Corvallis, and in 1897 assumed his present position as agent at Corvallis.

Politically a Republican. Mr. Cronise has never taken an active interest in politics. He is socially popular, and is identified fraternally with Barnum Lodge No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is ex-representative to the grand lodge, and past noble grand. He is also a member of the Artisans, and is connected with the Corvallis Improvement Company. The wife of Mr. Cronise was formerly Ludora, daughter of Valentine Kratz, extensively engaged in the milling business in the west for many years. Mr. Kratz was at one time located at Junction, Lane county, and then at McMinnville, and is at present living in Los Angeles, where he is engaged in horticultural pursuits. His industry and good business judgment have brought him a goodly share of this world's goods, including property at Mabelville and in Dunne, additions to Portland. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cronise, Harry Kratz and Mabel Estella.

WILLIAM RILEY SCHEURER. On the old donation claim near Butteville, Marion county, Ore., upon which his father located many years ago, W. R. Scheurer was born January

26, 1854, and he has since grown to manhood, and attained to a prominent place in the business world of his immediate native vicinity.

John Scheurer, the father of W. R. Scheurer, was born in the walled and historic town of Darmstadt, Germany, August 25, 1825, and in the quaint Hessian city, with its museums and churches, its splendid educational institutions and palaces of the princes, learned in his younger days the trade of wagon maker. In 1844 he came to America in a sailing vessel and located in Illinois. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was carrying on quite a wagon-making industry. Nevertheless, with that patriotism which characterizes the German born in any country he chances to call home, he enlisted in the war, and after a meritorious service returned in the fall of 1848 to his trade in the Illinois town. Soon afterward, August 26, 1849, he married Elizabeth Yergen, who was born in Germany, June 6, 1833, and in 1852 brought his wife across the plains with four yoke of oxen and a wagon, six months being consumed in the long and arduous journey. They arrived in Oregon in September of that year. After remaining in Portland for three months Mr. Scheurer removed with his wife to Butteville, where he lived until 1870. His property consisted of two farms of three hundred acres each, which are at present in one farm. Five hundred acres are cleared and one hundred acres are still in brush. In 1870 Mr. Scheurer returned to Portland, where he resided until his death, which occurred June 7, 1887. His wife and five children are still living.

W. R. Scheurer was educated in the public schools and at the Portland Academy, terminating his school life at the age of nineteen. At the age of twenty-two he assumed the management of the paternal farm with his brother Joseph, and after a year removed to Butteville and built the warehouse which has proved the basis of his subsequent large produce business. At the present time he is hauling enormous quantities of feed, grain and hops, and at the same time is agent for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, which has a line of boats operating on the Willamette river. He is also the owner of a hop ranch of fifteen acres, and has some valuable town and county holdings in real estate.

As a staunch Republican Mr. Scheurer has been before the public in various capacities, principally as treasurer of Butteville for several terms. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grange, being treasurer of the latter. He is also treasurer and a member of the Native Sons of Oregon. Mr. Scheurer has pronounced business ability, unquestioned integrity, and great capacity for utilizing successfully the opportunities by which he is

surrounded. Mr. Scheurer has two sons by his first marriage, Fred W. and John J. In September, 1899, he married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Osborne Geer, an Englishwoman.

Fred Scheurer is married and has one daughter, Violet. Mr. Scheurer was a grandfather when forty-five years of age.

WILLIAM H. CURRIN. Conspicuous among the foremost business men of Corvallis is Mr. Currin, manager of the house of R. M. Wade & Co., one of the best-known and finest-stocked hardware establishments in Benton county, and one in which Mr. Currin is also financially interested. During the twelve years that have elapsed since he came to this city he has identified himself with its highest interests, heartily endorsing all worthy enterprises to promote its industrial, educational and moral advancement, proving himself in every respect a valued member of the community.

He comes of Virginian stock, and was born May 15, 1864, at Currinsville, Clackamas county, Ore., a son of George Currin. The father, a native of Virginia, came to Oregon prior to his marriage, and settled on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Clackamas county, at Currinsville, where he was subsequently engaged in mixed husbandry, including stock-raising, until his death, in 1879. Having crossed the plains in 1845, he was truly a pioneer settler of that part of the state, performing his full share of the labor of improving it. On his long journey he was accompanied by three of his brothers, namely: Hugh, who died in Clackamas county; John, now a resident of Lane county; and William, whose death occurred in Lane county. George Currin married, in Clackamas county, Lydia Wade, who was born in Missouri, and came to Oregon in 1852, with her brother, R. M. Wade, of Portland, Ore. Ten children were born of their union, of whom six daughters and two sons are now living, the eldest son, and fourth child, being William H. Currin, while the other son, Robert Currin, is a farmer in Clackamas county. The mother survived her first husband, and is now the wife of L. F. Marrs, of Salem, Ore.

Acquiring his early education in the old school-house near his home, William H. Currin assisted in the labors incidental to farm life until twenty-two years of age, when he entered the employ of Knopp, Burrill & Co., in Portland, remaining with that firm four years, gradually working his way up from the lowest office to the highest position in their store, in the meantime advancing his education by taking an evening course at Armstrong's Business College, from

which he was graduated in 1888. Continuing his connection with the same firm, Mr. Currin went to Spokane Falls, Wash., in 1888, as bookkeeper, later to Tacoma as their salesman and collector. Coming in the spring of 1891 to Corvallis he established the branch house of R. M. Wade & Co., of which he has since had control as manager, and has here built up an immense and lucrative business in his line of merchandise, consisting of hardware of every description and agricultural implements of all kinds, from the smallest tool to the largest piece of machinery.

Mr. Currin married, in Corvallis, Miss Jennie Buchanan, who was born in Benton county, Ore., a daughter of Robert Buchanan, and a sister of W. A. Buchanan, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Currin have one child living, namely, Margaret Currin. Mr. Currin is a staunch Republican in his political affiliations, and is prominently identified with the Odd Fellows, belonging to Barnum Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past officer, and which he has represented at the grand lodge; to the Qui Vive Encampment, of which he is past chief patriarch; and to the Rebekah Lodge.

EDWARD C. HERREN. Opportunity encompasses the whole human race, but the successful man is he who can recognize and utilize this opportunity. The name of Herren is closely associated with the development of what has become a very important industry in this region—hop-growing. It is to the production and sale of this commodity that Edward C. Herren gives his attention, and almost from the beginning of the hop industry in this state he has been actively and successfully identified with the business.

"To know something of a man we must know something of his ancestry," wrote a famous historian. Edward C. Herren is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, a resident of the Old Dominion, fought for the independence of the colonies as a member of the Virginia troops. His grandfather, John Herren, was also born in Virginia, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. The family is of English and Welsh descent. John Herren became a farmer of Kentucky, afterward removing to Indiana, and later carried on agricultural pursuits near St. Joseph, Mo., until 1845, when he crossed the plains to Oregon. He was in the Meeks cut-off, and suffered the hardships of a long and perilous journey. At length, however, he reached his destination, settling near Turner, Marion county, where he secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres. This he brought to a high state of cul-

tivation. Here his life's labors were finally ended in death.

Capt. William J. Herren, father of Edward C. Herren, was born in Lexington, Ky., in January, 1824, and accompanied his parents on their various removals, including their journey across the plains in 1845. During that memorable expedition the water supply became exhausted. On horseback Captain Herren started in search of water, and discovered the Blue Bucket spring. He also found some shining lumps of metal, which he took back with him and exhibited to the members of the party. They were encamped in that location for three days, and, seeking these bright lumps, piled them all in one place. But they did not recognize the value of their find.

Captain Herren went through all the experiences of a pioneer in the northwest, when the country was being won from the domination of the red men. In 1847 he married and secured a donation claim of a section of land located on Salem prairie, four miles east of Salem. This he cultivated for some time; but, wishing to afford his children better educational advantages, he moved to Salem, where he spent his remaining days, dying at the age of sixty-nine years. He was captain of a company in Colonel Nesmith's regiment in the Rogue River Indian war, his commission from Governor George L. Curry dating September 28, 1854. He went to the mines of California in the fall of 1848, being among the first who sought wealth there after the discovery of gold. In the spring of 1849 he returned, but made a second trip to California a few weeks later, returning home in the spring of 1850. He served as sheriff of Marion county during the territorial days, filling the position for two terms, his appointment being signed by Acting Governor Hintzing Pritchette, dated June 1, 1850. In 1872 he organized the Salem Shipping and Trading Company, and built the Grangers' Warehouse, which he conducted for many years. He finally consolidated his business with milling interests under the name of the Salem Flouring Mills, of which he was manager for three years. In 1886 he was appointed by Governor Moody commissioner on the Board of Assessment and Taxation to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother-in-law, Daniel Clark. He also served as a member of the old state Railroad Commission.

He was a man of affairs, alert and progressive in business, and was the father of the hop industry in this state. It was he who induced William Wells of Buena Vista and Ralph Geer to set out the first hop yards in Oregon—about 1873. But the settlers were slow in taking up this work, and even by 1880 only about seven thousand bales of hops were grown in the entire

state. There was not much increase until 1882, when the price reached \$1.15 per pound. This stimulated the business, which thereafter steadily increased until, in 1890, the crop amounted to over twenty-seven thousand bales, and in 1895 there were one hundred and three thousand bales—the largest crop ever produced in the state. In 1895 the price was so low that many yards were ploughed up, but during the past two years the industry has again assumed considerable importance. Captain Herren was very prominent, a man of forceful individuality, and wielded a wide influence in business and social circles. He held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, Eveline (Hall) Herren, was born near St. Joseph, Mo., in 1830, a daughter of James and Cynthia Hall, who came to Oregon in 1845, and were in the Meeks cut-off. Mrs. Herren is now living in Oregon.

In the family were five sons and one daughter, the latter being deceased. The sons are: David A., a stockman of Heppner, Ore.; Albert W., a grain merchant of Independence, Ore.; George, a commission merchant of Portland; Willard H., who is also a stockman of Heppner; and Edward C.

Edward C. Herren was born in Salem April 27, 1863. He obtained his education in the public schools of that city and Willamette University. In 1881 he became associated with his father in the hop business, but continuing his education, he had graduated from the Portland Business College in 1880. He then went to Heppner, where for two years he was engaged in general merchandising. Upon his return to Salem he was again associated with his father in the hop, grain and wool trade, this business connection being maintained until the latter's death in 1891, since which time he has been alone. In years of activity he is the oldest hop merchant in the city. He is also engaged in the production of hops, owning a yard of thirty acres six miles south of Salem, besides leasing other yards. The product of his own yards and that obtained by purchase is shipped to eastern and foreign markets. In 1901 Mr. Herren, with his brothers, and with George Conser, the banker at Heppner, and E. C. Redfield, an attorney of that city, organized the Heppner Coal and Railway Company, which has begun the development of what promises to be an extensive coal mining property located principally on D. A. Herren's ranch twenty miles southeast of Heppner. The plans of this company contemplate the construction of a branch railway line from the mines to Heppner, and it is expected that the work of shipment will begin within the next two years. Experts who have examined the product, which has been tested on various parts of the Pacific coast, state that it is a fine quality of cannel coal,

containing about nineteen per cent of fixed carbon, which is higher than any other coal produced on the coast.

Mr. Herren was married in Salem April 4, 1898, to Lizzie V. Holman, who was born in California, a daughter of Richard D. and Carrie (Whitney) Holman, formerly of London, Ontario. They were of English descent, and moved from Canada to California. Mrs. Herren is a member of the Unitarian Church. Mr. Herren is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Oregon Hop Buyers' Association, the Oregon Hop Growers' Association, and Daniel Waldo Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat. Having spent his entire life in Marion county, he has become thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit which dominates this section of the country, and in his business career his close application and keen discrimination have put him in control of enterprises that bring to him good returns.

CONRAD A. GERHARD. A book and stationery store to which it is a delight to go, is that owned and managed by Conrad A. Gerhard, a native son of Corvallis, and representative of one of the very old and prominent families of Benton county. Already the larger cities of Oregon have their commercial aristocracy, their citizen names which typify sound and permanent growth, and stand for integrity and fair dealing. To this class of men the Gerhards belong, and as such are enrolled among the upbuilders of the great northwest.

Joseph Gerhard, the founder of the family in America, and the father of Conrad, was born in the city of Alberschweiler, Bavaria, in the Palatinate, in 1825, a son of Johann and Anna Maria (Webber) Gerhard, natives of Germany, and the former a tradesman by occupation. Joseph learned the blacksmith's trade when young, and, as was the custom, enlisted for service in the army, his term covering six years, and including the war of 1848. He came to America in 1852, and after a short time in New York city moved to Boston, his brother, Lorenzo, coming to Oregon, where he eventually died. In Boston Joseph married Elizabeth Dorr, born in Martinza, Bavaria, in 1835, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Reischman) Dorr, born, reared and died in Bavaria. Mrs. Gerhard is one in a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, five being in America. She was educated in the public schools of Germany, and in 1853 came to Boston from Havre in a sailing vessel. After several years of happy married life in Boston Joseph Gerhard prepared to emigrate to

Oregon, the start being made March 5, 1858, and the way being via the Isthmus of Panama. One month later they reached San Francisco, and from there embarked for Portland, coming almost immediately to Corvallis. The first summer Mr. Gerhard worked at his trade near Monroe, this county, and in the fall of 1858 came to Corvallis, but located across the river at Orleans, Linn county, where he bought a house and shop and started up a nice little business. The flood of 1861-2 convinced him that he had chosen a very undesirable location, so he came over to Corvallis and bought a piece of land fifty by one hundred feet on the corner of Second and Madison streets. Here he built a residence and shop and engaged in the blacksmith business for many years. He prospered exceedingly, and his busy little shop was the center of a flourishing and popular trade. A fire which laid low the shop did not discourage him in the least, for he soon rebuilt and proceeded as before, confident that the west had only ultimate good for him. As proof of his faith in his chosen town he invested his hard-earned money in town property, and among others owned four lots on First street. Finally, weary of the anvil and hammer, he bought a farm of one hundred and ninety-three acres on old Palmer island, and there moved with his wife and sons. The island afterward became known as Gerhard island, a name which it still retains. Farming and stock-raising filled the later life of this pioneer blacksmith, and his death, July 5, 1886, at the age of sixty-two years, found him the possessor of a comfortable home in an ideal part of the county. He was a Republican in politics, and a stanch member of the Catholic Church. The wife who survives him profits by his many years of industry, having a nice home in Corvallis, but spends her summers on the island farm. Of her six children, George is a civil engineer, of Fairhaven, Wash.; Henry is living on and managing the island farm; Leopold died in Roseburg, Ore.; Mary and Kate are at home; and Conrad is engaged in the book and stationery business in Corvallis.

The youngest in his father's family, Conrad A. Gerhard was born in Corvallis, February 20, 1876, and was educated at Mount Angel College, Marion county, from which he graduated June 22, 1891, with the degree of Master of Accounts. He was an unusually apt scholar, and from the first of his school life appreciated the great advantage of a thorough and systematic education. This was demonstrated particularly by his post-graduate work. He afterward spent a couple of years on the farm, and in 1898 bought the book and stationery store to the improvement and enlarging of which he has since devoted his attention. He is now



Gen. F. Crow

located in the Occidental block, and has the largest business of the kind in Benton county. He makes a specialty of school supplies, and of the incidentals which a cosmopolitan community expect to find in a modern and up-to-date store.

In Corvallis Mr. Gerhard married Adelaide Horton Fullington, a native of Harrisburg, Ore., and daughter of H. S. Horton, an old settler of this county, now residing in Corvallis. Mr. Gerhard is a member of the Corvallis Improvement Association, and in politics is affiliated with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Like his father, himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. This popular stationer stands high in the public esteem of his native town, and is accounted one of the most successful and promising young business men.

GEORGE FRANKLIN CRAW. To a far greater extent than the average man, George F. Craw has realized his painstaking and well directed expectations. Just as the pent-up enthusiasm of twenty-one found expression in a meritorious war service, so the mature and public-spirited plans of later years have resulted in his election to every office to which he has been nominated by his fellow-townsmen, as well as in a financial standing merited by marked business ability and fearless adherence to high moral principles. The present manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, he is also the treasurer of Lane county, and was for six or seven years city treasurer of Eugene. At the present time he is serving his twelfth appointment as notary public, and in November, 1903, rounded out his twenty-four years in this capacity. Notable among his achievements in behalf of the town of his adoption have been his whole-souled and practical efforts to improve the educational facilities of the town. With his resignation as school clerk in May, 1902, ended fifteen years of truly remarkable educational advancement, nearly all of the school buildings in Eugene having been erected within that time, the sole exception being the oldest school house in the city limits. Shortly after his election as county treasurer in June, 1902, he was stricken with creeping paralysis, but the disorder yielding to treatment at the end of five months he was able to assume the responsibilities of office, to the joy of his many friends, his election being a credit to the community which has honored him with its unbounded confidence.

The youngest in a family of nine children, Mr. Craw was born in the center of eastern conservatism, Hartford, Conn., November 10, 1841, and was reared on the farm of his parents, Abial and Rhoda (Belknap) Craw, natives of Connecticut, and of Scotch ancestry. Both the

paternal and maternal families were established in Connecticut by the grandfathers, the former coming from Aberdeen, Scotland, and locating on a farm in Hartford township. Abial Craw inclined to his father's occupation, and he and his wife died on the farm which had been their care for so many years, and where they had reared their large family of children. George F. was not the only member of the family whom ambition beckoned to the west, for his brother, Edward, crossed the plains in an ox-train in 1850, and, after varied experiences in the mines on the coast, died in San Bernardino, Cal.

The well worn farm in Hartford township failing to provide for its many occupants, each set about early in life earning his own living. George F. Craw has received practically no assistance from any source since he started in to work in a woolen mill at the age of twelve. His summers were spent in the mill and his winters were devoted to attending the public schools. At the age of sixteen he began to clerk in a store in East Hartford, and was thus employed when the long-smouldering hostility between the north and south culminated in the Civil war. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at New Haven, Conn. After participating in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and some minor skirmishes, he was stricken with sun-stroke at four o'clock in the afternoon while on the march to Gettysburg in June, 1863, and failed to recover consciousness until midnight of the same day. Opening his eyes in a little Fairfax Station church, he realized that his war experience was practically ended, although after being sent to a hospital in Alexander he was anxious to rejoin his regiment, being prevented only by his commanding physician. Unable to stand the rays of the sun or exposure to heat, he was relegated to hospital duty for the remainder of the war, and was mustered out July 23, 1865.

Returning to Portland, Conn., Mr. Craw clerked in a dry-goods store in the town, and at the same time devoted his leisure to learning telegraphy. His first telegraphic charge was with the Connecticut River Valley Telegraph Company, in the affairs of which he afterward became prominent, being advanced to the position of superintendent of construction. In 1869, about three weeks after the completion of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads, he made his way to the coast on one of the new lines, arriving in Portland, Ore., in August, 1869. Going to Salem, he found employment in the woolen mills for two weeks, and for the following year was employed as a clerk in the book and stationery store of J. K. Gill of Salem. For six months he clerked in the grocery store of

Logan Adams, of Salem, and in 1871 secured the position as agent and operator under Ben Holliday, at the Portland car shops of the Oregon & California Railroad. Six months later he was transferred to Harrisburg, where the bridge was being built, and remained there until the completion of the road to Eugene. At Jefferson he was agent and operator for a period of two years, and after a visit of three months to his old home in Connecticut, was agent at Aurora for two weeks. At Junction City he remained agent and operator for seven years to a day, resigning his position January 12, 1879, to come to Eugene as agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Six or seven years later, when the Postal Telegraph Company opened an office in Eugene, he became its general manager, holding the combined positions until 1893, when he resigned from the express company, and devoted his entire time to the telegraph company. For fifteen years he was agent at this point for the *Oregonian*, resigning therefrom June 1, 1903, on account of impaired health, and an excess of outside work. For the past seven years he has been interested in the sale of pianos and organs, managing this line of business with the same business acumen and success which has characterized all of his undertakings.

In Portland, Conn., in 1867, Mr. Craw married Emma Griswold, a native of that town, who died in May, 1895, leaving two children. Of these, Nellie, the wife of E. E. Awbrey, of Irving, Ore., has four children; and Mabel is the wife of Elmer Roberts, of Eugene. In Portland, Conn., Mr. Craw became identified with the Masonic fraternity, and in Salem ex-Governor Chadwick conferred upon him the Scottish Rite degrees. He is at present a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M. He is also connected with the Oregon Consistory No. 1, of Portland, and with the J. W. Geary Post No. 7, G. A. R., being past commander. Mr. Craw is not unmindful of the moral and social advantages of church membership, as well as its great opportunities for well-doing. For many years he has been an active worker in the Episcopal Church, has served as junior warden, vestryman and treasurer, maintaining at the present time the first two offices. He is a man of broad and tolerant sympathies, of great generosity towards public benefactions, and intense and vitalizing zeal in promoting educational and general town interests. His friends are many, and his business standing and personal reputation such as any man might do well to emulate.

LUTHER WHITE. Not the least among the brave pioneers who left home and friends and with their few belongings undertook the

long, perilous journey across the western plains, were Luther White and his wife, who in 1847, left their home in Platt county, Mo., for new and untried fields. After the usual six-months journey they dismounted and unpacked their household goods, the first location being upon a donation claim eight miles south of Brownsville, Linn county, and comprising six hundred and forty acres. For many years, until 1872, this continued to be the home center, but at that time Mr. White retired from the active duties of farm life and took up his abode in Brownsville, and has found his time sufficiently occupied in looking after his property.

In referring to the personal history of Luther White we find that his birth occurred in Ohio, near the shores of Lake Erie, January 20, 1815. His father, John White, a native of Connecticut, had located in Ohio in an early day, but in 1815, shortly after the birth of his son, moved to Wabash county, Ill., settling at what was known in that day as Barney Fort, but is now called Friendsville, about eight miles north of Mount Carmel. The Indians in those days were anything but friendly, and in order to protect themselves from their depredations the settlers were compelled to unite their efforts in the matter of safety, hence the founding of Barney Fort. As a soldier in the Revolutionary war the father did his part in protecting and fighting for the cause of the colonists. His death occurred on his farm in Wabash county when in his sixty-ninth year. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Sarah Knapp, was born in Massachusetts, and she, too, died on the home farm in Illinois.

Of the seven children born to these worthy pioneer parents Luther was next to the eldest. His education had been sadly neglected, owing to the fact that his help was necessary in the management of the home farm, and his father's death occurring when he was eighteen years old, ended all thought of future education for the time-being. For one year he worked at any honorable employment that presented itself, and finally it was his good fortune to meet a Mr. Smith, who was engaged in surveying public lands. Mr. White was an apt pupil, and it was not long before he, too, could handle the compass and line. Subsequently he went to Louisiana with another surveying party, and for six months was engaged in this southern state. The lack of opportunity in his earlier days for gaining an education was made up for in his later life, and when he returned to Illinois he took a position as teacher in the house in which he had been reared, but which at that time had been devoted to school purposes. In 1833 he removed to Platt county, Mo., where for one year

he taught school, but in the meantime having prepared himself for the ministry, he accepted a charge as pastor, having charge of a circuit in Grundy county, for one year in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

In 1843 Mr. White resumed farming operations, and it was about this time that he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Ann Mansfield, a native of Kentucky. Her death occurred in Brownsville, Ore., January 4, 1894, at the age of seventy years. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. White, but only two of the number are living. In order of birth they are as follows: Sarah Elizabeth, John H., Eliza Eleanor, Silas H., Mary Adeline, Samuel Thurston and Finis E., all of whom are deceased; Rose B., who is at home with her father; Martha and Marguerite, both deceased; and Robert, who resides on the old donation claim taken up by his parents in 1847, and which was their first home in the west. As a public official Mr. White served as a member of the state legislature for one term in 1852, and at one time filled the office of city recorder for two terms. In school matters he takes a keen interest, and as school director and clerk his services have been of great value to the community. He makes his church home in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in political affairs gives his influence and vote to the candidates of the Prohibition party, whose platform he believes best calculated for the ultimate highest good of the nation.

JAMES HILTIBRAND. As an able and successful farmer of Polk county, Ore., James Hiltibrand has followed in the footsteps of his father, who gave to the growth and upbuilding of the statehood of Oregon the strength of his manhood. The name has been well and worthily known in the northwest since 1845, the father, Paul Hiltibrand, coming at that early date to make one of the many pioneers who made the state.

Paul Hiltibrand was born in Ohio, June 7, 1822, the son of John, who was a native of Germany, and had come to the United States in 1798 with his father, Jacob, and settled in Pennsylvania. While serving in the war of 1812 he was wounded in the wrist by a gunshot in the battle of New Orleans. From his home in Ohio he later removed to Kentucky, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying November 7, 1867, having lived a worthy and useful life in the country of his adoption. When only sixteen years of age Paul Hiltibrand left home and, going to Missouri, he remained there until 1845, when he joined an emigrant train, under the command of Solomon Tetherow, and bound for

Oregon. The journey was made in seven months and sixteen days, counting the time from St. Joseph, Mo., to which city Mr. Hiltibrand had gone from his farm in Clay county to join the train, until their arrival in Polk county, Ore. With an interval of but three weeks' inaction Mr. Hiltibrand took up the land which is now owned by his children, six hundred and forty acres in all, and commenced the improvements which were necessary to make the farm what it is today. In time he added four hundred and sixty-six acres to his original farm, and then owned considerably over a thousand acres. He engaged for many years in stock-raising and general farming, and lived the remainder of his life upon this claim. He died September 29, 1895, in the home wherein he had spent so many worthy and useful years.

In the trip across the plains was the beginning of the romance which gave Mr. Hiltibrand his wife, for Captain Tetherow had his family with him, and his daughter, Evaline, was married in 1846 to her fellow-traveler. For a fuller account of the life of Captain Tetherow refer to the sketch of James P. Tetherow, which appears on another page of this work. The children which blessed the union of Paul Hiltibrand and Evaline Tetherow are as follows: Levina, who became the wife of Charles Cottell; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Marshall Scafford; James, of this review; and John W., of Suver. As members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Luckiamute, Mr. and Mrs. Hiltibrand added much to the moral life of the community, giving freely of time and means in the growth of the church. For many years Mr. Hiltibrand was elder and clerk in this church and his death was a loss felt by many. Fraternally he belonged to the Grange.

James Hiltibrand was born in Polk county, Ore., November 12, 1850, being reared on the paternal farm, and alternating his home duties with an attendance at the district school in the vicinity of his home. When eighteen years old he left school and went to work on a neighboring farm, and at twenty-one he began farming for himself, and has since continued in this occupation with entire credit for the judgment and energy which controls his actions. He now owns two hundred and eleven acres of land, a part of the original claim taken up by his father, and upon which he has put all the improvements, consisting of a house, well situated on a hillside, barn and other outbuildings, making a comfortable home. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, being principally interested in goats and sheep.

In 1870 Mr. Hiltibrand married Lavina J. Fuqua, who was born in Jackson county, Mo., July 30, 1850. Her father, Richard J. Fuqua,

crossed the plains in 1864, and died at Parker's Station in 1882, the farm in Polk county being now occupied by the son, William Fuqua. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hiltibrand are four in number, of whom John B. is in Independence, Ore.; Pauline is the wife of Frank Skinner, a drayman, of Independence; Ernest E. and Clarence G. make their home with their parents. Like his father in politics, Mr. Hiltibrand is a staunch Democrat, and through his influence has served as road supervisor and school director, holding the latter position for five years. Fraternally he is a member of the Grange of Suver and Modern Woodmen of America.

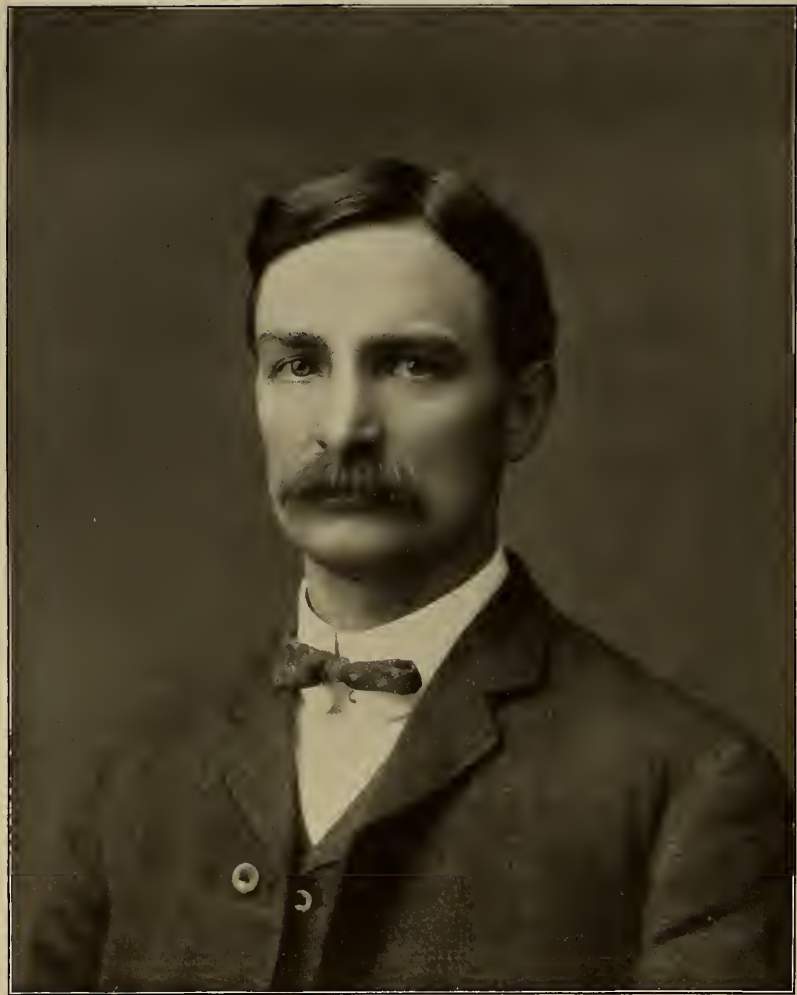
ADELBERT YERGEN. On his father's farm, three miles east of Butteville, Marion county, Adelbert Yergen was born November 28, 1854, and, as his name indicates, is of German ancestry. His father, Augustus Yergen, was born in Meilheim, Germany, November 28, 1831, and at ten years of age came across the ocean in a sailing vessel, many weeks being spent upon the deep. With his parents he located in Belleville, Ill. At the time his father was very poor, having barely enough to bring his family to the United States. Nevertheless, the fertile soil and desirable conditions of Illinois enabled the elder Yergen to prosper in a modest way, and make a comfortable home in a fertile and resourceful state. However, he was doomed to meet with misfortune, for his wife died a few years after crossing the ocean, and he was left comparatively alone in the world. Augustus Yergen was married, March 28, 1852, to Elizabeth Griffin, and a few days later crossed the plains with ox-teams, taking six months to accomplish the journey. For two years Mr. Yergen lived in Washougal, Wash., and then came to Marion county, Ore., where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres three miles from Aurora. Here he prospered and reared his children, and here his death occurred May 24, 1902. Of his six children, Adelbert was the oldest, and next is George, who is living on the home place; Mary E., the wife of J. V. Swan, of Portland, Ore.; Frank, living on a farm near Aurora; Frederick, also near Aurora; and Henry, working the home place. The wife is still living on the old homestead, and though in her seventy-first year, still retains her interest in the farm and the doings of her children.

The education of Adelbert Yergen was acquired in the country schools and in those of Portland. His youth was uneventful, as is that of the average farm-reared boy. November 9, 1880, he was united in marriage with Ida J. Carter, who was born in Yamhill county, a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Lee) Carter,

the latter of whom was a daughter of James Lee, who crossed the plains in 1852. Mr. Lee came from Springfield, Ill., and after a six-months trip located on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres near Gaston, Yamhill county, upon which his son now lives. Benjamin Carter was born February 22, 1826, in Hagerstown, Md., in a house located exactly on the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and from the Keystone state enlisted in the Mexican war, serving for two years. He then went to Iowa, whither his family had in the meantime removed, and where he lived until 1852. He crossed the plains in that year with ox-teams and the usual outfit, locating near Hillsboro, Ore., where he worked at his trade of millwright. He was a practical mill builder and operator, and during his life in the west erected many mills in different parts of Oregon. After his marriage with Jane Lee, September 1, 1863, he bought what is known as Graham's Ferry across the Willamette, and operated it continuously until the year before his death, May 26, 1882. He was survived by his wife until July 21, 1886, and of his two children Mrs. Yergen is the oldest, Irvin Lee being a resident of Tacoma, Wash. It is a noteworthy fact that Mrs. Yergen's parents and Mr. Yergen's father are buried in the Butteville cemetery, which will be the last resting place of all four parents.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Yergen came to Butteville and engaged in the butcher business for three years. He then went to Portland, and for another three years had a very large dairying business. At times he milked sixty-five cows, and supplied a large trade in the city and suburbs. Returning to Butteville, he engaged in the butcher business for six years, and has since turned his attention to hop-growing on a farm two miles south of Aurora. He has twenty-six acres under this paying commodity, and is contemplating an extension of his present output. He has a pleasant rural home, and has two children, Leonard G. and Martin D. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Maccabees, while his family is represented in the Congregational Church by his wife and sons. His interest in educational matters is shown by the fact that he served for nine years continuously as school director in his district.

KERSEY C. ELDRIDGE. The creamery business, as understood and operated by Kersey C. Eldridge, of Independence, constitutes one of the most profitable sources of income in this part of the county. An expert in his line, Mr. Eldridge invests his enterprise with the vim and progressiveness of a genuine enthusiast, with the result that his commodities are sought



W. E. Finger

in all marketable centers along the coast, and have a reputation for excellence unexcelled. He came to Oregon in 1897, and, having successfully started and maintained a creamery plant in Newberg, came to Independence in 1899, his efforts here being attended with equal good fortune. To such an extent has the business increased that he has established a plant at Jefferson, Marion county, in connection with the one at Independence. He has a capacity of twenty-five thousand gallons of milk per day, and makes one thousand pounds of butter a day. The most modern machinery known to dairymen has been introduced in his plants, and he is contemplating even more extensive operations in the near future.

A native of Lawrence, Kans., Mr. Eldridge was born March 4, 1863, and in his youth had the advantages of the public schools of Lawrence and New York city. His father, Edwin S. Eldridge, is a mining expert, and a constant traveler from one mining section to another, visiting from time to time such mining centers as Colorado, California and Mexico. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., January 18, 1831, and located in Kansas City, Mo., about 1856. During the Civil war he lived in Lawrence, Kans., and in 1879 took his family to New York City. Eventually, however, he returned to Kansas City, which has since been his headquarters, and the center of his extensive mining operations. He is a well-known mining promoter, and his opinion is sought by those who desire to invest in this most precarious of ventures. His wife, formerly Augusta Spicer, was born in Yates county, N. Y., and died in Lawrence, Kans., in 1867, leaving a son and daughter, of whom Kersey C. is the youngest.

Previous to coming to Oregon Mr. Eldridge engaged, in 1880, in the dry goods business with J. H. Diggles, of New York, and in 1883 he returned to Lawrence, Kans., and traveled with his father in his mining business. In 1886 he was employed as traveling salesman by a large grocery firm, and in this capacity visited principally New Mexico. In 1891 he went to Utah, near Ogden, and engaged in the creamery business, and being successful he determined to try his fortune in Oregon. That this decision was a wise and far-sighted one has been repeatedly demonstrated, and unquestionably Mr. Eldridge congratulates himself upon his happy choice of a location, having established the creamery at Newberg in 1897, Independence in 1899, and at Jefferson in March, 1903.

He was married in Placerville, Cal., to Ruth A. King, daughter of Charles King, who was born in Vermont, and came to California in 1848-9. Four sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge: Neville, Kersey C., Jr.; Shalor

and Lawrence. Mr. Eldridge is by no means confined to the limits of his business, but has a public-spiritedness which concerns itself with social and other business interests of the town. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in all of which lodges he is a welcome visitor. Politically he is arrayed on the side of Republicanism, although he has never sought or accepted official positions. He is a man of shrewd business ability and unquestioned integrity. At the present time Mr. Eldridge is erecting a plant at Portland for manufacture of butter and ice cream.

WILLIAM EDWARD FINZER. Among the many claims to distinction which make Adjutant General Finzer, of Woodburn, one of the most popular and highly appreciated men of the state is a military career of a particularly stirring nature, excellent business ability, and commendable service as an executive. He was born in Shanesville, Ohio, September 25, 1867, and comes of ancestors long connected with the Republic of Switzerland. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin, was born in Berne, Switzerland, and in his native land was a farmer and stock-raiser, an occupation which he continued after locating in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was one of the early settlers of that region, arriving in 1845, and he lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years. His son, Benjamin, the father of W. E. Finzer, came with him from Berne, where he was born May 5, 1835, and in his youth was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade in Shanesville. He came to Oregon in 1888 and located near Hubbard, where he worked at his trade, made money, and advantageously invested in town property. He died in April, 1889. A Democrat in politics, he became prominent in the local affairs of his party, and served the community as constable and road supervisor, while in Ohio. He married Elizabeth Hostetter, a native of Ohio, who was born April 7, 1847, and died in February, 1890. Her father, Isaac, came from Pennsylvania and spent the rest of his life in Ohio, owning over a thousand acres, which was considered a very large farm.

The oldest of the five sons and four daughters born to his parents, General Finzer was educated in the public schools. In Shanesville and New Philadelphia he clerked in mercantile establishments. He came to Oregon in 1889, and in 1891 engaged in the grocery business in Woodburn. That he had considerable enterprise and ability is evidenced by the fact that at the end of three years he owned the business and continued it independently until 1897. In 1891 he was ap-

pointed postmaster of the city, and filled the obligations of this office in connection with his successful store. The dry-goods business, in which he is now engaged, was started in 1897, and the following year he responded to the call for soldiers to participate in the Spanish-American war. As first lieutenant in Company M, Second Oregon Regiment, he served for one and a half years, and during that time he took part in the battles of Malabon, Polo, Marilao, Tay-Tay, Morong and others of equal interest. He was honorably discharged from service in San Francisco, in August, 1899. During his absence in the Philippines, General Finzer made a practical study of the people and conditions, and his descriptions and observations have proved of vital interest to the friends and associates who remained behind. He has been further connected with military affairs as captain of Company D, Fourth Regiment, O. N. G., and his experience on the field is apparent in the high state of efficiency to which he has brought the company. The appointment of Captain Finzer to his present position, that of adjutant general of the state of Oregon, is of recent occurrence, he having taken charge of the office September 1, 1903, in the discharge of the duties bringing to bear the attributes of the typical soldier, an endowment of courage, resourcefulness and coolness. His adopted town is justly proud of his soldierly bearing and gallant service.

After returning from the Philippines General Finzer engaged in the dry-goods business with E. A. Austin, and at present has a well equipped establishment which caters to a flourishing trade, by far the largest in the community. Before leaving for the war, General Finzer was elected mayor of Woodburn, but resigned to go to the front. He has served as school clerk and city treasurer, and in all his political associations has proven himself broad-minded, enterprising and thoroughly in accord with municipal well-being.

In Portland, Ore., in 1892, General Finzer was united in marriage with Louise Roberts, who was born in Canada, January 7, 1872, and whose father, Robert Roberts, was also born there and came to the United States in 1887. Mr. Roberts located in Butteville, Ore., and engaged in farming, and his death occurred on the day that President McKinley was shot, at the age of seventy years. William Marvin Finzer, who was born July 23, 1900, is the only child of the general and his wife, and is a bright and interesting lad. General Finzer is well known fraternally, being a member of Woodburn Lodge No. 106, A. F. & A. M.; Woodburn Lodge, R. A. M.; Hermès Lodge No. 56, K. P., of Aurora; Woodburn Lodge No. 37, A. O. U. W., and French Prairie Camp No. 47, W. O. W., in the three orders last named having passed all the chairs.

MARSHALL SCRAFFORD. As a prominent and successful agriculturist of Suver, and as a pioneer, and the son of a pioneer of Polk county, Marshall Scrafford is well worthy of representation in this biographical volume. He was born in Delavan, Walworth county, Wis., June 5, 1845, a son of John J. Scrafford, coming of German ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Adam Scrafford, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., and there spent the greater part of his life.

Born on the ancestral homestead, in Schoharie county, N. Y., August 3, 1817, John J. Scrafford lived there until after his marriage, and then, in 1843, emigrated with his family to Wisconsin. Locating in Walworth county, he took up land near Delavan, and was there engaged in general farming for many years. Removing to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1861, he there continued his independent occupation for about five years, when he again followed the tide of emigration westward. Joining Captain Bean's company, he crossed the plains with horse-teams, there being thirty armed men in the train. Arriving in Benton county, Ore., in the fall of 1866, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on Soap creek, and there improved a farm, on which he resided until after the death of his wife. Removing then to Corvallis, he still makes his home in that city. He married, in New York state, Martha Richardson, who was born in Schoharie county, February 22, 1819, and died, in Benton county, Ore., January 2, 1873. Her father, James Richardson, a farmer by occupation, was born in the Empire state, of Irish ancestry. He was a private in the war of 1812, and took part in the engagement at Sackett's Harbor. Seven children were born of the union of John J. and Martha (Richardson) Scrafford, four of whom are living, namely: James B., of Walla Walla, Wash.; Marshall, the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of Ira A. Miller, of Newport, Ore.; and E. A., wife of J. K. Morrison, of Monmouth, Ore.

Obtaining his first knowledge of books in the district schools of his native state, Marshall Scrafford subsequently attended a public school in Iowa, and for seven months was a student at Cornell College, in Mount Vernon, Iowa. Leaving that institution, he enlisted, December 30, 1863, in Company D, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, in the same company to which his brother, James B. Scrafford, belonged, being a sergeant. Joining his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn., he spent the winter in camp at Nashville, and in the spring of 1864 joined Sherman in his memorable march to the sea. Arriving in Savannah, Ga., he started with his comrades through the Carolinas in pursuit of General Johnston, whom they captured at

Raleigh, N. C. Being mustered out of service, at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, with the rank of corporal, Mr. Scrafford proceeded with his regiment to Madison, Wis., and a short time later returned to the home of his parents. Entering the academy at Tipton, Iowa, he continued his studies there until the spring of 1866, when he came with his parents to Oregon. While on the way the company to which he belonged was frequently troubled by men who attempted to steal their horses and cattle, and on one occasion Mr. Scrafford distinguished himself by shooting one of three horse thieves that were disguised as Indians.

Arriving in Benton county, Mr. Scrafford spent the first winter there, in 1867 locating in Polk county, where he taught school in District Twenty-eight, for a term of five months. He subsequently taught three months in Benton county, then returned to Polk county, and the following year married, and set up house-keeping on a farm near the Luckianute, where he resided two years. The following year he spent in eastern Oregon. Afterwards buying one hundred acres of land near Buena Vista, Polk county, he carried on general farming until 1881, when he was completely washed out by the overflowing of the Willamette. The next eleven years he was employed in farming on the Luckianute, and then assumed possession of his present fine ranch, which contains two hundred and ten acres of land, one hundred and twenty-eight acres of it being adapted to the raising of grain and fruits, while the remainder is used for grazing purposes. He carries on general farming, devoting eleven acres of his land to hops, and in his various undertakings is meeting with well merited success.

In 1868, on the farm which he now occupies, Mr. Scrafford married Elizabeth Hiltibrand, who was born in Polk county, Ore., October 11, 1848. Her father, Paul Hiltibrand, born near Maysville, Ky., crossed the plains in 1845, and located on the present homestead of Mr. Scrafford, and was here engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Scrafford have one child, Kirk Scrafford, who was born April 30, 1878, and is now living with his parents, assisting in the management of the ranch. Politically Mr. Scrafford is a strong Republican, and has never shirked the responsibilities of public office. He has served as road supervisor, and for twenty-eight years served as school clerk. In 1898 he was elected representative to the state legislature. The court house being burned at that time, and all of the ballots destroyed, his election could not be contested, and the legislature decided that his elec-

tion was legal. Fraternally Mr. Scrafford is a member and a trustee of Gibson Post, No. 64, G. A. R., of Independence.

MARSHALL N. SUVER. The youngest of the family of children in the home of Joseph W. Suver was Marshall N. Suver, who is now a prominent farmer in Polk county, Ore., in the neighborhood of the town of Suver, which was named in honor of the father, who was a pioneer of 1844. In the effort to establish for himself a position of comparative financial importance the elder Mr. Suver traversed the entire continent, from Virginia, where he was born, April 14, 1814, to the Pacific slope, and from the time of his emigration to his death, August 26, 1890, he was one of the notably successful men in this part of the state.

On his arrival in Oregon Joseph W. Suver took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres located in Polk county, and after two trips made to California he settled down on this farm, having married, in 1850, Delilah Pyburn, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Amos Pyburn, who brought his family across the plains in the same train with Mr. Suver. Mr. Pyburn located on Soap creek, near the claim selected by Mr. Suver. For about fifty-six years Mr. Suver made this claim his home, engaging in general farming and stock-raising, until his death. The mother also died on the home place, the date of her death being March, 1860. For a complete account of the lives of these pioneers refer to the sketch of Green B. Suver, appearing on another page of this work.

Marshall N. Suver was born five miles south of Monmouth, Polk county, Ore., April 1, 1858, and was reared upon his father's farm. His education was received in the common school in the vicinity of his home, though his attendance was more or less limited on account of the various obstacles which impeded the acquisition of knowledge in the early days. At sixteen he left school, but, more fortunate than many, he was well informed through instruction given by his father, outside of school sessions. He at once began work upon his father's farm, with whom he remained until the land was divided, about one thousand acres being given to the heirs at the death of the old pioneer. Mr. Suver now has four hundred acres, two hundred and fifty of which is tillable, and upon this he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Suver occurred June, 1884, and united him with Hettie Patterson, the daughter of John H. Patterson, who crossed the plains in an early day, and now makes his home in Jefferson, Marion county. Two children were born of the union, Fred and Nora,

both of whom are at home. Politically Mr. Suver follows the convictions of his father, and adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and through this influence has served as school director for a number of years.

WILLIAM H. MURPHEY. One of the many worthy citizens and capable and industrious agriculturists of Polk county is William H. Murphey, who is engaged in his independent vocation on one of the finest and most desirable homesteads near the town of Buena Vista. A native of Oregon, he was born May 13, 1855, in Marion county, a son of William Murphey. His grandfather, Charles Murphey, was born, of Irish ancestors, in Salem county, N. J., and there spent his entire life, dying in 1824, on his farm. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret McCasson, was a life-long resident of Salem county, N. J., her birth occurring December 1, 1779, and her death in 1835. She bore her husband five children, four sons and one daughter, and of these one child only, William, is living.

Born in Salem county, N. J., June 28, 1818, William Murphey was left fatherless when six years of age. When a boy of twelve years he went with his widowed mother and her family to Wilmington, Del., where all of the children began working in the factories. Three years later the entire family removed to Philadelphia, and the boys sought employment as they could find it in order to help support their mother and sister, William Murphey securing work in a brickyard. Returning to New Jersey in 1832, the boys found employment as farm laborers, and the family remained together until the death of the mother, in 1835, but after that event the children became separated. Going to Ohio in 1838 William Murphey worked in various sections of the state, including Warren and Green counties. Migrating from there to Illinois, he located near Quincy, where he rented land for a few years, and when the Black Hawk purchase was thrown open, went there. Going thence to Eddyville, Iowa, he remained there engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1847. Starting then for Oregon, he bought an outfit, crossed the river at St. Joseph, Mo., and after a long and wearisome journey of six months arrived in Marion county, Ore., September 20, 1847. Locating in Lane county, he remained there until 1849, when he joined the gold-seekers in California, where he was successfully engaged in mining on the American river for about six months. Returning to Oregon in the fall of 1849, he purchased a claim on Howell's Prairie, Marion county, and in the spring again took up mining in California, remaining in

Trinity county until the next fall. Then assuming possession of his farm of three hundred and twenty acres, situated in Howell, about seven miles from Salem, he afterwards devoted his entire time and attention to the care of his homestead property, developing and improving a valuable and productive ranch.

In 1852 William Murphey married Elvira Ann Griffith, who was born in Pike county, Mo., February 27, 1829, and died July 9, 1869, in Marion county, Ore., leaving five children: W. H., Margaret Ann, Charles, Walter W., and Edward Grant. Her father, John W. Griffith, came to Oregon from Missouri in 1852, and bought a claim near Buena Vista, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1880 Mr. Murphey married for his second wife Mrs. Jane (Nelson) Ward. She bore him one child, Mary Murphey.

One of a family of five children, four boys and one girl, William H. Murphey grew to man's estate beneath the parental roof-tree, receiving his education in the pioneer school-house on Howell Prairie. Becoming familiar with the various branches of agriculture under the wise instruction of his father, he chose farming as his life occupation, after his marriage settling on a ranch in the Silverton hills. Subsequently purchasing land near the old home farm, in Howell, he resided there until 1883, when, in March, he disposed of that property, and bought his present farm near Buena Vista. His ranch contains two hundred acres, mostly farming land, which he cultivates with most satisfactory results, in addition to general farming raising a good deal of stock.

On January 14, 1879, Mr. Murphey married, on Howell Prairie, Elmira Kays, who was born in that place, October 29, 1859. Her father, James Kays, born in Illinois, October 30, 1832, came to Oregon in 1852, and settled first in Howell Prairie, but is now living in Oregon City. He married Sarah Headrick, who was born in Pike county, Mo., May 29, 1840, and died in Oregon, January 17, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Murphey have one child, William Lester Murphey. Mr. Murphey is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of Homer Lodge No. 5, K. of P., of Independence, and of the Buena Vista Lodge, W. O. W., in which he has passed all the chairs.

JOHNSON E. RICHTER. Not always is it years that make the man, nor yet years that make the opportunity. Some very young men have attained a splendid manhood, becoming a power in their community, lending the strength of their character and the command of their intellect for the upbuilding of that part of the

world with which they are in touch. To such men, old or young—if old, a product of the times that laid the foundation of a country; if young, their age making them but the beginning of a bulwark of defense and honor for a country where men are counted man by man, rather than in the masses—the western lands now owe the debt that the east once owed its pioneers, and which the latter is paying by passing on some of her brightest lights and noblest blood to transmit their virtues through generations to come to the development of the northwest.

Comparatively early in the history of our eastern states, among the emigrants from European shores, came the grandfather of J. E. Richter, John Christian Richter, born in Dresden, Germany, who took up his home near Staunton, Va., where he remained for some time, working at the trade learned in the Fatherland, that of a millwright and miller. In the Virginia home his son, Christian Richter, was born in 1826, and in 1836 the family emigrated to Carroll county, Ind., where the elder man continued in the prosecution of his trade, training his son in a similar one, that of a carpenter and builder. In 1871 Christian Richter brought his young family across the continent, which, though not the perilous journey that it had once been, still meant the separation from friends and kindred associations, the breaking of ties formed in the happy years spent in the pastoral scenes of the well tilled middle west, to a country comparatively new, with hills to traverse and forests to thread before their eyes could be gladdened by the sight of the broad lands glowing with the harvest yields. After eight years spent in residence near Perrydale, Ore., where Mr. Richter engaged in farming, the family removed to Yamhill county, purchasing a farm near Sheridan, where he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred in October of the year 1891, having been a resident of Oregon for twenty years. The wife who shared this western home was, in maidenhood, Catherine Earnist, born in Indiana, the daughter of Johnson Earnist, the latter a native of Ohio, born near Cincinnati. He was a tanner by trade, and ran a tannery in Carroll county, Ind. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Richter were: Augusta, who died in Yamhill county in 1887; Ella, now the wife of Dan P. Stauffer, of Dallas, and Johnson E.

J. E. Richter was born near Camden, Carroll county, Ind., February 17, 1864, and was seven years old at the time of the removal of the family to Oregon. He attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home during the winter season, the summers being spent on his father's

farm. When he attained manhood he continued with his parents, working the home farm, and after the death of his father, assuming entire control, managing affairs with an efficiency inherited from his German ancestry. He now owns one hundred and thirty acres of land adjoining Sheridan, which is rented at present, while he makes his home in Dallas, to which he removed in 1897. In 1900 he built the comfortable residence now occupied by himself and mother. Mr. Richter is quite a prominent man in his fraternal associations, having been a member of Sheridan Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F., since 1887, of which he is past noble grand. He is also a member of Rebekah Lodge at Dallas, and in his political affiliations supports the Democratic party.

GREEN B. SUVER. The name which appears at the beginning of this sketch is well known in Polk county, Ore., being that of one of the earliest settlers of Oregon, and the first man to hold a donation claim on the banks of the Luckiamute. Of the land that came into the possession of Joseph W. Suver, father of Green B. Suver, have been made several fine farms, adding greatly to the commercial value of property in the neighborhood, and to the prestige of the pioneer who hewed his pathway through the forest and first upturned the soil.

Joseph W. Suver was born in Virginia, April 14, 1814, the son of John Suver, who was a near descendant of a French ancestor, and whose wife was of German descent. From his farming interests in Pennsylvania, where he was born, John Suver removed to Virginia, and when Joseph W. was a young lad the family settled in Ohio, where his father died in 1844. In 1830 Joseph W. Suver left Ohio and passed the next few years in the state of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. When only a boy he herded cattle on the plains of Illinois and other states, and afterward bought and sold cattle. In 1844 he decided to take the western trip, since that promised more for him than farming in the middle west could ever do. On arriving in Oregon Mr. Suver left the train and coming on to Luckiamute he settled upon the claim which is now in the possession of his heirs, trading for the same a pair of blankets which secured the land from the Indian owner. With his ox-team and a few head of cattle, which he had brought safely through the six months' journey across the plains, Mr. Suver equipped his farm in the fall of 1849, having left the other emigrants on Tualatin plains. Before deciding to remain in Oregon, however, he had made a trip to California, going overland, where

he engaged in mining, and meeting with success he returned to Oregon in the fall of the same year, 1847, and in 1848 took back with him a large party. On account of sickness he did not then engage in mining and in the fall he returned to Oregon and settled upon his farm of six hundred and forty acres. Here he continued to live for many years, being principally occupied in stock-raising, taking cattle into Idaho, Montana and the eastern states, and meeting with success in every line. He married in 1850 Delilah Pyburn, a native of Missouri, daughter of Amos Pyburn, who crossed the plains in 1847. Delilah Pyburn was born in 1837, and she died in February, 1860, on the home place. They had five children, four of whom are now living, and in order of birth are as follows: Caroline, the wife of William M. Fuqua, of Parker; Lena, the wife of John T. James, located near Suver; Green B., of this review; and Marshall N. Politically, Mr. Suver has been a Democrat all his life. At the time of his death, August 26, 1890, he was making his home with Green B. Suver, having suffered a stroke of paralysis, and had been tenderly cared for for ten years by his son's family.

The birth of Green B. Suver occurred in Polk county, Ore., five miles south of Monmouth, September 1, 1856, and he received his education in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, though his time of attendance was exceedingly limited, being in all about six months. When he left school he engaged with his father on the farm, and has ever since been interested in farming and stock-raising. He now has six hundred and thirteen acres of land, all a part of the original claim taken in '49, and the greater number of acres is devoted to general farming, being tillable land.

Mr. Suver was married March 16, 1898, to Grace Pyburn, a daughter of Edward Pyburn, who crossed the plains in 1853, and now lives in Benton county, near Rand's station. They have one child, whose name is Joseph W., in affectionate remembrance of the sturdy old pioneer, who once lived here. In his political convictions Mr. Suver prefers to remain independent, casting his vote regardless of party restrictions. Before the station of Suver was built the elder Mr. Suver bought the section of land owned by George Pyburn, and when the railroad was put through in December, 1879, the place was named in honor of the owner, and quite a little town has grown up on the site.

JOHN O. FRY. An enumeration of the native sons of Linn county, who are profiting by the worthy example of their sires, and maintaining an excellent agricultural standard,

would be incomplete without due mention of John O. Fry, who was born on the farm of his pioneer father, Olney Fry, November 2, 1859. In his youth Mr. Fry worked hard on the home farm, but at the same time was not unmindful of the many advantages of a good education, which he earnestly strove to acquire at the public schools. Later he attended Albany College for a year, and the impetus thus given has remained with him unceasingly and inspired him to further research along general lines.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Fry left home and engaged in farming on his own responsibility, achieving considerable success by virtue of well-directed industry and good management. March 9, 1897, he married Gertrude Holloway, and to their family has been added a daughter, Zelma M. In 1902 Mr. Fry came to his present farm, which comprises one hundred and ninety acres, devoted to general farming, cattle and sheep-raising and dairying. In addition to the home farm he has one hundred and ninety-six acres, well improved, located a short distance from the home place, besides eighty-seven acres of the old homestead, which was given him by his father about one year ago. He has progressive and practical ideas of farming, and a thorough knowledge of stock. Since casting his first presidential vote for a Democratic candidate he has adhered to the principles of Democracy, although, in local matters, he believes that character and ability, rather than party, should count. He is fraternally connected with the Grange No. 10, of Grand Prairie, in which organization he is popular and well liked.

JOHN D. PARSONS. Five miles east of Albany is to be seen one of the finest and best-managed farms of Linn county, and here, in addition to carrying on general farming and dairying, Mr. Parsons conducts an orchard of three thousand trees, divided among prunes, apples and pears. An air of thrift pervades the place, and it is an easy matter to discern the owner to be a man of intelligence, and one who thoroughly understands the work which he has in hand.

A native of England, Mr. Parsons was born in Devonshire, June 24, 1840, and, until eighteen years of age, lived under English skies. It was at the latter age that he severed home ties and boarded a vessel which, in due season, landed him in Ontario, Canada. For a time he was in the employ of his brother, who was conducting a mercantile establishment twenty-five miles from New London. In 1859, by way of the Isthmus, he went to California, and in Nevada county was engaged in mining for the

following year and a half. By this time he was satisfied that the returns for his labor were not as remunerative as his efforts would warrant, and decided to embark in something that would secure to him a more regular income. In freighting supplies to the mines he received satisfactory returns, and after continuing this line of endeavor for one summer, he went to the Caribou country, in 1862, remaining there one season. From the latter place he was attracted to the Puget Sound country, and for two years was engaged in lumbering, meeting with good success in his undertakings.

From Washington Mr. Parsons returned to Canada, remaining there for a short time, and upon his return to Oregon, purchased eighty acres of land, which he improved, and upon which he resided for one year. It was at this point in his career that good fortune led him to select his present farm, which comprises two hundred and twenty-two acres of as fine land as is to be found in the county. He has not made his home here continuously since, however, for, in 1873, he removed to a farm on Oak creek, and for the ten years following improved a farm there. From the latter year until the present time he has made his home upon the farm where he is now residing, and where he expects to round out his life.

Mr. Parsons was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Payne, the daughter of Martin Payne, who, in 1852, came to Oregon and took up the donation claim upon which Mr. Parsons now resides. All matters which tend to up-build his community have the hearty support and co-operation of Mr. Parsons. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JUDGE JOHN H. SCOTT, now serving as county judge of Marion county, and residing in Salem, was born near Mount Angel, Marion county, September 10, 1865. His father, Alexander D. Scott, was a native of Canandaigua, N. Y., and the grandparents were natives of Scotland, from which country they crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling in New York. When seven years of age, however, Alexander D. Scott was left an orphan. He was reared upon a farm, and about 1852 the gold excitement drew him to the Pacific coast. He came to Oregon, making his way across the plains, and thence proceeded to the gold mines of California. In 1855, however, he returned to Oregon and was married in Marion county to Mrs. Ellen (Morris) Miller, a native of Missouri, who came with her mother, two brothers and two sisters, to the northwest. They, too, made the overland journey and arrived in Marion county in 1853, settling near what is

now Mount Angel. Mrs. Scott's first husband was Bluford Miller, who came here in pioneer days and followed farming. When a young man he served as captain in the First Oregon Regiment in the Yakima Indian war of 1855-56, and in the struggle he was wounded. He then returned to his home, and as typhoid fever set in, this disease, together with his wound, caused his death. He left one child, Bluford Miller, who died at the age of seven years. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Scott settled near Mount Angel upon a farm where he carried on agricultural pursuits until July, 1876, when he was accidentally killed by a runaway team. His widow continued to reside upon the old farm, and there reared her family until 1891, when she located in Salem, where her death occurred in 1895. From early girlhood she had been a devoted member of the Christian Church, and to her family she was a most loyal and tender mother. She had nine children: Charles, of Montana; William H., of Marion county; Lewis H., of Wasco county; John H., of this review; Mary E., of Salem; Clara G., who is a teacher in the same city; Elmer H. and Alexander D., who reside in eastern Oregon, and Alwilda, who died in Salem.

In the county of his nativity and of his present residence Judge Scott was reared, remaining upon the home farm until twenty years of age. In the meantime he had acquired a good education in the district schools, and in the Silverton High School. He then entered Willamette University, where he remained as a student for a year. Through the succeeding year he taught school and then spent another year as a student in the university, followed by two more years of teaching. In 1892 he removed to Portland, where he engaged in the real estate business, and while there he became interested in law and began the study of the profession. Entering the Portland Law School he completed a year in that institution, and was then called to Salem on account of his mother's death. Here he continued his studies, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. It was in the fall of that year that he became a senior in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He then returned to Oregon, making the trip on his bicycle through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming. He left Michigan on the 30th of June and was four months upon the road, during which time he covered about five thousand miles. The trip was a very enjoyable one and gave him an excellent opportunity of seeing the country.

Upon his return Judge Scott began the prac-

tice of law in Salem, and soon secured a good clientele of a distinctively representative character. His ability was soon recognized, and in June, 1900, he was nominated for the position of county judge on the Republican ticket, being elected by a good majority. In July of the same year he entered upon the duties of the office for a four-years' term, and upon the bench his course has been in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, characterized by unwavering fidelity to duty. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, weighs carefully any point of evidence and the law bearing upon it, and in his decisions is strictly fair and impartial, neither fear nor favor swerving him in the slightest degree from the course of an upright jurist. He is a member of the county commissioners' court, and, aside from his legal duties, is interested in lands, and finds recreation, pleasure and profit in farming and horticulture. He has an orchard near Marion and makes a specialty of the production of prunes.

December 18, 1901, in Salem, occurred the marriage of Judge Scott and Miss Maude Alice Martin, who was born in this city, a daughter of James Martin, a pioneer settler of Salem and one of the superintendents of the Salem city waterworks. The judge is past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias fraternity, a member of the Fraternal Union and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is also identified with the Christian Church, and is now serving as a member and secretary of its board of deacons. In politics he is a Republican, and while deeply interested in the success of his party, he has allowed political labor in no way to interfere with the faithful and impartial performance of his judicial duties.

SAMUEL NENIAN STEELE. Occupying a position of influence and prominence among the foremost citizens of Albany, Samuel N. Steele is held in high regard as a man of integrity and ability, and is well known throughout this section of the county as an extensive and successful dealer in real estate. Coming here in 1889, he has since identified himself with the best interests of the community, and has always been the encourager and supporter of everything calculated to advance the intellectual, moral and social welfare of the people. A son of the late Samuel Steele, he was born and bred in Montgomery county, Ind., coming from sound old Revolutionary stock, both of his great grandfathers, Andrew Evans and Col. Samuel Newell, having fought in the Revolutionary war, both being in the thickest of the fight at King's Mountain. His paternal grand-

father, James A. Steele, was a Kentuckian by birth, but settled as a farmer in Indiana, where all of his children were born.

Samuel Steele, a life-long resident of Indiana, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, including stock-raising, until his death, which occurred in August, 1861. He was for forty-seven years a member of the Odd Fellows order, in which he took an active interest. He married Harriet Evans, a native of Indiana. Her father, Jesse Evans, who removed from Kentucky to Indiana at an early day, was a soldier in the war of 1812. She was born in March, 1823, and lived in Indiana several years after the death of her husband. Removing, in 1868, to Iola, Allen county, Kans., she resided there until 1891, when she came to Albany to make her home with her son, Samuel N. Steele, with whom she now resides. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, with which she has been identified for many years. Of her family of five sons and three daughters, five children are still living, namely: Theodore C., a talented artist, now residing in Indianapolis, Ind., pursued his art studies in Munich, Germany, for five years; Charles A., of Wichita, Kans., is a successful farmer and merchant; William J. is a resident of Jefferson, Ore.; Altice Howe is engaged in mining in Jacksonville, Ore., and Samuel N.

Removing from his Indiana home to Iola, Kans., with his mother, in 1868, Samuel N. Steele there completed his early education, graduating from the Iola High School. He subsequently assisted in the management of the farm for awhile, and then went to Junction City, Kans., where he learned the trade of a harnessmaker, which he afterwards followed in Moran, Allen county, until 1886. Locating then in Burlington, Kans., he was there engaged in the abstract business three years. Coming then to Oregon, Mr. Steele was associated with the Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, in Portland, for a year. Establishing himself in the real estate business at Albany in the spring of 1890, he has since resided here, and as head of the enterprising firm of S. N. Steele & Co., has been one of the largest real estate operators in this section of the state. He is the owner of farming and city property, including a fine orchard about four miles northeast of the city.

While living in Moran, Kans., Mr. Steele married Abbie M. Southard, who was born in West Salem, Wis., of New England ancestry, and of Revolutionary stock, her great-grandfather Southworth, as it was then spelled, having served in the Revolution. Her grandfather, Jonathan Southard, a native of New England, changed the family name from Southworth, as





J. C. Avery

it was originally spelled, to its present form of Southard. Mrs. Steele's father, Newell Southard, was born and reared in Fairfax, Vt. Becoming a pioneer settler of Wisconsin, he engaged in business as a miller at La Crosse, then at West Salem, after which he lived for awhile in Logansport, Ind., where he was superintendent of a railway company. Returning to La Crosse, he resided there until 1890, then settled in Allen county, Kans., coming from there to Albany, where his death occurred, at the age of seventy-nine years. He married Wealthy Pierce, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of Helkiah Pierce, of that state, and the granddaughter of a soldier of the Continental army. She died in Indiana, leaving four children, namely: Mrs. W. A. Ross, of Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. D. C. Wadsworth, of Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Frank G. Norton, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Samuel N. Steele.

Mr. and Mrs. Steele are the parents of three children, namely: Horace Newell, Medora Wealthy, and Leighton Howe. In politics Mr. Steele is a sound Republican, and though not an office-seeker, takes a genuine interest in local and national affairs. He belongs to various fraternal and social organizations, including the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Alco Club. He is also a member of the Real Estate Exchange. For many years he was chorister in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is now ruling elder, and at the present time is serving his second term as one of the board of trustees of Albany College.

J. C. AVERY. History recounts the deeds and records the indebtedness of the state to J. C. Avery—one of the honored and prominent pioneers of the Willamette valley, whose efforts for the upbuilding of the state were of the most helpful character. Tales of heroism have been the theme of song and story throughout the ages, and there is no greater heroism shown than that of the men who, reared in comfortable homes, accustomed to all the privileges and conveniences of life, have come to the wild western districts and braved hardships untold. They have also been menaced by the danger of death at the hand of the treacherous Indian. Volumes have been written, yet the story of the pioneers has never been adequately told. They deserve all praise and honor, and the mighty states of the west, with their splendid improvements, enterprises and tokens of civilization, are monuments to their memory.

Corvallis owes its existence to the efforts and labors of J. C. Avery, who laid broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the city. Mr. Avery was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Luzerne county, June 9, 1817. His father, Cyrus Avery, was a native of Connecticut and removed to the Wyoming valley of the Keystone state, where he followed farming. He died at Tunkhannock, Pa. His son, J. C. Avery, was educated in the schools of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and when a young man removed to Stark county, Ill., where he engaged in surveying, and was also a real estate and loan agent. He was married March 13, 1841, near Wyoming, Pa., to Miss Martha Marsh, who was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, January 14, 1824, a daughter of Daniel C. Marsh, who was a native of Connecticut and removed to Kingston, where he engaged in teaching. He wedded Esther Pettebone, also a native of Connecticut, and in their early married life they removed to New York, and afterward to the Wyoming valley. Mrs. Marsh was a daughter of Oliver Pettebone, who was a pioneer of Pennsylvania, and lived there throughout the period of the Indian troubles. His brother was killed in the Wyoming massacre. Mr. Avery removed to Illinois in 1834, not long after the Black Hawk war, when the state was wild, unbroken prairie. There Mr. Avery carried on farming until 1845, when he made the long and hazardous journey across the plains to Oregon and secured a claim at the junction of the Willamette and Marys rivers. In 1846 he moved onto this and built a log cabin, thus establishing a home for his family. In the following year he was joined by his wife and children. They had traveled with a company commanded by Captain Sawyer, who had come with Mr. Avery to Oregon in 1845. Captain Sawyer then returned to Illinois for his family, and Mr. Avery arranged that his wife and children should travel with the captain's party when he again made the journey. It would have taken Mr. Avery eighteen months to go to Illinois and return with his family and he was afraid his claim might be forfeited in that time. Mrs. Avery had an outfit consisting of a five-yoke ox-team and a wagon filled with provisions. She also brought two milch cows and was exactly six months upon the way, being met in eastern Oregon by her husband, who then guided the party by way of the Barlow route over the Cascade mountains to his claim at Corvallis. They had started April 2, from Stark county, Ill., had crossed the Mississippi at Burlington, Iowa; the Missouri river at St. Joseph, and had proceeded up the Platte river to the Oregon trail. After crossing the Missouri the train numbered eighty wagons, but from Independence Rock only

six wagons came on to Benton county, arriving here on October 2, 1847.

In the fall of 1848, following the discovery of gold, Mr. Avery went to California, where he engaged in mining. He spent the succeeding winter at home, but in the spring of 1849 returned to the mines, where he remained until the autumn of that year, making a few thousand dollars. He then returned, bringing with him a stock of general merchandise which he had purchased in San Francisco and shipped to Portland, thence up the Willamette to where Corvallis now stands. This was the first store of the place. The following year Mr. Avery laid out the town and called it Marysville, but because of there being a town in California of the same name some confusion was occasioned and the Oregon town changed its name to Corvallis—the core or center of the valley. He was instrumental in securing the establishment of the postoffice and served as the first postmaster. He was also the general postal agent for Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Avery continued to engage in merchandising at Corvallis until within four or five years of his death. He rented his land and laid out additions to the town, which have become the principal part of the city. He also built several stores and was always active in the improvement of the city which he founded and which owes much of its early progress to his practical efforts. He was greatly interested in the building of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, but died before its completion. He was chosen, together with J. F. Miller and B. F. Doughet, to make the selection of a site for the Oregon Agricultural College, and their choice fell largely upon the broad meadows of Lake county, the best lands then in the state open for selection. He took a very active part in the building up of the college, and his efforts were not without result.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Avery were born eight children, of whom six are living, Charles and James C. having died in Corvallis. The others are Punderson, a prominent citizen here; Napoleon; George; Mrs. Florence Jones; Mrs. Frances Helm; and Gertrude, the wife of J. B. Irvine.

Mr. Avery was a Master Mason and his life was in harmony with the beneficent spirit of the craft. In politics he was always a Democrat, and he was twice elected to represent his district in the state legislature, where he served with ability, and during that time he had the name of Marysville changed to Corvallis. He figured prominently in the politics of the county for a quarter of a century, and he had many warm and true friends and few enemies. He died June 16, 1876, but though a quarter of a century has since come and gone he is yet remembered by many who knew him and his memory will ever

be revered as the founder of Corvallis. He was a man of noble and generous impulses and a warm heart, noted for his deeds of charity, his acts of kindness and hospitality so freely extended to the suffering emigrants in an early day. Mrs. Avery still survives her husband and lives at the old home. She is a member of the Baptist Church and is one of the brave pioneer women who shared with the husbands and fathers in the hardships and trials incident to the settlement of the northwest.

DANIEL H. BODINE. The farm upon which Daniel H. Bodine now makes his home and upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising is located four miles east of Albany, Linn county, Ore., and is the old donation claim of Stephen D. Haley, which his father, Daniel H., Sr., purchased when he came to the northwest as a pioneer of 1854. The father was born in Indiana, and was there reared to manhood, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. Subsequently he joined the tide of emigration which was setting toward the west, crossing the plains in company with Nelson Wright. On his arrival here he bought of Stephen D. Haley the right to a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land in the location above mentioned, and one hundred and eight acres of school lands. Soon after his arrival in Oregon he was united in marriage with Margaret Foster. His death occurred upon this farm, September 9, 1869, when he was forty-seven years old. His wife survived him until 1899, dying then at the age of seventy-two years on the home farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bodine were members of the United Presbyterian Church of Albany, in which he had always been very active, at the time of his death officiating as elder. Of the six children born to these worthy pioneers, Albert A. resides near Albany; Oscar T. is deceased; Matilda I., a teacher, makes her home with her brother, D. H., on the home place; Samuel S. is also near Albany; Daniel H., of this review, is on the home place, and James A. is in San Francisco, Cal.

The birth of Daniel H. Bodine occurred upon his father's farm in Linn county, Ore., December 21, 1865, and with the exception of a few years passed in attendance of various schools he has always lived here. His education was received in the common school in the vicinity of his home and the Oregon Agricultural College of Corvallis, after the completion of which he assumed charge of the home farm, being then but nineteen years of age. He has since remained in the work there, industry, perseverance and intelligence aiding him to make

a success along agricultural lines. He has become a man of influence in his locality, and has served his party as school clerk for four years. In politics he is a Republican. In fraternal orders he also occupies a prominent position as member of the Grand Prairie Grange, No. 10, serving in 1893 and again in 1898, as master. He is also a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of Albany, in which he has passed all the chairs.

EDWARD BELL. Prominent among the native sons of Polk county is Edward Bell, who was born on the paternal ranch near Bethel, January 4, 1860, and is now one of four heirs to a farm of four hundred acres left by his father, George C., the founder of the family in Oregon, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, May 20, 1825, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade. March 30, 1851, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Delong, born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 28, 1828, and the day after the wedding started on the long and perilous journey across the plains. This strange way of spending the honeymoon seems to have been adopted by many in the early days, and the courage involved in the undertaking can hardly be appreciated by united hearts who today have their way paved with every comfort. Nothing out of the ordinary befell the young people during their four months' travel with ox-teams, and after arriving in Oregon, they spent the first winter in the city of Portland. Having ascertained the whereabouts of several desirable farming properties, Mr. Bell investigated their respective merits, and in the spring of 1852 located on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Bethel, to which he later added eighty acres. There were practically no improvements on the place, and in time he substituted a more pretentious modern residence for the little log house. About this time his carpenter's trade proved useful, for the settlers were arriving in the neighborhood, and he secured the building of many of their homes. He was a good workman and his work constantly became more remunerative, so that between farming and his trade he managed to get along better than the majority of the settlers of that time. He made a specialty of fine stock, and as time went on inaugurated many changes on his place, making of it a valuable and desirable farm. He was a Republican in political preferment, and held many of the minor local offices in his neighborhood, including that of justice of the peace and school trustee. He was a member of the Grange, and of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bell met a tragic

death August 7, 1893, being run over by a train while crossing the railroad track between McCoy and Amity. He was survived by his wife until June 19, 1902.

The only son and fourth of the six children born to his parents, Edward Bell was educated in the public schools and at Bethel Academy, from which institution he was duly graduated in the class of 1878. Thereafter he engaged in farming with his father, and in 1882 went into Gilliam county, eastern Oregon, and engaged in sheep-raising. He was fairly successful in this line of activity, and upon returning to Polk county in 1893, came to McCoy and has since made this his home. He at present rents the farm of four hundred acres, and devotes himself to managing the farm in Lincoln county. Mr. Bell is independent in politics, but has never been active in local undertakings connected with any party. He is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World of Salem; the Masons of Rickreall, and the Grange of Oak Grove. He is one of four survivors in his father's family, his sisters being Mrs. Julia Jones, of Portland; Mrs. Agnes Bean, of Bethel, and Mrs. Olive Raddeway, of Oregon City. Public-spirited and enterprising, Mr. Bell commands the esteem and consideration of the thoughtful and appreciative community in which he lives, and which numbers him among its successful and substantial land owners.

ALBERT CAMPBELL was born August 29, 1862, the son of William and Margaret (Simpson) Campbell, the father being of Scotch descent. Mrs. Campbell's father, Robert Simpson, emigrated from Scotland and took up his residence in the northern part of Canada where she was born.

At a youthful age Albert left Port Huron, Mich., where he was born, and went to West-branch, Ogemaw county, Mich., where he worked in the lumbering camps in the winter and at the carpenter trade in the summer. In 1884 he came to Oregon, stopping at Dallas, where he remained for a short time, taking up ranching for his employment the first year, following that up with a year of various kinds of work and in 1886 going into the employ of Riley & Coad, contractors and millmen. After two years of building in the city he went into the planing-mill, continuing at this until 1890, when he commenced contracting and building on his own account, at which business he has remained since. There is a certain satisfaction to Mr. Campbell in the fact that he has contributed largely to the general appearance of the little city of Dallas in the erection of some

of the finest buildings, of which the town can boast, and also the most useful, having just finished the round-house of the Salem, Falls City and Western Railroad, from King's Valley to a distance seven miles below Salem. He enjoys an enviable reputation, and from his humble beginning he has advanced to his present success by integrity and constant application to his work.

E. C. KIRKPATRICK, one of the prominent and influential men of Dallas, a Mason of high degree, and one of the largest and most successful hop-growers in Polk county, was born in Camp Point, Adams county, Ill., February 24, 1867. His family was established in the middle west by the paternal grandfather, David, who came from Scotland with his parents when a boy, settling first in Tennessee and afterward in McDonough county, Ill., near Table Grove.

Dr. J. E. Kirkpatrick, the father of E. C., was born on his father's farm near Knoxville, Tenn. At an early age an appreciation of medicine and surgery influenced him to strain every nerve to acquire the best possible training in this direction, and eventually he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. His early practice was in Quincy, Ill., and Camp Point, the same county, and in 1877 he located in Scio, Linn county, Ore., where he practiced for six years. After coming to Dallas in 1883 he became well known in the surrounding country, and successfully ministered to the physical maladies of a large and appreciative patronage. For two terms he served as county coroner, and held other offices of a local nature. Taking with him the good will of all with whom he had to do in Dallas and vicinity Dr. Kirkpatrick retired from practice in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1898, and will doubtless spend the remainder of his life in the restful and beautiful city of the angels. In early manhood he married Mary Griggsby, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Benjamin Griggsby, who was born in Pennsylvania, and early removed to near Quincy, Ill., where he conducted a distillery for many years.

The second of the eight living children in his father's family, and the only one on the coast, save Mrs. G. M. Hyland, of Portland, E. C. Kirkpatrick was ten years of age when his father brought him to Oregon, and he at once began to attend school at Scio, Linn county. In 1884 he entered La Creole Academy, remaining there until undertaking an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. For a year he worked on the Polk County *Itemizer*, and for the following year on the Salem *States-*

man, under General W. H. Odell and W. H. Byers, after which he became foreman on the Benton *Leader*. In 1890 he returned to Dallas to engage in hop-growing, and the first year of this experiment set out five acres of hops one-half mile from Dallas. So successful was the yield that the next year he increased his acreage to forty-five, an average maintained up to the present time. In 1894 Mr. Kirkpatrick formed a partnership with Mr. Williams, the firm now operating under the name of Kirkpatrick & Williams. The firm now has about one hundred and sixty-four acres under cultivation, divided into fifteen and fifty-acre yards, located six miles from Dallas. They are also engaged in buying and selling hops throughout the county, and in 1902 they led the market, paid the highest prices and bought in all four thousand bales, the lowest price paid being twenty-one cents.

In political affiliation Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Republican, and is active in local and state undertakings. He is fraternally one of the best known men in the county, being especially prominent as a Mason, being the present master of Jennings Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; a member of Ainsworth Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M., Oregon Consistory No. 1, of the Scottish Rite, and the Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. Also he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and has attended every convention since the local organization, and served as chairman of the district convention. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In Dallas, Mr. Kirkpatrick married Mary V., youngest daughter of Henry Hagood, the latter born in Henry county, Va., and became one of the pioneers of Oregon. Mr. Kirkpatrick is variously interested in city and county affairs aside from the hop industry and has dealt largely in real estate. He is a progressive factor in the community, and is possessed of resource and business ability, without which little can be accomplished in the northwest.

TIMOTHY DARIUS ALLEN. On the farm near Silverton, adjoining the one where he now lives, T. D. Allen was born, February 21, 1854, a representative of one of the pioneer families of 1852. His father, Henry Allen, one of the self-made men who have contributed to the upbuilding of this part of the state, was born in Tennessee, in December, 1827, and when a small boy removed with his parents to Illinois. He was reared on a farm, and was an industrious, ambitious lad, who kept his eyes and ears open, and impatiently awaited an opportunity to better his condition. He managed to save enough



JAMES HAYES.

money to go to California in 1848, via the Isthmus of Panama, and there followed mining and prospecting for a couple of years. Returning to Illinois, he married Frances Rockwood, a native of Illinois, who had been reared and educated near the home of her husband. Together this couple came to Oregon in 1852, outfitting with ox-teams for travel across the plains, and accomplishing the journey without any special incident. At first they conducted a hotel at Salem, but the limited population and the generally pioneer conditions rendered this enterprise impracticable, and Mr. Allen located on a donation claim of one hundred and twenty-six acres in the Waldo hills. After a short time he bought part of the Leonard farm, upon which he farmed for some years, and in 1866 bought the place now occupied by his son, T. D., three miles south of Silverton, upon which he lived until 1902. At present he is living retired in Silverton, enjoying the competence which has rewarded his years of industrious application. Besides Timothy D., who is the oldest of the children, there is R. D., a resident of Salem; H. L., a resident of Baker City; Allie, the wife of L. F. Mascher, of this vicinity; and Adelle, living with her parents in Silverton. Though possessing limited educational facilities in his youth, Mr. Allen became a well read and well informed man, and always took a keen interest in the schools of his district.

Until his marriage, January 4, 1881, with Geneva Aramatha Wolfard, T. D. Allen remained on his father's farm, and thereafter went to housekeeping on a place near Silverton. Mrs. Allen is a daughter of Erhardt Wolfard and was reared near Silverton, her parents having crossed the plains in 1853, locating in the Waldo hills. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of whom Reber Glenn lives in Silverton; Lowell Clay lives with his parents; Floyd Wolfard; Wynola Frances; Dewey Rockwood; and Fay Anita. In 1902 Mr. Allen came to the old home place, where he manages five hundred acres of land, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Ten acres are devoted to hop culture. Mr. Allen has never been active in politics, although he is a staunch supporter of Republican interests. He has been road supervisor and school trustee, and like his father has taken a great interest in the cause of education. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is sociable in his tastes, having many warm friends among the surrounding farmers.

JAMES HAYES. During the two score or more years that James Hayes, late of Benton county, resided in this state, he held a position of prominence among the leading agriculturists

of his community, and was a distinguished pioneer of Oregon, a veteran of the early Indian wars, and the discoverer Gold Hill Mine, in Jackson county. Possessing excellent business capacity, sound judgment, and an integrity that was never questioned, he met with deserved success in the various enterprises with which he was identified. An upright man, a good citizen, a kind husband, indulgent father, and a firm friend, his loss will long be felt, and his memory cherished by all who enjoyed his acquaintance or friendship. A native of New York, he was born May 20, 1833, and died January 8, 1903, on his farm near Oak creek, Benton county, Ore.

Reared on a farm, he went with his parents from the Empire state to Illinois when a boy, and resided there until 1852. Hoping in the far west to improve his financial condition, he then joined a party coming across the plains with ox-teams, and as a passenger paid \$100 for his transportation. Coming directly to Oregon, he located in Jackson county, where he resided about eleven years, in the meantime having varied experiences in pioneer life. While working for Mr. Chavner, in April, 1859, Mr. Hayes went out one morning on horseback to assist a man named Wilson in the finding of a blind mule, which had strayed away. In going down the side of the mountain near Rogue river, his saddle became loosened, and he was thrown to the ground, much to the amusement of Mr. Wilson. In recinching his saddle, Mr. Hayes picked up a piece of brownish quartz which he saw shining on the ground, and showed it to his companion, who pronounced it of no value. After the finding of the poor old mule, Mr. Wilson left for California. Mr. Hayes subsequently showed the rock which he had found to a man named Ish, who spent the night at his cabin, and he declared there was gold in the specimen.

Two weeks later Mr. Ish returned to the cabin, bringing with him an emigrant, and the three men at once proceeded to the mountain side where the quartz had been picked up. Reaching the point where he had been unhorsed, Mr. Hayes at once picked up another rock that seemed to be half gold, and soon saw that the ground roundabout was thickly strewn with similar pieces of quartz for a distance of two hundred yards or so, the place having since then been known as Gold Hill. Continuing along the gold-lined pathway until a rock of steel-gray color was reached, Mr. Hayes there applied the pick which he had brought with him, and discovered it to be literally filled with the golden metal. The three men were nearly wild with excitement, and sat down to consider what had best be done under the circumstances. Not being willing to trust Ish to go alone to Jacksonville, as he had proposed, his proclivity for drink being known, the emi-

grant was left to guard the gold plant, while Mr. Hayes went with Ish to secure filing papers, which were prepared by Mr. Huffman, clerk of the court.

Ish, as expected, was soon under the influence of poor whiskey, and Mr. Hayes returned alone. Stopping at his cabin to get a grub stake, he proceeded to Gold Hill, where he and the emigrant tented that night. Ish having given away the secret of the discovery while drunk, at least one hundred and fifty men were on the ground the next morning, and within three days Gold Hill was swarming with miners of all kinds and conditions, crowding about so thickly that no further investigations could be made for a week. Small pieces of quartz were given away, and these proved rich with the shiny metal, one small piece given to a man named Bill Ballard netting him \$120. Spreading their blanket over the rich specimens which they picked up from time to time, Mr. Hayes and the emigrant slept each night on the rocky bed, but even then could not prevent the miners from stealing valuable specimens from under their heads. Ish, as one of the three partners who had secured the claim, gave Messrs. Long and Miller, two notorious gamblers, an interest in the mine, and Mr. Hayes, with characteristic generosity, made his friend, Tom Chavner, a stockholder, likewise. The emigrant sold one third of his interest for \$5,000. Mr. Hayes deposited \$3,000 which he had picked up with Murray & Davis, in Jacksonville, and, being a tenderfoot, easily imposed upon, and with no idea of the immense value of his find, sold his Gold Hill interests to Charles Williams & Co., for \$4,000. These men subsequently persuaded him that the money he had already taken from the mine rightfully belonged to them, so he lost his \$3,000 also. The gold pocket which Mr. Hayes discovered, and from which he realized such an insignificant sum was in reality worth \$300,000.

Removing to Polk county in 1863, Mr. Hayes followed farming for four or five years, then located in Benton county, buying a farm about eight miles south of Corvallis. In 1872 he removed to the city of Corvallis, where he carried on an extensive business as a money broker, amassing a valuable estate. He subsequently purchased five hundred acres of land near Oak Creek, and was there living at the time of his death, which came without warning. In addition to his farm he owned other valuable pieces of real estate, including considerable town property. Beginning life poor in pocket, but rich in courage and strength, he was in truth a self-made man and the architect of his own fortunes, his prosperity being due solely to his own earnest efforts.

On October 20, 1861, Mr. Hayes married

Caroline Henkle, who crossed the plains with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henkle, in 1853, and settled in Jackson county, Ore. Of the seven children born of their union, five are now living, namely: Sarah B., wife of Thomas Bell, of Corvallis; Cora A., wife of I. Hunter, of Waterville, Wash.; Nancy B., wife of E. Phillips, of Corvallis; John William, of Corvallis; and Clyde, who assists his mother in the management of the home farm. Although interested in local, state and national affairs, Mr. Hayes never aspired to public office. He was a Republican in politics, invariably supporting the principles of his party at the polls.

JACOB AMSTUTZ. The highly improved and prosperous condition of Marion county is in a large degree due to its farming population, which is for the most part composed of men who are strong in character, energetic in disposition, sensible in judgment and prompt to see and take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself. Among this class of citizens it is but just to mention the name and give a short résumé of the life of Jacob Amstutz. In the province of Alsace, then a part of France, but since 1871 under the protection of the German empire, his parents were born and there received their education and early training. At a very early day the father came to our hospitable shores, unaccompanied by any of his kinsmen, and at once sought work at his trade, wagonmaking. This remunerative employment he continued to follow until he retired from business life. In the early days he went to New Orleans, and thence traveled extensively through various parts of the country, finally locating in Allen county, Ohio. He lived to enjoy a peaceful old age, passing away in his eighty-first year. He was preceded many years by his faithful wife, who at the time of her death was fifty-five years of age.

Twelve children were born to the parents of Jacob Amstutz, and of the six who are now living he is the only one who resides on the Pacific coast. His birth occurred at Bluffton, Allen county, Ohio, November 27, 1854. In the district schools in the neighborhood of his early home he received his first knowledge of books. To prepare himself for an independent life he learned the carpenter's trade, and for twenty years, more or less, followed this calling. Not content with the limited possibilities of his home surroundings, in 1877, when twenty-three years of age, he crossed the country, with Oregon as his goal. Work at his trade he found awaiting him in Polk county, and after carrying on the same there for two years he located on Howell's prairie, Marion county. It was in the latter place, in 1880, that he took as his life companion

Miss Rosina Biery, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio. The young people at once took up their abode in the Waldo hills, where they have since resided, with the exception of two years spent in Salem, Mr. Amstutz in the meantime following his trade.

Mr. Amstutz's landed possessions aggregate one hundred and eight and one-half acres, fifty of which have been improved and are under cultivation. Great credit is due the enterprising owner, as when he came into possession of the tract it was but partly improved, and all the improvements now to be seen are due to his untiring efforts. General farming and stock-raising form his principal industries. Into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amstutz seven children were born, and of these four died in infancy. Of those who were reared, Elizabeth died at the age of twelve years, and Melvina, aged eighteen, and Theodore E., aged one year, are at home with their parents. Aside from his personal interests Mr. Amstutz finds time to assist in matters of public concern, as is shown by his seven years' service as clerk of the school board. He has also rendered valuable service in the capacity of road supervisor. In politics he is independent, principle, not party, gaining his vote.

D. W. GIBSON. In this age when so much is heard of public corruption in places of official preferment, it is interesting and gratifying to find a man who regards a public office as a public trust, and who brings to the discharge of his duties the same loyalty and earnest attention which he would give to the conduct of individual business interests. Such an official is D. W. Gibson, the efficient chief of police of Salem.

Mr. Gibson was born in Pike county, Ill., near Pittsfield. The grandfather, Samuel Gibson, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and for many years followed farming in Missouri, spent his last year in Illinois. His son, Guoyan Gibson, the father of D. W. Gibson, was born in Pike county, Mo., and afterward resided in Pike county, Ill. In 1850 he started for the northwest on the overland trip, which seemed of much greater distance at that time than at the present, when the railroad has bridged over space and practically annihilated time. He was accompanied by his wife and five children, two daughters and three sons, and they traveled with a four-horse wagon upon the six-months' trip, being a part of the wagon train commanded by Captain Ball. While en route the Indians stole their stock, but perhaps they were fortunate in escaping with their lives, as many of the emigrants met death at the hands of the treacherous red men. Arriving in Oregon in the fall, the father settled upon a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres

twelve miles southeast of Salem, in the Mill creek bottom, there establishing a pioneer home in which the family lived while he broke his land and brought his farm to a high state of improvement. He died there about 1894, at the age of seventy-two, but his wife is still living at the age of eighty-one. He was long an exemplary Mason and one of the valued frontiersmen of his locality. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann Taylor and was born in Kentucky, a daughter of William Taylor, who settled in Illinois at an early day. In the Gibson family were three sons and four daughters, and six of the family are yet living. An uncle of our subject, Davis Gibson, first crossed the plains in 1845, after which he returned to Illinois, but in 1852 he came again to the northwest, settling in Polk county. Other uncles—George and Albert Gibson—also came in 1852, and thus the family contributed in no small degree to the development and upbuilding of Oregon. D. W. Gibson is the eldest of his father's family, the others being Henry, who resides on the old home farm; Mrs. Mary McHaley, of Heppner, Ore.; Mrs. Ellen Hobson, who died in Marion county; Mrs. Mattie Lucas, who also passed away in this county; George, of Salem; and Mrs. Frankie Putnam, of Walla Walla, Wash.

The natal day of D. W. Gibson was September 5, 1846, and therefore he was only about six years of age when the family arrived in this state. Upon the home farm he was reared and in the district schools he pursued his studies until eighteen years of age, when he began earning his own living by working as a farm hand. In 1866 he went to the mines in the Boise basin of Idaho, where he remained for two years, mining and prospecting, when there occurred an accident that covered him with loose dirt up to the neck and his head was under water. A friend however, discovered him, and held his head up until the water had washed the dirt away and he was rescued. For two weeks, however, he was ill and then returned to Oregon to recuperate on the home farm. In 1869 he made his way to the Grande Ronde valley in eastern Oregon, where he was engaged in breaking horses on a large horse ranch for a year, when he returned home, and for three years thereafter was engaged in clerking in Stayton. He also spent two years in Sacramento, Cal.

About that time Mr. Gibson was married and located on a farm near Stayton, and later he removed to Grant county, Ore., where for two years he was engaged in raising sheep. In 1887 he became a resident of Salem and accepting the position of superintendent of the farming department of the penitentiary, acted in that capacity for over two years, when in 1890 he was appointed to a position on the police force of

Salem, acting as night policeman for seven years. During this period he served for one year as deputy sheriff. In the December election of 1898 he was chosen by popular suffrage on the Citizens' ticket for the office of city marshal, was re-elected in 1900 and again in 1902 and is thus head of the police force. Under his administration radical changes and improvements have been made in the police system of the city and his course inspires the confidence of all law-abiding citizens and is a menace to evil-doers.

Mr. Gibson was married in Stayton to Miss Ora A. Wilcox, a native of this state and a daughter of Thomas Wilcox, who came to Oregon in the period of its early development. Mrs. Gibson died in Portland and their son, Eugene, died in 1901, at the age of twenty-six years, while Grace, now Mrs. Eves, is a resident of Portland. For his second wife Mr. Gibson chose Miss Minnie Daniels, who was born in the east. They were married in Salem in 1898, and they now have a daughter, Ruth. Mr. Gibson has always been a stalwart Republican, interested in the welfare and success of his party, but never allowing party bias to influence him in the faithful performance of his duty. Socially he is identified with the Odd Fellows lodge here. Without fear or favor, he has discharged the duties of his office promptly and capably and has supervision over the members of the city police force in a way that results in loyalty in all who represent this department of the city government.

H. W. KAUPISCH. Among the business men of Corvallis who have made a success working along the line of their own methods is H. W. Kaupisch, proprietor of the two large creameries, the Corvallis and Halsey, which consume the greater part of the milk produced in this section of the country. Upon the purchase of the Corvallis creamery, Mr. Kaupisch put in the latest and most approved machinery, steam being the motive power, this purchase in 1901 being followed by that of the Halsey creamery in 1902, it also using the same motive power. In the latter the simplex churn is used. The production from the Corvallis creamery is immense as to the quantity, and the fame of its quality has reached all the adjacent cities, and the demand far exceeds the supply. The butter is sent direct to the retail dealers in Portland, and in that city principally, has won its just renown.

The congeniality which this employment has for Mr. Kaupisch has been the growth of years, his father, J. C. Kaupisch, having followed this business for many years. The latter, a native of Saxony, Germany, gave up his employment of this nature to emigrate to the United States,

where, with the broader opportunities and less crowded living, he hoped to accomplish greater things in his work. He first settled in Elgin, Ill., where for twelve years he was employed by John Newman & Co., as superintendent of their creameries there. Later he ventured to California, following the business on his own account in that state; from California to Carson City, Nev., then to Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, Ore., in each place spending some time in his chosen work. A veteran in the business he assists very materially in his son's affairs, the home of the older man also being in Corvallis.

H. W. Kaupisch was born in Saxony, Germany, the oldest child in his father's family, which followed him to America in 1886, where they made their home in Elgin, the young lad gaining his education in the public schools of that city. At thirteen years of age, however, he left school to assist in his father's business. He was capable and bright, and early gave promise of the success which is now making him prosperous among the citizens of Corvallis. After assisting in California he followed his father to Vancouver, and in 1891 took charge of the creamery there, where he remained for four years. In Portland he had charge of the butter-making department of F. C. Barnes' creamery, later taking a more important position in the Kaupisch creamery, after which he returned to California, and engaged in the Bakersfield creamery, where he remained for one year. After his return to Oregon he managed the Corvallis branch of the Hazelwood creamery of Portland, in 1900, in 1901 inaugurating the business which has grown to such splendid proportions.

Not only one of the most successful men in the creamery business in the Willamette valley and one who thoroughly understands from long experience every detail of the management that makes for success, Mr. Kaupisch has made himself a popular man in the city of Corvallis where his exceptional ability is widely known and appreciated. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN ENGLISH. For nearly four decades the life and work of John English have been closely interwoven with the history of the development of the agricultural interests of the Willamette valley. He was born near Washington, Daviess county, Ind., March 7, 1837, and is the only son born to John and Sarah (Smiley) English. Sarah (Smiley) English removed to Oregon with her son, and spent the remainder of her life with him. She was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., October 15, 1812, and died at





L. McKim

the home of her son in Silverton, Ore., March 2, 1900. Her husband died October 16, 1854, in Daviess county, Ind. His parents emigrated from Tennessee during the pioneer days of Indiana, in which state they continued in their occupation of farming, rearing their son in this vocation. He received his education in the district schools maintained in the vicinity of his home. Until he arrived at the age of twenty-eight years he remained with his parents, assisting in the operation of the farm. At that time, believing the prospects for a successful career were better on the Pacific coast than at his home, he decided to come to Oregon. He made the journey hence in 1865, and soon after his arrival purchased the farm in Marion county upon which he has since resided. During the thirty-eight years of his residence upon it, the place has so changed as to be unrecognizable as the tract he selected at that time. The farm consists of one hundred and thirty acres, and is pleasantly situated three and one-half miles northwest of Silverton. Sixty acres are under cultivation, eighteen acres of which are devoted to hops. Mr. English is engaged at present in general farming and stock-raising, in which he has met with uniform success.

On January 1, 1871, Mr. English was united in marriage with Alice Hendricks, a native of Marion county, Ore., and the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Morrison) Hendricks, who crossed the plains about 1850 and took up land in this county. Mrs. English was left an orphan at a very early age. The married life of this couple began on the place where they are now spending the evening of their life contentedly together. Seven children have blessed their union, all of whom are living. In the order of their birth they are named as follows: Willard and Willis, who are located in the vicinity of their birthplace; Linnie, wife of Leroy Simeral of Macleay, Ore.; John; Osa, wife of Norris J. Thomas, residing on a part of the home farm; Elvin, who resides at home; and Sadie, at home. The family have all enjoyed good educational facilities, and Mr. English's sons are becoming good, worthy citizens.

Mr. English has been a useful man in his community. He has taken a deep and unselfish interest in public affairs, and does all in his power to advance the material welfare of Marion county. His interest in the cause of education is illustrated by the fact that he has served for fifteen years as clerk of the school board, and has always advocated securing the best possible teachers for the school in his district. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. In politics he is independent, preferring to keep himself free from allegiance to any particular party, and

casting his ballot for the men, who, in his opinion, will administer affairs for the best general interests of the state and country. Personally he is a man who is held in the highest esteem by those who have been favored with his acquaintance and thereby have learned to appreciate the numerous fine qualities which go to make up his character.

LUTHER ELKINS was born of English stock in Cornville, Me., in 1809, the youngest of nine children. His father, Samuel Elkins, was one of the first settlers in Somerset county and was granted a quarter section of land for having the first white child born in that county—his eldest son, Smith Elkins, who after growing to manhood was a captain of a company of volunteers at the battle of Plattsburg, under Col. Winfield Scott in General Brown's command in 1812, became a practicing lawyer in New York City, and died at an advanced age in Missouri, an ex-judge.

At the age of thirteen Luther Elkins was left an orphan in the state of Indiana, whence his father had moved. He grew to be a tall, strong man, taking jobs of labor as he could secure, being at one time in company with mischievous Jo Wright at Bloomington on a contract for pulverizing sandstone for brick making. This same Jo Wright in after years became the distinguished statesman and jurist, and died while United States minister, at the Court of Berlin.

Mr. Elkins was married in 1830 to Miss Philo-theta Williams in the city of Wheeling, where he worked at his trade of wagon and carriage making. Thence they moved to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. Mr. Elkins made a permanent settlement in Belmont county of that state, entering into the merchandise and milling business, connecting the same with wholesale buying of leaf tobacco, in which his operations were successful; however, for having, as justice of the peace, fined one of his own hands for disturbing a temperance meeting when drunk, the fellow set fire to the great tobacco houses for revenge, and their entire loss almost financially ruined Mr. Elkins. He therefore resolved to cast his lot in Oregon, and on May 1, 1852, crossed the Missouri river above St. Joseph, entering upon the great plains of Nebraska, with two teams of four yoke of oxen each, with his two eldest sons, James, aged twenty, and Joseph, aged eighteen, at the helm, hauling their "little all," with the wife and their eight children, of whom, besides those named, were Louisa, Elizabeth, William S., Clara, Julia and Chas. W. After a tedious journey of five months they landed, September 26, at "Foster's," east of Oregon City, on the mountain overlooking the "land of

promise," with one team only. Their journey was without incident of note, beyond the usual privations and hardships over a journey of two thousand miles, except that which came near stranding the little train after three days out on the wild plains. Near sundown, the cattle having fed over a bluff, out of hearing from the bells, alarm was given that three Pawnee Indians were seen whooping with flying blankets driving the band of cattle southward. With the only horse in camp, which Mr. Elkins mounted, he gave pursuit with desperation, realizing all was lost if the cattle were not recovered. He overhauled the stock after a chase of four miles, the Indians scudding out of sight, and he returned with the entire drove after dark, to the great joy of all concerned, whose settlement in Oregon came so nearly being indefinitely postponed.

Settling first upon a claim in the Santiam valley, he subsequently was a general merchant in Lebanon, Linn county, from 1858 to 1865. He became prominently identified with the upbuilding of this section of the state, being a projector and liberal supporter of nearly every enterprise inaugurated to benefit the county. He, with Jason Wheeler, Abram Hackleman, William Ralston, C. P. Burkhart, M. Luper, Andrew Cowan and Jacky Settle, was one of the promoters of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains wagon road, four hundred miles in length, extending to the eastern boundary of the state. The road company was inaugurated by this enterprising merchant and his farmer co-operators for the sole purpose of enabling emigrants and stock to cross the great Cascade mountains, that settlement of central Oregon could be more speedily brought about, avoiding what, at that day, was the exorbitant expense of traveling around by way of the Columbia river. The road was to be kept open by reasonable tolls. The company had no forethought at the time, nor until much work had been done, to apply for a land grant, which was afterwards obtained from the government. The travel became immense over this road and continued so until closed by winter, exceeding that of any other mountain route, being materially improved by a subsequent company. The enterprise has proved the wisdom of the originators, in creating a direct convenience to the public and an improvement to central Oregon.

Mr. Elkins, with several of his old co-operators, constructed the Albany and Santiam Canal at a cost of \$65,000, including terminal lands, which has been of inestimable value to the growth of the city. This property, however, was entirely lost to the original builders, from a forced sale of the property by outside influences—unnecessarily so, as Mr. Elkins had se-

cured the promise of abundant means to relieve the financial situation. But this was thwarted, and his answer to a sympathizer was: "Yes, it has ruined us, but saved the town."

Mr. Elkins was likewise a prime mover, with enterprising men in Albany and Lebanon, in influencing the Southern Pacific Railroad managers, Villard and Kohler, to construct the twelve miles of railway between Albany and Lebanon, and to the question propounded to him personally by Villard—"Will this piece of road pay?"—he replied: "Yes, better than any feeder you can have." This settled the construction of the road, and the result was assured, and a great boon to Lebanon and Albany accomplished.

Being a man of force and strong views, he readily attracted prominent notice, and twice represented in part his county in the territorial legislature. He was a member of the constitutional convention and also served as state senator after the granting of statehood. Being president of that body, he had the honor, on the thirty-fifth ballot, of casting the vote that elected General Nesmith and Col. E. D. Baker, two loyal men, to the United States senate, in 1860. Mr. Elkins had endeavored by his influence to elect Nesmith and Judge George H. Williams, or Nesmith and Delazon Smith, determined that Oregon should be represented by two loyal union senators in Washington. Seeing the approaching storm of secession, he warned O'Meara and other leading Democrats of the Lane faction that he would not be responsible much longer for a non-election of United States senators, when it depended upon his vote, and he was compelled to give his casting vote on the last ballot for Colonel Baker, a man of national fame, to accomplish that result, thereby making certain the election of General Nesmith. By doing this Mr. Elkins received the plaudits of the war Democrats and Republicans, but incurred the enmity of very many of his old Democratic friends in his county, and was accused of being "bought"; when in truth Colonel Baker and his friends did not expect Mr. Elkins' support, relying upon Amery Holbroke to eventually cast the requisite vote. Mr. Elkins had avoided Colonel Baker's pressing invitations and social intercourse, and no man who should offer to bribe him could escape his denunciation. He was high-minded, and dealt not in any dishonorable means or secret plans. From that time on Mr. Elkins ceased to be held a leader. While still being classed as a Democrat, he frequently acted independently.

Luther Elkins was a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity. He led a busy and active life, was warm-hearted, brave and forgiving, and true to his friends, and well calculated to be a

pioneer. Though amassing small fortunes at various times in his eventful life, he died at the age of seventy-eight a poor man. The last few years of his life were spent with his son Joseph at Lebanon, in retirement, suffering in his old age from a general breaking down of his physical and mental powers. He left a large number of friends to remember the industry of a man to whom Linn county is more indebted for her material prosperity than to any other one individual. His wife, whose maiden name was Philotheta Williams, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., and preceded him in her demise in Lebanon, Ore., in 1881, at the age of seventy-four. She was a helpmate indeed, and a comforter in her husband's trials—a fond mother, beloved by all.

The oldest child of the parental household, James Elkins was educated in Belmont county, Ohio, and as a young man was first a clerk in the auditor's office there, and afterwards in his father's store. Coming with his parents to Linn county in 1852, Mr. Elkins took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres near the property of his father, which he improved. For two terms he taught school, being the first teacher employed south of Crabtree creek. In 1855 and 1856 he was clerk in the Quartermaster General's office at Salem, Ore., during the Indian war of those years. His brother, Joseph, going out with the volunteers to fight the Indians, James was afterwards appointed clerk in the Surveyor General's office, under General Zieber. At his father's request, Mr. Elkins gave up his clerkship in 1858 to become a partner with him in the mercantile business at Lebanon, remaining there until 1862. Being then elected county clerk of Linn county, Mr. Elkins removed to Albany, and in 1864 was re-elected to the same office for the ensuing two years. Becoming secretary of the Wagon Road Company, he served from 1866 until the road was sold in 1869 to Colonel Hogg, after which he dealt in real estate for a time. In 1870 he was a candidate for secretary of state, against Judge Chadwick, but with the rest of his ticket—General Palmer for governor, Myer Hirsch for treasurer and Joseph Wilson for congress—was defeated by the small vote of three hundred and fifty. He was appointed by Benjamin Holliday as the first railroad agent at Albany, serving from 1870 until 1871, when, on account of ill health, he was forced to resign. Going to eastern Oregon, he was engaged in the cattle business in Crook county, near Prineville, for awhile, then removed to Beaver creek, where he enlarged his operations, carrying on an extensive business for a number of years as a stock-raiser and dealer. His sons wishing a change of occupation, he sold his property and returned to Al-

bany, where he has since resided. In June, 1902, Mr. Elkins was elected county treasurer, and assumed the duties of his responsible office July 7, 1902.

In 1860 Mr. Elkins married Miss Helen Millard, who was born in Burlington, Iowa, in October, 1842, and came across the plains to Oregon in 1851 with her widowed mother, Amelia Millard (who afterward became the wife of Rev. Edward Fisher). Mrs. Elkins died in 1899, leaving six children, namely: Charles M., a general merchant in Prineville, Ore.; Collins W., a merchant in Lyle, Wash.; Luther, an attorney in San Francisco, Cal.; Frank, a mechanic in Prineville, Ore.; Helen and James, Jr., at home. Politically Mr. Elkins is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of its board of trustees.

WILLIAM HAGER. One of the most prominent merchants and leading business men of Marion county is William Hager, who has been engaged in mercantile pursuits from his youth. In that line he has achieved success and has become well known as a man of integrity and honor. He meets promptly all obligations, his word being as good as his bond, and in the commercial world he is recognized as a keen and sagacious business man, thoroughly up to date and alive to the requirements of his patrons. Mr. Hager is now at the head of a large establishment in Fairfield, conducts a general mercantile business, and also has a large warehouse and deals extensively in grain. He has made good use of his business opportunities and owns five hundred acres of valuable land, including real estate in Portland and Salem, Ore., besides a very nice residence and store building in Fairfield. This prosperity has come to Mr. Hager through his own well directed efforts. He comes from Switzerland, that little independent country which nestles among the Alps, and whose sons are as familiar with the word "Freedom" as are our own American born citizens. It is an acknowledged fact that emigrants from that country have ever been thrifty, upright and self-supporting, and on coming to America have always acquired a competence for themselves, at the same time advancing the prosperity of the land of their adoption. Mr. Hager has been no exception to this rule. He has established a home and a name for himself in the new world, of which any one may well be proud. As a private citizen, he is highly honored, while in public life his record is alike commendable, he having

served as postmaster of Fairfield for twenty-two years.

In St. Gall, Switzerland, May 28, 1850, Mr. Hager was born. There he acquired his education and entered into the mercantile business, serving as an apprentice for three years and receiving nothing for his services except the experience which he gained. This, however, was good capital for a bright lad such as he was, and proved to be an excellent foundation for the future success which awaited him in America. The family history of Mr. Hager is of tragic character, owing to the death of his beloved mother at the hands of an assassin, and the demise of the father a year later, which resulted from the shock at the loss of his wife. John Hager, the father, was born in St. Gall, Switzerland, in 1824, and in that land followed the occupation of farming. In the home of his youth he was married to Barbara Klingler, a native of the same place, born in 1825. The family resided in Switzerland until 1865, when Mr. Hager, hearing of the great opportunities to be found in America, crossed the broad Atlantic, settling in Minnesota, where he resided until 1869, at which time he removed to Portland, Ore. In 1871 the wife and children came to America, joining the father who immediately rented a farm near Oregon City, and here they lived very happily until Mrs. Hager was murdered. She had received an inheritance from her native land and the murderers probably thought the money from the inheritance was in her possession, and, although it is known who did the deed, the perpetrators have never been brought to justice, yet this great crime is not hidden from Him who sees all hearts and knows all things. As has been stated, her husband survived only a year after her death, she living to be fifty-five years of age and her husband fifty-six. Three children were born unto this couple: William, of this review; Mary, the wife of Charles Hickethier, of Cedar Mills, Ore.; and Matilda, who is deceased.

The life history of a man who from a small beginning has made his way upward in the world, is always of interest to others, as it indicates the amount of vim and energy which has culminated in success, and to those who have come to America from other countries, bringing with them the very life-blood with which to form a new and great nation, is due the marvelous growth and progress of this great land. In this connection the career of Mr. Hager is an eminent example. On arriving in America in 1871, he made his way to Portland, remaining in that city for about six months, then proceeding to Fairfield, in 1872.

In the latter place he was engaged as a clerk, serving in that capacity until 1879, when he purchased a one-half interest in the business. Thus was his progress toward success made step by step. In 1880 he became sole owner and proprietor of the general mercantile business which he now conducts and through his fair and honorable dealings Mr. Hager has gained the good will and patronage of the public.

In 1887 Cordelia Byrd became the wife of William Hager, the marriage taking place in Fairfield. Her parents were L. A. and Martha Byrd, who came to the Pacific coast in 1849. The present home of Mr. and Mrs. Hager is the place where they first began housekeeping. Four children have been born to them, but only one, Harold B., is now living. He makes his home with his parents. As postmaster for twenty-two years, as school clerk for several years, Mr. Hager has contributed with his best efforts to the advancement and prosperity of his adopted city. In politics Mr. Hager has always allied himself with the Republican party.

CAPT. S. B. ORMSBY. The family of which Capt. S. B. Ormsby of Salem is a representative was founded in America in the early colonial days by descendants of the head of the ancient Scottish clan Ormsby, who fought under Robert Bruce for the freedom of Scotland. They were of the Scotch nobility, possessed of a coat of arms, were sturdy, brave lovers of freedom, stern in their dispensation of justice, with a large body of retainers who were ever ready with sword and lance to defend the honored name and person of their powerful chief. Through many generations and the admixture of other blood, these prime characteristics still remain dominant in representatives of the family, evidence of which may be found by study of the life, the work and personality of the subject of this brief memoir.

Joseph Ormsby, the grandfather of Captain Ormsby, was a young man when the Revolutionary war began, and during the early days of the struggle offered his services to the cause of the colonists. Enlisting in the Continental army as a member of the Third Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve, commanded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, he served throughout the war with distinction. He was placed on guard at the door of the room in which was held the court-martial which resulted in the conviction of Major Andre, the British spy, and witnessed his execution. In the war of 1812 he served as guide to General Hampton in his Canadian invasion, and was captured by the British. While held as prisoner along

the St. Lawrence river, he was sent out to fish in company with a boy, and while on his mission succeeded in making his escape. He made his way to the American lines, and eventually reached St. Albans, Vt., where he decided to locate and establish a home. At this place he engaged in farming for several years, finally removing to Parishville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his life. He died at Ogdensburg, N. Y., at the age of eighty-eight years.

Lyman Ormsby, father of the captain, was born and reared at St. Albans. With his parents he subsequently settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he became a farmer. Later in life he moved to Jackson county, Wis., settling near Black River Falls, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. Throughout his life he carried on agricultural pursuits. A devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was its class leader for sixty years, taking a very active part in the work of the church. He voted at every presidential election from the time he cast his first ballot for John Quincy Adams until including the election of Benjamin Harrison. He married Laura Bell, who was born near Burlington, Vt. She was of English descent, and died in New York state. Of this marriage there were born two children—Mrs. Delia Howard of Lincoln, Neb., and S. B. Ormsby, subject of this sketch.

Captain Ormsby was born at Parishville, N. Y., October 18, 1835, and was dependent upon his own resources from the age of eight years, at which time his mother died. After acquiring his rudimentary education in the public schools, by working for his board among the farmers he became qualified to teach and in this way he gained sufficient means to enter St. Lawrence Academy at Pottsdam, N. Y., where his studies were completed. In 1856 he moved to Michigan, traveling by boat to Detroit, whence he proceeded to Montcalm county. For a time he taught school near Greenville, after which experience he entered the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti. He continued to teach at intervals in order to meet the expenses of his normal course, being thus engaged until the fall of 1860, when, because of failing health, he went to Missouri. At Versailles and Tipton, in that state, he continued to teach school until the outbreak of the Civil war. Being a staunch Union man, and taking part in the election of delegates to the state convention, he made himself obnoxious to the Confederate leaders and was ordered to leave the state. Upon his refusal to do so he was arrested and held as a prisoner for a time; but managing to escape he made his way to St. Louis, thence to Michigan, where he again

entered the Ypsilanti Normal School, from which he was graduated in March, 1862.

Immediately after leaving school he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, and was mustered in as a private in August, 1862, in Detroit. His command was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. He remained with this regiment until June, 1864, and with it participated in the Gettysburg campaign and the operations immediately following it. In June, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred and Eighth United States Colored Infantry. In 1865 he was promoted to the captaincy of Company A, and held that rank when he was mustered out in March, 1866. After receiving his commission he served in Kentucky, and for about six months guarded Confederate prisoners at Rock Island, Ill. The remainder of his service was in Mississippi.

Returning to Michigan upon the close of the war, Captain Ormsby resumed teaching in Washtenaw county. In August, 1868, he removed to Carthage, Jasper county, Mo., where he became principal of the high school. Later he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Joplin, in that county, a position he filled until May, 1882, when he resigned and returned to Michigan on a visit. In January, 1883, he started for the Pacific coast, arriving in Marion county, Ore., in June. For seventeen years continuously he was engaged in stock-raising in the mountains of Marion county. He homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land twenty-seven miles northeast of Salem, improved this, and bought two hundred and forty acres adjoining, all of which he operated with success.

While in Missouri Captain Ormsby had taken an active interest in politics as a staunch supporter of the Republican party, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. Upon coming to Oregon he at once became interested in the political situation in this state, laboring diligently for Republican success. In 1892 he was the candidate of his party for the state legislature, and was elected, serving in the session of 1893. He was the father of the bill resulting in the establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, and promoted other legislative measures of importance. In 1894 the governor appointed him member of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Home, and he served as its president until July, 1897, when he resigned to take charge of the office of superintendent of Forest Reserve in Oregon, having been appointed July 1 by Secretary Bliss. This office he filled until it was abolished January 1, 1903. Captain Ormsby's duties included the protection of the forests from fire and from timber trespassers, and the management of stock-grazing upon the range. The total area of the reserves in his charge was 4,548,640

acres, and is included in the Cascade, the Bull Run, and the Ashland reservations. These ranges were a feeding ground for from two to three hundred thousand head of sheep and about five thousand head of cattle. His administration of the affairs of the office gave entire satisfaction, not only to the government, but to the men who occupied the ranges.

Captain Ormsby has disposed of his cattle interests and now rents his ranch. He has, however, considerable private business interests, having acquired mining interests in Coos county, Ore., where he is actively engaged in mining and where he is developing several gold claims, which promise to become the leading mines of southern Oregon.

In Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1862, Captain Ormsby was married to Adelia Merritt, who was born in Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Jefferson Merritt, a native of Vermont. The Merritt family came originally from France, settling in Canada, and Mrs. Ormsby's father became a resident of Michigan, following the wheelwright's trade in Ypsilanti for many years. He died in Ionia, Mich. Unto Captain and Mrs. Ormsby has been born one son, Lyman Merritt, who is a graduate of the School of Mines at Scranton, Pa., and is now engaged with his father in developing their mines in Coos county, Ore.

Fraternally a Mason, Captain Ormsby was initiated into the craft at Ypsilanti and afterward joined the lodge at Carthage, Mo. He is a member of Sedgwick Post No. 10, G. A. R., and was Commander of the Department of Oregon in 1894-95. He also served as an aide on the staff of Grand Commander-in-Chief Adams. He is a member of Oregon Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and has always exhibited a deep interest in military matters and the condition of the veterans of the Civil war. He served for a time as justice of the peace for Silver Falls precinct, but otherwise has held no local office. In the state and federal positions he has filled he has discharged his manifold duties in a manner which reflects credit not only upon himself but on the appointing power. A man of strong mentality, of an engaging personality, of culture and refinement, he commands the respect of his fellow-men who find him an entertaining and agreeable companion. His life record, a brief outline of which is here preserved for future generations, shows him to have been a thoroughly representative man, and an honorable, patriotic citizen.

WILLIAM C. JACKSON. As a blacksmith and a dealer in all kinds of hardware, buggies and wagons, William C. Jackson supports both commercial and industrial lines of business in Shedd's,

Linn county. His business probity and sterling character have made him one of the most popular men in the town and one deserving the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Jackson was born March 6, 1862, in Whiteside county, Ill., the son of Barney K. and Malinda (Constant) Jackson, the former being born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, December 21, 1827, and the latter being a native of Illinois. When only a boy B. K. Jackson removed with his parents to Illinois, and there grew to manhood and married, following teaching and clerking until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served about sixteen months. He then returned to Illinois, where he lived until 1866, when he removed to Franklin county, Iowa, and there followed farming for twenty years. In the year 1886 he came to Linn county, Ore., locating near Brownsville, where he lived retired until his death at the age of sixty-nine years. Both himself and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. After the death of his wife, which occurred at the age of fifty-one years, Mr. Jackson married a Mrs. Wilson, who still survives him. Besides William C. Jackson of this review, there were the following children: Charles L. located in the home place; Mary, the wife of Charles Sickle, of Topeka, Kans; and Anna, wife of Charles Manas, located in Porto Rico. Her husband served as a lieutenant in the regular army during the war with Spain.

In tracing the life of William C. Jackson we find that it has been very much like that of many other early Oregon pioneers. He enjoyed a comparatively brief time of school attendance in his home district, after which, at the age of nineteen years, he took up the blacksmith trade, in 1883 taking up his residence in California, where he earned his livelihood by the prosecution of his trade. At the close of eight successful years in this locality he changed his location to Shedd's, Ore., succeeding E. Becker in a blacksmith shop of this place. Having met with a success in his work he felt financially able in 1902 to enter into a hardware business, now handling all kinds of farm implements, buggies, wagons, etc. He owns both his business and residence property here, and is enjoying a well earned prosperity.

In California in 1885, Laura Brummett, a native of Missouri, became the wife of Mr. Jackson, and they now have three children, all of whom are at home—Gladys, Ellsworth and Mildred. In his fraternal relations Mr. Jackson has held all the chairs in the Woodmen of the World, in which he is past consul. In religion he is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics cast his vote with the Republican party.

GARY E. LAWRENCE. A paying mercantile business is being conducted at Scott's Mills by G. E. Lawrence, who has succeeded so well that he owns his store building and a fine residence, and is substantially identified with the upbuilding of his adopted town. He comes from farming ancestors, later members of which were located in the state of Iowa, where he was born at Magnolia, May 24, 1870. His father owns a large farm in Iowa, but at present is living retired, at Battle Creek, Iowa, after a life of unusual activity and usefulness. His success has been reflected in the lives of his four children, all of whom profited by a liberal education, and had advantages not enjoyed by the average farm-reared youth.

G. E. Lawrence attended the public schools and concluded his studies at the Normal School at Woodbine, Iowa, remaining at home until he was about eighteen. In search of greater opportunities he went to Nebraska, where he found employment in a general store at Pender, and at the expiration of four years had saved sufficient means to negotiate the purchase of a grocery and queensware store in the same town. In 1890 he disposed of comparatively flourishing interests to come to Scott's Mills, Ore., where a year later he started out in the business in which he is at present engaged. He carries a complete line of general necessities, and his correct business methods, genial and considerate manner, and personal popularity, insure a continuation of present prosperity.

October 19, 1898, Mr. Lawrence married Lisa M. Lint, a native of Richland Center, Wis., who became the mother of one child, Irene E. In politics Mr. Lawrence is a Republican, and in religion is a member of the Christian Church.

REUBEN A. HASTINGS. The owner of a finely improved farm lying two miles east of Pedee, Reuben A. Hastings occupies an assured position among the more intelligent, enterprising and active citizens of Polk county. He is carrying on general farming with success, year by year adding to his wealth, and, having the respect and confidence of his neighbors and friends, is regarded as a valuable member of the community. Native and to the manor born, his birth occurred, January 26, 1857, on Soap creek, Polk county, near Suver Station, on the homestead which his father, Burres L. Hastings, took up from the government.

His paternal grandfather, John W. Hastings, was born April 15, 1798, in Orange county, N. C. Emigrating to Tennessee with his bride, just after his marriage, he lived in Henry county until 1840, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. He subsequently continued his independ-

ent vocation in Fulton county, Ark., until his death, April 2, 1847. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Estes, was born in Orange county, N. C., and died, in 1850, in Arkansas. They reared five sons and two daughters, Burres L. being their third child.

Born April 2, 1832, in Henry county, Tenn., Burres L. Hastings obtained the rudiments of his education in his native town, completing his studies in the common schools of Arkansas. In 1852, in company with his brothers, John and Archibald, he came to Polk county, Ore., where all three located, and one of the brothers, John Hastings, now resides in Airlie. Leaving Arkansas on April 7, 1852, the brothers were a little more than four months on the road, arriving in Portland, Ore., August 26. They remained on the Luckiamute, Polk county, about two weeks, and then proceeded to California, where they were engaged in mining on Weaver creek for some time. Having poor luck, Burres L. Hastings returned to Oregon in the summer of 1853, and took up a donation claim on Soap creek, near Suver, and on his farm of three hundred and twenty acres engaged in mixed husbandry, including stockraising, for four years. Selling out, he purchased a ranch containing one hundred and sixty acres, about two miles north from his present home, and lived there a year and a half. Disposing of that estate, he settled on the Luckiamute, near Airlie, renting a farm for three years, and then buying a ranch, which he occupied until 1871. Renting that farm, he moved into Tillamook county for the benefit of his own and family's health, and lived there fifteen months. He subsequently lived for a time on his Airlie ranch, then carried on farming on his Tillamook county ranch for a year. Returning then to Airlie, he resided there until 1875, when he sold his farm, and moved to his present homestead, in the vicinity of Pedee. He has a well improved estate of three hundred and seventy-nine acres, seventy five of which are in a good state of cultivation, and he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising with good results.

Burres L. Hastings married, in 1854, Sophia Simpson, who was born in Fulton county, Ark., April 5, 1837, and of their union four children have been born, namely: Rebecca Alice, deceased; Reuben A., the special subject of this sketch; Hannah J., wife of William Elkins, of Dallas; and R. W., of Cottage Grove, Ore. Mr. Hastings is a Democrat in politics, and has served as road supervisor and school director. Both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church at Pedee.

Born near Suver, Reuben A. Hastings, obtained his early education in the common schools of Polk county, and when yet a boy moved with

his parents to the mountains near Pedee. As soon as old enough to be of use, he began assisting his father on the farm, and as early as practicable engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. Locating on his present ranch, not far from Pedee, he has one hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, forty of which are in cultivation, yielding excellent crops. In addition to general farming he carries on a substantial business as a stock-raiser. He also has charge of his father's large ranch, managing it ably and satisfactorily.

Mr. Hastings has been married three times. He married first, October 12, 1879, Ella Price, daughter of Fantley Price, who crossed the plains in 1852, and located near Salt creek. She died, at Pedee, in 1884. His second marriage, which occurred August 3, 1890, united him with Etta Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, who crossed the plains in 1844, and settled near Lewisville, on the farm now occupied by his widow. She died on the home farm, February 20, 1895. Mr. Hastings married for the third time, November 4, 1901, Tena Waters, a daughter of John Waters, an early settler of Pedee. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings have one child, Grace Rowena. Politically Mr. Hastings is actively identified with the Democratic party, and has served his fellow-citizens as school director, and as road supervisor.

JOHN N. MCKAY. For more than twelve years John N. McKay has successfully combined agriculture with business interests in Portland connected with his father's estate, and thereby has led a varied and by no means monotonous existence. Nevertheless he is a farmer by inheritance and early training, and takes great pride and delight in maintaining the high standard established by his father on the old homestead. He is the owner of six hundred and twenty acres of the old donation claim, the greater part of which is improved, and is carrying on stock-raising and hop-growing, having thirty-five acres under the vine.

On the farm which he now owns Mr. McKay was born March 7, 1855, a son of James and Cecelia (Lawson) McKay, natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland, who came to America early in life and settled at Albany, N. Y. After various changes of location he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1849 and subsequently purchased the right to a donation claim in Marion county, developing the farm now occupied by his son, John N. McKay. Later in life he became extensively connected with real estate operations in Portland, in which city he spent his last days. For more complete details of his life refer to his sketch which appears elsewhere in this work. John N. McKay was educated in the public

schools of Marion county and Portland. At the age of twenty-five years he assumed the management of his father's farm with his brother, William R., continuing this association until the marriage of the latter in 1885. His brother sought a new location at that time, but the subject of this review remained on the homestead until 1891, in which year he went to Portland to assume charge of his father's city property. He remained a resident of Portland for six years, devoting practically all his time to the management of his father's estate. Since that time he has divided his time between the farm and city property, discharging with exactitude and rare business judgment the many obligations devolving upon him by reason of his twofold responsibility.

He was united in marriage November 26, 1900, to Caroline Bochsler, a native of Switzerland and a daughter of Joseph and Mary Bochsler. Mary A., the eldest child of this union, was born September 11, 1901, and the youngest daughter, Cecelia Florence, was born August 19, 1903. Mr. McKay is highly esteemed by the citizens of Marion county and Portland for the many admirable traits of character which he possesses. Though he has taken no active part in the political life of the community he has always evinced a disposition to assist in furthering the best interests of the county, and in various ways has shown himself to be the possessor of a liberal mind and public spirit. He is regarded as one of the most substantial men of the county, and his probity and consideration for the rights and privileges of his fellow-men have never been brought into question. In religion he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul.

MRS. PHOEBE A. JOHNSON. The farm of one hundred and fifty-one acres now owned and occupied by Mrs. Phoebe A. Johnson, is a portion of the old homestead taken up by her husband, John Johnson, as early as 1845. Many of its improvements, and more especially the pioneer clearing of the land, and the establishing of a varied agricultural enterprise, are traceable to this very early settler, whose death July 13, 1877, cut short a very useful and well balanced career. Mr. Johnson was born in Worcester, Tompkins county, N. Y., July 29, 1816, and came to Oregon in 1845, making the long trip with ox-teams in a train containing many other home-seekers. He took up the donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres since divided between his wife and children, and in 1850 returned to the east, via Panama, remained in Michigan for a year, and again crossed the plains in 1851. To the average traveler, however ambitious, these two jaunts would seem quite suf-



JOHN STEWART.

ficient, but Mr. Johnson again returned to Michigan in 1851, and in 1852 outfitted with ox-teams for his third tramp across the plains. In this party was James Taylor and his family, one of whom was Phoebe A. Taylor, of whose many charms of person and character Mr. Johnson was fully conscious. March 19, 1854, near Pedee, he married Miss Taylor, who proved a sympathetic and helpful wife, and bore him three children, of whom Alcida is the wife of Nicholas Tarter, of Corvallis; Esther is deceased; and Fred is working his mother's farm. After his marriage, Mr. Johnson settled on the farm he had taken up in 1845, and from then until the end of his life engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a success of both occupations, and bringing his land up to a high state of cultivation. He was a man of high honor, and his upright and well directed life was a credit to the promising community of which he was one of the most respected members.

Mrs. Johnson, now living on the old homestead, was born in Erie county, N. Y., September 11, 1829, her father James Taylor previously mentioned, having been born in Kennebec county, Me., September 24, 1794. James Taylor was a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and in the east married for his first wife, Esther Aldrich, who was born in Rhode Island, in Smithfield township, and died in Erie county, N. Y., July 19, 1833, at the age of about thirty. Of the children of this union Mrs. Phoebe Johnson is the oldest, while Esther is the wife of W. S. Gilliam, of Walla Walla, and Alcida died in infancy. With his first wife Mr. Taylor moved to New York, located on the farm in Erie county, and worked at his trade for several years. In 1835, hoping to find a more desirable place of residence, he went to Michigan, leaving his two motherless children with his mother in New York. In Michigan he married in 1836, Margaret Johnson, who bore him four children: Anderson, deceased; John, living near Lewisville; James, deceased; and Persis, deceased. In 1837 Mr. Taylor went back east for his children and brought them to Michigan overland in a wagon, and in 1852 outfitted and crossed the plains in the same party with his future son-in-law, Mr. Johnson. Mr. Taylor reached Polk county, Ore., November 26, 1852, and the following spring bought the right to the farm upon which he lived until his death, January 19, 1858. He was taken with his final illness while in Dallas, whither he had gone to build the county jail, which he did not live to complete. He was a prominent man in this county, and took a great interest in Democratic politics, serving as judge of Polk county from 1853 until 1858, a position he was holding at the time of his death.

Mrs. Johnson was educated in the public

schools, and has always been a great reader, keeping well posted on current events, and having a wide knowledge of the most progressive agricultural methods. She lives with her son, Fred, who is manager of the farm, and who is, like herself, in favor of modern improvements, and the many inventions which at present make farming life as admirable as it is comfortable and congenial.

JOHN STEWART. An unusual amount of pioneer interest is centered around the lives of John and Mary (Scott) Stewart, the former of whom died in Corvallis in 1885, at the age of eighty-five years, and the latter of whom still occupies the home in this town to which she and her husband retired from active life in 1881. These courageous homeseekers of '45 lived close to the deprivation and discouraging conditions of the very early days, and undertook with stout hands and hearts the conquering of a great adversity. Mrs. Stewart was the first woman to live on the land upon a portion of which Corvallis is built, and she, more than any other, has stored up in her mind innumerable reminiscences while this section was being awakened to a sense of its possibilities as an agricultural region.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart come from Revolutionary ancestors. John Stewart was born in the Old Dominion state in 1800, his father, George Washington Stewart, and his grandfather, being natives of the same state. The grandfather stacked his musket on many of the battlefields of the war of Independence, and his son served in the war of 1812. George Washington Stewart removed from Virginia to Indiana, and from there to Missouri, and finally died on his farm in Oregon. He married Mary Smith, who was born in Virginia, and came to Oregon in 1851, where her death occurred. John Stewart was fourteen years old when the family removed to Missouri, and his life was uneventfully passed on the paternal farm. In Switzerland county, Ind., January 7, 1842, he married Mary Scott, a native of that part of Indiana, and daughter of William Scott, who was born in old Virginia. The paternal grandfather Scott was a Revolutionary soldier, and passed his entire life in Virginia. William Scott removed from Virginia to Kentucky, and afterward became one of the very early settlers of Indiana, arriving in time to participate in the Indian difficulties which for a time made life hazardous in the Hoosier state. His wife, Rachel (Mounce) Scott, was born in New Jersey, a daughter of Thomas J. Mounce, also born in New Jersey, and who was a soldier in the Revolutionary and Indian wars. Mr. Mounce died in Indiana, as did also his wife. He was the parent of nine children, two of whom are liv-

ing. Two sons and one daughter succeeded in reaching Oregon, where one of the sons served in the Cayuse war; and one of the sons died on the plains.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart farmed for some time in Holt county, Mo., and in the spring of 1845 prepared for the hazardous journey over the plains. One child had been born in the meantime, and accompanied its parents, who were outfitted with two wagons and eight yoke of oxen, besides having one hundred head of loose cattle. There were one hundred wagons in the train, and they started from Missouri May first, all going well until they reached Boise City. One of the party by the name of Meeks thought to shorten the course by striking out from the main road, but he got lost on the desert, and the rest had to proceed without him. Without any particular incident they arrived at Sheets, and then came down to The Dalles, arriving in the valley in November, 1845. On the way they had lost nearly all of their loose cattle, but otherwise they were in fairly good condition, at least possessing fair health. After wintering at Tualatin Plains, they stopped near Rickreall and raised one hundred bushels of wheat, and in March, 1846, took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres just north of Corvallis. Here their troubles began in earnest, for at first they were obliged to subsist almost entirely on boiled wheat and peas, but finally they discovered that there was an abundance of wild game, a most welcome addition to their limited menu. On the banks of the Willamette Mr. Stewart built a comfortable little log house, and this same house proved a blessing indeed to that uncivilized neighborhood. The faithful wife made the clothes for the family out of buckskin, and she was obliged to make about six pairs of moccasins a week, so fast did they wear out. They were of course intimately associated with the Indians, who readily recognized the friendship of the white settlers, and displayed no animosity towards them.

Of importance in connection with these early days was the organization of the first Methodist Church in Benton county, which took place at the Stewart home, and there received its first impetus towards usefulness. The first pastor was Rev. Leander Ballew, who crossed the plains with Mr. Meeks. For three years the services were held in the hospitable home of the Stewarts, the people coming from many miles around with ox-teams, and invariably staying over night. They also partook of the boiled wheat and game, and left refreshed materially and spiritually. After three years a log school-house was erected where Mrs. Stewart's house is built in Corvallis, and thereafter the services were held there, thus relieving these earnest pioneers of their courageously borne responsibility.

In time Mr. Stewart cleared considerable of his land and was rewarded with golden harvests, and still later fences enclosed the property, and agricultural devices of a modern nature facilitated the large enterprises he had inaugurated. In 1850 he took a run down into California, spent the summer in the mines, and experienced fair success. He engaged during his active life in the west in general farming, although he devoted considerable time to stock-raising and depended for the larger part of his revenue upon cattle and hogs. Before his death he disposed of one hundred acres of his land, and in January, 1881, retired to a well earned rest in his pleasant and comfortable home in the town. Mr. Stewart was a Republican in politics, and although he was not active therein in the west, had served as probate judge in Missouri.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Stewart has continued to live in the town home, where she is honored not only for her brave and helpful life in the past, but for those enduring qualities of sympathy, humanity, and womanliness, which have made her so conspicuous among the pioneer women of Benton county. Mrs. Stewart still owns five hundred and forty acres of the original donation claim, which is being managed by her son-in-law, Miner M. Swick, husband of her second oldest child, Cerenda. Her oldest child, and only son, John, was born in Missouri, is married, has one child, Lenora, and lives near Tacoma, Wash. Mrs. Stewart has been a member of the Methodist Church since her girlhood days, and is a member of the Pioneer Association.

BARTHOLOMEW WIESNER. On the Parkersville and Aumsville road, ten miles northeast of Salem and five miles west of Silverton, Marion county, Ore., is located the farm of Bartholomew Wiesner, presenting a fair picture of rural comfort. The house, barns and outbuildings are all substantial and up-to-date, and the farm itself is well stocked with Angora goats, horses, Jersey cattle, Brown Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, the fowls having taken first prize at the Oregon State Fair, where they are exhibited each year.

The birth of Mr. Wiesner occurred near Zunderbach, Germany, March 7, 1835. His father, Adam Wiesner, born in 1799, was a manufacturer of tile and brick and also engaged in farming up to the time of his death, which occurred at the age of sixty years, in the year 1860, the mother, Margaret Happ, born in 1809, having died when about fifty years old. Bartholomew Wiesner was one of eight children, and the large family prevented him receiving as many advantages as would other-

wise have been accorded him. His school days were ended at the age of twelve years, at which time he started for America. Having his own livelihood to earn, he sought with remarkable judgment the best field wherein to spend his energy. It was in the year 1847 that he came to the United States and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he served as an apprentice to his uncle, who was a tailor. After a period of three years spent in that city, Mr. Wiesner removed to Canada West, locating in what is now Ontario, where he secured employment on a farm, and remained until 1862. In the last-named year he came to Oregon, via New York, Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco, and after a stop in British Columbia of a few months, he came to Marion county and settled on a farm on French Prairie, where his management and industry resulted in sufficient means to enable him to purchase land in 1864. This first purchase was located on the Prairie, and there he bought the farm which he now owns, consisting of one hundred and seventy-two acres, though since his purchase he has added twenty more. One hundred and twenty acres of his land is under cultivation. Mr. Wiesner has put all the improvements on this place and has brought it to the present high state of cultivation.

April 6, 1868, Mr. Wiesner was united in marriage with Miss Louise Jane Cawood, who was born in Daviess county, Ind., and with her parents crossed the plains with mule teams in 1865. They took up their residence on the farm on French Prairie, and in 1870 removed to their present location. Eight children were born of the union, of whom Emma is the wife of Edward Baughton, a contractor of Portland, and they have two children, Ralph and Mamie; Philip is in Mesa, Ariz., engaged in bee culture; Ephraim G. and Ernest C. are at home; Opha is the wife of Warren Gray, of Marquam; Bertha and Archie B. also make their home with their parents, and Oso died in infancy. One of the most important events in the life of Mr. Wiesner was obtaining his marriage license and teacher's certificate on the same day. He taught school one term, organized a new district, there having previously been no building, the pupils meeting in a room of his own house. Politically Mr. Wiesner is a Socialist and is a member of the Christian Scientists. He has served in public offices at different times, being elected justice of the peace, serving four years, and school director from 1870 to 1890. Mr. Wiesner is influential in the Grange, and is now overseer in the Pamaona Grange and master of North Howell Grange, No. 274, having passed all the chairs of the subordinate Grange.

WILLIAM D. CLAGGETT, whose fifty-one years of residence in Oregon covers almost the entire period of development and improvements here, was for many years extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising and still supervises his interests in those directions from his home in Salem, where he has resided since 1880.

A native of Missouri, William D. Claggett was born near Albany, Gentry county, November 28, 1840, a son of Charles Claggett, who was born in Woodford county, Ky., October 13, 1813. The latter's father died in Kentucky when Charles Claggett was an infant. Charles Claggett was reared in that state, and after attaining his majority began farming on his own account in Gentry county. In 1852 he left the Mississippi valley for the coast, making the long and tedious journey across the sands and through the mountain passes until he reached Marion county. He settled four miles north of Salem, where he secured about three hundred and twenty acres of land covered with a heavy growth of timber. He at once began to improve the property, and in those early days he burned charcoal. His pits were long enough to take in logs of seventy-five feet, and would contain two thousand bushels of charcoal. Each pit would be left to burn for three months, before the product was considered ready for the market. In this Mr. Claggett was quite successful, although the early years of residence here were a period of hardship to the family. The father had but a single dollar at the time of his arrival, and the first home of the family was a log cabin, 16x16 feet, and without a floor of any kind, or a stove or a fireplace. Through many years, however, Charles Claggett successfully engaged in the raising of stock and grain, and added to his original purchase the adjoining farm. His death occurred October 7, 1902, and thus passed away one of the honored pioneer settlers. He had a brother, Mason Claggett, who was a soldier in the Mexican war.

The mother of William D., Mrs. Mary (Irvine) Claggett, was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Jesse Irvine, who removed to Missouri, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1842. Mrs. Claggett passed away in Salem in 1891. In the family were ten children, of whom only four reached adult age: Mrs. Margaret McNary, who died near Salem; Mrs. Sallie A. Pugh, who also died near Salem; William D., and Mrs. Martha Savage, who was accidentally killed in Marion county.

When but eleven years of age William D. Claggett came with his parents to Oregon. They left their Missouri home on the 1st of April, with two wagons drawn by oxen, and some loose cattle. The boy William drove an ox-team of four yoke, and in the lead had a pair of three-year-old oxen which he had broken from calves, and had made

so tractable that he could stand on the wagon tongue and guide them simply by speaking to them. The party crossed the Platte river where it was three miles wide. Mr. Claggett had his three-year-olds in the lead of seven yoke of cattle, and had they stopped swimming the wagons would have sunk. This yoke of oxen crossed the Platte seven times in one day, leading the other big teams. At length they reached the old Oregon trail and proceeded slowly until they arrived at Fort Hall, when they quickened their pace and passed every team which they overtook upon the road. On July 4 they reached the North pass and came on toward Oregon, arriving at The Dalles, September 13, and proceeding down the Columbia on a flatboat, while the cattle were brought by the trail.

Mr. Claggett arrived at Salem October 13, 1852, and proceeded to make himself useful on the home farm. In the winter months, when his services were not needed at home, he attended the district schools, and between the years 1852 and 1862 he was a student in the Willamette University. For some time he continued with his father, assisting in the operation of the home farm. Soon after reaching maturity he bought one hundred acres, to which he added another hundred, then three hundred and forty and subsequently other tracts, until he now owns over nine hundred acres in Marion county. His farm is devoted principally to the production of grain and the raising of stock. He has made a specialty of fine Angora goats and now has a large and valuable herd. He is one of the pioneers in this industry in Oregon, and has the largest herd, and has taken many prizes with his goats at the state fairs. He has also owned many fine horses, including registered Clydesdales and some fine trotting stock, on which he has also won first premiums, and has raised fine sheep. Mr. Claggett has always been a lover of high grade stock and has ever kept on hand animals of superior excellence. One of his horses, Homdell, has a race record of 2:18, and has a halfmile time record of 1:08.

Mr. Claggett married Miss Ella Hennis, who was born in Iowa and died in Marion county, Ore., leaving two children: Mrs. Annie Cospers, of Salem; and Mrs. Ellen Welch, who is living on the old homestead. For his second wife Mr. Claggett chose Miss Eliza Parrish, who was born in Iowa and died in Oregon. There were eight children of that union: Amelia, of New York; Charles W., of Salem; Archie, who is on one of the father's farms: Thomas of Washington; Clyde, who is also on one of his father's farm; Benjamin, Margaret and Harriet at home. Mr. Claggett's third marriage was to Miss Lizzie Jacobs, who was born in Marion county, her

father having been one of the first settlers of that state, arriving here in the earliest pioneer days.

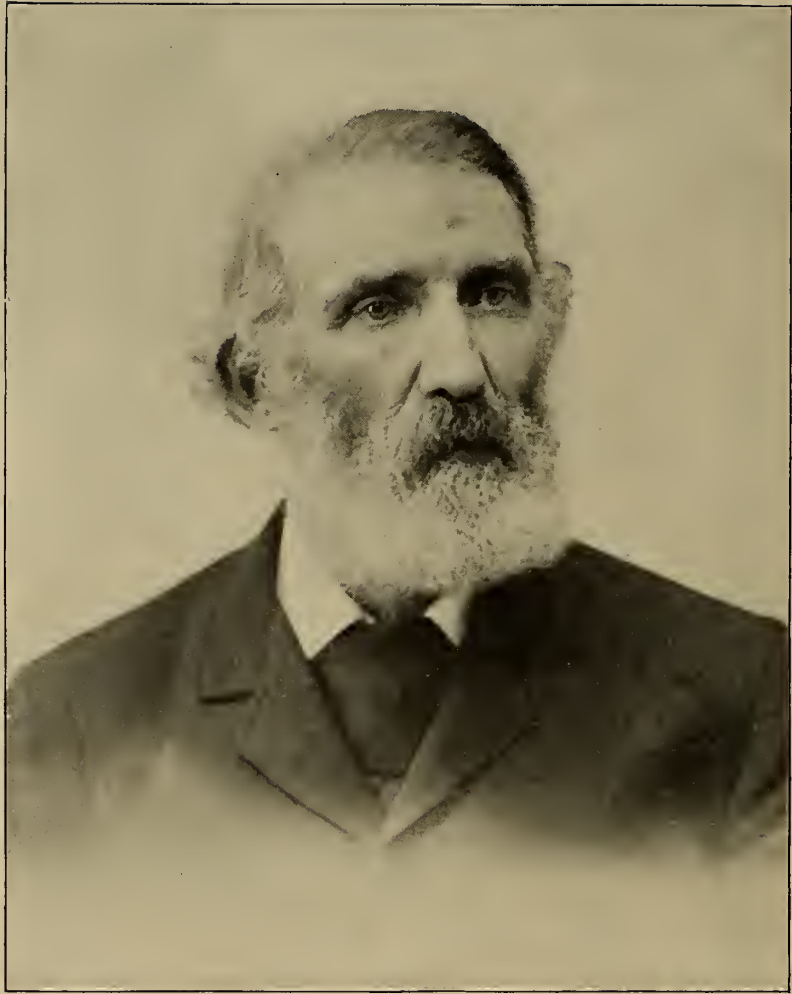
Since 1880 Mr. Claggett has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has held office in the lodge and encampment. In politics he is an active Republican. As the years have passed, through the careful conduct of his business interests, through judicious investment and unflagging industry, he has prospered, and is today one of the substantial citizens of Salem, having extensive and valuable property holdings in Marion county. Soon after his arrival in the county he was ill for a short time with mountain fever, but has since enjoyed remarkable health, for the past fifty years never missing a meal a single day. He is familiar with pioneer history, and has witnessed the development of the county, as early conditions have been replaced by those of an advanced civilization, making Oregon one of the most promising commonwealths in this great country.

MAJOR MATTHEW H. ELLIS, M. D.

One of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Linn county is Major M. H. Ellis, M. D., who has met with noteworthy success in his professional career, and attained an enviable position among the foremost citizens of Albany. A native of Ontario, he was born near Owen Sound, being the oldest of the eleven children of John Ellis. His grandfather, Thomas Ellis, was born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. When a young man he emigrated to Ontario, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was held in high esteem as a citizen, and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Ellis was born and educated in Ontario, and was subsequently engaged in the hotel business in Rochester, N. Y. Removing from there to Port Hope, Ont., where he resided several years, he then removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he lived retired from active pursuits until his death, in 1902. He married, at Port Hope, Eliza Dean, who was born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch ancestors. Her father, the Rev. Matthew Dean, came to Canada with his family, and settled in County Durham, Ont., where he engaged in general farming, and for some time preached in the Methodist Church. John Ellis and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Ellis died in 1898. Seven of their children are still living, two of them, the doctor and his sister, Mrs. C. E. Sox, being residents of Albany.

After his graduation from the Collegiate Institute at Port Hope, Ont., Matthew H. Ellis



Newton Houston

entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1879. Beginning the practice of medicine in Belmont county, Ohio, he remained in Jacobsburg two years, when, in 1882, he returned to Minneapolis, and there followed his profession until coming to Oregon in 1884, and located in Albany, where he has gained an extended reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon, and has met with merited success in his special work of treating diseases of the eye and ear. Progressive in his methods, ever aiming to keep himself well informed in regard to the advances of medical and surgical science, the doctor is still a close student, and in 1895 took a special course at the Post Graduate College in Chicago, Ill.

In 1887 Dr. Ellis was appointed regimental surgeon of the Oregon National Guards, a position which he filled until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war. In 1898 he was commissioned, by Gov. T. T. Geer, surgeon of the Second Oregon Infantry, with the rank of major. Going with his regiment to the Philippine Islands, he took part in various engagements, and at the Battle of Norzagaray, was wounded by a shot in the right leg, but by riding a horse he remained with his regiment, heroically performing his duties. During the Malolos campaign Major Ellis was brigade surgeon of the Staff of Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton. Returning home with his regiment, the major was mustered out of service at San Francisco in August, 1899, returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession. He was subsequently re-appointed major and surgeon in the Oregon National Guard and still holds the position. He is likewise United States Pension Examiner.

Politically Dr. Ellis is one of the leading Republicans of the Willamette valley, having served as delegate to the state conventions of his party. In 1895 he was a delegate to the National Convention of the Republican League held in Cleveland, Ohio. For four years he was a member of the State Central Committee, representing Linn county. Fraternally the doctor was made an Odd Fellow in Ohio, and is a member of Albany Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., and is a member and Past Chief Patriarch of the Albany Encampment, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Albany Camp, M. W. A.; the Independent Order of Foresters; the Knights of the Maccabees, and of the Oregon State Medical Association.

NEWTON HOUSTON. A commodious residence, excellent out-buildings, good fences and the most modern of agricultural implements

help to make the farming property of Newton Houston one of the most valuable and desirable in Linn county. Located four miles east of Albany, and in extent five hundred and ten acres, it is principally devoted to stock and grain-raising, and the most scientific and successful kind of general farming. As one of the very early pioneers of Oregon Mr. Houston has accomplished much for his adopted state, and has been unceasing in his efforts to improve the conditions among which he has found himself. Born in Miami county, Ohio, near Piqua, September 27, 1828, his father, Robert Houston, had a large farm in the interior of the county, where he married Mary Brown, and where he reared a family of five sons and three daughters. An ambitious man, he gave ready credence to the reports of greater fertility in the northwest, and in the spring of 1848 prepared for the long journey across the plains. For the transportation of the husband, wife and eight children they had two wagons with three yoke of oxen on each, and another with five yoke, and they also took with them three cows and two horses. Seven months of travel brought them to Linn county, this state, where the father took up a claim just outside of Albany, and where he died at the age of eighty-five years.

Ten years of age when he came to Oregon in 1848, Newton Houston went into the mines of California in 1850, accompanied by his brother, Milton, with whom he drove across the mountains. For six months he alternated between success and failure, and after returning to this county he continued to farm on the home place. In 1852 he married Louisa Parish, soon after purchasing a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, to which he has added and now owns five hundred and ten acres. Having a thorough understanding of farming, and a fine knowledge of stock-raising, he has succeeded in his adopted county and is one of its most conscientious and painstaking agriculturists. Five sons and three daughters have been born into his family, all of whom have been accorded the best educational opportunities in their neighborhood. Robert E. resides on a farm near the home place, having married Aurelia Marshall, a native of Oregon; they have two children, Ala E. and Robert L.; Katherine, wife of W. W. Phillippi of Walla Walla, Wash., and they have four girls, Della, Laura, Amy and Elsie; Charles W., who resides at the home place, and married Rose Wilson, to whom have been born three children, Chester, Van and Ilda; Brown J. and Leroy reside in Portland, Ore.; Minnie (now deceased) was the wife of Preston B. Marshall, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Calista C., wife of A. B. Custer of Linn county; they have one child, Ira

N.; Edward P. resides in Boise City, married Nora Mills and has one child, Robert E.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Houston was prominent in the early days, and at times has been school director and road supervisor. He is a member of the Grange, and his stanch support has greatly facilitated the growth of this institution. Although so many years have passed over his head, Mr. Houston is still active, and not only still performs his share of the labor of life, but heartily enters into its joys and diversions. Honored by all who know him, he has a cheery home, to which his many friends like to go, and where they invariably receive a warm and convincing welcome.

WILLIAM R. BILYEU. A judicial mind and temperament, excellent business ability, and a capacity for hard work well developed, has placed Hon. William R. Bilyeu among the foremost legal practitioners in Linn county. Of French origin, he represents a family the earliest emigrants of which settled in Virginia, and from the Old Dominion state branched out into various parts of the south and east. His paternal grandfather was the establisher of the name in Tennessee, where was born Joseph Bilyeu, the father of Hon. William R., the latter of whom settled at an early day in Miller county, Mo. Joseph Bilyeu cleared a wilderness farm in Miller county and married Anna Osborn, who was born in Sangamon county, Ill., a daughter of William Osborn, a farmer who died in Illinois. In Missouri were born six of the ten children reared by these parents, of whom William R., the oldest, was born March 19, 1847. In 1862 the father outfitted with wagons and ox and horse-teams and brought his family across the plains, on the way escaping many of the unfortunate experiences which rendered terrifying and uncertain the way of the earlier immigrants. Leaving Missouri May 5, 1862, the party arrived at its destination in Portland October 7, of the same year, William and his brother driving the stock down the old Columbia river trail, arriving a few days later. Mr. Bilyeu settled on a claim in Linn county, and the same winter removed to Polk county, where he bought the farm which he improved, and upon which he lived for many years. A later place of residence was a farm near Turner, Marion county, from where he moved to Albany, where his death occurred May 29, 1902, at the age of seventy-nine years. From early manhood he was a member of the Christian Church, as was also his wife, who died in Marion county in 1899. Of the large family of children, the following seven attained maturity: William R.; Larkin,

an attorney at Eugene, and representative for several terms; James, an educator at Scio; Lydia, now Mrs. Ennis, of Eureka, Cal.; Tabitha, now Mrs. Vaughan, of Salem, Ore.; John, who died in Linn county, Ore., at the age of twenty-seven, and Joseph, who died in Linn county at the age of twenty, and who was the only one born in Oregon.

The education of Hon. William R. Bilyeu was acquired under difficulties, for, as the oldest son in the family, he was early confronted by large responsibility, the fulfillment of which crowded out many opportunities. He was fifteen when the family came to the west, and on the way he made himself useful by driving a team of three horses. On the western possession he performed his share towards clearing off the timber and rendering the land profitable, and through the exercise of great economy gained admission to the Tualatin Academy when he was twenty. This institution afterward became the Pacific University, and his tuition was met from the proceeds of his several years of teaching in Washington, Linn and Marion counties, thus enabling him to take a six years' course, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In conformity with a long-thought-out determination, he began the study of law in the office of Mallory & Shaw, of Salem, and after being duly admitted to the bar in 1875, engaged in practice in Albany, where his entire professional life has been centered. He is known as an astute and most capable lawyer, and has received his share of the legal patronage of Albany and Linn county.

A stanch upholder of Democracy, Mr. Bilyeu has rendered signal service in state affairs, but has never been induced to hold local office. He was elected to the state senate in 1878, and re-elected in 1882, and in 1902 was elected to the house of representatives in the twenty-third biennial session. While in the latter body he drew up and was instrumental in securing the passage of the mortgage tax law, which was litigated in the courts, but finally sustained by the United States Supreme Court. This session also passed the Indian veteran bill, which gave an appropriation of \$100,000 for the veteran fighters of '55-'56. In 1888 he was nominated presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and has attended many conventions, but never as a candidate. For several terms he was chairman of the County Central Committee, and he is an ex-member of the State Central Committee. Fraternaly he is associated with St. John's Lodge, No. 62, of which he is past master; Bayley Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., of Albany; Temple Commandery, K. T., No. 3, and the Benevolent Protective Order of

Elks. He married, in Corvallis, Mary Goldson, a native of Mississippi, and who has borne him two children, Charles and Walter. Mr. Bilyeu ranks among the foremost legal exponents in the Willamette valley and personally he embodies those strong and admirable characteristics which win respect and command attention.

WILEY NORTON. Among the keen, progressive, and substantial agriculturists of Polk county, conspicuous for their ability and worth, is Wiley Norton, whose father, Lucius C. Norton, and maternal grandfather, Nahum King, were Oregon pioneers. An important factor in promoting the industrial interests of this section of the state, he is actively and prosperously engaged in his free and independent calling near Lewisville, his home farm being one and one-half miles from the village. A native of Missouri, he was born at Big Bend, Carroll county, March 27, 1844, and was but a year old when he was brought to Oregon.

Born in Illinois, December 26, 1818, Lucius C. Norton subsequently settled in Carroll county, Mo., where on October 7, 1839, he married Hopestill King, who was born February 7, 1816. Her father, Nahum King, an early settler of Missouri, was born in New York state. In 1845 Mr. Norton and Nahum King, with their families, crossed the dreary plains, coming to Oregon with ox-teams. Losing the trail at Meeks' cutoff, they were nine months on the way, and endured terrible hardships and privations, their provisions giving out just as they reached The Dalles. After spending the first winter on the Tualatin plains, in Washington county, they proceeded to Benton county, where both men took up donation claims of six hundred and forty acres each. The town thus founded, was afterwards named Kings Valley in honor of Mr. King, who became one of the leading men of the place. He was a tanner by trade, but engaged in general farming from the time he came to Benton county until his death, in 1853. Mr. Norton's farm adjoined that of his father-in-law, and he was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his active career, dying at Kings Valley, May 6, 1859. His wife survived him many years, dying November 16, 1893, at Norton's Station, Lincoln county, Ore. Four boys and four girls were born of their union, six of whom are now living, namely: Isaac, a resident of Benton county; Wiley, the subject of this brief sketch; Ashnah, wife of James Plunkett, of Kings Valley; Sereptah, wife of Willard L. Price, of Kings Valley; Nahum, residing at Blodgett, Benton county; and Lucius C., of Lincoln county.

After completing his studies in the district school, Wiley Norton assisted his brothers for a while in the care of the home farm, after their father's death. On coming of age he married, and began housekeeping on a homestead farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Blodgett's valley. He continued there as one of the most successful farmers of the vicinity until 1900, when he assumed possession of his present farm, near Lewisville, Polk county, it being a part of the donation claim which Mrs. Norton's father took up from the government. He has ninety-three acres of land, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation, twelve acres being especially devoted to the cultivation of hops.

On May 18, 1865, on the farm which he now owns and occupies, Mr. Norton married Nancy A. Zumwalt, who was born on Tualatin plains, Washington county, Ore., May 25, 1847. Her father, the late Isaac Zumwalt, was born in St. Charles county, Mo., May 29, 1815. Coming to Oregon as a pioneer in 1846, he took up a donation claim near Lewisville, in Polk county, and was here engaged in mixed husbandry until his death, March 21, 1891. He married Sarah Crow, who was born in Missouri, June 13, 1815, and died on the home farm, in Polk county, June 8, 1885. Twelve children, seven boys and five girls, were born into their household, Mrs. Norton being the sixth child in succession of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have six children living, namely: Arthur, residing in eastern Oregon; Warren, of Benton county; Le Roy, of Benton county; Walter, at home; Serena, a stenographer, in Idaho; and James Emmett, at home. Mr. Norton is a strong Republican in politics, and has served as road supervisor, and school director and clerk.

MRS. MARGARITE BECK. The business interests of Salem find a worthy representative in Mrs. Margarite Beck, who was for some time the owner of the Capital Brewery. She is the widow of Seirphein Beck, who was born in Alsace and came to America when nineteen years of age. He made his way into Illinois where he learned the brewing business, and in 1878 he came to Salem in the employ of Mr. Adolph, who was the owner of the old Salem Brewery on Trade street. Mr. Beck served as head brewer and subsequently he removed to Portland to act in the same capacity for Mr. Weinhard, filling that position until he was taken ill, when he returned to Salem. Later he again entered the employ of Mr. Adolph and because of his business ability and thorough understanding of the brewing industry he was admitted into partnership under the firm name

of Adolph, Klinger & Beck. This relationship was maintained for three years, when Mr. Adolph sold out to his partners, Messrs. Klinger & Beck continuing together in the conduct of the old Salem Brewery. Later they purchased a new site and built a new brewing plant, conducting it under the name of the Capital Brewery until the death of Mr. Beck, on April 25, 1899.

In Salem, in 1879, Mr. Beck had been united in marriage to Miss Margarite Neibirt, who was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Paulus Neibirt, whose birth occurred in Germany. He wedded Annie Frizholtz, also a native of the Fatherland, and soon after their marriage they came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin, where Mr. Neibirt followed farming. In 1871 he came to Oregon, settling in Benton county, and in 1872 removed to Sublimity. There he purchased a farm, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, for he became ill and died about 1876. His wife also passed away in Marion county in October, 1897. In their family were seven children, of whom four are yet living. One son, George, is a resident of Stayton, Marion county; Lizzie Schutt, a daughter, died in Sublimity; Mrs. Barbara Clasp, another daughter, is living in San Francisco, and Mrs. Mary Wolf now lives in Salem; another son, Conrad, was murdered while defending his house against an attack by robbers.

Mrs. Beck is the youngest of her father's family, and was born in Wisconsin. She attended German schools of that state and is a lady of culture and refinement, who possesses marked business ability and keen discrimination in matters of trade. After her husband's death she assumed the management of his business affairs, and, in 1901, she bought out the interest of Mr. Klinger's heirs and was the sole owner of the Capital Brewery until 1903, when she sold out. She remodeled the entire plant, and new machinery of the most modern kind and improvements was installed. In this connection she also operated an ice plant, engaged in the manufacture of pure ice, besides operating an extensive malt plant. While Mr. Beck and Mr. Klinger were associated in business they built the Klinger & Beck building on Commercial street, which has since passed into other hands.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Beck were born three children: Joseph Seirphein, Mary Leona and Louie Conrad, who died at the age of ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Beck belonged to the St. Joseph Catholic Church, in which faith Mr. Beck died, and was laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery. Mrs. Beck is still identified with the church, and is a liberal contributor to its support.

THOMAS LINCOLN AMBLER. The present postmaster of Mount Angel was formerly a well known educator. He was born in Pike county, Ohio, June 14, 1864, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Brill) Ambler, natives respectively of Guernsey and Pike counties, Ohio, and the former born July 7, 1831.

Thomas Ambler married Catherine Brill, whose father was born in Pennsylvania, and became an early settler of Pike county. He served in the war of 1812 as a private, and when the Civil war occurred he again entered the military service, enlisting in the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and was with the Army of the Potomac. While on picket duty he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and that they might not secure possession of a whole gun, he broke it over a log. He was confined in Libby prison, and was honorably discharged in Virginia, in 1865. Mr. Ambler was an active Republican. His death occurred at the home of his son in Illinois, at the age of eighty-four. In 1866 Mr. Ambler removed to Champaign county, Ill., where he settled on a small farm, and remained there until 1878. He then took up his residence near Fredonia, Wilson county, Kans., and ten years later removed to a farm near Bentonville, Ark., where his death occurred at the age of sixty-three years. Of the seven children born into his family, those beside Thomas Lincoln Ambler, of this review, are: William H., deceased; Sarah C., deceased; one child, deceased in infancy; Josiah E., engaged in the bakery business in Kansas City, Mo.; Effie V., the wife of E. D. Wright, of Portland, Ore., and Arletta M., the wife of Z. Briggs, their home being in Iowa.

The third of the children in his father's family, Thomas Lincoln Ambler received his elementary education in the public schools of Kansas, and eventually took a course in the Fredonia High school. At the age of fifteen he began to make his own way in the world, devoting his summers to hard manual labor and his winters to hard study. His efforts were not in vain. In his twenty-second year he began a most successful record as a teacher, which terminated sixteen years later. He taught for five years in the schools of Nebraska. He then removed to Oregon, where he soon won a reputation which placed him in the front ranks of his profession. In 1892 he located at Mount Angel, and for four years taught in the public schools at this place. He then devoted the last six years of what we may term a successful life to the welfare of Hazel Dell district, which adjoins Mount Angel on the south, and while thus employed, in 1898, was appointed postmaster of Mount Angel. His discharge of the duties of this office has



S. D. Hampton

necessitated his withdrawal from educational work, and it is a well-known fact that the strict attention to duty on the part of Mr. Ambler has brought the service in the city to a high state of efficiency. The office is now third-class, and under the administration of the present incumbent, and principally through his enterprise and public-spiritedness, the present postoffice building has been erected. This, a two-story building, is adequate for all present demands, and the system maintained has been prolific of good results. Fraternally Mr. Ambler is a member of Silverton Pine Camp No. 198, W. O. W., and politically has always been active in the Republican party.

In Salem, Ore., March 17, 1892, Mr. Ambler married Flora Wolf, who was born in Illinois, December 20, 1858. Her father was Daniel Wolf, a native of Preble county, Ohio, and was born February 9, 1835. Mr. Wolf removed from his native state to Illinois, thence to Missouri, and from there to Nebraska, locating near Lincoln. In 1892 he came to Oregon, but was not long permitted to enjoy the west, for his death occurred in 1896. The wife, who survives him, makes her home with her two sons on a farm near Silverton.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ambler, Eda May and A. Dewey, the latter of whom was named by special request of his mother just a few moments before her death, which occurred June 18, 1899. The loss of this dear and sympathetic companion and wife has been a severe trial to Mr. Ambler, and he has found it difficult to take up alone the tasks that confront him from day to day.

JOHN D. HAMPTON. The roll call of the early plains emigrants, who struggled day after day and month after month in the effort to reach their northwestern goal, and who afterward lent an unwavering courage and dignity to Oregon's agricultural upbuilding, would be sadly incomplete without mention of John D. Hampton, a pioneer of 1845, who came to the state at the age of fourteen, and continued to make this his home until his lamented death, in March, 1899, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Hampton bore himself well among the trials and dangers which beset the pioneer settlers, and though only a boy, seemed to realize the immensity of the task which rested on the shoulders of the forerunners of western civilization. He not only accomplished his individual mission as he saw it in his most ambitious moments, but left behind him six sturdy sons to perpetuate his fine personal characteristics and to become progressive and influential factors of a latter-day development.

Of a fine old southern family, Mr. Hampton

was born in Lexington, Mo., in 1831, a son of Jacob Hampton, who was born in Kentucky, and grandson of a native of Virginia, who became an early resident of Kentucky. For many years Jacob Hampton built and contracted in Lexington, Mo., and in 1845 brought his family to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and settling first on the Tualatin plains, Washington county. Afterward he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Yamhill county, resided here until 1852, and then removed to a farm near Goshen, Lane county, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising for three years. Returning to his Yamhill county farm he lived there many years, and for several years also lived on a farm in Lake county. His last years were spent with his son, John D., near Goshen, and he died rich in experience, and with a moderate share of this world's possessions.

Following his father's footsteps, John D. Hampton became early interested in stock-raising, and when a comparatively young man took up a three hundred and twenty acre donation claim near Goshen. To this farm he brought his newly wedded wife, whom he married October 26, 1854, and who was formerly Mary Eleanore Moore. Husband and wife "put their shoulders to the wheel" to improve the crude property, and render it not only a profitable but a pleasant place in which to live. Harvests rewarded their efforts in well-doing, and soon more land was required for carrying on the large plans of the owner. Accordingly he increased his possessions to six hundred and fifty acres, all of which is still owned by his widow, one of the representative pioneer women of Lane county. Some time before his death, Mr. Hampton moved into Eugene and retired from active life, his last days being spent among friends whom he had long known, and by whom he was held in the highest esteem. Throughout his life he cherished high ideals, and instinctively impressed others with his absolute sincerity and truth. His business and private life was above reproach, and his steady, calm temperament, enabled him to pursue unflinchingly a course once marked out and clearly defined. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from his sixteenth year, and during his life contributed generously towards its support.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Hampton has lived in the home in Eugene, and draws a liberal income from the farm. Born near Montezuma, Vermilion county, Ind., January 31, 1836, she is a daughter of William Moore, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who moved with his father, Jonathan, also a native of Pennsylvania, to Ohio, at a very early day. The family was established in Indiana in 1832, and there

William Moore owned a large farm and prospered as a farmer and stock-raiser. He was a discerning and ambitious man, and though cautious and conservative, readily grasped the full significance of the favorable reports which reached him from the west. Being well-to-do, he fared better on the plains than many of his neighbors, for he was able to purchase every comfort for his wife and four children, and to go well supplied with horses and cattle, as well as ox-teams. Although they suffered small inconvenience from the Indians or cholera, the alkali water of the desert killed many of their cattle, and they were obliged to replenish their stock by purchasing of other emigrants. The survivors of the long, six-months expedition still recall the details of the trip, and Mrs. Hampton, who was then twenty years of age, vividly remembers the trials and hardships endured by those brave pioneers who bore the brunt of the journey with Spartan courage. Mr. Moore took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Goshen, and died there at the age of seventy-five, his wife, who was formerly Eleanor Limerick, of Pennsylvania, surviving him until seventy-seven years of age. Mrs. Moore came of the famous old Limerick family, of Ireland, and her father rendered valuable service in the war of 1812. Jonathan L., one of the older sons of William Moore, was a first lieutenant in the Rogue river war, and died from drowning in Fall creek, about thirty years ago. Mrs. Hampton is the third child of her father's family, and although she has reached her seventy-first year she has a heart and mind in tune with the beneficent present. She is a believer in high living and high thinking, in courtesy and absolute fairness in all the little ways of life, and all who come in contact with her feel the charm of goodness and ideal sympathy. She is justly proud of her six sturdy sons and one daughter, and hopes to watch their successful careers for many years to come. Frank, the oldest son, is a member of the mercantile firm of Hampton Brothers; Horace lives on and farms the old home place; Hugh is a farmer near Eugene; Alton and John are at the head of Hampton Brothers, merchants; Austin lives in Eugene; and Nellie is at home.

W. E. CRESSY. As an educator of many years' experience, W. E. Cressy came to Oregon in 1881, and, in 1883, located in Independence, where he lived retired for many years. A man of more than ordinary endowments, he was a linguist and scholar, a brilliant performer on the violin, and a keen appreciator of things artistic and beautiful. Therefore, his influence was rather in the intellectual than the business world, and in this regard he filled a

nook hitherto unoccupied to a great extent. A native of New Hampshire, Mr. Cressy was born September 23, 1846, and was reared on a farm, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools. Into an otherwise uneventful youth came the opportunity to serve his country during the Civil war, and at the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company H, First Regiment, New Hampshire Cavalry, serving for three months, or until a severe case of measles compelled his retirement. The bent of his mind is shown by his subsequent disposition of his bounty money, for he used it to pay his way through a New Hampshire college, from which he was duly graduated with honors.

In 1870 Mr. Cressy removed from New Hampshire to Henry county, Ill., where he engaged in teaching, and while there married and had two children, of whom Warren P. is a resident of South Bend, Wash., and Jessie is deceased. In 1873 Mr. Cressy located in Chico, Cal., and taught in the public schools of that city, winning praise for his thorough and practical methods of imparting knowledge. Desiring a change, he brought his family to Oregon in 1881, as heretofore stated, and here his first wife died in 1886. He entered heartily into various phases of northwestern life, his personality and gifts winning for him many admiring friends. After retiring from teaching he retained his interest in the languages, which he spoke with fluency, and also derived much comfort and satisfaction from composing music, of which he was unusually fond. On the violin he played with expression and delicacy, and in order to further an interest in music in Independence he organized an orchestra which he drilled, and of which he thought much. He was well posted on current events, was in touch with the political situation, and in conversation was most interesting and instructive. Although caring nothing for office, he served for a time as councilman. In religion he was a member of the Unitarian Church.

In 1889 Mr. Cressy married his second wife, Mary T. Turner, a native of Rock Island, Ill., and daughter of Elihu Turner, a native of New York City. Mr. Turner came from a mercantile rather than agricultural family, and that his parents were in moderate circumstances was perhaps the best for the strong young boy. At the age of twelve he apprenticed to a shoemaker, and, having mastered his trade, worked thereat until removing to Rock Island, Ill., in 1837. Rock Island was then but an embryo hamlet, so small that the industries represented did not include a shoemaking establishment. Mr. Turner therefore filled a waiting and necessary nook, and from a very

small beginning worked up a trade which rendered him a comparatively wealthy man. He was influential in other lines than business, took a deep interest in political and other affairs, and was prominent and honored in the community, where his death occurred June 18, 1888, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Ann Tracy, who was born in Limerick, Ireland, and who came to Canada with her parents when six years of age. The family of Tracy moved to Rock Island in 1838, one year after the arrival of Mr. Turner. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner, three sons and three daughters, of whom Mrs. Cressy is the fourth. The latter was educated in the public schools of Rock Island, but in youth was not favored with a very robust constitution. In order to improve her health she removed to Denver, Colo., and later to Leadville and Cheyenne. She came to Oregon in 1889, and the same year occurred her marriage with Mr. Cressy. Mrs. Cressy is a woman of broad and liberal ideas, and during her husband's life was his most sincere appreciator and his unfailing sympathizer and helper. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LORENZO A. BYRD. The story of the early experiences of the pioneers of the northwest is always of more or less interest, and particularly so when the journey was made overland, compelling the pioneer parties of the '40s frequently to endure hardships and sufferings which no pen will ever be able to describe. The reminiscences of such a man as Lorenzo A. Byrd, who is now living retired at No. 209 Union street, in Salem, would make a volume of intensely interesting narrative, from beginning to end. Surrounding him is that absorbing interest which is inseparably associated with the hardy forerunners of northwestern civilization, to whom danger was a spur, and deprivation an accepted heritage.

Lorenzo A. Byrd was born on a farm near Batesville, Independence county, Ark., December 10, 1822, a son of John and Mary (Wise) Byrd, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. Byrd was but two years of age when his father's death occurred. His mother afterward became the wife of Reuben Millsaps, an officer in the American army during the war of 1812, who commanded a portion of the forces under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. To John and Mary Byrd were born three children: Micajah Luther, who died in Oregon; Virginia, also deceased, who became the wife of John Magnes, and Lorenzo A.

The first twenty-four years of the life of the subject of this sketch were spent upon the home

farm in Arkansas, and it is safe to assume that he lost nothing from close association with the soil, correct living, and exercise which developed an already strong constitution. In his boyhood he knew no relatives excepting his mother and a first cousin. Like the other farmer lads of his neighborhood, life did not pass by unobserved by him, for he was keenly alert to all that the future might have in store for him. Accordingly, when the opportunity to cross the plains came to him in 1846, he welcomed it as a special dispensation of Providence, believing that the chance thus offered him reflected all that he had thought and dreamed regarding his future. The party of which he was a member was under the guidance of the Rev. Josephus Cornwall, the train consisting of eighty wagons. Starting out April 15, 1846, with a large number of oxen, the man for whom young Byrd drove found his resources dwindled down to two yoke of oxen before the journey was completed. During the journey many great hardships were experienced by the travelers, but the greatest of these were met with in the Applegate cutoff, where they suffered untold agonies of mind and body, nearly dying of starvation. If the members of the party had not been possessed of marvelous physical endurance fatalities must have ensued as the result of this most trying experience. The relief of the members of the party upon their arrival in Polk county in January, 1847, can scarcely be appreciated by modern tourists, who travel amid all the comforts, even luxuries, of the twentieth century.

In the month of April, 1847, Mr. Byrd located on land in the Waldo Hills, Marion county, fifteen miles east of Salem, but failed to prove up on the three hundred and twenty acres he intended to occupy. In the fall of 1848 he traveled overland to California, and after mining near Redding's Fort, on the Sacramento river, and on the American river, returned to Marion county in the spring of 1849. During the fall of the latter year he again visited California, where he remained until January, 1851. He made his way back to his home by water, and in 1852 bought the right to a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres fifteen miles north of Salem, on French Prairie. Wild and destitute of all improvements, this land underwent a great transformation at the hands of as earnest and hopeful a pioneer as ever turned a sod in the west. In the course of time this property, naturally very fertile, approached a cultivated and valuable state, supplying not only general farm produce, but large numbers of high-grade stock. In order to better educate his children, Mr. Byrd left the farm and made his home in Salem in

1890. Though still owning his farm, he rents it to others, and is now enjoying a well-earned rest from the cares and responsibilities of a long and very active life. Two hundred and ninety-two and a half acres still remain to him of the original claim.

January 1, 1854, after being thoroughly established on his claim, Mr. Byrd was united in marriage with Martha C. Savage, who was born in Missouri, December 3, 1836, and crossed the plains with her parents in 1850. Her father, Dr. John Savage, was for many years a very popular physician and farmer in Marion county, and left a large property at the time of his death. Eight children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Byrd, as follows: William H., a prominent physician of Salem, an extended sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume; J. C., a hardware merchant of Spokane, Wash.; E. F., also a resident of Spokane; Cordelia J., wife of William Hager of Fairfield, Marion county; Lorenzo A., who lives in Fairfield; Virginia, who is an employe in the United States Land Office at Roseburg; Bertha C., who is engaged in educational work in the public schools of Salem, and Roy, who resides with his parents, and is now a student in the medical department of Willamette University.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Byrd has served as school director for many years, but has not otherwise been actively interested in official life. Though past four score years of age, he still retains his mental and physical alertness to a remarkable degree, and exhibits a keen interest in the affairs of his family, his friends and the community in which he is a venerable and honored acquisition. He is a striking type of the better class of pioneers who founded the commonwealth, and the record of no man's life is more worthy of a place in the historical literature of the Willamette valley.

BENJAMIN C. MILES, a captain of industry of whom Oregon may well be proud, and who has been variously interested in the industrial, commercial, educational and political upbuilding of Newberg and vicinity, was born in Westbranch, Cedar county, Iowa, January 3, 1865, and is of English descent. The great-grandfather Miles came from England and settled in North Carolina, in which state his son, William, the paternal grandfather, was born, and whence he removed to Ohio, his last place of residence.

Benjamin Miles, the father of Benjamin C., was born in Miami county, Ohio, and was a farmer by occupation. During the early '50s he located in Cedar county, Iowa, where he

engaged in farming, but later entered the Indian work, being appointed superintendent of the Osage Agency schools, a position maintained for six years. Mr. Miles became prominent in promoting the best interests of the Indians, and among his other attempts to ameliorate the condition of these wards of the nation was the establishment of the Manual Labor Institute, near Salem, Iowa, of which he was superintendent and manager for four years. This institution was run by contract with the government, Mr. Miles receiving so much per capita for educating the pupils under his charge. He accomplished a great and lasting work, and is enrolled among the noble and disinterested men who have labored for the uplifting of a race fast receding into the background of American history. Mr. Miles became associated with Oregon in 1887, and settled in Newberg, finally locating on sixty-five acres of land adjacent to the city of Newberg. Here he lived in comparative retirement up to the time of his death in 1890. His wife, Elizabeth R. (Bean) Miles, was born in New Hampshire, a daughter of a farmer and woolen manufacturer.

The youngest in his father's family of three sons and two daughters, Benjamin C. Miles was educated in the public schools and at Penn College, Iowa, from which latter institution he was graduated in the spring of 1886, with the degree of B. S. He came to Oregon in 1886, at the age of twenty-one years, and for a year engaged in educational work in the Friends' Pacific Academy, located at Newberg. He then became interested in a general merchandise business with F. A. Morris, and in 1893 became cashier of the bank of Newberg, which position he maintained until 1897. At the present time he occupies the responsible position of president of the bank of Newberg, and he is also secretary and treasurer and a large stockholder of the Charles K. Spaulding Logging Company. Near the town Mr. Miles owns sixty acres of land on the river, which he rents and which is devoted to general farming.

As a staunch adherent of the Republican party, Mr. Miles has filled many positions of trust and responsibility in the community, his active service being inaugurated in 1888, when he began a term of four years in the city council. In 1902 he was nominated and elected state representative from this district, and is ably and conscientiously advancing the interests of those who placed him in power. He is a member of the Friends' Church, and is fraternally associated with the Woodmen of the World.

In Newberg, Ore., Mr. Miles was united in marriage with Anna E. Bell, who was born in

Iowa, and whose father, Martin Cook, a native of Indiana, was one of the early settlers of Iowa. Mr. Cook came to Oregon in 1887, after years of farming and successful service as a railway agent; he is now living a retired life in Newberg. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miles, Lyra B., Ross C. and Eva, all of whom are living with their parents. Mr. Miles is typical of that class of men who invade the undeveloped regions of the world, leading them better and more advanced, and indelibly stamped with their strong personality.

JACOB G. MILLER. A citizen who owns one of the finest residences in Aurora, and occupies an honored place in the business and social world of the town, is Jacob G. Miller, a wheelwright by trade, who was formerly prominently connected with the colony founded by Dr. Keil. A native of Mahoning county, Ohio, Mr. Miller was born April 23, 1837, and is the fourth of the eight children born to Samuel and Sarah (Betts) Miller. The family was established in Ohio by the paternal grandfather, George, who was born in Pennsylvania, January 18, 1773, and who died in Mahoning county, Ohio. He married Mary Koup, who was born December 31, 1783, and who died in Oregon, to which state she came with her son in 1863, at the age of ninety-two years. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom Samuel, the father of Jacob G., was the oldest, he being born in Berks county, Pa., August 26, 1801, and moved with his parents to Ohio when quite a young man, and engaged in farming.

Jacob was a mere youth when he became interested in the colony at Bethel, with which he took up his abode in 1845. He subsequently became prominent in the affairs of the colony. His death occurred in Aurora in 1886.

The youth of Jacob G. Miller was characterized by hard work and little recreation, and still less opportunity for acquiring an education. He developed early a strong and wiry constitution, so that when very young he could accomplish almost a man's labor during the day. In 1863 he came to the branch colony in Aurora, and during his father's absence in Bethel, he took the place of the elder man as one of the lieutenants of Dr. Keil. When the father returned to the west the son went to Bethel and took his place at that end of the line, becoming in time president of the colony, and filling that position until the dissolution of the colony in 1880. Thereupon he took up his residence in Marion county, where he purchased a farm and lived thereon until coming

to Aurora in 1899. Here he built a modern and comfortable residence which is a distinct credit to the architectural appearance of the town, and at the same time continues to own his farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres. He is also the possessor of three hundred acres of unimproved land in Clackamas county. In his youth in Missouri, Mr. Miller learned the trade of wheelwright, and devoted considerable time to the making of wagons and spinning-wheels. On his property in Aurora he has built a cabinet shop, and passes some of his leisure time in working at his trade. In 1882 he rented and ran a saw-mill from the fall until the summer of 1883, but did not make of it the success which he had anticipated.

In politics Mr. Miller has upheld the principles of the Republican party, and has held some prominent positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens, among others being that of recorder, to which he was elected in 1900. He has been road supervisor, and is now serving as councilman. Mr. Miller cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a Christian, but does not affiliate with any particular church. When he came from Missouri Mr. Miller brought with him five people, to all of whom he gave a home for the remainder of their lives. Of late he has been appointed guardian for Morton L. and Frederick A. Giesy, both of whom are living with him at the present time. Mr. Miller is a man of broad humanitarian tendencies, and a great deal of the good that he has accomplished during his life is of the unostentatious kind, the sole reward of which is found in an approving conscience and in the gratitude of individual hearts.

LEVI M. HERREN. A substantial and prominent farmer of Marion county, Ore., Levi M. Herren, who was born in Decatur county, Ind., September 7, 1835, is the son of John Herren, a Kentuckian, who, after his marriage in that state to D. Robbins, removed to Indiana, where he engaged in farming. In 1838 he took his family to what was then known as the Platt Purchase, near Arkansas City, Kas., where they made their home until the spring of 1845, when, with three wagons and three yoke of oxen to each wagon, they started across the plains. While on the way they fell in with Stephen Meeks, a brother of Joe Meeks, who attempted to pilot the party by a nearer route, but failed. The trip was made memorable, aside from the various incidents which made interesting the journey across the plains, by a dearth of provisions, the company being entirely out of flour at the

time of their arrival at The Dalles, Ore. There Mr. Herren built a flatboat and with his family floated down the river to Cascade, Wash., and from there went to Whiteson, Yamhill county, Ore., where lived an uncle of the family. After one month spent there, they moved upon a farm on Salem Prairie, in March, 1846, and located four miles east of Salem, Ore., purchasing the right to six hundred and forty acres of a Mr. Gobin. A cabin having been erected there, the family at once found shelter. In 1848, Mr. Herren was attracted to California in the hope of sharing in the rich profits of mining, and after an absence of about five months, returned to Oregon with \$2,000 in gold dust. He was thirty-nine days making the voyage from San Francisco to the mouth of the Columbia river, a fierce storm having driven them about on the ocean.

In 1849 Mr. Herren took up a donation claim of six hundred and thirty-five acres, located on Mill creek, six miles southeast of Salem, and near which the State Reform School has since been built. He remained here until his death in 1864, at the age of sixty-four years. Religiously he was a member of the Christian Church. His wife also died here when seventy-seven years old. Of the thirteen children born to them, all attained maturity, seven sons and six daughters, seven of whom are still living. Of these, Susanna is the wife of W. T. Wallace, of Josephine county, Ore.; Mary J., the wife of John Kiser, of Salem; Martha, the wife of Judge N. T. Katin, of Sprague, Wash.; Sarilda, the wife of T. S. Leonard, of Dayton, Wash.; N. F., located in Salem; and Levi M., of this review. Those now deceased are as follows: William, John, Daniel S., James R., Perry L., Bertha and Elizabeth H.

But ten years of age when his parents came to Oregon, Levi M. Herren has spent practically all his life in this state. He was reared on the paternal farm, engaging in home duties until 1859, when he located on a hundred-acre farm on Salem Prairie, where he followed farming until his father's death, at which time he returned to take charge of the home place and care for his mother, which he did until her death. He was married November 15, 1860, to Martha E. Mathews, a native of Missouri, who started across the plains with her parents in 1852, and met with the loss of both parents while on the journey. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Herren, of whom Thomas is still at home; Ida is the wife of R. N. Morris, of Oregon City, and Flora is the wife of George Bailey, of Portland. Mr. Herren now owns three hundred and eight acres, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. In politics Mr. Herren is a

Democrat. Though not a seeker after political preferment, he has filled local offices, and has always exhibited a deep interest in the welfare of his party. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Turner Grange, and has been master of the latter body for several years.

Mr. Herren occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens in Marion county. He is known as a man possessed of a public spirit, always willing to assist in the promotion of all enterprises intended to enhance the material advantages of the community in which he resides, by the contribution of both time and money. He takes a broad-minded view of affairs in general, and in all ways has shown himself to be a useful citizen, meriting the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

ALVIN A. BURTON, who has the reputation of making the best brick in the Willamette valley, was born near Rochester, N. Y., October 8, 1852, and from his father, Alvin A., Sr., acquired an appreciation of the merits of brick manufacturing. The elder Burton was born in Vermont, and came from an old and honored family. He learned brickmaking in early life, and eventually had a large plant at Brighton, N. Y., whence he removed, in 1853, to Princeton, Ill. Here, for many years he was the foremost brick manufacturer in the county, and, in 1866, removed to Marseilles, La Salle county, Ill., where his death occurred in 1877. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics was a Republican. Mr. Burton married Harriet M. Baker, a native of Greenville, Greene county, N. Y., and daughter of David Baker, a farmer and miller by occupation. Mrs. Burton, who died in Illinois, was the mother of ten children, all of whom attained maturity, seven of whom are living, and four of whom are engaged in the brick business in Oregon.

In Princeton and Marseilles, Ill., Alvin A. Burton, Jr., received his education, and as a boy, learned brickmaking under the instructions of his father. He realized the advantage in dealing in a commodity for which there must always be a demand, and he was the first in his family to transfer his allegiance to Oregon, which promised such splendid results. In December, 1874, he made his way to this state, and in order to get a start, engaged as a clerk in a grocery store for three or four years. He was then employed by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company as foreman of their woodyard at Celilo, and at the end of two years returned to Salem and became foreman of the State Penitentiary brickyard. This po-

sition was maintained by him for five years, and during that time the yards turned out an enormous number of brick, among other contracts making the brick used in the construction of the State Asylum for the Insane. The yearly output was two and a half million brick, and the quality was unsurpassed up to that time. Luman Burton, one of the brothers of the superintendent, came to Oregon in 1878, and filled a position in the yard with his brother, and some years later two other brothers, Edwin and Percy, arrived in the state, eventually making up the firm of Burton Brothers.

Upon severing his connection with the penitentiary, in 1883, Mr. Burton took charge of the brickyards of George Collins, of Salem, for five years, and of Theodore Jensen, of Portland, for three years. In the meantime, in 1890, with his brothers, he had purchased the Salem yards of Mr. Collins, and the following year came here to superintend their management, conducting his business under the firm name of Burton Brothers. In 1894 he became sole owner of the yards, and has since conducted them independently. He owns twenty acres of clay land on State street, also three and a half acres on Twenty-fourth street, between State and Asylum avenue. The capacity of the yards is sixteen thousand a day, or more than two million a year, and abundant facilities for shipping are furnished by a switch run into the yards from the Southern Pacific Railroad. Aside from the numerous contracts filled in Salem, Mr. Burton has furnished the brick for the construction of the State University at Eugene, and for the government Indian school at Shewawa. In Salem he has supplied brick for the Odd Fellows' building, the city hall, the Bayne building, the Schriber building, and many others of equal importance. The brick are manufactured with horse power machinery.

The beautiful brick residence built by Mr. Burton on East State street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, is presided over by his wife, who was formerly Daisy G. Colwell, a native of Comanche, Iowa, and daughter of C. H. Colwell, a native of Delaware. Mr. Colwell was a builder and contractor, and an early settler in Iowa, where he lived for many years in Moingona, Boone county. In 1875 he came to Salem and continued his occupation up to the time of his death, in March, 1884, at the age of sixty years. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife, Hannah (Howard) Colwell, a native of Greenville, N. Y., and who still lives in Salem at the age of seventy-three years. Three of the children born to Mr. and Mrs.

Colwell are living, Mrs. Burton being the second. She is the mother of two children, of whom Roy, a graduate of the Capitol Business College, is bookkeeper for the banking firm of Ladd & Bush, and Delbert is living at home. Mr. Burton is a Republican in politics, and finds a religious home in the Baptist Church. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JAMES STARR VAN WINKLE. The descendant of an old Knickerbocker family, James Starr Van Winkle has well kept up the traditions of the early Hollanders in New York state, both in personal characteristics and public prominence, becoming in this western state, of which he is a native son, a man of wide popularity and gratifying success through the many admirable traits which distinguish him. Chiefly by his own efforts has Mr. Van Winkle won the position he holds today in Albany, one of social prominence and intellectual equality.

The grandfather of Mr. Winkle, Isaac, spent the greater part of his life in the middle west, living in Kentucky and Tennessee, and from the latter state emigrating to Oregon in 1859, where he died in Linn county soon after his arrival. He was a worthy representative of an old Dutch family that had made New York its home at an early date in the history of our country, fighting for national honor both in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. His son, Isaac N., was born in Kentucky and reared in east Tennessee, among the Cumberland mountains of Morgan county, engaging in agricultural labor on the paternal farm, and crossed the plains of Oregon with his father's family in 1859, where he located in Linn county. He went first to the mines of Bannock City, Idaho, where he remained for several seasons, at the close of that period returning, and with the fruits of his labor purchasing a farm near Halsey, where he is now engaged in farming. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is an ordained minister. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masons. He married Elizabeth Pearl, a native of Missouri, and daughter of James Pearl. The latter was born in Ohio, and on attaining manhood settled in Missouri, from which state he emigrated in 1852 to Oregon, crossing the plains and locating first in Linn county, near Jefferson, and later taking up a donation claim east of Harrisburg, upon which he lived for many years. Upon retiring from the active cares of life he located in Halsey, where his death occurred in 1898. The chil-

dren born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle are as follows: James Starr, of this review; I. H., an attorney of Salem; J. O., a student in the medical department of Willamette University, of Salem; J. F., of the United States Hydrographic office in Portland; Charles W., on the home farm, and Sarah C., now the wife of J. G. Patterson, of Salem.

James Starr Van Winkle was born near Halsey, Linn county, Ore., December 30, 1866, and was reared upon the paternal farm until he was seventeen years old. At that age, having acquired a fair education through application and attendance at the district school in the vicinity of his home, he began teaching in the common schools of his native county, with the view to appropriating the funds so acquired for a collegiate course. Energy and perseverance succeeded, and he later entered Willamette University, where he remained for three years. For some time after leaving college he engaged in the drug business in Silverton, Ore., and in 1888 located in Albany, where he has since made his home, being then interested in the abstract of title business, and later one of the founders of the Linn County Abstract Company, of which he was manager for some time. In 1898 he was appointed chief clerk of the Albany postoffice, and in 1899 was elected city recorder of Albany, and was re-elected in 1901. He is now justice of the police court, justice of the peace, and city recorder.

December 19, 1888, Mr. Van Winkle was married in Marion county to Miss Lida B. Hayes, a native of Marion county, and daughter of John C. Hayes, a druggist of Silverton, and of the union three children have been born, being named in order of birth as follows: J. Stanley, V. Keith and James Hayes. Fraternally, Mr. Van Winkle is prominent. In the Knights of Pythias he is past chancellor, and was representative to the State Grand Lodge; as a member of the Knights of the Maccabees he is past officer and for six years served as state commander, and is now serving as past commander; he is ex-president of Delazon Smith Cabin, No. 9, Native Sons of Oregon; consul of the Woodmen of the World; past workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also secretary of the Alco Club, having held this position since its organization.

ELISHA P. MORCOM. As an exponent of legal science Elisha P. Morcom ranks high in professional circles in Marion county, for although Woodburn claims him as her pioneer and foremost attorney, his skill in adjusting compli-

cations touching the law has created a demand for his services far beyond the borders of his promising little town. Mr. Morcom was born in Dodgeville, Wis., February 6, 1860, his father, John, having been born near Sunny Corners, England. His grandfather, Captain John Morcom, was captain of the Bodmonic (Wis.) mines, and was sent by an English company to Eagle Harbor, Mich., where he opened the first copper mines of that vicinity. These mines proved a source of great profit to their promoters, and so practically exhaustless are they that they are being worked at the present time. The grandfather died in Michigan before his grandson was born, leaving behind him an example of industry and correct living. His son, John, eventually located at Dodgeville, where he combined mining and farming, and where he died at the early age of thirty years. His wife, Lucy (Scourick) Morcom, was born in St. Ives, England, of Cornish descent. Some years after the death of John Morcom, she married James Pratt, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to the United States with his parents when twelve years of age. He is engaged in mining in Wisconsin, making his home in Dodgeville.

The only child in his father's family, Elisha P. Morcom was left to the sole care of his mother when six months of age. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1883. At a very early age he became interested in the study of law, and it was practically no trouble for him to decide upon devoting his life to this interesting profession. At the age of sixteen he began to study law with the firm of Briggs & Jenks, of Dodgeville, and thereafter devoted his leisure to increasing his knowledge in this direction. For four years he was assistant postmaster of Dodgeville, and in 1887 took up his residence in Tower, Minn., where he was admitted to the bar in 1891, and formed a co-partnership with W. H. Johnson, of Tower, an association amicably continued until 1893. He practiced law for three months in the Marquam building at Portland and in January, 1892, came to Woodburn and the next year he removed to Silverton. Having better opportunities in Woodburn he returned in 1894, and took up his practice under very favorable conditions, as he had no competitor in the profession, and there was a large field for a substantial and reliable man in the community. For seven years he has acceptably served as city attorney of Woodburn, and at the same time has had in charge the greater part of the important cases in the neighborhood. He has a profound understanding of law, is lucid and clear in his expositions, and eloquent and convincing in his argument.

In Dodgeville, Wis., Mr. Morcom was united in marriage with Libbie Hooper, who was born



Alexander Seavy

in Dodgeville, October 23, 1860, and whose father, William Hooper, was born in England and emigrated to America when a boy of twelve. Mr. Hooper was for many years identified with a flourishing merchandise business in Dodgeville, but is now retired from active life. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Morcom, Lucy A., is in the second year of the preparatory department of Willamette University at Salem. Mr. Morcom is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with Lodge No. 102, I. O. O. F., and Knights of the Maccabees, Tent No. 8. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is superintendent of the Sunday school, and has had charge of the senior Bible class since coming to Woodburn.

ALEXANDER SEAVEY. If any man is able to appreciate the peace and tranquillity of an agricultural existence it seems as if that man might be Alexander Seavey, now engaged in a large stock-raising and hop business on his farm of eleven hundred acres, near Eugene. The early life of Mr. Seavey was sufficiently crowded with daring and eventful happenings to please the most ambitious seeker after adventure, and many a boy whose ideas of life are gained from books of travel and imagination might well envy him his early experiences in the midst of danger and hair-breadth escapes. As a lad he played in the sands of Penobscot bay, on the west shore, and ten miles from the ocean, in front of the town of Rockland, Me., where he was born April 1, 1824. As he thus played, his thought was centered more on the outgoing than the incoming boats, and he wondered whither they were going and what their errand across the deep. As he grew older he used to go out in fishing-boats, and his joy and sorrow was gauged by the size of the catch which he sold as a means of livelihood. Gradually the shore limits grew tiresome, and to realize his dreams he embarked in a sailing vessel in the West Indian trade, in 1849 shipping as mate on the bark Challenge. The Challenge was destined for a dreary ending of its career, for off the Brazilian coast, South America, it burned, the crew making their escape in boats. For three days the faithful mariners wandered around the open sea, and after reaching land remained on Brazilian territory until the following July.

Taking passage on a Scotch ship, Oughtertyre, from Aberdeen, Scotland, Mr. Seavey was certainly risking his life, for he was regaled with the cheerful information that the former crew, with the exception of the captain and cook, had died of yellow fever. This boat was destined for San Francisco, and one hundred and seventy-three days were required to round the Horn, severe storms impeding the progress of the

stanch little craft. Once in California, Mr. Seavey went to the mines of Trinidad, and there embraced a waiting opportunity by purchasing mules and running a pack-train. Accustomed to the life of a land-dweller, and liking it quite as well as the sea, he started a little store on Althouse creek, Josephine county, Ore., in partnership with George O. Collins. This little store proved a decided success, and was continued uninterruptedly for five years, at the end of which time Mr. Seavey sold out to his partner and went on a mining expedition to the Rogue river. In 1855 he came to Lane county and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in the hills, three miles north of Springfield, and there engaged in stock-raising on a large scale, starting with a band of three hundred and fifty cows and calves. With the money made from this successful enterprise he purchased his present farm of eleven hundred acres, and in 1883 started hop-raising on a small scale, gradually increasing until his one hundred acres are invaded by an army of pickers every fall and reap for their employer a handsome fortune.

Through his marriage with Sarah A. Blachly the following children have been born to Mr. Seavey: William C. is a farmer of Lane county; James, John and Jess are at home; Anna is the wife of Ed Bushnell; Alwilda is the wife of Jasper Wilkins; and Sophronia is deceased. It will be seen that perseverance and industry have been leading factors in the life of Mr. Seavey, and that the humble sailor starting away from the coast of Maine had the heart and brain and good judgment to put to practical use the abilities and opportunities which were his by natural right.

BENJAMIN F. GIESY, M. D. A promising young medical practitioner, destined to reflect great credit upon his native town of Aurora, Benjamin F. Giesy, born here February 15, 1875, is the representative of a family numerously represented in the medical profession.

Martin Giesy, from whom his son inherits a keen appreciation of the importance of medical science, was born in Pennsylvania, and came as a child with his parents to Bethel, Mo., whence he came with the other members of his family to Oregon in 1855, across the plains. He was a very warm friend of Dr. Keil, the founder of the Aurora Colony, and through him became interested in medicine, for the practice of which he qualified in the state, and thereafter entered upon a practice covering many years. In the early days he experienced all of the discomforts of a laborious and extensive country practice, and used to ride long and weary distances to patients who placed implicit faith in him, and hesitated to call anyone else. He was very popular with

all classes, and, added to a profound knowledge of his chosen calling, possessed a genial and optimistic disposition, which not only made but retained friends. His very presence in a sick room seemed to be an antidote for many of the ills to which flesh is heir, and his retirement from practice was deeply regretted by his many hundreds of patients. As his practice increased he saw the necessity of a drug store in the place, and at present owns the only one in the town. Through his marriage with Martha Miller, seven children have been born into his family, five boys and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are living.

The preliminary education of Benjamin F. Giesy was received in the public schools of Aurora, Ore., after which he studied Greek, German and Latin with a private tutor. In 1892 he entered the State Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1896, and thereafter, from 1896 to 1897, served as house surgeon in the Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland. He was also graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1900; and entered upon the active practice of medicine in Aurora in 1897. He is filling his father's place to an extent hardly prophesied by the most sanguine, and has won a popularity and good will which presages uninterrupted success. Dr. Giesy is well known fraternally, and is identified with the Masons, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is examining physician for all the local orders that have insurance privileges except the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JAMES L. ATWATER. One of the many enterprising men engaged in farming in the rich and fertile lands of Polk county is James L. Atwater, residing near Lewisville, who has brought to his chosen calling good business methods, and is meeting with deserved success in his labors. A son of Miles L. Atwater, he was born February 4, 1852, in Fulton county, Ill. His paternal grandfather, Lyman Atwater, was born in Connecticut in 1798, and died in Illinois in 1863. Migrating westward from his New England home he located first in Ohio, afterwards settling in Illinois as a pioneer of Fulton county. He was a man of great activity; fully interested in the welfare of his county and state, and after serving in the Blackhawk war assisted in driving the Mormons from the Nauvoo settlement in Illinois.

A native of Ohio, M. L. Atwater was born October 20, 1825, in Ashtabula county, but was reared in Fulton county, Ill., where he learned the cooper's trade. On the breaking out of the

Civil war, he enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Infantry, but after serving six months had the measles, and was subsequently discharged on account of physical disability. Re-enlisting in the Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry, in Company G, he served throughout the remainder of the war, being with Sherman on his march to the sea. Passing through various engagements without being wounded, he was mustered out of service and returned to Illinois, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1891 he came to Oregon and purchased a farm near Lewisville and afterwards lived with his son, James L. Atwater, near Lewisville, until his death, April 20, 1898. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Baldwin, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, December 8, 1832, and now resides in Portland, Ore., making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Hollister. She bore her husband four children, namely: L. H., who lives at Hillsboro, Ore.; James L., the subject of this sketch; Emma J., wife of Thomas Hollister, living at University Park, Portland, Ore.; and William, also of Portland.

Leaving school when thirteen years of age, James L. Atwater worked as a farm laborer for about six years. The following twelve years he was employed on the Wabash railroad as a stonemason, in the meantime learning the trade of a carpenter and bridge-builder. Going to Minnesota in 1880, he was engaged in carpentering in Minneapolis for four years. From there he went to Idaho in the spring of 1884, and until August of that year was engaged in mining in the Coeur d'Alene district. Not meeting with success, Mr. Atwater continued westward to Polk county, and located on his present farm, near Lewisville. He has seventy-three acres of land, which were formerly a part of the donation claim taken up by his father-in-law, Mr. I. Zumwalt. In addition to general farming he pays much attention to stockraising, and is carrying on a substantial business, each year adding materially to his income.

In 1895 Mr. Atwater married Amelia Zumwalt, a native of Polk county, and they have three children, namely: Essie, Hattie and Mamie. A staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Atwater takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, and since 1888 has served as school director. He is a member of the South Methodist Episcopal Church of Lewisville, of which he has been one of the board of trustees since its organization. Mrs. Atwater belongs to the Evangelical Church of Lewisville.

SARAH C. PRICE. Previous to their marriage in Ohio, Edward B. Waters and Sarah Griffith had moved with their parents from their respective homes in Frederick county, Maryland,

and Pennsylvania, and from Ohio moved to Porter county, Ind., where Sarah, the future Mrs. Price was born, the third in a family of two sons and three daughters. The children were reared in the public schools of Indiana, and the parents, having heard much about the superior agricultural and other advantages in the far northwest, determined to see for themselves if these reports could be verified. Accordingly, they disposed of the Indiana farm in 1852, and in the fall of the same year went to Iowa, remaining in that state until the following spring. In Iowa they made the necessary preparations for crossing the plains, outfitting with ox-teams and loose cattle, and their journey extended from May until October. They encountered many Indians on the way, but were able to hold their own, and arrived at their destination in Polk county in fairly good condition. In the spring of 1854 the father took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Pedee, but in 1859 disposed of it and settled on a farm in Klickitat county, Wash. In 1865 they came to Polk county, Ore., and settled on a farm near where Mrs. Price now lives, but in later life they lived in retirement in Dallas, where the father died at an advanced age. The mother at present lives with W. D. Turner, of Airlie, Ore.

Sarah Waters remained at home with her parents until her marriage, in 1859, with Marcus D. L. Gilliam, son of that splendid old pioneer and Indian fighter, Cornelius Gilliam, around whom centers a world of adventure and romance, and whose name will be connected with the earliest civilization of Oregon as long as history endures. Marcus Gilliam was born in Platte county, Mo., and crossed the plains with his father in 1844, settling temporarily on the farm of his father near Dallas. He afterward took up the claim upon which Mrs. Price now lives, and where the father and mother spent several years of harmonious married life. Mr. Gilliam was not destined for long life, for he died on this place, March 27, 1868, at the age of thirty-four years, two months and eleven days. His life was ennobled by a self-sacrificing service in the Yakima war of 1855-6, and it is said of him that he was an excellent farmer, a kind husband, and a good friend. Three children were born to himself and wife, and of these, Frank, the oldest, is managing the home farm; Alice A. is the wife of W. D. Mohney, of Salem, Ore.; and Esther is deceased.

About 1883 Mrs. Gilliam was united in marriage with Larkin Price, who was born in Virginia. Mrs. Price owns two hundred and seventeen acres of land, which is proving productive and remunerative under the excellent management of her son Frank. She is one of the highly respected and broad-minded women of her neigh-

borhood, and many friends delight to visit her hospitable and comfortable home. General farming and stock-raising are carried on extensively, and fine improvements are combined with modern and scientific methods.

PHILIP T. AND CHARLES F. HICKS.

In the vicinity of Silverton are to be found many rich and productive farming estates, and among the energetic and self-reliant men who are conducting its agricultural interests the subjects of this sketch occupy no unimportant place. They are numbered among the brave pioneers of this section of Marion county, and are still living on the farm on which they settled with their parents in 1866, their property being situated on Silver Creek road, about two and one-half miles southeast of Silverton.

Coming from excellent New England ancestry, they are sons of Frisby Hicks, who was born July 27, 1806, in Vermont, but was reared and educated in New York state, and in Indiana, his parents having lived in both states. As a boy of sixteen years, Frisby Hicks determined to make his own way in life, and with that object in view began flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. A few years afterward he had made such progress in his new occupation that he found himself the owner of a line of steamboats plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. He made his home, however, in Indiana until 1846, when he removed with his family to St. Louis, where he lived a year. Giving up his boats at that time, he located in Iowa, and was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866, when, lured by the prospects of cheap land in a new country, he came to Marion county, making the five months' journey by team across the plains, and having but little trouble with the Indians on the way. Buying the four hundred and eighty acres of land comprised in the present homestead of his sons, he labored, with the help of his children, to redeem a farm from the wilderness, and by dint of hard labor, thrift and good management succeeded well, rendering it one of the finest estates in the vicinity. He lived to the ripe old age of four score and four years, honored and respected by all. He took an intelligent interest in public affairs, and while a resident of Iowa served a number of terms as justice of the peace. In 1839 he married Catherine Taylor, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died at the age of seventy-two years, on the home farm in Silverton. Of the children born of their union, six are living, namely: Philip T.; Charles F.; Mary E., wife of John Maulding, of Yamhill county; John, of Silverton; E. Pitt, and Harry P., who live near Silverton.

Philip T. Hicks was born March 22, 1844, in

Patriot, Switzerland county, Ind. He received excellent educational advantages, and in his younger days taught school several terms. During the Civil war he gave evidence of his patriotism by enlisting May 16, 1864, in Company H, Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into service at Keokuk. With his regiment he was sent first to Memphis, Tenn., and assigned to garrison duty during the four months prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment. On returning from the scene of conflict, he remained at home until 1866, when he crossed the plains with his parents, and from that time until the present has resided on the homestead which he ably assisted his father in clearing and improving, and is now successfully employed in general farming and stock-raising. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has served on the school board, and as road supervisor. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he takes great interest. Philip T. Hicks married, December 22, 1881, Nettie Morley, a native of Silverton, and a daughter of John Morley, and into their household six children have been born, namely: Alma, Morton, Audrey, Tero, and Avery M. and Avis M., twins.

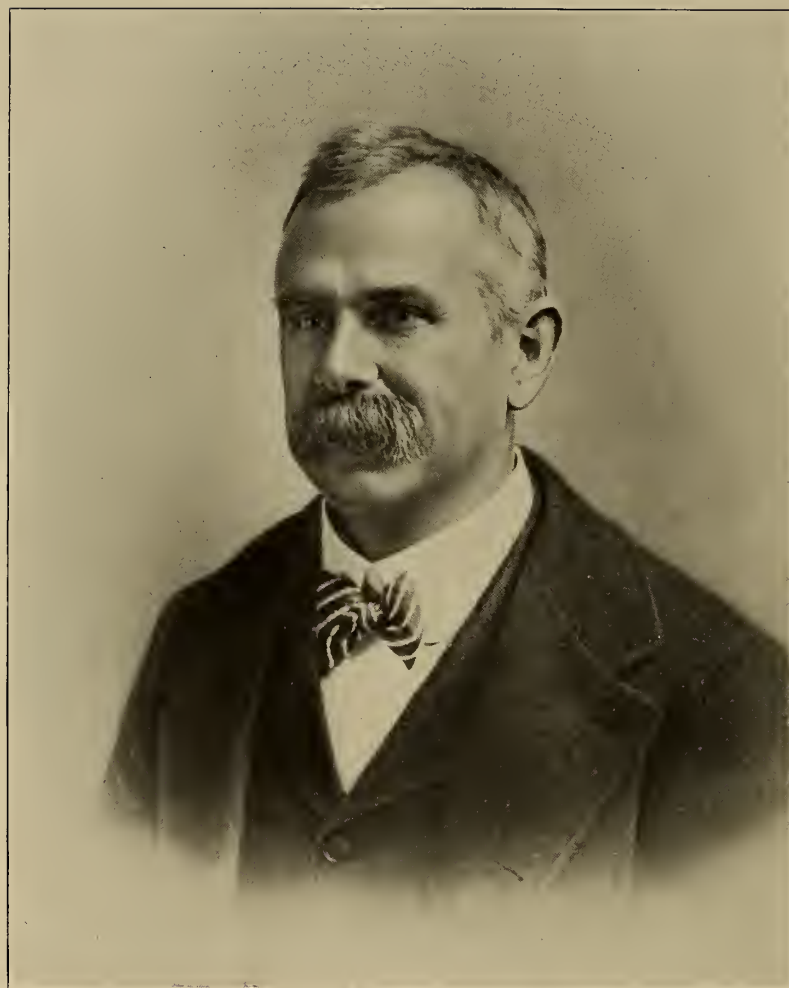
Charles F. Hicks was born in Patriot, Ind., December 26, 1841, and was educated in the district schools of Iowa. In 1863 he offered his services to his country, enlisting in Company B, Fourth Iowa Independent Battery. After being mustered in at Davenport, he went to New Orleans, where he assisted in protecting railroad property, being on guard duty a large part of the time that he was in service. At the close of the war he returned to the parental homestead, and the following year, accompanied his parents and their family in the long trip across the plains. He labored with characteristic energy in the clearing and improving of the farm on which his parents settled, and where, with the exception of five years that he had charge of a grist-mill in Silverton, he has since resided. He is actively engaged in farming, being associated with his brother Philip, with whom he makes his home, and is deservedly prosperous in his undertakings. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is a staunch Republican in politics, being a leader in party affairs. He has served to the satisfaction of his constituents in various public offices, and represented his county in the state legislature one term, having been elected to the office in June, 1886.

JOHN C. MCCREA, commissioner of Yamhill county, represents a type of citizen in whom is blended enthusiasm for whatever he has to do, a healthy mind and sterling integrity, and that most precious of possessions—

hard common sense. In the hard school of self-culture Mr. McCrea learned all his lessons of life, his affiliation with the serious and responsible side of life having been inaugurated at a very early age. He was born in Branch county, Mich., September 16, 1847, and at the age of five years lost his father, John McCrea. The elder McCrea was a native of Ireland, and in his native land was engaged in farming and saw-milling. He came to the United States with his parents, settling in Crawford county, Ohio, from where he removed to the farm in Michigan, where his death occurred at the age of fifty years. He was a practical farmer and expert lumberman, and managed by industry and frugality, to lay up quite a little property. His wife, Rachel (Eberhard) McCrea, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with her parents when a child. Her great-grandfather served in the war of 1812. Mrs. McCrea had nine children, four sons and five daughters, John C. being the youngest son and eighth child.

Left fatherless, at the age of five, John C., at nine, was leading a horse that was working a stump puller, and from this minor occupation graduated into work requiring muscular development and business ability. Childish diversions were almost unknown to the lad, who in 1871, departed from his native surroundings, having acquired considerable experience while managing comparatively large interests. In search of a favorable permanent location, he lived for a year in Freemont county, Iowa, and one year in Clay county, Mo., 1873 finding him again in Freemont county. In 1874 he located in Republic county, Kans., on the state line, and, in 1875, removed to California, locating forty miles southeast of San Francisco. Here he drove a six-mule team, and also farmed and worked in a brickyard. In 1876 he investigated conditions up in the Sound country, and in March, 1877, located on a farm of two hundred and fifty acres on the Willamette river in Marion county, to which he added later by purchase, one hundred and sixty acres. This property was improved to a large extent by Mr. McCrea, and disposed of in 1901, although he had taken up his residence in Newberg in 1899. The McCrea residence is one of the most beautiful in the town, situated in the midst of five acres of orchard land on the banks of the Willamette. The members of the family are popular and well known, and the hospitality and good fellowship dispensed are proverbial.

A staunch Independent, Mr. McCrea has taken an active interest in the political undertakings of this county, and has variously served the interests of the communities in which he has lived. In Marion county he was



J. N. B. Fuller

road commissioner for several terms, and in Yamhill and Marion counties he has been a member of the school board. On the Populist ticket he was elected county commissioner in 1902, and is acceptably filling this important responsibility. Among the many outside interests which claim the attention of Mr. McCrea may be mentioned the vice-presidency of the Chehalem Valley Bank, of which he is a stockholder, and of which he has been a director for seven years. He is also interested in oil wells in California, and in mines, being a stockholder in the Little Giant Gold Mining Company, the prospects of which look very encouraging. Mr. McCrea is fraternally associated with the Blue Lodge of Masons, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the United Artisans.

At Burr Oak, St. Joseph county, Mich., on December 25, 1867, Mr. McCrea married Altha Eleanor Baldwin, whose father, Daniel, was born in Connecticut and died in Michigan, at the age of fifty-five. Six children have been born into the McCrea home: Frederick L., born in Branch county, Mich., May 16, 1869, resides in Umatilla county, Ore.; Willis J., born in Clay county, Mo., January 15, 1873, died December 28, 1873; Elsie C., born in Branch County, Mich., December 12, 1874, died April 25, 1902; Edith A., born in Marion county, Ore., October 2, 1882; John C., born in Marion county, Ore., August 2, 1885; Archie E., born in Yamhill county, Ore., November 23, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. McCrea have five grandchildren, four boys and one girl.

JAMES N. B. FULLER. Foremost among the men of large capacity who are developing the giant lumber industry of Oregon is James N. B. Fuller, partner of J. B. Hopkins, in the Eugene Lumber Company, and a man of forceful characteristics and practical upbuilding tendencies. In common with all of the captains of industry who have achieved success in the state, the early life and environment of this merchant are of interest to an onlooking public, for unquestionably the majority who are struggling for a competency may profit by a knowledge of the means pursued by those high in public esteem.

The Fuller ancestry is an interesting one, and reaches far back into dim colonial days to one Thomas Fuller, whose desire for larger opportunity inspired him to embark from English shores in 1632, and assume the life of self-sacrifice and small compensation to which the earliest settlers of Massachusetts were heir. The next in order of succession of whom record has been kept is Israel Fuller, the paternal grandfather of James N. B., and who represented the sixth gen-

eration in the United States. This sire was born in the stronghold of conservatism in Danvers, Mass., and in time established his family in New Hampshire, where he owned and operated a large farm for the balance of his life. At one time he lived in Amherst, N. H., where his son, Samuel, the father of James N. B., was born, in 1807, and who continued to spend his days in Hillsboro county, his death occurring two miles from where he was born, at the age of eighty-five years. He married into the Hastings family, which also had its representatives among the colonists. Mrs. Fuller was born and reared in Shirley, a post township of Middlesex county, Mass. Four of the six children born to Samuel Fuller and his wife are living, James N. B., the only son in the family, dating his birth from October 9, 1850.

Educated in the public schools and at the New Ipswich Academy, James N. B. Fuller applied himself to the mastery of civil engineering when he was eighteen years old, eventually following the same in Hillsboro county, N. H., for three or four years. After coming to Oregon in 1877 he spent the first winter in McMinnville, and in the spring of 1878 engaged in the planing-mill business in Crawfordsville, Linn county, with Mr. Crawford, after whom the town was named. In 1884 the partners extended their operations to the banks of the Mohawk, where they built a water-power sawmill, operated it for a year, and then built a steam-mill at the mouth of the Mohawk. This mill was not long after removed to McGowan Creek, and operated until Mr. Fuller came to Eugene in 1890 to help start on its successful career the Eugene Lumber Company. With his partner he built the mill by the bridge, which in 1900 was burned to the ground, and which calamity necessitated the building of the present modern structure.

In Baldwin, Kans., in April, 1893, Mr. Fuller married Mamie Carman, a native of Omaha, Neb., being born in August, 1862. Mrs. Fuller is the daughter of John and Mary (Lynde) Carman, now residents of Eugene, the former born in England and the latter in New York. One son, James Carman, a bright and interesting child, has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller. Mr. Fuller is a Republican in political affiliation, and is variously connected with fraternal and social organizations in the county. He possesses the elements of popularity and success, and to an exceptional degree enjoys the confidence of the community in which he dwells.

JOHN T. JAMES. Diversified farming, stock and hop-raising are being successfully conducted on the three hundred and ten acre farm of John T. James, in the vicinity of Suver, Polk

county. Mr. James has been a resident of this county for so many years that he is considered an important part of its development, and a typical representative of its prosperity. From a middle-west farm in Cumberland county, Ill., where he was born January 17, 1848, he crossed the plains in 1866 with his parents, Samuel M. and Julia A. (Troxel) James, the latter a native of Indiana, and the former born in 1818. On the maternal side Mr. James is of German descent, his mother's family having been represented in America for many years. Samuel M. James was a shoemaker by trade, and also farmed during the greater part of his active life, devoting himself exclusively to the latter occupation after locating on his farm in Douglas county, Ore., in the fall of 1866. He was not destined to long enjoy his life in the west, for his death occurred in 1868. He was survived by his wife until 1888, when she died at the age of sixty-seven years. Besides John T., the youngest of the three children, there is J. H., the oldest son, living in Coquille, Coos county, Ore., and Mary Jane, the wife of George Hall of Ashland, Ore.

The farm-reared youth of today can hardly realize the difficulty which John T. James had in acquiring an education, for his father's ill health in both Illinois and Oregon made it imperative that the sons assume the entire responsibility on the farm, a fact which gave them little opportunity to attend the schools of their neighborhood. That Mr. James is today a well informed and well educated man is due entirely to later application, and to his appreciation of books and periodicals. He was eighteen years of age when he came to Oregon, and three years later, in 1870, he moved to Polk county, and near Suver engaged in the pork-packing business. Afterward he engaged in other occupations in the neighborhood, remaining there about four years. Later he returned to Douglas county, and near Oakland went into the stock-raising business, being thus employed until 1891. He then sold out and returned to Polk county, locating on a farm formerly owned by J. W. Suver, near Suver, eighteen acres of which are under hops.

Notwithstanding his busy agricultural life Mr. James has found time to interest himself in politics and social diversions, thus placing himself in touch with all phases of life in this county. On the Democratic ticket he has been elected school director and clerk, and has also served as road supervisor. Fraternally he is connected with the United Artisans of Wells, and the Masons of Oakland, Douglas county. March 15, 1873, he married Carolene Suver, who was born in Polk county, December 9, 1854, and in honor of whose father the town of Suver

was named. Seven children have been born of this union, the order of their birth being as follows: Joseph H., of Washington; Julia Ann, at home; Mary Alice, the wife of A. E. Harper, of Springfield, Lane county, Ore.; John E., at home; Carolene, the wife of O. M. Allen, of Suver, Ore.; Harriett Elizabeth, at home; and Lenora Belle, also at home. Mr. James is a practical and scientific farmer, and his buildings, fences, and general improvements give evidence of a progressive and resourceful mind. He is appreciated for his many fine traits of character, and especially for his sincerity and public spiritedness.

Theron A. Ireland. As fine and productive a farm as one would care to own is that occupied by Theron A. Ireland, one of the successful stock-raisers and farmers of Polk county. Of Scotch-Irish descent, Mr. Ireland claims Jackson county, Ind., as the place of his nativity, the date thereof being December 10, 1842. His parents were David and Mary A. (Sanderson) Ireland, and his grandparents were James and Sarah (Burnell) Ireland, the grandfather being a native of Pennsylvania.

Near the paternal farm in the vicinity of Sheridan, Lucas county, Iowa, to which the family had removed from Indiana, was a little log schoolhouse where knowledge was dispensed according to old-time methods, and hither went Theron A. when the work on the farm permitted. At the age of twenty he began to devote all of his time to farming, assisting his father with the management of the property and drawing his regular income from the sale of grain and other commodities. In the meantime he was thinking of broader opportunities than those by which he was surrounded and decided to cast his lot among the emigrants to the unknown west. Nancy L. Brummett was born in Brown county, Ind., December 15, 1845, and her marriage with Mr. Ireland took place March 17, 1864. Thereafter the young people devoted their time to outfitting for crossing the plains with mule-teams, and made the start from the home farm April 4, 1864, less than a month after their marriage. Their long and tedious journey was accomplished without mishap and they arrived at The Dalles, September 26, 1864. The first winter was spent near Monmouth, and the following spring Mr. Ireland rented a farm of eighty acres two miles south of the town, where they lived for one year. The farm proved undesirable, and he removed to his present farm, which consists of three hundred acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation. In addition to general farming the owner is engaged extensively in stock-raising, and while making

no attempt at registered or fancy breeds he keeps a substantial and generally high grade of cattle. He is successful in his chosen occupation, and attributes his good fortune to industry, good business judgment, economy, and strict integrity.

A Socialist in politics, Mr. Ireland has held several offices of responsibility in his neighborhood, including that of road supervisor and school director. He is a member of the Christian Church of Monmouth, Ore., and since young manhood has supported, as his means permitted, his chosen denomination. Six children have been reared in his home to make useful members of the community: William H., living on the Mackenzie river in Lane county; Frank V. lives on a ranch near Santa Ana, Orange county, Cal.; Mary B. is at home; Effie M. is the wife of Sam Tetherow of Lewisville; Mellie M. is the wife of G. W. Girard of Independence; and Clara E. is living at home.

J. EARL HOSMER. Among the wideawake and progressive young journalists who are helping to mould public opinion in Marion county is J. Earl Hosmer, editor of the *Silverton Appeal*, a weekly, seven-column, eight-page newspaper, devoted to promoting the best interests of this wonderfully fertile valley. The *Silverton Appeal* has a large circulation throughout the entire county, and its pages are filled with valuable suggestions on all departments of living, it being a stanch advocate of fundamental things, such as hygiene, diet, education, agriculture and home-building. It is the effort of the management to obliterate such information as tends to lower the standard of a progressive and inquiring community, and to place all in touch with clean, optimistic views of life. A live paper in every sense of the word, the *Appeal* is destined for a long era of prosperity, and is not likely to fail through advocacy of issues or principles not founded on common sense, and the individual rights of man.

Mr. Hosmer was born in Durand, Pepin county, Wis., February 17, 1862, and is the son of Albert M. and Cynthia (Earl) Hosmer, natives respectively of Vermont and Canada. Albert M. Hosmer removed from Vermont to New York state when eleven years of age, and before the Civil war settled in the colony at Durand, Wis., where he died at the age of sixty-four years. As an early settler of that region, he was identified with various pioneer industries, among them hotel keeping, ferrying, stage driving, farming and carpentering. His wife removed to New York with her parents when a child, and was reared in St. Lawrence county. She was the mother of five children, four sons and one daugh-

ter, of whom the editor of the *Appeal* is the third child.

J. Earl Hosmer acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Durand, and the Oregon State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of B. S. D. This training was supplemented by a course at the Western University of Chicago, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Ph. D. His youth contained somewhat of hardship and responsibility, for at the age of twelve he began to drive a team for his father, and afterward engaged in active farm work. In 1901 he bought the *Silverton Appeal*, installed the plant with modern water-power machinery, and has increased the subscription list one hundred per cent. Aside from his journalistic work Mr. Hosmer is interested in real estate, and is president of the Cascade Real Estate Company, which has at its disposal vast areas of timber lands, improved farms, stock ranches, saw-mill property, and city property. This company has done much in promoting the well-being of Marion county, and in placing its many merits before prospective purchasers.

September 1, 1885, Mr. Hosmer was united in marriage with Minnie Page, who was born in Minnesota, March 30, 1867, and removed when young to Durand, Wis., with her parents. She was educated in the high school of the latter town, eventually engaging in educational work, locating in Oregon in 1890 with her husband. The pre-empted claim of one hundred and sixty acres taken up at that time by Mr. Hosmer in Tillamook county was sold by him in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer were among the founders of the Liberal University at Silverton, and reluctantly resigned from the association because of their inability to coincide with certain beliefs which crept into the university. Mrs. Hosmer died February 1, 1901, and August 4, 1902, Mr. Hosmer married Frances Rauch, a native of Marion county. Mrs. Hosmer is the capable assistant of her husband in his newspaper work.

A. M. CLOUGH, who is engaged in the undertaking business in Salem, has been a resident of the city since 1876. He was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., September 4, 1850, being one of a family of seven children born unto Gardner and Laura (Joslin) Clough. The father was a native of Massachusetts and the family is of Scotch lineage, for the grandfather, Jabez Clough, was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to the new world, establishing his home in the Bay state. A few years later he removed to Vermont, where he carried on farming and at the time of the war of 1812 he aided his adopted country. Gardner Clough was a pat-

termaker and millwright and followed his trade in Vermont until 1856, when he removed to New York, and in 1857 to northeastern Iowa, settling in Winneshiek county. He built some of the first grist-mills in that part of the state and was thus instrumental in establishing a new industry there. He resided near Bluffton until September, 1861, when he volunteered for service as a defender of the Union cause, enlisting in Company I, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry. At the end of his term of enlistment he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, but his health became impaired from the effects of his long and arduous service, and he never fully recovered. Upon his return in 1865 he secured a homestead farm in Buena Vista county, Iowa, where he died about five years later. In politics he was a staunch Republican and held the office of county commissioner and county recorder in Buena Vista county. His wife, who was born in Kirby, Vt., was a daughter of Sylvanus Joslin, also a native of that locality and a farmer by occupation. He belonged to one of the old Puritan families of New England, held membership with the Congregational Church and died at the age of eighty-nine years. Mrs. Clough survived her husband for many years and passed away in Iowa at the age of seventy-eight. In their family were seven children, of whom five are yet living. Fernando, the eldest, who was a member of Company B, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, served for two years and four months in the Union army and was taken prisoner at Little Rock, Ark., while carrying dispatches. Afterward he was exchanged, and he now resides at Elk Falls, Kans. The next member of the family is A. M. Clough of this review. The others are Fred M., John O., and William L., all residents of Iowa.

A. M. Clough was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Iowa and took up his abode upon a farm in Bluffton township, Winneshiek county. He spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farm lads of that period, and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. When the Civil war broke out his mother removed to Waukon, Iowa, where the family resided during the period of hostilities, the father being absent, serving in the army. In the spring of 1865 A. M. Clough ran away from home to McGregor and enlisted, but after thirteen days with the troops he was rejected on account of his age and size. In the same year, after the close of the war, the family removed to Buena Vista county, Iowa, settling near Sioux Rapids, and our subject resided upon the home farm until 1866, when he took up his abode in Waukon and for three years was engaged in driving stage. He then went to Bluffton, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and also learned

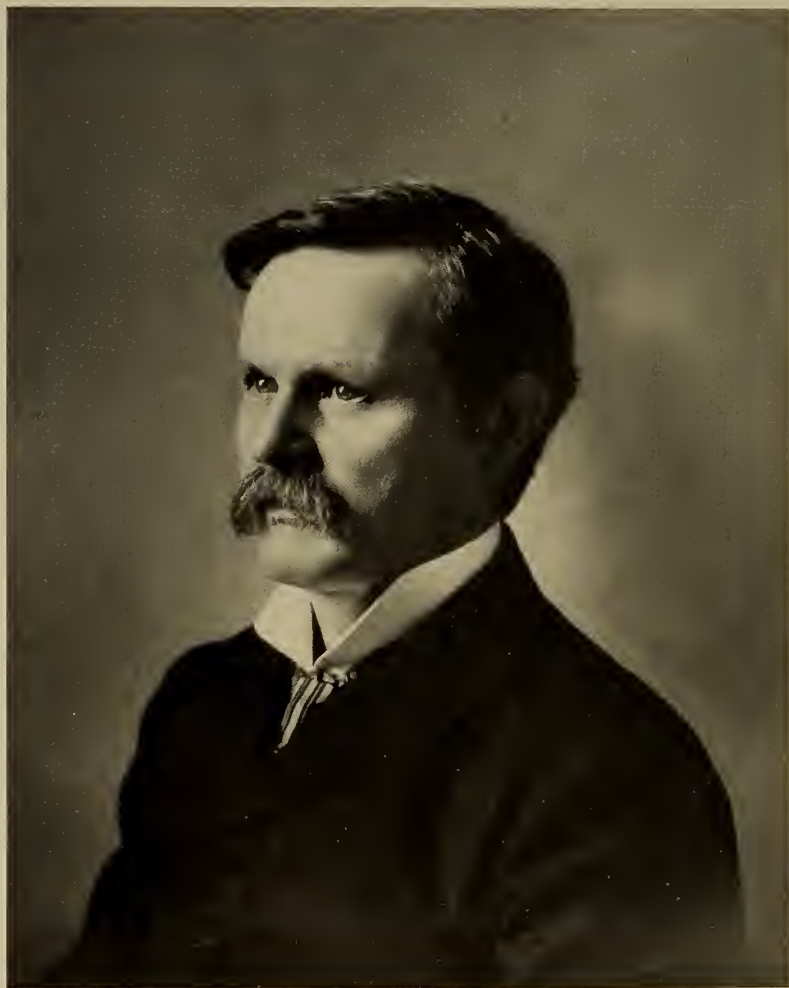
the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about three or four years.

In 1876 Mr. Clough arrived in Oregon and secured a situation in the Babcock cabinet shop, working in their undertaking establishment until 1884, when Mr. Babcock was elected county clerk. In that year Mr. Clough purchased his undertaking business and has since continued as undertaker and funeral director. He is a graduate of three different schools of embalming, of which he makes a specialty. He is very successful in his chosen field of labor.

In Cresco, Howard county, Iowa, in 1873, Mr. Clough was united in marriage to Adella Rider, who was born in Woodstock, Ill., and with her parents came to Oregon in 1876. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is still living. In Mr. Clough's family are three children: Bertha L., Mona M. and Alice L. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Clough is a trustee. He has always been a staunch Republican, attending the county and state conventions, and his influence carries weight in the councils of the party. In 1894 he was elected county coroner, and so capably did he serve that he was re-elected in 1896 and 1898. On the expiration of his third term in 1900 he retired, but in 1902 he was again elected and will continue in the position until July, 1904. He belongs to the Greater Salem Commercial Club, to the lodge and Rebekah degree of the Odd Fellows society, to the Union Artisans, and is past master and member of the Woodmen of the World.

GEORGE W. KNIGHT. The best mercantile interests of Hubbard, Ore., are being maintained by George W. Knight, who, in partnership with Peter Susbauer, who owns the building, is conducting an up-to-date store. The stock, valued at \$13,000, comprises such necessities and luxuries as would be required in any cosmopolitan community. It is the policy of the partners to observe the greatest courtesy and consideration for patrons, and this, combined with cleanliness, and absolute business integrity, has assured to the firm of Knight & Susbauer many years of uninterrupted success.

Mr. Knight comes of an honored old pioneer family of the state of which he is a native son. He was born in Canby, Clackamas county, April 14, 1874. His father, Dr. Charles Knight, for many years a practicing physician of Canby, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., December 10, 1828, and moved with his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1831. He became an employe in a foundry in that city, and at the age of eighteen found a less strenuous position, which enabled him at the same time to study medicine. In 1845 he removed to Mis-



G. H. Furze

souri, and made that state his home until coming to Oregon in 1871. He was the first to settle in Canby, the first to map out the future of the town, the pioneer dwelling of the embryo village being due to his constructive ability. He was known throughout the entire surrounding country, and in connection with a large and lucrative practice conducted a drug store for many years. His death, July 22, 1893, removed a man whom all delighted to honor, and who had an enviable reputation as man and physician. He married Catherine Schriver, who was born in Frankfort, Ohio, in 1834, married in 1862, and died October 16, 1898. She was the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom George W. is the eighth child. Those living are: Louisa, Henry, George W. and Esther.

George W. Knight was educated in the public schools, and his youth did not differ materially from that of the average boy of his town. He was employed for some time in his father's drug store, and while still living in Canby became interested in Republican politics and served on the town council for four years. At the age of eighteen he went into the employ of Carlton and Rosecrans, remaining for seven years. He went to Hubbard, February 27, 1899, bought out the general merchandise business of George H. Beebe, and converted it into the present reliable and progressive business. After settling there he married Minnie Whitney, a native of Oregon, born November 19, 1884, and daughter of John and Anna (Feller) Whitney, formerly prominent farmers in the vicinity of Woodburn, but now living retired near that city. Mr. Knight has served in the council of Hubbard, and has otherwise identified himself with the upbuilding of the city. He still owns a one-third interest, twenty-four acres of his father's original donation claim adjoining Canby, ten acres of which are devoted to hops, and the remainder to general farming. Though one of the younger generation of business men in this county, Mr. Knight is esteemed for his general business qualifications, and for many estimable traits of character. He is a member of Hermes Lodge K. of P. No. 57; passed the chairs and represented the local to Grand Lodge three times. Is a member of Hubbard Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 76. Passed the chairs of Columbia Lodge No. 47 A. O. U. W.

GEORGE N. FRAZER. Outside of Portland, the Eugene Iron Works is the largest enterprise of the kind in the Willamette valley. George N. Frazer, the owner and proprietor, is unquestionably one of the most experienced in all kinds of iron manufacturing on the western coast, and as such enjoys a prestige commensurate with the worthy and far-reaching industrial re-

sults of which he is the chief incentive. Born in Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y., June 12, 1851, he is of English ancestry, his parents, James Scott and Sarah Ann (Kenworthy) Frazer, having been born in Oldham, Lancashire, England, where had lived many generations of his grandfathers. Upon emigrating to America, the father settled in Monroe county, N. Y., where he worked at the moulder's trade, and in time practically started the town of Brockport, by establishing the first store and butcher shop. Meeting with financial reverses in 1858, he disposed of his interests and removed to San Francisco, where he followed his trade until 1870, removing then to the city of Portland, Ore. His death occurred by drowning in the Willamette river in 1872.

The necessity for early self-support overshadowed the diversions and even education of George N. Frazer, for at the age of twelve he learned the moulder's trade from his father. While serving his apprenticeship in the San Francisco Iron Works he came to a realization of the possibilities of his trade and applied himself with zest to learning all that his superiors had to teach him. From the San Francisco Iron Works he went to the Oregon Iron Works, and in 1871 went into business with his father, operating the Eagle Iron Works of Portland. Encouraged by a contract for the iron work for the construction of the Clackamas river railroad bridge below Oregon City, the business progressed rapidly, many notable and paying contracts being filled under the able leadership of father and son. Mr. Frazer afterward started the Pioneer Brass Foundry in Portland, and after its destruction during the great fire, he entered into partnership with W. J. Zimmerman in an iron business which was later operated under the same management in Ashland and Roseburg.

Disposing of his business in 1886, Mr. Frazer came to Eugene and started the Eugene Iron Works in partnership with J. C. Land, the latter retiring at the end of the first year, and leaving the business to the sole supervision of the senior member of the firm. That the iron works have more work than can be accomplished at present, and in fact are six months behind with their orders, may be taken as a fair indication of their standing in the community. The most modern of machinery facilitates the conduct of a business which embraces the most delicate as well as the heaviest of iron productions, ranging from donkey engines to structural iron work, sawmill machinery and engines weighing many tons. The machine shop proper is two stories high and 36x50 feet ground dimensions, the foundry is 40x70 feet, and the blacksmith and boiler shop is 50x40 feet. Needless to say, Mr. Frazer is at home in any department of his business, having

mastered the minutest details, and is therefore able to command the best possible effort from his men. Having no competition south of Eugene in the state, his trade is drawn from a wide territory, orders coming in from all along the coast, and from the principal cities of the surrounding states.

The agencies inaugurated for the improvement of Eugene have invariably received the staunch support of Mr. Frazer. He is the friend of education, of municipal purity and political uprightness. As a Republican he has served on the county committee for several years, although office-holding has never appealed to him, or been in accord with his otherwise busy life. An enthusiastic advocate of the climate, resources and general advantages of Lane county, he has shown his faith in its future by investing heavily in town and country property, his own residence being one of the finest and most hospitable in the town. He is interested in the Eugene Opera House Company, and various substantial enterprises of public character, and his social associates include the cultured and progressive element of the town. Fraternally Mr. Frazer is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Eugene, in which he has thrice been noble grand; with the Encampment, in which he is past chief patriarch, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Eugene. In Ashland, in 1877, he was united in marriage with Ella E. Jackson, who was born in California, and who is the mother of two children: George N., Jr., who is interested in business with his father; and Arthur L., instructor of the piano at the University of Oregon.

LAFAYETTE F. HALL, of Newberg, identified principally with loans and insurance, is a worthy representative of one of the best-known pioneer families of Yamhill county, and one most intimately connected with its growth. Mr. Hall was born in Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ill., January 17, 1846, his father being a native of North Carolina, and born February 5, 1798, while his mother, Malinda, was born in Tennessee.

Mathew Hall was one of those strong and rugged personalities which stands out vividly from the pioneer ranks of Yamhill county. As a youth in his native state he learned the blacksmith trade, and as a young man grown he settled in Macoupin county, Ill., where he plied his trade for a number of years. He was one of those courageous men who braved the dangers of the plains before the craze for gold made the expedition one of comparative safety, and in 1847 set out with a party, eventually arriving at his chosen destination in Clackamas county. The first winter was spent in Molalla, and in the spring he engaged

in ranching near Astoria, on the Columbia river. Not being favorably impressed with that farming section he went to Portland and worked at his trade, and the quality of his work may be estimated when it is known that when he took his departure in 1849, the people of Portland offered to give him a house and lot and place to put his shop if he would remain. Notwithstanding this tempting offer he decided to settle on a farm near where Newberg now stands, and, having comfortably installed his family, he went down into California and struggled for a year among the mines in that state. Although fairly successful he was not forcibly impressed with mining as a means of livelihood, his practical and shrewd mind detecting easily the chances in favor of the few rather than the many. Returning to Oregon he settled on his farm of six hundred and twenty acres, a portion of which he improved, and where he died in 1869, at the age of seventy-one years. He was known far and near as Squire Hall, as he filled the office of justice of the peace for between twelve and fourteen years. In his rulings he was invariably just and impartial, and rarely were his decisions questioned.

The youngest of three sons and four daughters born to his parents, Lafayette F. Hall was educated in the public schools, supplemented by one term at McMinnville College. During six years of his life he was an educator, and during that time was also manager of his father's farm. In 1875 he abandoned teaching and divided his attention between farming and outside business. He has since been engaged in a general business, and in connection therewith handles collections and insurance, and a little real estate. He is a notary public, and has been justice of the peace for two terms. Mr. Hall is the owner of considerable town and country property, including two lots on Columbia Heights, two lots upon which his residence is erected, an additional lot elsewhere in the town, and three hundred and twenty acres of the home place, now being managed by his son, W. L.

The first Mrs. Hall was formerly Amanda S. Ellison, who was born in Virginia, and died in Yamhill county in 1879, leaving four sons: William L., on the home farm; O. E., in Washington; Elmer C., engaged in mining near Gratz Pass; and Ellis, also engaged in mining near Sumpter. For a second wife Mr. Hall married in November, 1885, Frances M. Rowland, who was born in Tennessee, as was also her father, R. P. Rowland. Mr. Rowland came to Oregon in 1885, located for a time on the Lewis river, and is now conducting a dairy farm near Mount Tabor. Of this second union there has been born one daughter, Ethel, living with her parents. In political affiliation Mr. Hall is a Democrat, although he is decidedly averse to the silver platform.

PUNDERSON AVERY is a capitalist and very successful man who is uniformly spoken of in terms of praise, commendation and good will. He is an extensive and successful manufacturer of flour and is the leader in this regard in the state. He is now serving as president of the city council of Corvallis, and Benton county has profited by his efforts in her behalf along many lines. It is, therefore, well that he should be mentioned among the representative citizens of the Willamette valley and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers this record of his career.

Mr. Avery is a native of Stark county, Ill., born in 1843, and is a son of J. C. Avery, who was the founder of Corvallis and is represented elsewhere in this work. In the year 1847 Mrs. Avery came to the northwest to join the father, who had crossed the plains in 1843. She was accompanied by her three children, Charles, Punderson and Florence, and they were met in eastern Oregon by the husband and father, who conducted them by way of the Barlow route over the Cascade Mountains to the old town of Marysville, now Corvallis. Mr. Avery had secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres and upon this the city of Corvallis was established.

On the old family homestead Punderson Avery of this review was reared and in early life became connected with merchandising. He pursued his preliminary education in the district schools and afterward became a student in the Baptist College at McMinnville. Later he spent eight years in his father's store and in 1872 he removed to Lake county, Ore., where he was engaged in the cattle business, having a large range on which he herded his cattle and also put up hay and feed for the market. His father, together with John F. Miller and B. F. Doughthet, was selected by the state to choose a site for the Agricultural College, and made choice of the meadow lands of Lake county. They gained considerable knowledge of the state while endeavoring to make a location and Punderson Avery, hearing favorable reports of the Lake county land, concluded that he would remove to that district and engage in the cattle business. Accordingly, he located there in 1872 and purchased one thousand acres of the college land which he fenced and improved. For fifteen years he remained there, being extensively engaged in the cattle business, and success attended his efforts. At the time of the Modoc war he and other residents of that locality built Fort Chewaucan which they occupied for four months during the Indian troubles. In 1887 he disposed of his business interests in Lake county and returned to Corvallis. In 1889 he began

the milling business here, forming the present company in connection with Mr. Smith and Mr. Rickard. They built the Benton county mills and five years later incorporated the business under the name of the Benton County Flouring Mills Company, of which Mr. Avery has since been the president. The mill was erected in 1889 and has since been operated by steam power. The plant has a capacity of two hundred and twenty barrels daily and manufactures flour which is unexcelled in the state. In fact, the firm received the highest award at the Oregon state fair in 1902 and again in 1903 on the Benton and Snowfall brands. Other premiums have been awarded to the firm which not only manufacture wheat flour, but also place upon the market graham flour and cereals. The business was begun with a capacity of one hundred barrels, but in order to meet the increased demand of the trade the capacity was increased to two hundred and twenty barrels per day in 1899. The Wagner roller system is used and the plant is equipped with all modern facilities, the mill being one of the best in the northwest. It is a four-story structure and the power is supplied by a seventy-five-horse-power engine. The product is shipped to California, South America and the American possessions in the Pacific and to the Orient. In addition to his milling property Mr. Avery owns two fine farms in Benton county devoted to the raising of grain and stock. One of these farms comprises four hundred acres and is situated a mile and a half south of Corvallis, while the other comprises three hundred and twenty acres and is about twelve miles south of the city. Mr. Avery and his brother laid out two additions to Corvallis, most of which has since been sold and improved by the erection of good buildings.

In Corvallis Mr. Avery was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mobley, who was born in Missouri and went with her parents to California in early life, coming thence to Benton county, Ore., in 1860. Her father, William Mobley was a farmer by occupation. Unto this marriage have been born five children: Chester, who is engaged in the cattle business in Lake county; Clarence W., who is a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College and is now engaged in the stock business and is also manager of the Bingham Spring, near Pendleton; Mattie, who is now the wife of Professor Fulton of Corvallis; Grover and Virgil, who are at home.

In 1870 Mr. Avery was elected county treasurer of Benton county and served for one term, while for many years he has been a member of the city council of Corvallis and is now its

president. He has always been a Democrat in politics and for many years was chairman of the county committee, and was also a member of the state committee. He belongs to the Oregon Pioneer Association and to the Corvallis Business Men's League and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. He stands today among the prominent business men of the Willamette valley. Keen and clear-headed, always busy, always careful and conservative in financial matters, moving slowly but surely in every transaction, he has few superiors in the steady progress which invariably reaches the objective point.

DELAVAN S. SMITH. Born on the homestead which he now owns and occupies, February 16, 1858, Delavan S. Smith is distinguished not only for his enterprise, ability and honesty of purpose, but as the worthy representative of one of the most honored pioneers of Linn county. He comes of excellent New England stock, the blood of many of the early families of that part of the Union flowing through his veins. Prominent among his more immediate ancestry are several families of distinction in the annals of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, among others that may be mentioned being those of Hopkins, Briggs, Harris and Wilkinson. Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was descended from the same immigrant ancestor. A direct descendant in the fifth generation from John Smith, of Rhode Island, his lineage is as follows: John, Capt. Jonathan, Archibald, Delazon, Delavan S.

John Smith, a resident of Scituate, R. I., and a citizen of influence, reared seven children, six stalwart sons and one daughter, namely: Richard, Joseph, Jonathan, Oziel, Thomas, Hope and Sarah. Richard served in the old French and Indian war. Joseph was one of those brave Green Mountain Boys that stormed the breastwork in the battle of Bennington, while his son, a lad of fifteen years, took part in that famous engagement. Jonathan and Thomas were soldiers in the Revolution, the latter losing his life while in service.

Capt. Jonathan Smith was lieutenant of a company that responded to the Lexington Alarm call, on April 19, 1775, and marched with his company as far as Cambridge. He subsequently served throughout the war, afterwards receiving a bounty for his services while in the army.

Archibald Smith settled in New Berlin, N. Y., where he was engaged during his active career as a mechanic. He married Miss Briggs, a woman of much culture and force of character. Her father, Joseph Briggs, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently removed to Vermont,

He took an active part in the grand struggle for independence, being captain of a company, and took a prominent part in the battle of Bunker Hill, the battle of Bennington, witnessing Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, and being in the midst of the conflict at Monmouth. Archibald Smith's wife died in early womanhood—in 1825—leaving five young sons, one of whom subsequently lost his life on the battlefield during the Mexican war.

Delazon Smith, the fourth son of his parents, was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., October 5, 1816. Left motherless at the tender age of nine years, he secured such education as his limited opportunities afforded. In 1831, taking all of his worldly effects in a small package under his arm, he joined an elder brother in the western part of his native state, and remained there two years, continuing his studies as best he might. Hearing that at the manual-labor college in Ohio he could pursue the higher branches of learning, and at the same time find employment to defray his expenses, he entered, in the spring of 1834, the Collegiate Institute, at Oberlin, and remained two years, withdrawing then, as he was not in sympathy with the anti-slavery movements of the school and the place. Going from there to Cleveland, he studied law, and was a frequent contributor to the leading newspapers of that day. In 1838, being urged to assist in establishing a paper in Rochester, N. Y., he accepted the invitation, and for two years thereafter edited the *New York Watchman*. Prior to that time this embryo attorney had taken active part in state and national politics, and during the stirring campaign of 1840 edited and published a paper called the *True Jeffersonian*. He also did able work throughout New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, taking the stump for Van Buren and Johnson. He afterwards published the *Western Herald* a short time, but was not successful. Returning to Ohio, he established a paper devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, naming it the *Western Empire*, which remained in existence several years. In 1844 Mr. Smith supported the Democratic candidate for presidency, James K. Polk, and at the close of the campaign was appointed by President Taylor a special commissioner to Ecuador, S. A., being given full power to treat with that government. After staying a while at Quito, he found that on account of an internal quarrel he could not accomplish his mission, so returned home.

Removing to the territory of Iowa in the spring of 1846, Delazon Smith settled on a farm, which he carried on a few years, also practicing his profession to some extent. He became prominently identified with the political issues of the time and place, supporting the Democratic prin-

ciplès and candidates with vigor and ability. In the campaign of 1848 he edited the Iowa *Democrat*, and stumped the state for Cass and Butler. The climate of Iowa proving unhealthful to himself and family, he came to Oregon in the spring of 1852, being five months making the trip from the Missouri river to The Dalles. Losing all of his cattle while on the way, he came to Linn county almost penniless. With brave courage, he set about retrieving his fortunes. Taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, lying about six miles southeast of Albany, he cleared and improved a good homestead. In the meantime he opened a law office in Albany, where he built up a substantial practice, becoming widely known. Being nominated in the spring of 1854 for the state legislature, he was elected on the Democratic ticket by a majority of two hundred votes. The following year he was re-elected as a representative to the legislature, this time his majority being doubled, and when the Assembly met he had the honor of being chosen speaker of the house. In 1856 he was again re-elected to the house of representatives, and in 1857 was made a delegate to the constitutional convention. In July, 1858, by a four-fifths vote of the legislature, he was chosen one of the first United States senators from Oregon, and in casting lots drew the short term. Soon after his return from Washington, where he had rendered efficient service in the national congress, he passed to the great life beyond, dying in Portland November 18, 1860.

Delazon Smith was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Voke, died in early life, leaving one child, Volney V., now deceased. He married for his second wife Mary Shepherd, by whom he had five children, four of whom have passed away, namely: Ianthe, who married P. C. Harper; Viola; Elizabeth; and Delazon D. The only survivor of the parental family is Delavan S. Smith, the subject of this sketch. The mother died on the home farm in 1871. The father was a charter member and the first master of Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M., of Albany.

Delavan S. Smith grew to manhood on the parental homestead, acquiring the rudiments of his education in the common schools, and attended Albany College for two years. At the age of twenty-one years he was made deputy sheriff under I. C. Dickey, and afterwards served in the same capacity under Sheriffs George Humphrey and J. K. Charlton. In 1886 he succeeded Sheriff Charlton, and for two years was sheriff of Linn county. He was subsequently deputy sheriff under John Smallman and Matt Scott for a year, and again under C. C. Jackson for one term. In 1895 Mr. Smith returned to the old homestead, of which he owns two hundred

acres, and has since carried on general farming and stock-raising.

On December 14, 1881, Mr. Smith married Carrie M. Clark, daughter of J. S. Clark, and they have six children, namely: Ina M., Volena, Delazon, Merrill, Mary and Ianthe. Politically, Mr. Smith, following in the footsteps of his honored father, is a staunch Democrat, and fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC M. SIMPSON. As a native-born citizen of Polk county, an extensive and progressive agriculturist and stock-raiser, and as a worthy representative of one of the most widely and favorably known families of the Willamette Valley, Isaac M. Simpson is entitled to honorable mention in this biographical work. A son of the late I. M. Simpson, he was born April 23, 1857, at Simpson's Station, on the farm where he has since resided. His paternal grandfather, Malachi Simpson, was born of Scotch ancestry, in Georgia, and lived there until about 1815, when he removed with his family to Franklin county, Tenn., settling about three miles from Nashville, being a pioneer of that place.

Born on the Georgia homestead in 1812, I. M. Simpson was but a small child of three years when he accompanied his parents to Tennessee, where he grew to man's estate. Choosing the vocation of a farmer, he migrated to Arkansas in 1835, settling in Lawrence county, where he lived ten years. Leaving there early in 1845, he stopped a short time in Jackson county, Mo., then crossed the plains to Oregon, making the journey with wagons drawn by four yokes of oxen, coming by way of Meeks' cut-off, and being six months on the way. At once locating in Polk county, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres at what is now Simpson's Station, in the fall of 1845, and at once began the improvement of a farm. During the gold excitement of 1849, he went to the California mines, but soon returned on account of ill health. Resuming his agricultural labors, he resided on the farm which he cleared, until his death, July 11, 1887. He was a man of unblemished character, deeply respected by all who knew him, and was a member of the Baptist Church. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat. At Lawrence county, Ark., in 1836, he married Martha Jackson, who was born November 8, 1815, in Franklin county, Tenn. She was a daughter of Thomas Jackson, who emigrated from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1835, at the time that Mr. Simpson went there with his parents. Four children were born of their union, namely: Amos C., deceased; Marshall W., of

Elk City, Ore.; Eliza, wife of L. W. Loughary; and Isaac M., the special subject of this brief sketch.

Receiving a practical education in the public schools of his district, Isaac M. Simpson assumed the management of the home farm when nineteen years old, and has since had sole charge of the estate. He has seven hundred acres of productive land, and is extensively and profitably engaged in general agriculture, including dairying, stock-raising, hop-growing, and the culture of fruit. He keeps Cotswold sheep, Durham cows, and Angora goats, and has forty acres of land planted to hops, which do well in this climate, and yield excellent returns for the time and money expended in their culture.

Mr. Simpson married, in Lincoln county, Ore., Tabitha Morrison, who was born in Dallas county, Iowa, June 3, 1861. Her father, Barney Morrison, who comes of Irish ancestry, was born in Lincoln county, Tenn. Crossing the plains in 1862, he settled first in Yamhill county, Ore., removing from there to Polk county, and now resides in Lincoln county, this state. His wife, whose maiden name was Jemima Stone, is of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have one child, Otto Simpson, who is a student at the Oregon Agricultural College, in Corvallis. A stanch Democrat in politics, Mr. Simpson served as county commissioner four years, being elected on the Democratic ticket in 1880. In 1890 he represented Polk and Lincoln counties in the state legislature, and is now a school director. He is a member of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Independence, and of Royal Arch Masons. He also belongs to Valley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Independence, and to the Woodmen of the World, of Airlie, in which he has served as council commander for two terms.

JOHN W. PROPST. For forty-two years John W. Propst has lived on his farm four and a half miles east of Albany, and during that time the once timbered property has undergone many changes, new buildings taking the place of their worn-out predecessors, and modern machinery making light tasks that were once arduous. But it is not only as an agriculturist and stock-raiser that Mr. Propst has contributed to the upbuilding of his neighborhood, for he has exerted a moral and educational influence as well, promoting to the extent of his power the schools of the district, and generously contributing to the advancement of the Christian Church, of which he is one of the substantial and honored members, and in which he has been an elder for twenty-five years. The Ancient Order of United Workmen has profited by his membership for

many years, and during the latter part of his life he has furthered the interests of the Republican party.

The early life of Mr. Propst was uneventfully passed in Maynard county, Ill., on the farm where his birth occurred April 12, 1837. In 1852, when he was fifteen years of age, he took an active part in completing arrangements to cross the plains, his father desiring to settle in the west, where he hoped to make more money with less of the hard work to which he had been accustomed from his boyhood days. With ox-teams and prairie schooners, cattle and household goods, the little party set out, arriving at their destination in Marion county at the end of the usual six months. Lucinda (Powell) Propst, the mother, died in eastern Oregon on Butter creek en route, and Anthony Propst, the father, died just after crossing the Cascade mountains at Foster. John W. Propst lived for a year on a farm near Parkersville, and after that went to the farm of his uncle, Noah Powell, in Yamhill county, making that his home until 1855. He then came to Linn county and lived with another uncle, John A. Powell, who had been appointed his guardian after the death of his parents, and remained there until he was twenty-four years of age. Still making his home with his uncle, he worked on surrounding farms until twenty-four years of age, when, having saved considerable money, he married Margaret J. Cole, November 1, 1860. For the following year he lived on a farm on the Santiam, and in the fall of 1861 came to his present farm, where he has lived ever since. To himself and wife have been born three children, of whom Quincy E. is living in Albany, married and has two children, Leona and Elmer. Frank W. died at the age of twenty-nine years in Albany; Leona died at the age of twenty-one years, at home. A practical farmer and an earnest, conscientious man, Mr. Propst does credit to this garden spot of Oregon, where he is so well known and so highly respected. He is a member of Harmony Grange. He served as school director and clerk for twenty-five years, and two years as constable. His farm of one hundred and ninety-seven and one-half acres has all been improved by his own efforts. In connection with his farming he has run threshing machines, reapers, headers, etc., among the farmers in his locality for the past thirty years.

ISAAC MEEKER. As a farmer in the broad fields of Oregon, Isaac Meeker is giving the strength and intelligence of his manhood toward the growth and upbuilding of state citizenship, and especially in the county of his father's adoption. He was born in Rock Island county, Ill.,

March 1, 1847, the son of John Meeker. The latter was a native of Butler county, Ohio, having been born there September 6, 1822, and was there married to Lydia Miller. In the fall of 1847 Mr. Meeker went to St. Joseph, Mo., with the intention of emigrating from that location to the west. In the spring of the next year he crossed the plains, his worldly wealth embodied in one wagon and an ox-team. After six months of journeying the party arrived in Oregon, and the first winter found them located in the Santiam valley, Linn county.

Being driven from their first settlement in Linn county by high water, Mr. Meeker took his family farther west in the county, where he became the owner of a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, situated three miles from the town of Jefferson. This consisted principally of prairie land. After the erection of a log cabin they made this their home, remaining here until 1880, when he removed to a location upon the banks of the Willamette river, directly opposite the city of Albany. His death occurred in that place in 1883, his wife surviving him three years. Like the lives of many early settlers, Mr. Meeker's was full of varied experiences, one being a prospecting trip to the gold mines of California in 1849, from which he returned on a sailing vessel which landed him at Astoria thirty days from the date of sailing from San Francisco. In 1855-6, during the Rogue River war, he hauled supplies to the soldiers in the southern part of Oregon. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Meeker, Elizabeth is the wife of Samuel Smith, of Washington; Isaac is the subject of this review; William was drowned February 17, 1903; Mary is the wife of William Bowman; Martha was the wife of H. Butcher, and died in 1864; and Edward, the youngest child, is located on a part of the old claim.

Practically the entire life of Isaac Meeker has been spent in Oregon, for he was but one year old when the trip was begun, and he remained at home until he was thirty-one years old. He was reared to the duties of a farmer. Upon beginning work for himself he followed his early training, now being located upon one hundred and sixty-eight acres of his father's claim, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He first married, January 20, 1878, Melvina Hale, who was born in Oregon, the daughter of William Hale. Three children were born of this union, the one now living being Clyde. Mrs. Meeker died January 15, 1898, and October 24, 1900, Mr. Meeker married Mrs. Mary Wilson, who was born in Marion county, Ore., the daughter of Joseph J. Groshong. Politically, Mr. Meeker is a Democrat, and fraternally belongs to the Grange.

MART V. MILLER. To the very early and widely scattered settlers of Linn county the building of the first log school-house was quite an undertaking, and established the community as progressive and enterprising. Of hewed logs, and with slab benches and desks, it was innocent of glass at the openings called windows, nor was there a door to keep out the rain or snow. But the pupils gathered there when their home duties permitted. Among these original pupils was Mart V. Miller, who was ten years of age when he came to the state with his parents, and who plodded in all kinds of weather to the primitive school-house near Albany. The lessons there learned have proved of immense value to him in later life, and served as a nucleus for later study. Since 1850 he has lived on his present farm, two hundred and seventy-five acres in extent, and located five miles from Albany. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is successful and prosperous, enjoying to an unusual extent the confidence of his fellow-agriculturists.

Born near Jamestown, Boone county, Ind., February 28, 1837, Mr. Miller is a son of Christian and Mary A. (Coddington) Miller, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Christian Miller located in Indiana when a young man, lived there many years, and in 1847 went to Huntsville, Mo., to outfit for crossing the plains. In the spring of 1848 he started out with two wagons, in a train of forty others, the trip across covering about four months. With him, besides his wife and children, was his brother Isaac, who subsequently acquired distinction as an Indian fighter, serving in both the Modoc war and the war of 1855-6. Christian Miller settled on a section of land half a mile south of Albany, and in the spring of 1850 sold his property for \$500. Near Knox's Butte he bought a squatter's right to another section of land, and in the fall of 1851 came to the farm now occupied by his son Mart. A cow was the price paid for the three hundred and twenty acres, and Edward Streitheoff was the man who received the cow in lieu of his land. Mr. Miller's death occurred in 1874, at the age of sixty-five years. During his life in the west he seemed to have a happy faculty for making the best of things, and success rewarded his untiring industry and wise management. A change from farming came in the golden year of 1849, when he went to California and ran a pack train from Sacramento City to the mines on the American river. His wife, who died September 8, 1892, at the age of eighty-six years, was the mother of six children. They were: Maria, who died in 1897, having married Eli Miller; Moses, living on a farm near Albany; Nelson, who died young; Mart V.; John, who died in youth; and Enoch, who lives on a farm near Scio, Linn county. Christian

Miller deserved great credit for his rise in life, for he was a man of little education, and therefore dependent upon his innate shrewdness and common sense. The first winter in Oregon himself and family lived on boiled wheat and New Orleans molasses, and in after years, when success came, and the luxuries of life were possible to him, he used to recall, with thankfulness for present blessings, the dark days wherein deprivation and poverty played so large a part.

March 15, 1860, Mart V. Miller was united in marriage to Mary C. Cunningham, of which union there were born four children: Alonzo, a resident of Albany; Elam, also a resident of Albany; Wayne, in California, and identified with the railroad; and Homer B., deceased. Mrs. Miller died in 1875; and April 26, 1878, Mr. Miller married Maria Propst, who is the mother of seven children: Iona B., wife of Frank Warner; Ray F.; Eunice M.; Ernest C., who has been a helpless cripple for nine years, unable to move a limb or any part of the body; Roma D.; Victor V.; and Fay. Mr. Miller is a man of high moral character, and for twenty-five years has been an active worker and elder of the Christian Church.

FRANK M. MILLER. Among the industrious and deservedly successful farmers of Linn county Frank M. Miller holds a recognized place, having been for many years an agriculturist of this section of the state. He now owns three hundred and fifty acres of rich, productive land, which land was once a part of the donation claim taken up by Jacob L. Miller, the brother of Frank M., in the year 1847, immediately after crossing the plains with his wife. The entire claim amounted to six hundred and forty acres. Though rich in land he desired something more, and in 1849 he followed the current setting toward the gold mines of California, before his father, Abraham Miller, had brought his family into the west.

Abraham Miller was born in Tennessee in 1789, and when a young man he removed to Indiana, where he met and married Mary Little. He subsequently removed to Mercer county, Ill., and founded the village of Millersburg, and in the spring of 1850 they followed their oldest son, Jacob L., across the plains. Their worldly wealth consisted of four wagons with four yoke of oxen to each, and after a six months' trip he arrived with his wife and six children in the country wherein they were to make a new home. The first fall found them located near Jefferson, Marion county, but across the county line in Linn county, on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, the right to which had been purchased

from Ashby Pierce. A one-story log house offered the family shelter and into this they moved, ambitious to make from this wilderness a fertile farm, and the productive valley land promised them speedy returns for the springtime sowing. Here the family remained for a great many years, the father reaching the ripe old age of eighty-six before meeting his death, December 29, 1875, when he was killed by the cars, his deafness preventing him hearing the approach of the train. His wife died February 15, 1879, aged seventy-two years. She was born in Wayne county, Ind., January 1, 1807. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom attained maturity, though the only two now living are Frank M. and Betsey, the latter of whom is the wife of Samuel Brown, and now makes her home in Galesburg, Knox county, Ill.

Frank M. Miller was born November 20, 1843, in Millersburg, Mercer county, Ill., and was seven years old when the trip was made across the plains. He was reared upon the paternal farm and educated in the common school in the vicinity of his home, where the most primitive conditions prevailed, slab benches being used for seats. When grown he engaged with his father in carrying on the duties of the home farm until his marriage, which occurred May 15, 1873, Nancy E. Bowman becoming his wife. She is the daughter of Preston H. and America (Allphin) Bowman, who came to Oregon from Missouri in 1847, and were married in Linn county October 11, 1850. After his marriage Mr. Miller changed his location, coming to the farm which has ever since occupied his attention. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of two children, of whom Nora is the wife of Arthur Holt, of Albany, and Albert A. is located in Jefferson. Mr. Miller is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising and has eighteen acres devoted to the cultivation of hops. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally belongs to the Grange.

EDWARD MEEKER. Many agriculturists whose intelligence, enterprise and progressive spirit are a benefit to any community in which their lot may be cast, are to be found in Linn county, one of the open gateways to the east. Among them is Edward Meeker, the youngest son of one of the sturdy pioneers who early sought the western life for the sake of the multi-fold opportunities awaiting the perseverance and energy of such men as himself.

His father, John Meeker, was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 6, 1822, and in the spring of 1848 he left the city of St. Joseph, Mo., with one wagon and an ox-team, for the six months' journey across the plains.



Presley Conroy
Abelinda J. Conroy

Mr. Meeker first located in the Santiam valley but was driven out by the high water, whereupon he removed to another part of the county and took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres very near the dividing line between the counties of Linn and Marion, within three miles of the town of Jefferson of the latter county. He later became a resident of a location directly opposite the city of Albany, and there his death occurred in 1883, followed by that of his wife, formerly Lydia Miller, in 1886. The elder Mr. Meeker was variously interested in the affairs of his adopted state, and took part in many of the movements for her welfare, a fuller account of which can be found in the sketch of Isaac Meeker, the oldest son of this worthy pioneer.

Edward Meeker was born on his father's old donation claim in Linn county, July 17, 1858, and was there reared to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of the county. He remained at home until his marriage, March 14, 1880, to Miss Ollie A. Allphin, when he moved upon the part of the farm where he now lives. He owns at present one hundred and fifty-four acres of land, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. In addition to his farming interests he has always taken an active part in politics, being a stanch Democrat. In 1900 he was elected on that ticket as county recorder of Linn county, which office he maintained for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Meeker are the parents of one child, whose name is Stacy. Fraternally Mr. Meeker affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership with Santiam Lodge, of Jefferson.

PRESLEY COMEGYS. The name of Presley Comegys is familiar to most of the residents of Lane county and carries with it an impression of influence and unquestioned integrity, his life as a farmer in this section of the country evidencing those qualities which win popularity. Mr. Comegys was born in St. Charles county, Mo., July 2, 1830, the son of Benjamin and the grandson of Abraham Comegys, both owing their nativity to the state of Maryland. The family is of German ancestry, the members of which have followed agricultural pursuits for many generations, which in a measure accounts for the excellence of the work of this citizen of Oregon. The grandfather removed to St. Charles county, Mo., about 1819, and the father became a farmer in that state, where he died in 1844. He married Lucinda Scott, who was born in Monongahela county, W. Va. She was the daughter of Felix Scott, a native of Virginia, who became a farmer in West Virginia and later settled in Missouri,

where he continued to follow that occupation. In 1845 he made the journey to California and wintered there, the year following crossing the mountains on the old pack trail to Oregon. He first settled in Yamhill county and later removed to Lane county, where he became a farmer and stock-raiser. In the winter of 1859 he went east via the Isthmus of Panama, and in Kentucky purchased several fine horses, with which he started across the plains, taking the southern Oregon route. On this return trip in 1860 he and his men were murdered in the Modoc country by the Indians, and the horses entirely disappeared. Mrs. Comegys died in Oregon, the mother of three children, the two besides Presley being Wilmer, who died in southeastern Oregon, and Nimrod, now located in Burns, Ore.

Presley Comegys was reared in Missouri until he reached his fifteenth birthday, when, with his mother and family, he removed to Magnolia, Putnam county, Ill. With but a very limited district school education he was compelled to go to work on a farm, as that had been all of his early training. In 1850 he and his brother Wilmer joined an uncle and with ox-teams crossed the plains to California, where they remained in the mines until 1851, when they came to Portland, Ore., and thence made their way into Lane county. The same year Mr. Comegys took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres located three miles northeast of Springfield, and there began the improvement and cultivation which was to make that one of the substantial farming enterprises of the county. Thirty-seven years passed away before he removed from that location, during which time his well merited success enabled him to purchase more land. He now owns two hundred and thirty acres.

Mr. Comegys has been married twice, the first ceremony being performed near Springfield, Ore., in 1863, uniting him with Melzena Duncan, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of Warren S. Duncan, who came to Oregon in 1862, and engaged in farming in Lane county. Mrs. Comegys died on the home farm, April 30, 1868. The two children born to them are Viola, widow of W. W. Withers, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; and Melzena, wife of O. A. Campbell, of Camp creek valley, Lane county. The second marriage of Mr. Comegys occurred in 1872, Malinda J. Clearwater, of Indiana, becoming his wife. She was the daughter of Martin W. Clearwater, a native of Ohio, who settled in Putnam county, Ind., removed in 1851 to Marion county, Iowa, and in 1864 brought his family across the plains, locating near Springfield, Ore., where he engaged in farming and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1898, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Clearwater married Elizabeth J. Evans, a native

of Tennessee, and of the seven children born to them only three are now living, the third being Mrs. Comegys. Mr. and Mrs. Comegys have one child, Arthur, who is a telegraph operator in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company, in Grant's Pass. Fraternally Mr. Comegys is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church, in which Mr. Comegys is both elder and trustee. He also belongs to the Oregon Pioneer Society. In politics Mr. Comegys is a Democrat, and at various times he has served in the interests of his party, for one term acting as county commissioner. His first vote was cast in 1851, in Lane county. He came from Colorado August 12 of that year to the city of Portland, which had then a population of three hundred inhabitants. Mr. Comegys served on the first grand jury impaneled in Lane county, in March, 1852, and of the sixteen men he is the only one now living.

MATHEW C. CHAMBERS. Four miles east of Albany is a farm which, for value and actual productiveness, has few equals in Linn county. Associated with its earliest development, with its timber and log-house days, and with its later prosperity, is the name of one of the very early settlers of the northwest, and one who represented in his character and attainments all that was best among early pioneers. Mathew C. Chambers was born in Bridgeport, Vt., in 1817, and was reared on a sterile and mountainous farm which held out small inducements for an ambitious and physically robust boy. As a youth he appreciated the advantages of a good education, and he so disposed of his home work that all possible time could be spent at the early subscription school of his neighborhood. This desire for knowledge followed him on the long overland trip from Vermont to Galesburg, Ill., whither he went at the age of about twenty-one.

Having no ties to hold him in the middle west, Mr. Chambers heard with every manifestation of interest of the superior land and mining inducements in the west, and in 1847 crossed the plains with an ox-train which included among its homeseekers Ashby Pierce. The two men became warm friends, and many a night was spent side by side over the camp fires, discussing their plans for the future, when they should arrive at the New Eldorado in Oregon. The tramp across the plains was not particularly eventful, and no serious trouble seems to have been experienced with the Indians, nor did illness lessen the ranks of the band. Mr. Chambers spent the first winter in Linn county, and in the spring of 1848 took up the donation claim of six hundred and forty acres now owned by his heirs, four miles from

Albany. He was in time to participate in all of the excitement centering around the early days, and his first important experience was during the gold craze of '49. With pack mules he crossed the mountains to California, and mined and prospected with fair results. Like many of the settlers he had a great deal of trouble with the Indians, and his little log cabin was often visited by bands of red men intent upon appropriating whatever of value suited their fancy. Later on he took part in the Indian wars, principally that of 1855-6, and gladly contributed both time and money to secure a more settled state of affairs.

Through his marriage with Margaret M. Knox, he became associated with a family which had crossed the plains earlier than himself, having arrived here in 1845. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, of whom Robert lives at Toledo, Ore.; William is a resident of San Francisco, Cal.; Martha is the wife of William Stevens, of Crook county, Ore.; Mathew is a farmer in Gilliam county, Ore.; Lettie is living at home; Edward is mining in Idaho; John is on the home farm; Lillian is the wife of Jerome Williams of Albany; Thomas lives in Astoria; Jacob W. is on the home ranch; and Cordelia, wife of J. J. Brown, of Douglass county. Mr. Chambers became prominent politically in Linn county, and was the first county judge, discharging his duties with rare discretion and satisfaction. He continually improved his farm, adding new buildings from year to year, and more extensively raising all kinds of stock. Since his death, in 1898, his son Jacob W. has carried on the farm, and in his management evidences the same superior judgment and far-sightedness which marked the progress of his lamented father. Mr. Chambers is survived by his wife, now very aged, who serenely contemplates the things around her, and retains to a gratifying extent her sight, hearing, and other useful faculties.

JAMES B. DAVIS. Four miles west of Jefferson, Marion county, just across the line into Linn county, is situated the finely improved farm of James B. Davis, upon which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres once embodied in the farm where he first saw the light of day, for he is a native son of Oregon, and the son of a pioneer of 1852.

The birth of James B. Davis occurred in Linn county, December 22, 1856, his father being James J. Davis, a native of Indiana. The father was also reared to a farmer's life, and on attaining manhood he removed to Lovilia, Iowa, where he remained until crossing the plains in 1849. With the customary ox-teams he jour-

neyed to California and spent the ensuing three years in prospecting and mining. At the close of that period he came to Oregon, in 1852 settling in Santiam City, Linn county, where he conducted a ferry and a small store. He was there married to Mary A. Miller, and soon after his marriage he removed to the farm now owned by his children, making many excellent improvements on the four hundred and eighty acres which comprised the property. He carried on general farming and stock-raising until his death, March 8, 1890, at the age of sixty years. His wife had died in April, 1875. Besides James B. of this review they were the parents of the following children: Delia, wife of Henry Long of Marion county; Florence, the wife of George W. Birtchet, on the old home place; Dalleson, deceased; and Mary R., deceased wife of George Connor.

James B. Davis was reared upon his father's farm, and was trained to the duties of a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools of Jefferson. Upon growing to manhood he removed to a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, which he proceeded to cultivate for a few years, but at the death of his father he was compelled to return to the home farm and take charge of the management there, where he remained for three years. In 1893 he moved to his present location. Mr. Davis was married November 9, 1880, to Rosa Lewis, and four children have blessed the union, who are as follows: Jessie, Cleveland, Nora and Paulina. In addition to his farming interests Mr. Davis also owns property in the city of Albany. In politics Mr. Davis is a Democrat and fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership with Santiam Lodge of Jefferson.

CHARLES P. GLOVER. In Lincoln county, Mo., Philip and Sarah (Koentz) Glover lived on a large farm which yielded sufficient livelihood for their ten children, among whom was Charles P., now one of the prosperous farmers of Linn county, Ore., whose birth occurred June 7, 1840, in Lincoln county, Mo. To the quiet and uneventful farming locality came rumors of gold and fertile lands on the coast, and to the elder Glover this seemed an opportunity to improve the condition of his family, an opinion in which his wife and the oldest children heartily concurred. The farm being disposed of, the preparations for removal proceeded rapidly, and for the accommodation of the family three wagons were required, having three yoke of oxen each, and enough loose stock to furnish milk and meat for the travelers. The train consisted of thirty-six wagons. Charles P., then a youth of nine, rode one mare and led another owned by a Mr. Gib-

son, one of whose colts sold at \$600 and the other at \$550 in Marion county. For this troublesome service the lad received a pair of shoes, a remuneration which would scarcely appeal to the youth of today.

The Glover family met with few adventures on the way across the plains, and once in Oregon the father took up a donation claim of six hundred and seven acres in the Waldo Hills. His children helped to clear the land and put in the crops, and all in all the emigration to the west proved a decided benefit to all the members of the family. Chas. P. left home in 1862, at the age of twenty-two, and tried his fortunes in the mines on the Salmon river, six months convincing him that he was not a born miner, and was much better adapted to work on a farm. Returning to the old home farm he remained until 1892, and then came to his present farm of two hundred and thirteen acres six miles east of Albany. His farm is well improved, and many years of industry and economy have placed him in a position of independence and thrift. In 1865 Mr. Glover married Clarissa Palmer, who proved a helpmate and a ready sympathizer in the vicissitudes which have come into the life of her husband, and died in February, 1886. In an atmosphere of kindness and goodness eleven children have been reared, five sons and six daughters, all of whom are living. Lenora, at home; Laura C., the wife of George U. Ashby, a merchant of Weizer, Idaho; Samuel, near Antelope, Ore., a rancher.; Orange, of Portland, Ore.; Narcissa, the wife of Harvey S. Taylor, of Macleay, Ore.; Wallace, of Goldendale, Wash.; Edith, at home; Matilda, the wife of Clarence Turner, confectioner of Lebanon, Ore.; Ralph, of Salem, bookkeeper; Ronald, at home; Mable, also at home. These children were born in the Waldo Hills and educated in the common schools, and schools of Monmouth and Salem.

In political belief Mr. Glover is a Republican, but he has chosen rather his own farm and fireside to the excitement and always doubtful success of the politician. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient order of United Workmen. A good manager, excellent business man, and unquestionably reliable in all his dealings, Mr. Glover commands the respect of all who know him and is deserving of the success which has come his way.

JOSEPH A. JONES. Located upon a farm of three hundred and thirty acres in Linn county, Ore., Joseph A. Jones is engaged in carrying on general farming and stock-raising, one hundred and twenty-five acres being devoted to cultivation and the remainder used as pasture. He has followed the early training received from his father

along agricultural lines, and has certainly made a success of his work since taking it up for himself.

The birth of Joseph A. Jones occurred in Linn county, Ore., December 3, 1857, upon the old homestead. He is the son of Samuel T. Jones, a native of Illinois. The father emigrated from his native state in 1849, crossing the plains into California, where he engaged in mining, but, later returning to Illinois, he again made the journey west, in 1852 coming to Oregon and settling in Linn county. He here bought the right to a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres from Jackson Allphin, and at once moved into the little log cabin which had already been erected upon the place. The remainder of his life was passed upon the property, converting it from an uncultivated wilderness into a fruitful farm by energy and perseverance. At his death he owned four hundred and eighty acres of land. Politically he was a Republican. Mrs. Jones also died in their western home. She was the mother of two children, of whom Mary, the wife of Perry Miller, is deceased; and Joseph A. is the subject of this review.

Joseph A. Jones was born and reared upon his father's farm, growing into manhood there, his earliest remembrances being those of farming duties. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and was married December 3, 1882, to Mary E. Rainey, and they have five children, being named in order of birth as follows: Fred, Nellie, Frank, Myrtle and Charles. Like his father, Mr. Jones adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party. He has served for seventeen years as school clerk in the district where his home is located, five miles west of Jefferson, Marion county. Fraternally he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Santiam Lodge No. 27, of Jefferson.

SMITH COX. On his father's donation claim, eight miles southeast of Albany, Smith Cox was born February 2, 1859, and was there reared to a practical agricultural life. Although his family was comparatively poor, and the children were obliged to work hard, he managed to secure a fair education in the district school, which he attended at irregular intervals, and mostly during the winter season. In 1888, at the age of twenty-nine, he left the home farm and moved upon his present claim, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres, all but twenty of which are under cultivation. Seventy acres of this land is in the bottoms and is unusually fertile, well adapted to wheat and general grain-raising, of which the owner makes a specialty. Mr. Cox

owns one hundred and sixty acres of timber land in Douglas county.

Two years after starting out to farm on his own responsibility, Mr. Cox tired of keeping bachelor quarters, and married, March 5, 1890, Annie Archibald, a native daughter of Linn county, who is the mother of two interesting children, Roya and Edna. Mr. Cox is a Democrat in political affiliation, and though not an office seeker, has served both as school director and road supervisor. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Thrifty, and with great capacity for industry, Mr. Cox well deserves the reputation of being one of the worthy and successful farmers of Linn county.

EDWIN G. COX. As a general farmer and stock-raiser Edwin G. Cox reflects credit upon Linn county, Ore., where he was born on a large donation claim eight miles east of Albany, November 22, 1852. For many years his father, Lewis Cox, was known as a successful farmer in Ohio, in which state he was born near Dayton, May 11, 1818, and from where he moved at the age of seventeen to Wabash county, Ind. About 1845 he took up his residence on a farm in Iowa, and there he married his first wife, a Miss Castor, who bore him one child, Cynthia, now Mrs. Thompson of Denver, Colo. His second wife, Elizabeth (Trites) Cox, was born in New Brunswick, and with her Mr. Cox crossed the plains in the spring of 1850, outfitted with one wagon, three yoke of oxen, and two cows. They were on the way some four months, meeting with few unpleasant experiences. Mr. Cox purchased the right of six hundred and forty acres of land of Lud Maxwell, which contained a log cabin and a sawmill. He was obliged to go in debt to the amount of \$3,000 on his property, but so well did he succeed that by 1856 he had cancelled this indebtedness and had \$3,000 clear profit. In the meantime he had thought always of returning to Iowa and spending his last days there, so he took his little hoard, all in gold, and made his way back to the scene of his earlier efforts. Like the majority who return after years to old and familiar surroundings, he experienced a keen sense of disappointment, and made up his mind that Oregon, after all, held far superior inducements. Thus it happened that the little fortune was re-invested in Oregon, to which state he returned by way of Cape Horn, being six months on the way. Locating on the farm which is now owned by his son, he remained there until his death, February 20, 1884, at the age of sixty-six. He attained considerable prominence in political circles, serving as county commissioner one term. Twelve children were born of his second marriage, four of whom died young.



MR. AND MRS. GODFREY DENTEL.

Mary J., the oldest daughter, is the wife of Elias Maxwell of Linn county; Anderson is deceased; Edwin G. is the third; Smith lives near Albany; Vallalio lives at Coos Bay; Ira is a farmer in Linn county; Lewis lives with his mother on the home farm; and Agnes is the wife of Alexander McNabb of Centralia, Wash.

The youth of Edwin G. Cox was not unlike that of other farm-reared boys in the northwest, and he had the average number of advantages and diversions. He was a diligent student at the public schools, and as a boy and man has been industrious and painstaking. He located on his present farm at the age of twenty-one, and has since made many fine improvements on his property. Of his four hundred and eighty acres of land, one hundred and sixty are under cultivation, and the greater part of his property is in the valley. He raises a high grade of stock, and the general produce of a farm increases his yearly income to a considerable extent. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religion is a member of the Christian church. In 1875 he married Clarissa Morgan, of which union there have been born seven children: Annie, wife of W. H. Schiller of The Dalles; Plessie died at the age of eighteen; Lewis G.; Clarence; Archie; and two deceased. Mr. Cox is popular and well liked, responding generously to all appeals for assistance in the community, and in his farming maintaining the high standard established in one of the most fertile and resourceful parts of the state.

GODFREY DENTEL was born in Saxony, Germany, December 17, 1844. He was brought by his parents to America in 1847, the family making their home in Monroe county, Mich., on a farm eight miles west of Monroe, where Godfrey Dentel grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-two he located in Sangamon county, Ill., and began working on a farm near Springfield, that county. He continued working by the month for three years, and was then married to Miss Elizabeth Buirgy, December 23, 1869. Mrs. Dentel was a native of Clermont county, Ohio, and after her marriage she ably assisted her husband, performing the duties of the household in an exemplary manner. They continued to reside in Sangamon county for about twelve years. In 1877 they removed to Portland, Ore., remaining there for a period of three months. The duration of their stay in Clackamas county covered a period of two years, at the end of which time they settled in Marion county, near Aurora, on their present farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres. When Mr. Dentel took up the work of improvement upon this place there had been nothing whatever done in that

direction, but with determined zeal he went to work, and placing his standard high, he has reached a degree of excellence in the cultivation and management of his property, which is not excelled by any, and is equaled by few. When he purchased this farm it contained no buildings, but Mr. Dentel has built a comfortable and commodious residence and all necessary out-buildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and the appearance of thrift and neatness is everywhere apparent. Mr. Dentel is an experienced hop-grower, having been engaged in that enterprise for the past eighteen years, and at present he has fourteen acres under hops. His attention has also been given to general agricultural pursuits, and as he is a man who never fails in anything he undertakes, his efforts have resulted in his becoming well-to-do and prosperous in a marked degree. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dentel have been born eight children, seven of whom are now living: Arbon, of Marion county; Mattie, the wife of A. H. Giesy, a merchant of Aurora; Clara, the wife of Chris F. Siegler, a resident of Marion county; Fred, also of Marion county; Ruth, Lizzie and William, who make their home with their parents.

It will easily be understood that a man who can ably conduct a large farm, thus advancing the agricultural interests of the community in which he lives, must necessarily be broad-minded and public-spirited, and it comes as a matter of course that Mr. Dentel should take a prominent part in promoting the general progress of his county. He has ever favored good schools and good roads, realizing that both are essential to the ultimate success of any section, and has served both as road supervisor and as school director. He favors the platform of the Republican party and votes accordingly, while his fraternal relations connect him with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious views are expressed by his membership in the Presbyterian Church.

The history of Mr. Dentel may be read with interest by those who have their own way to make in the world, and who start out in life wishing to gain, through the experience of others, the key-note to success. Reading between the lines of this record, it would appear that the causes of Mr. Dentel's success have been his untiring energy, his indomitable will, which has overcome all obstacles, and his inherent integrity, which is unquestionable.

EDWIN MCGREW. Under the able administration of Edwin McGrew the Pacific College at Newberg has undergone a transformation extremely gratifying to interested spectators of educational advancement in Oregon. Although

young in years for so important a responsibility, Professor McGrew has long since passed the experimental stage of his career, and possesses to an unusual degree that financial and executive ability which, combined with scholarly attainments, meets the requirements of latter-day educational standards. The management of the college, which is under the auspices of the Friends Church, was undertaken by Mr. McGrew in 1900, and at the time was deeply in debt. Due partially to funds solicited in the east by the president, who made a special trip for that purpose, the indebtedness has been completely wiped out, and the scholarship roll has been increased. The college is well equipped for scientific and other research, and the thoroughness of the training possible in its various departments precludes any reasonable possibility of its usefulness waning or its present prestige being diminished as one of the important educational factors of Oregon.

A native of the vicinity of Marshalltown, Marshall county, Iowa, Mr. McGrew was born March 4, 1868, a son of David D. and Alpha (Pierson) McGrew, natives of Ohio, and the latter a daughter of John Pierson, of Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Jacob B., was born in Pennsylvania, and from there removed at an early day to Ohio, where his death occurred several years after his retirement. Like his father, David D. McGrew was a farmer during the greater part of his life, and his death occurred in Marshall county, Iowa, at the age of sixty-five years. Of the three children born to David D. and Alpha (Pierson) McGrew, Edwin is the only son, and second child.

The education of Mr. McGrew was acquired in the public schools and at the Friends Academy at LeGrand, Iowa, from which latter institution he was duly graduated in 1887. In 1890 he graduated from the Capitol City Commercial College, and in 1895 from the Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, with the degree of B. S., receiving from the same institution the degree of M. S. in 1898. Besides being a student at the college Mr. McGrew was also an educator, and in the capacity of principal was identified with the preparatory department from 1895 to 1897. In 1895 he was recorded as a minister in the Friends Church at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and though still occupying this position does very little preaching at the present time. In the fall of 1897 Mr. McGrew assumed charge of the Friends Church at Earlham, Madison county, Iowa, and in 1900 undertook his present responsibility as president of the Pacific College at Newberg.

In New Providence, Iowa, Mr. McGrew was united in marriage with Edith Ware, a native of Indiana, a daughter of Talbot Ware. Talbot Ware is still a resident of Indiana, where he is

engaged in farming and the mercantile business and is also interested in building and contracting. To Mr. and Mrs. McGrew has been born one child, Marion Edwina.

JULIUS C. HODSON. The men's clothing house, owned and managed by Julius C. and C. A. Hodson, is one of the substantial and upbuilding business enterprises of Newberg. Julius C. Hodson, one of the most prominent men of the town, was born in Spiceland, Henry county, Ind., November 11, 1860, and is a son of Caleb Hodson, a native of North Carolina. The family was established in America by the paternal great-grandfather, Robert, who left his ancestral home in England to profit by the less trying conditions in the New England colonies. He eventually found his way to North Carolina, where was born his son, Jesse, the paternal grandfather of Julius C., the founder of the family in Henry county, Ind. As a young man Caleb Hodson removed with his father to Indiana, where he in time bought a farm, and after the death of his father purchased the old homestead in the Hoosier state.

The sixth of the nine sons born to his father, Julius C. Hodson was educated at the public schools and at an academy, and, having qualified as an educator, was thus employed after his removal to Yamhill county in 1879. His mother purchasing property near Newberg, he made this farm his headquarters, and until 1891 was engaged in teaching in Washington and Yamhill counties, and in eastern Oregon. In 1891 he located in Newberg, and for nine years had charge as principal of the public schools of the town, in the meantime materially advancing the standard of education in the county. In 1897 he started the present clothing business with his brother, C. A. Hodson, and two years later relinquished his educational work to assume entire control of the clothing business.

In Fountain City, Ind., Mr. Hodson was united in marriage with Lorena Townsend, a native of Indiana, as was also her father, James Townsend. Mr. Townsend was a farmer for the greater part of his active life, owning farms in both Iowa and Indiana, but finally settled in Fountain City, Wayne county, Ind. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hodson: Esther L. and James L., both of whom are living at home. Mr. Hodson is a welcome member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican in politics, and for some time has been president of the Republican Club of Newberg. He was a candidate for county superintendent of schools in 1896, and has served on the city council. Mr. Hodson has given evidence of his faith in the continued prosperity of this

section by investing in considerable town and country property. He is one of the most helpful citizens, and broad-minded cultured men who have invaded Yamhill county to the advantage of the large community.

LEWIS RITNER. Among the native sons of Polk county who have spent their entire lives upon farms where they were born in the pioneer days of the state, is Lewis Ritner, whose birth occurred November 2, 1857. He is a son of Sebastian and Sarah (Woodling) Ritner, and is the second of three children born of the second marriage of his mother. Mrs. Ritner was born in Northampton county, Pa., August 5, 1817, and before her marriage was Sarah Woodling, daughter of Peter and Mary (Houghner) Woodling, the former born in England, and a farmer during his entire active life. In her native state Miss Woodling married for her first husband, in 1833, John Ritner, who was born in Switzerland, and came to the United States at an early day, locating in Missouri, Platte county. He was a mechanic by trade, and combined that with farming during nearly all of his working life. Hearing favorable reports of the agricultural prospects in the far west, he sold his farm, and left to others his little business, outfitting in 1852 to cross the plains with ox-teams. He was not destined to reach the Mecca of his desires, for on the plains he succumbed to illness, died, and was buried in a lonely wayside grave. His wife and four children finished the journey to the coast, and the mother took up a donation claim of two hundred and thirty acres, which is the present home of the family. In 1854 Mrs. Ritner married Sebastian Ritner, brother of her former husband, who was also born in Switzerland, the date of his birth being 1815.

Sebastian Ritner crossed the plains as early as 1845, but it is not on record that he experienced any particular adventures. He farmed for a time in Oregon, and in 1847 went to the mines of California, returning at the end of a year considerably richer than when he went. With his earnings he took up a donation claim of three hundred acres, and so successfully operated it that he was able to add to his possessions, and at the time of his death owned nine hundred acres. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising, although in his youth he had worked as a mechanic, and had a wide range of knowledge bearing upon mechanical subjects. He was a thoroughly reliable man, upright and considerate in all of his dealings, and of more than ordinary business shrewdness. He died at his home near Pedee, September 10, 1887.

The children of the first marriage of Mrs. Rit-

ner who are now living are: Mary E., the wife of Lew Hannam, of Lewisville; Missouri Anna, the wife of Joe Edwards, of Pedee; Anna, the wife of Richard Dunn, of King's Valley; and Flora, the wife of John Waters, of McTimmons Valley. By the second marriage there were four children: John Ritner; Lewis; Sophrona, wife of James Grant; and Frank Ritner, deceased.

Lewis Ritner spent an uneventful youth on his father's farm, and was so thoroughly trained in the science of farming that he took charge of the whole property at the age of eighteen years. This responsibility came to him because of the marriage of his brother and his removal to a farm of his own. In April, 1883, Mr. Ritner married Corinda, daughter of James Edelman, Mrs. Ritner being a native of Benton county, Ore. The father was born in the state of Pennsylvania, and located on a farm in Benton county, where he died at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Ritner is farming five hundred acres of his father's claim, and has large numbers of fine stock, including thoroughbred horses, red and roan Shires, Cotswold sheep, and dairy cattle. An additional source of revenue is a logging business in which he engages for a portion of each year. He also has sixteen acres under hops, and considerable fruit. He is very successful, and is regarded as one of the most scientific and practical farmers in the county. He is a Republican in politics, and with his wife is a member of the Evangelical Church of Pedee, in which he is a steward and active worker. Mr. Ritner has the sterling and reliable traits of character which brought about his father's success, and which have brought him many staunch friends, as well as the esteem of the entire community. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ritner have been born three children: Ella, wife of Frank Sheythe; Annie and Martin P. Ritner, at home.

CHARLES FRANCIS DE GUIRE (Da Guera, French spelling). Born September 12, 1846, among the quiet scenes of Fredericktown, Madison county, Mo., Mr. De Guire still recalls his first great journey in the world taken in 1854 over the wild, uncultivated lands that lay between the Father of Waters and the peaceful waves of the Pacific ocean. It was not the first journey into the west, made by members of his family, as his father, Francis B., who was born March 30, 1818, in Ste. Genevieve county, Mo., had gone to California in 1849, having fallen a victim to the gold craze. Returning after about two years of prospecting and mining he again made the perilous journey, in company with his family, traveling by ox-team, and arriving safely at their destination with the usual experiences

incident to the life on the plains by which they recall their long trip of six months.

After one winter spent in that state, another journey was taken, the family coming by horse-teams over the mountains to settle near St. Paul, Marion county, Ore. In this location Mr. De Guire again followed the occupation of his forefathers, engaging for three years in agriculture, and at the end of that time removed to a farm six miles southeast of Silverton. In his Missouri home he had married Eleanor St. Geme, a native of the same state, and after her death in 1862 he made his home with his son, C. F. The remaining children that blessed the union were as follows: John, who makes his home with C. F.; Mary C., wife of D. R. Hubbard, of Marquam, Clackamas county, Ore.; Louisa, and Clotilda, of Salem; James L., deceased; and Henry, of southern California. Personally, the elder Mr. De Guire is energetic and lively, bearing his eighty-six years lightly, his unimpaired memory recalling days of his struggles in the west with genial satisfaction. He had given up a lucrative position in his home community, being then dealing in lead mining stock, and enjoying the popularity and esteem of a successful man, to try his fortunes in the west, and through the trying years of his pioneer life he had been confident of the fruition he now enjoys. Another incentive to his removal to Oregon was the fact that his brother, J. B. De Guire, having made the journey in 1840 in the interests of the American Fur Company, had taken up a donation claim near Rays Landing, being one of the first settlers of Oregon. It was his distinction to come west in company with Captain Sublett. Fifteen years of his life were spent in the Rocky mountains, where he hunted and trapped, gaining a wide reputation as a furrier.

C. F. De Guire was reared in Oregon, where he attended the public schools when occasion offered, which was but little of the time, so that his wide knowledge and general information are due largely to his own efforts, made through the years in which he has been gaining his livelihood. At the age of fourteen he started out into the world to make his own way, going first into woolen mills where he learned weaving, in which business he continued for six years. On May 13, 1873, he married Miss Arlena Brown, a native of Silverton, Ore., and the daughter of James Brown, who crossed the plains in 1846. After a year of married life in Salem, the young people moved to their present location, being a part of the Brown donation claim, of which there is left in the family about one hundred and fifteen acres. Upon his farm Mr. De Guire has put almost all the improvements of which it boasts, and is now busily engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The death of his wife oc-

curred in October, 1885. In January, 1893, Mr. De Guire married a native of England, Miss Julia Brydge. He has four children, of whom Murton E., a son by his first wife, is a dentist in Silverton; the other three, Olfan, Alvis H. and Vada being born of the second union, and all at home.

Mr. De Guire is well known and a very popular man in his community, having been in the jewelry business in Silverton for ten years, also dealing in city and farming property for several years. While in that city he served for some time as deputy postmaster, being politically independent. He was delegate to the first Prohibition convention held at Salem. He has also seen military service, having enlisted December 9, 1864, in Company C, First Oregon Infantry, mustered in at Salem. The regiment was first sent to Vancouver, later to Ft. Stillicom, where they did garrison duty, and received his discharge in October, 1865. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of Geo. H. Thomas Post G. A. R. of Silverton.

GEORGE CUSITER. To an appreciable extent Silverton has profited by the shrewd business ability of George Cusiter, one of those rugged and honest Scotchmen whose thrift and industry have been the making of many a community in the United States. The early life of George Cusiter was passed in the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born August 18, 1860, and where he received a practical home training in a typical Scotch family. His father, George Cusiter, was born in the Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland, and spent the greater part of his boyhood and young manhood among these rather bleak and cheerless Scottish possessions. His ancestors had long tilled the soil of the unprofitable lands, and his grandfather and great-grandfather spent their entire lives where the mists hung heavy for the greater part of the year, and where the crops were backward and limited to few varieties. George Cusiter was an educator of prominence at Dalke, his education having been received at that school, and he was also a man of science, having made a particular study of coal gas. At frequent intervals he contributed articles on chemistry and science to the leading journals throughout the United Kingdom, and withal was a profound and conscientious student. His death occurred in 1874. He was survived by his wife, formerly Miss Mary Young, a native of Selkirk, Scotland, who is now sixty-six years of age.

The only son, and the oldest of the four children born to his parents, George Cusiter had the inspiration to study which his father's scholarly life furnished, and he had the advantage both of



Virginia L. White.



M. J. White.





J. R. White.

a common school education, and of a course in the George Watson College at Edinburgh, from which he was duly graduated in 1876. The year of his graduation he embarked upon a business life as a clerk in the office department of a wholesale grocery concern, and there laid the foundation for the practical life in which he has since engaged. The thoroughness required of employes in all departments of activity in Scotland had its effect, as did the upright methods everywhere recognized as a shining characteristic of Scottish national life.

Armed with his experience and with great hope in the future of America, Mr. Cusiter came to the United States in 1885, and after crossing the continent to Portland, Ore., remained there for a couple of months. Not being particularly well impressed with the northern city he found his way to Silverton, where he secured a position as bookkeeper for the flouring mills of this city. Five years' association in this capacity convinced him that he had found a good place in which to live, and one which held out a helping hand to all who were industrious and capable. Desiring to engage in business on his own responsibility, he bought out a merchandise business with a partner, and thus continued to cater to the needs of the community for several years. In 1902 he bought out his partner, and has since conducted the business alone. His store contains a stock valued at \$8,000, and his goods are selected with reference to supplying a large and exacting trade. The greatest consideration is shown patrons of this well managed enterprise, the proprietor encouraging in his assistants, tact and patience, and the greatest order and neatness.

In Salem, Ore., in 1893, Mr. Cusiter married Nettie Ridings, a native of Clackamas county, Ore., near Marquam. Mr. Cusiter is a Democrat in political affiliation, and among the positions of trust held by him during his residence here may be mentioned that of mayor of the city for three terms, and member of the council for two terms. He is fraternally connected with Silverton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., and Home Lodge No. 35 Knights of Pythias. The friends and associates of Mr. Cusiter speak of him as a whole-souled, honorable and public-spirited gentleman, and one in whom his adopted city may well repose the greatest confidence.

farm operated by the two brothers, and the hop business conducted by M. J. & J. R. White & Son, represent all that is substantial and reliable, both as to the extent and scope of their operations and the character and attainments of the men conducting them.

On a farm in Callaway county, Mo., Marion J. White was born September 17, 1845, while his brother, John R. White, was born November 17, 1846. Peter White, their father, whose first wife had lived but a short time after their marriage, was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and in young manhood removed to the far-off state of Missouri. There he learned the trade of silversmith, and was employed at the same until his second marriage, in 1843, with Virginia Q. Foster, who was born in Virginia in 1813. Subsequently, he settled upon a farm in Callaway county, Mo. Upon the outbreak of the Black Hawk war he left his duties on the farm and enlisted in a Missouri regiment, serving three years in this memorable conflict. His military experiences were interesting. He was attached to the escort of General Fremont during the latter's expedition to the Rocky mountains, and participated in numerous important engagements. After being mustered out, he returned to the farm and pursued the even tenor of his way until 1852. In the meantime, four children had been born into his family, named in the order of their birth, as follows: Elizabeth J., wife of A. S. Gleason, of Hubbard, Ore.; M. J.; J. R., and America Q., wife of J. T. Ross, who resides near Monitor, Ore., on part of the White homestead.

In the spring of 1852, Mr. White disposed of his Missouri property and outfitted for a journey over the plains, M. J. and J. R. then being six and five years of age, respectively. Always full of lurking dangers, and uncertain of accomplishment, this journey, as did many in those perilous times, proved the futility of the plans of mankind. All went well until Fort Laramie was reached. There the father was stricken with the cholera, and died while the party was stopping on Deer creek. The disconsolate widow buried her greatest treasure at that lonely spot, and fortified herself to bear, unaided, the greatest blow that had ever befallen her. Wearily she traveled the rest of the distance with her little family, and with a heavy heart and little hope for the future, took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres on Butte creek, two and a half miles southeast of Monitor, in Marion county. The land was a wilderness, and the immediate resources must have been pitifully small; but good fortune came her way from the start, for her sad story touched the hearts of the neighboring settlers, who, one and all, put their shoulders to the task of building her a little log cabin, in which she might at least find shelter from the inclement

MARION J. AND JOHN R. WHITE. As small and irresponsible lads, M. J. and J. R. White came across the plains in 1852; but as strong, courageous and resourceful men, they occupy an important position in the agricultural world of the Willamette valley. Side by side, they have worked and progressed along natural lines of development, until to-day the

weather. Food and other necessities were also forthcoming, and, being one of those courageous and dauntless pioneer women of whom one reads with feelings of the most profound admiration, she succeeded, in spite of adversity, in rearing her children and in making them a comparatively comfortable home. When the boys were old enough to do so, they erected a more pretentious modern structure, and the farm began to take on the aspect of an up-to-date and enterprising center of activity. This pioneer mother continued to guide the affairs of her household for many years, and lived to be sixty-nine years of age, dying April 6, 1883.

Of the sons who have attained prominence in Marion county, Marion J. lived at home until 1874. In that year he made his home with his brother, with whom he has since resided. He has never married. He received his education in the public schools, as did also his brother, John R., both also attending the high school at Silverton. John R. finally engaged in educational work for a few terms. He was united in marriage, October 3, 1872, to Mary A. Birtchet, a native of Yamhill county, Ore., born December 1, 1853. Her parents, George and Elizabeth (Haughn) Birtchet, came from Missouri to Oregon in 1853, crossing the plains and locating near Wilsonville. Mr. and Mrs. White began housekeeping on the farm which is still their home, and where, with his brother, John R. is laying by a competence. Of the farm of four hundred and ninety-six acres, two hundred and fifty are under cultivation, fifty-six acres being devoted to the culture of hops. In 1902, the hop harvest yielded fifty-four thousand pounds. All of the improvements on the White farm have been made by the brothers, for they had to deal with wild land from the beginning, and much arduous labor was required before the seed could be placed in the ground, or any hope of gain indulged in. At present large numbers of Shorthorn cattle browse in the fertile meadows, and other high-grade stock contribute to a substantial income. While the farm in general is managed by the brothers, the hop industry, which entails additional responsibility, is under the care of George Gasner, son of J. R. White. To Mr. and Mrs. J. R. White were born nine children; Lulu P. became the wife of A. L. Briggs, of Cottage Grove, Ore., and they have two sons, Merl and Verne; Marion P., who resides in Clackamas county, married Hattie Taylor, and they have one son, Drexel; Euphe M. died at the age of twenty years; George Gasner, who lives on the home farm, married Mary Pursifull; Virginia Elizabeth became the wife of R. Scheurer, a resident of Plaza, Wash.; America R., Volney J. R., Rosetta and Merton O. are living at home.

The White brothers occupy an enviable place

in their neighborhood, where both are regarded as public-spirited and progressive men. Politically both view public affairs from an independent standpoint, and John R. White has been prominently identified with local matters. Both brothers are members of the Butte Creek Grange. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. White are members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. White is a trustee, and for twenty-five years he has served as clerk of the school board.

HOMER C. DAVENPORT. Perhaps no other newspaper artist in the United States has been the subject of so many "write ups" as the person whose name heads this article. His appearance among the foremost cartoonists was so sudden and unheralded that writers of all degrees were tempted to try their descriptive and analytic powers upon him. Of necessity, they had not much data to draw from, for he had no diploma from any American art school; had not been in England, Germany, Italy or France; in fact, had not been educated in art anywhere; and as he was not a lineal descendant from artists, as any one knew, it was not strange that many of the "interviews" were as grotesque as the artist himself could wish. He never claimed to be an artist, and so when questioned as to the employment of his youth, he generally gave such facts as would make a humorous picture, such as firing on a steamboat, wiping locomotives, breeding and fighting game chickens, playing clown for a circus, feeding lions and tigers in a menagerie, clog dancing in a minstrel show, umpiring base ball games, or any other of the thousand and one things boys attempt in the rattle-brain period of existence. As such things made up the greater part of his antecedents, upon which his interviewers delighted to dwell, the opinion became prevalent that his case lies outside of heredity and that early art training is unimportant. If from such vagaries, and without previous training, a green Oregon boy could enter the field of art and carry off high honors and emoluments, why not others do the same? Hence, all over the Pacific coast, boys who had never taken a thought of how pictures are made, began to draw cartoons, full of enthusiastic purpose, to become famous like Homer.

Young men just beginning to encounter the earnest tug of existence and wanting to find an easier way of making a living; and boys who had seen Davenport's pictures in the *Examiner* and *Journal* and were stirred with emulation, these brought samples of their art yearnings to be examined by the celebrated cartoonist, during his short visit in Salem two years ago. One hopeful woman desired him to leave the train and go six miles into the country to see the work of her

darling boy, who had been drawing for only three months, and never made a line until he was twelve years old. One of Homer's early companions, now editor of a Seattle paper, said, "It is too bad, so many young people should abandon pursuits in which they can make a living, and spend their precious early years in drawing hideous pictures and dreaming of brilliant success in art." To satisfy his regret of such a condition, he proposed to publish his opinion that Homer's success is the worst calamity that ever befell the boys of the Pacific coast.

Such a statement, however emphatic, will not deter any ambitious boy, for has not everybody seen the catchy write-ups of Homer, who was pictured in spicy phrase as a queer, jolly fellow; a veritable freak of nature, given to all sorts of vagaries, and having a disrelish of book learning, as well as any remunerative employment, and that his present success is the result of one or two lucky incidents?

One, that he painted, on the outside of a hen house, a game cock so life-like that his bull dog thought it a veritable live cock and bristled for a fight every time he passed that way; another, that a friend having confidence in the sagacity of the dog, suggested to Homer that he had better work at art for a living. There is plenty in all this to rattle the boys and make them believe there is an easy way to fame and fortune, such as Homer had found or strayed into.

But the dear school of experience is a very effective teacher, and two years of experimenting and cartooning has convinced most of the boys that the hill of art is as hard to climb as the hill of science which they abandoned to loiter in the royal road to fame.

Only here and there an art scribbler is left, punishing himself in the vain endeavor to evoke a faculty too weak for self-assertion; very much like making something out of nothing. The plain, unvarnished truth, as respects Homer's early years, would have saved the boys from the unlucky diversion, but his interviewers were not informed thereof. In fact Homer himself attached no importance to his early habits, nor had he considered the controlling impulse which prompted them. It is doubtful if he could have given as good a reason for himself, as Topsy did, that he "just grow'd."

The common mind everywhere takes but little account of what is most influential in the formative period of human character. Unless a person has received an academic education, he says at once, "I am uneducated," and considers as unworthy of mention the early, constant, and unaided exercise of his mental faculties, the only true and reliable education. And it is owing to the omission of the basic conditions, the absolutely essential antecedents, from the biographical

sketches, that make of Homer an inexplicable personage. Very creditable accounts, however, have been written within a year by Allan Dale, Julian Hawthorne and Arthur McEwan, but they contain no antidote to the irrational intoxication which possessed the young would-be artists of Oregon. If they could have been assured, for a fact, that although Homer never attended an art school or had an art teacher, he had spent his whole life in the daily and almost hourly practices of art, not as technically understood, but of drawing such pictures as suited his fancy, not because any one else was an artist, or to satisfy an ambition to be an artist, for he was void of purpose, but from an inherited endowment of special faculties and an irrepressible desire to exercise them, they would have dropped their pencils in utter amazement, to think of following in the track of such a being. He didn't wait until he was twelve years old before he began to trace his mental pictures on paper. Before he was three years old he was observing and drawing, rudely but continuously, subject to such intermissions of play as children take. It is nothing uncommon for young children to draw, but it is very rare to see one absorbed in the work hour after hour, putting his observations to paper as though it were a devotion. His extraordinary love for animals, and especially of birds, was exhibited when only a few months old. Unlike other babies, toys afforded him but little amusement. Shaking rattle boxes and blowing whistles only fretted him, and his wearied looks and moans seemed to say that he was already tired of existence. Carrying him around into the various rooms and showing pictures soon became irksome, and in quest of something to relieve the monotony of indoor life, his paternal grandmother found a continuous solace for his fretful moods in the chickens. It was worth the time of a philosopher to observe the child drink in every motion of the fowls and witness the thrill of joy that went through his being when the cock crew or flapped his wings. Such a picture is worth reproducing. Old grandmother in her easy chair upon the veranda; baby sitting upon the floor by her side; his little hands tossing wheat, at intervals, to the clucking hen and her brood, the latter venturing into baby's lap and picking grains therefrom, despite the warnings of the shy old cock and anxious mother. This lesson, with all its conceivable variations learned, ceased to be entertaining, and a broader field was needed. So grandma, or her substitute, carried baby to the barnyard, and there, sitting under the wagon shed, acquaintance was made with the other domestic animals, which afforded him daily diversion. At first their forms and quiet attitudes were of sufficient interest, but as these became

familiar, more active exhibitions were required, and the dog perceiving his opportunity, turned the barnyard into a circus of animals.

Whether this was the cause and beginning of Homer's extravagant love for dogs, is probably not material, but unlike Madame DeStael, who said, "The more I see of men the better I like dogs," he has love enough to go all around. All this seems very commonplace, as any child would be likewise entertained, but it is a very rare infant to whom such scenes and acquaintances are a necessity. And that the forms and actions of his speechless friends were being photographed upon his brain, was shown by the fact that as soon as he could use a pencil he began to sketch them, very imperfect in proportions and form, but exhibiting them in action with sufficient accuracy before long to label one as untamed, another mad, and another frolicsome. After his mother's death from smallpox, on the 20th of November, 1870, the family was subjected to several months of social isolation, during the rainy season, when Homer, just recovered from the dread disease, was kept in doors. During these dull months he worked more assiduously at drawing than ever since for pay. Sitting at the desk or lying prone upon the floor, it was draw, draw, draw. Fearing the effect of such intense application upon the slimsy fellow, his grandmother tried various diversions without much success. She could interest with Indian or ghost stories, but such gave him no bodily exercise and only set him to drawing how granny looked when telling ghost stories.

Plainly observable, even thus early, was his love of the dramatic in everything having life. Though much attracted by beautiful specimens of the animal kingdom, his chief satisfaction came from representing them in their moods. His pictures were all doing something. Horses, dogs, monkeys, chickens, ducks, pigeons, were exhibiting their peculiar characteristics and so fitted to the occasion as to awaken the supposition that the artist must be "en rapport" with all animated nature. Of course, his artistic creations were wide of the mark, as respects conformity to natural proportions, which his visiting critics unflinchingly pointed out. "Homer! this horse's legs are too long for his body; his back is too short and his neck too long. And this dog, chasing the horse, is too long bodied and too short legged. Nobody ever saw a dog like that." His reply was, "That is a bench-leg dog and the horse can't kick him." The real excellence of the disproportioned animals, which the voluntary critics did not see, lay in the fact that they were truly acting out their natures, under the circumstances, and exhibiting the same controlling animal desires in every limb and feature. A mad horse was mad all over, and an ardent

dog showed it in every part, regardless of proportions.

It may be said that these are a fond parent's after-thoughts, or the result of his own suggestions at the time, but neither of these suspicions can be true. The suggestion as to harmony in dramatic composition and co-ordination of details might be elaborated to a student a thousand times, and yet, without natural faculty to perceive, without the sympathy with nature, the suggestions would result in a mere artificiality as devoid of life as "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." Art education at the highest schools cannot supply an artist's natural deficiency in mechanical aptitude or give him a receptive sympathy with life.

A highly accomplished Parisian artist, working on the Examiner, saw a cartoon by Homer, representing the havoc created among the animals of a barnyard, by the passing of the first railroad train through it, and remarked, "No man who was not born in a barnyard could do that." Evidently that artist was off in his casuistry, for he, too, had seen ducks and geese, cows and calves, goats and sheep, horses and mules, all of them in action, and while he could represent them in action with far more accuracy as to proportion of parts, his animals in such a scene would be doing some very poor acting, in fact, not looking and acting like themselves. If an early acquaintance and continuous existence with domestic animals could make an artist then all farmers' boys would be artists. The poor Irish who raise pigs and chickens in the house, and the Arabs who tent their horses and children together from birth, should be artists. Such incidents do not make artists; they merely furnish opportunity for the exercise of birth endowments.

And Homer's early method of work, if an impulsive employment may be dignified by the term method, was "sui generis" and probably unique if not wonderful. Coincident with the drawing of a mad horse, was the acting by himself. The work would be arrested at times, seemingly for want of appreciation or mental image of a horse in that state of feeling, and then he took to the floor. After viciously stamping, kicking, snorting and switching an improvised tail which he held in his hand, behind his back, until his feeling or fancy became satisfied, the picture was completed and referred to me with the question, "Is that the way a mad horse looks?" Yes, he appears to be mad through and through.

Granting that the importance of harmony in a composition was frequently spoken of in his youth, I lay no claim to being his teacher, for he was moved by an impulse that paid but slight regard to the technical restrictions of scribe and rule,

And although it has been said by a writer in the *New York World* that he "has a robust contempt of art," his natural ability and aptitudes for accomplishing such results as the critic would call artistic are unsurpassed. The mechanical aids and dilatory processes of the schooled artists are never resorted to by him. He does not use a snap-shot camera or wait for a dead-rest pose, but sketches on the spur of the moment, and "shoots folly as it flies." Under such circumstances, faultless art is out of the question, nor does a daily newspaper need it. During the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1892, a famous horse race occurred and all the great newspapers sent artists to sketch the winning horse. Homer's picture for the Chicago *Herald* easily surpassed all competitors. What other artist in America can study a man's features for a minute or two, then walk a mile to his studio and draw a better likeness of him than was ever done by any artist having a pose? Sam Rainy's picture was taken in this way and he was so pleased with it that he procured the original from the Examiner and has it framed in his office. And still Homer makes no pretensions to serious art, as taught at the schools. His forte is caricature, though Clara Morris says it is not, but that he is a great actor. He fell in love with the beautiful beasts and birds at first sight, and the attachment continues unabated. His fondness for dramatic scenes, first noticed in connection with them, did not end there. Very early, even at three years of age, he was experimenting with his playmates, for no observable reason, except that he desired to see them act. People said he was a hector, a tease, and few of them discovered the cause, as there seemed to be no connection with anger or ill will. Many a delightful play ended in a rumpus, which he eagerly eyed, the only placid and sweet-tempered one of the company. One woman said she believed Homer loved to see children quarrel and cut up. Indeed, she had come very close to the truth, but the motive she had not divined. Likely, he was probing human nature and assimilating its moods. I do not take him to be a philosopher. His peculiarities in this respect are referred to his mother, who was the most consummate reproducer of social scenes. No person, however odd in feature, form, voice or gesture, was beyond her powers of imitation. And it was all so natural that I did not call it acting. Rather, it was being. I asked her once how she could do this, and she said, "I feel like them." I have often thought, when seeing Homer immersed in his work, that he, too, feels like his subjects.

All through his boyhood days he was fond of pictures and spent much time in poring over illustrated books and papers and in visiting art

galleries, but he was never known to copy from them. His innate desire and tendency, as well as my advice, was to illustrate his own conceptions and fancies. His first observations, as before narrated, were at home in his father's barnyard, but as he grew he began to roam in quest of something new, and when he heard of any strange breed or any extraordinary specimen of the animal creation, he was at once seized of what ordinary people would call an irrational desire to see it. And to see, in his case, meant the most intense study, not for a few minutes or an hour, but continuously until the subject became a part of him. Of scores of pigeons he knew every individual and discovered that the old story of their marital faithfulness is a myth; that they have their little jealousies and love intrigues like human beings. Of his visits over the country, people said they were idle, purposeless; that he was sowing wild oats, a mere pleasure seeker, but I noticed that he came home full, not of book learning, but of the only kind of acquisitions for which he cared, new birds and beasts, new men and their character manifestations, as he could prove with his ever ready pencil. They were as much voyages of discovery as Columbus undertook in 1492. Unlike the great navigator, his cruisions were not for wealth or power or the introduction of religion to heathen lands; they had no ulterior purpose of financial gain, for the thought had never crossed his brain that he was in this spontaneous and almost unconscious way preparing himself for a gainful occupation. But he was approaching manhood and I occasionally remarked to him that he had so far been acting as though life here were a holiday or a visit, when in fact it is a very serious matter and requires earnest effort to get a good living. He did not dissent from my view of it, but seemed at a loss in deciding for what he was best fitted.

We had a general merchandise store and he had experimented enough in selling goods to know that his mind could not be tied to the business. Customers buying tobacco got it at their own price and shopping women objected to his habit of stretching elastic tape when selling it by the yard. There was fun in such things but no perceptible profit. He opened the store in the morning while I was at breakfast and took his afterwards, and upon going in one morning and finding the floor unswept, I soon saw what had engaged his attention during the half hour. A magnificent carrier pigeon on the wing, and above it in colored letters, this legend, "How glorious the flight of a bird must be!"

My mind was made up; Homer is an artist or nothing; he shall fly. As a preparatory step, he was sent to the Commercial College in Portland, which was of great advantage to him, al-

though he spent considerable time in his life-long habit. The principal reported him bright, but not sufficiently studious of the works in vogue, and mildly suggested that bookkeeping by double entry was not, as a rule, illustrated by animals, wild or tame. Receiving a letter from me, containing a reprimand for his want of earnestness, he, no doubt, gave an hour or two to retrospection, and passed in review his various attempts at the employments which afford other men a living, and wisely regarding them as hopeless for him, he turned to the only thing he could do and applied for a position on the *West Shore*, an illustrated monthly published in Portland. The publisher sent him to the head artist, a Mr. Smith, who eyed the young man rather contemptuously. "Then you think, Mr. Davenport, that you have a natural talent for drawing?" Mr. Davenport, somewhat withered, thought he had some. "Do you see that man across the street, leaning against a drygoods box? Draw him," and the artist went down stairs and across the street to where the leaning individual was, thinking, as he went, that one egotistical green-horn was effectually disposed of. He was surprised, upon his return, to find the green-horn had finished two pictures, the leaning person and Mr. Smith. "Where did you take lessons in art?" "I never took any," said Davenport. Thinking there was a misunderstanding, he asked, "What art school did you attend?" "I never attended an art school." Mr. Smith slowly and musingly ejaculated, "Well, young man, you are either a liar or a fool." Homer felt let down at such abuse, but I consoled him by saying it was the only genuine compliment he had ever received from a professional, though couched in rough language.

Shortly afterwards I said, "Homer, the Fates are against us, we must separate; here is some money, go to San Francisco, and recollect, it is art from this on." We had supposed that the head of an art school would be glad to welcome a young man with such decided predilections as Homer had shown, and be willing, as well as able, to add improvement and give discipline without attempting to destroy his individuality, but in this we were completely in error. Homer was soon informed that his art was not art at all, but an uncouth vagary which must be forthwith abandoned. Henceforth he must drop his fancies and draw by scribe and rule; everything must exist in natural and therefore proper proportion; expression without it is a veritable nightmare, and the boy who would undertake to draw a figure without, in the first place, blocking it in proportion, is a fool from whom nothing excellent can be expected. This lesson was dinned, with so much rudeness and

so continuously, that the benefit hoped for was impracticable.

Homer was too long for the teacher's Procrustean bed, and, therefore, spent very little time in that school. As before, the city with its zoological garden and heterogenous population became his school, at which he was not laggard in attendance.

A siege of la grippe sent him home, and soon after he got a position on the *Portland Mercury*, and worked several months for that paper, using star plates, the abomination of all artists. While working there he was sent to New Orleans to sketch the Dempsy-Fitzsimmons fight, and made some very clever drawings of the combatants.

The short time he was in the south was very valuable, as it introduced him to a new world, and one rich in that unrestrained and exuberant abandon of the negro race. He returned with his head and heart full of it and for several days was oblivious to all surroundings, until he had put into form the queer characters he had observed away down in Louisiana. He has never produced anything better than the darkey preacher, traveling on the train through Texas, engaged in his pastoral work. It was equal to anything from A. B. Frost and with the addition of Homer's humor, which is extravagant enough for any darkey, was superb. In sanctimonious swell, the negro divine far exceeded the Rainsfords and Talmages of the north. Though his plug hat was somewhat battered by long and rough usage, his clothes seedy and threadbare, and his patent leather shoes really spurning his ample feet and grinning with more teeth than a shark, they did not prevent a lugubrious flow of religious uncton all impossible to the thin-lipped Caucasian.

If I were inclined, like some of Homer's interviewers, to distrust the force and persistency of inherited genius, I might say that if he had not made that picture, he would not have obtained his present place upon the *New York Journal*, and the conclusion would not be as violent an assault upon human nature as much that is written about him. That picture was an evidence of his ability to go up much higher, and I thought so well of it that I sent it with some others to C. W. Smith and Wm. Henry Smith, our cousins living in Chicago, who received them in the presence of the head of the art department of the *San Francisco Examiner*, and by the aid of those gentlemen, Homer was forthwith employed upon the great daily. But that was only an opportunity and one so hedged about with unobserving control that his expressed desire to begin the work to which he is by nature best adapted, was unheeded. He is a humorist and caricaturist, but at that time Mr. Hearst was absent in

Europe and his art manager had either not made the discovery or was doubtful of that sort of work being a paying investment. Being tied up rather sternly and his pet yearnings often rebuked, he went to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, where he was allowed more liberty and was fairly beginning to show how the world of humanity looks when stretched in the line of its tendencies, when the desire to see the World's Fair took him to Chicago. At its close, he returned to the *Chronicle*, and the Mid-Winter Fair coming on soon after, he found therein an ample field for the use of his faculties, and exercised them with but little hindrance from the kind and appreciative art manager of that paper. At that time he was getting but \$35 a week, and when W. R. Hearst returned from Europe and took in the situation by personal inspection, he saw what all others, managers and artists alike, had failed to see, viz.: that a caricaturist so affluent in imagination, so overflowing with distinctively American humor, so fertile in artistic expedients and withal so rapid in execution, could be put to a higher and more extended use than merely making people laugh. The result of Mr. Hearst's discovery was the employment of Homer upon the *Examiner* at \$100 a week. Everybody knows the rest. The purchase of the New York *Journal* by Hearst, the transference of Davenport to that paper in which the unschooled Oregon boy has proved himself equal to the ambition of his employer.

Anyone visiting him at his home in New Jersey will readily see that although he is no longer a resident of the Webfoot state, in respect of character there has been no change. He works from the small hours in the afternoon until near midnight at the New York *Journal* office in the *Tribune* building, New York City, and after breakfast in the morning he and his two children live in his barn-yard, that has a larger assortment of choice animals than his father's had. His rest, relaxation and inspiration are with his earliest idols. Game chickens with long pedigrees, from the parks of United States senators and foreign noblemen, aristocratic bull dogs with immaculate hides and no taint of cold blood, a beautiful Arab steed, Koubishan by name, and a real child of the desert with a grace and style worthy his lineage of a thousand years; a Kentucky thoroughbred carriage horse; numerous parks of native and foreign pheasants; quails from the Pacific coast, and carrier pigeons suggestive of the legends of his youth. To be with these and of these, is his only dissipation. Every room in his house is ornamented with pictures by Nast, Remington, Frost, besides his own pen pictures of distinguished men, odd characters by nature, and the abnormal or excruciating shapes of humanity, the products of

social environment, religious mendicants of Rome, cockneys of London, colored southern gentlemen, unscrupulous political bosses and less heartless thieves.

It may be said that he is not a user of tobacco, opium or stimulating drink of any kind, not even of tea or coffee. While most artists are frequently incapacitated for work by reason of intemperate habits and are subject to spells of mental dejection or irrational stimulation, he is competent every day to get the best output of his faculties. Young people desirous of succeeding should think of this, and also that something more is needed to attain success than a "pull." A "pull" at the right time may bring an opportunity, but the main thing is the inside "push" which does not wait for a "pull." And again, Homer's mental and physical make-up is not an accident, as people say; he comes by it honestly. With controlling art and dramatic tendencies on both sides of the ancestral house, there is no need of exploiting the regions of fancy to account for outcroppings of similar tendencies in the children. And inherited tendencies, whatever they may be, do not lie dormant all through childhood and all at once spring into prominence, creating geniuses and prodigies. They show from the first, and it is from the early and continuous discipline of such birth endowments that excellence comes. Great poets begin very early to lisp in numbers and great inventors to conjure with mechanical tools. It is well enough for young people to aspire to high places in the line of human endeavor, but it must be in accordance with their natural aptitudes and tendencies or they cannot rise. A great amount of time is lost and the lives of many people rendered fruitless, by a wrong direction of their energies, and it is to aid in preventing such occurrences that this brief sketch is written.

[The foregoing sketch of Homer Davenport was written by the noted cartoonist's father, Hon. T. W. Davenport.]

JAMES P. G. HENDERSON. Four miles south of Philomath, and not far from the village of Fern, is located the finely cultivated farm of two hundred and seventy-six acres owned and operated by Mr. Henderson. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Jersey cattle, two hundred and fifty acres of the tract being under active cultivation. Mr. Henderson was born October 17, 1848, in Buchanan county, Mo., the son of Perman Henderson, who was born September 19, 1801, near Knoxville, Tenn. With his parents, who were farmers, he remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he started out in the world on his own account, going direct to

Missouri. His first employment was on a farm, but he later became interested in the saw and grist mill business, and with the proceeds of his labor purchased land, at one time owning property which is now the site of Kansas City, Mo.

It was in Kansas City that Perman Henderson and Miss Sarah Trapp were united in marriage. Mrs. Henderson was born in Tennessee August 27, 1805. Until 1852 the young people resided in Missouri, when they outfitted for the west; but before they had gone very far they deemed it wise to retrace their steps on account of the cholera scourge that broke out at that time. In the spring of the following year they resumed the journey, and by means of ox-teams made the trip in five months, experiencing no serious difficulty with the Indians. About one mile from Wren and twelve miles from Corvallis, in Benton county, they took up a donation claim on which they resided about four years, and then bought a tract three hundred and twenty acres in extent, located three and one-half miles south of Philomath, a part of which is now owned and occupied by his son James. The father made all the improvements to be seen upon the place at the time he lived upon it, and in addition owned other property, at one time being the possessor of thirteen hundred acres in this vicinity. The parental family originally comprised thirteen children, but with the exception of five all are deceased. Martin resides in California; W. J. lives near Wren; L. M. resides eight miles southwest of Philomath; Keziah is the wife of W. S. Gibbs, and resides in Linn county, and James is the youngest of the family. The father was a very public-spirited man, popular with all who knew him and very successful in all his business undertakings. He served two terms as county commissioner, and in politics was a staunch Democrat. In the work of the Christian Church he took a keen and active interest, and during his membership of about sixty-five years in that denomination took a part in all its avenues of usefulness. He lived to reach the unusual age of ninety-three years, and his wife died when over eighty-two years of age.

When his parents crossed the plains to Oregon James was a child only four years old, so that he recalls little or nothing of his birthplace. His education was received in the district schools and in the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, he in the meantime making his home on the parental farm. His marriage united him with Miss Emma Frances Baumgartner, a native of Oregon, the young people at once settling on their present homestead. Their neat two-story frame dwelling is modern in every respect and is a credit to the owner, as well as to the locality. Five children blessed the marriage of

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, all of whom are at home, whose names are as follows: Earl B., Mary F., Esther P., Catherine L. and Grace W. Politically Mr. Henderson takes an active interest in matters which affect the Democratic party, and always votes for its candidates. As was his father, he is a member of the Christian Church.

CHARLES P. McCORMICK. The McCormick farm located three and one-half miles northwest of Woodburn, Marion county, has attained about the highest state of productiveness known to modern agricultural science. With its pioneer development is associated the name of one of the most potential of the early settlers of Oregon—Mathew McCormick—whose land holdings have steadily increased to the possession of six hundred and forty acres, and whose name is honored and respected wherever it is known. For many years assisting in the management of the farm, his son, Charles P. McCormick, has been in almost entire control since 1897, and may be said to have inaugurated the splendid enterprise of the latter day which has helped to establish the farming and stock-raising prestige of the county and the Willamette valley. Mathew McCormick was born in County Meath, Ireland, December 12, 1825, and was seven years of age when his family boarded a sailing vessel for America. Arriving in Genesee county, N. Y., his father, Patrick McCormick, bought a farm. Mathew McCormick spent his youth on this farm with his brother, John. There was need for the boys in the family to embark upon self-supporting careers as soon as their physical and mental powers were developed. At the age of fifteen Mathew McCormick went to Rochester, N. Y., and was apprenticed to a carriage-maker, and while thus employed was interrupted in his work by the demand for his services in the Mexican war. In 1844 he enlisted in the Fourth United States Infantry. At the battle of Monterey, he was wounded above the left knee while charging to take a battery, and was laid up for some time in a hospital. He was afterward sent on a furlough to New Orleans, where he was discharged from the service. Going to St. Louis, Mo., he became a member of the police force, on which he served for a year. For another year he was engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-manufacturing, and in the meantime was looking about for a permanent outlet for his ambitions. Hearing about the men who were seeking new homes in the far west, he determined to cast his lines with these heroic and daring investigators. Outfitting with five yoke of oxen to a wagon, he set forth upon his mission as a miner and fortune-hunter.



WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS

After six months of varying adventures, he reached California in October, 1849, and prospected and mined on the Feather river until late that year, in the meantime finding living very expensive, being compelled at times to pay \$1.25 per pound for flour.

Upon the conclusion of his mining experiences, Mr. McCormick embarked on a schooner for Portland, and was three weeks on the journey, encountering severe storms on the way. Arriving at Milwaukie, Ore., he remained there for some time, but finally decided to settle in Marion county. His first location was on French Prairie. In the fall of 1850 he settled on his present farm of six hundred and forty acres, known as the La Rock donation claim. Incredible as it may seem, he purchased this entire property for \$1,000. At the time there were but a few acres cleared, and a log cabin had been erected. With this small encouragement he set about to make himself and his family comfortable, and in time his labors were rewarded with abundant harvests and fine cattle.

In 1846 Mr. McCormick married Johannah Clancey, and of the seven children born to this couple but two survive—John and Charles—both of whom are engaged in farming in Marion county. Mr. McCormick is a Democrat in politics and in religion is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. For about twelve years he served as school director. He is a man of sterling worth, and the value of his services in behalf of the upbuilding of his adopted state can hardly be estimated, nor can it be in the cases of any of the noble and self-sacrificing men who came in the early days to conquer the wilderness.

Charles P. McCormick, manager of the paternal farm, was born within speaking distance of his present home March 25, 1857, and has always resided upon the farm. He was educated in the public schools and in St. Lawrence College, Montreal, Canada, and at an early age was taught to assist in all departments of farm work. Together father and son operated the broad expanse of fertile land until 1897, in which year the son assumed complete charge, and is now responsible for the success of the enterprise. Beginning with 1890, hop-raising was inaugurated with the planting of thirteen acres in that plant. This area has since been continually enlarged, until at the present time he has sixty-five acres under this product. In 1902 the yield from his vines was seventy-five thousand pounds.

On October 24, 1888, Mr. McCormick was united in marriage with Mary Van Wessenhove, daughter of Frank and Ellen (Coyle) Van Wessenhove, of which union seven children have been born, the order of their birth being as follows: John T., Josephine C., Caroline E., Zeta A., Rosa, Nellie, and Grace Irene.

Like his father, Mr. McCormick is a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Roman Catholic. He is a man of enterprise and energy, is practical and progressive, and his farm is one of the most neat and well cultivated in Marion county. He is highly respected by those who know him, for he has always taken an active interest in those affairs tending toward the promotion of the best interests of his community, and makes good fellowship one of the cardinal principles of his daily life.

WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS. The Humphreys brothers, both of whom are large land owners and very successful farmers, stock-raisers and miners, are men of solid worth, and have materially contributed to the well being of Marion county. William J., the oldest in a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, was born in Monroe county, Tenn., December 4, 1828, a son of Thomas M. and Jane (Harrison) Humphreys, farmers for many years in Tennessee.

On the Tennessee farm Mr. Humphreys received a substantial home training, and his educational opportunities were those of the early subscription schools of his district. In his neighborhood was a family by the name of Wilson, who had two interesting daughters, with one of whom Mr. Humphreys became much impressed, his brother, John P., entertaining an equal regard for the other sister. A double wedding, celebrated July 21, 1852, united the four hopeful young people who had shared each other's joys and sorrows since earliest childhood, and the following September, the two brothers and their wives, Mr. Humphreys, Sr., and his family, besides others from the same neighborhood, started overland for Missouri, where they spent the winter. The following spring they outfitted for crossing the plains, and without any particular misfortunes succeeded in reaching their destination in Oregon, having lived well on the way, game and fish contributing towards a varied and by no means undesirable diet. Mr. Humphreys located in the Waldo Hills, and in the fall of 1854 bought the right to one hundred and sixty acres of land of John Greenstreet, the property having a little log house of one room ready for occupancy. Otherwise there were no improvements on the place, and the new owner at once began to clear his land and prepare the way for planting. This farm, comprising three hundred and seventy acres, is one of the best in the county, and the visitor is impressed with the innumerable evidences of neatness, thrift and practical management.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. Humphreys bought a claim in Jackson county, Ore., and operated it

for several months. Since then, however, he has been interested in mining from time to time, at present owning a number of valuable claims. Though living a very busy life, he has invariably evinced a keen interest in general affairs in Marion county, and as a staunch upholder of the Republican party has filled local positions of trust, though he has never aspired to political offices. He is identified with the Grange, and is a member of and liberal contributor towards, the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the large family of children born to Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, Margaret is deceased; John M. lives near Heppner, Ore.; Augustus lives in Portland; Texanna B. is the wife of Joseph Rogers, of Portland; Sarah J. is the wife of Grant Ashby, of Antelope, Ore.; Mary L. is the wife of J. B. Ashby, of East Salem; William lives in East Salem; the next child, a son, died in infancy; Carrie P. is the wife of C. L. Rogers, of Rose-dale, Marion county, Ore.; Minnie C. died at the age of eleven years; and Harrison H. is managing his father's farm. Mr. Humphreys is successful and popular in his neighborhood, and has made many warm friends during the years of his residence in the northwest. He is a man of marked integrity of character, has given frequent evidence of the possession of a high public spirit, and is always ready to assist in the promotion of enterprises tending to advance the best interests of the county.

HON. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE DAVENPORT. The family which in the present generation claims Homer C. Davenport, the famous cartoonist, as one of its most gifted representatives, is one which has ever treasured high ideals, and numbers among its members, both in the present and past generations, eminent scholars, litterateurs, artists, sculptors, musicians and scientists—all of whom have striven to attain the greatest heights in their chosen fields of endeavor. Creditably maintaining the precedent long since established by his family is the Hon. Timothy Woodbridge Davenport, one of the most erudite scholars of the west, a prolific writer on educational and scientific topics, physician, lawyer, ex-member of the state legislature, surveyor and stockman.

Mr. Davenport was born on a farm in Columbia county, N. Y., July 30, 1826, a son of Dr. Benjamin Davenport, a grandson of Jonathan Davenport, a great-grandson of Benjamin Davenport, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Davenport. The latter, the founder of the family in America, emigrated from England prior to 1640, locating at Dorchester, Mass. His son, Benjamin, was born in Boston, Mass. Jonathan Davenport, of the third generation, was born in

Rhode Island, and eventually became a farmer of Columbia county, N. Y. His death occurred at Spencertown, in that county.

Dr. Benjamin Davenport, great-great-grandson of the founder of the family and the father of the subject of this review, was born on a farm in Columbia county, N. Y., June 24, 1799. He was educated in the Pittsfield Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., from which he was graduated either in 1824 or 1826. In 1831 he engaged in the practice of medicine in Lucerne county, Pa., removed to Union county, Ohio, in 1836, and ultimately located in Champaign county, continuing his professional labors in both localities. In 1850 he went to Newark, Mo., and in the spring of 1851 outfitted for the journey across the plains. Arriving in Oregon in the fall of that year, he settled upon a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in the Waldo Hills, Marion county, where his death occurred in February, 1857, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He married Sarah R. Gott, a native of Columbia county, N. Y., where she was born in 1803. Her father, Story Gott, was born in New York state, and held a commission in a New York regiment during the Revolutionary war, in which he served with distinction. He was an extensive land-owner and cattle trader, amassing great wealth through this occupation. In keeping with a genial and hospitable nature, he spent his money lavishly, supplying his table from a well filled wine cellar and a larder which indicated his fastidious and epicurean tastes. He lived to an advanced age, his death occurring in Columbia county in 1842. He was possessed of an impressive personality, and he commanded great popular attention during the many years of his active life.

Four sons and one daughter were born to Dr. Benjamin Davenport and his wife, of whom Hon. Timothy Woodbridge Davenport is the eldest. The remaining members of the family were: John C., of Aberdeen, Wash.; Joseph W., deceased; Lucinda, wife of Judge Orange Jacobs, of Seattle; Benjamin Franklin, who resides on a part of the donation claim in the Waldo Hills.

Dr. Davenport took an active interest in politics, and in his younger days was an ardent Abolitionist. During his residence in Ohio, his home was one of the stations of the famous "underground railway," and he assisted many slaves to freedom. Upon the organization of the Republican party in 1856 he identified himself with that body, and was one of five who attended the first meeting for its organization in Marion county. Of profound wisdom and excellent judgment, combined with unimpeachable integrity and a nobility of character which made him a conspicuous figure wherever he lived, he was also firm, quick to arrive at a decision, and gen-

erally right beyond question. Through the possession of these marked characteristics, he left the stamp of his individuality upon the community. He was also gifted as an artist and musician. It is not to be marvelled at that the many talents he possessed have been inherited by representatives of the family in later generations, with their broader opportunities for study and contact with the world in a more cosmopolitan age.

After completing his elementary studies in the public schools, the Hon. Timothy Woodbridge Davenport was graduated from the academy at Woodstock, Ohio, and attended a course of medical lectures at the Starling Medical Institute, at Columbus, Ohio. From the fall of 1846 until the spring of 1847 he was engaged as an instructor in Wilson's Academy at Woodstock, Ohio, after which he devoted another year to study in the Starling Medical Institute. In the fall of 1848 he returned to Ohio, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Woodstock. In 1850 he removed with his parents to Missouri, and in 1851 crossed the plains with the rest of the family, locating on a tract of three hundred and twenty acres adjoining that taken up by his father, which he had purchased. There he engaged in farming and surveying. It was not long before he became interested in the political undertakings of his neighborhood, and in 1864 was elected county surveyor, and was re-elected in 1866, filling the office for four years. In 1868 he was elected representative to the state legislature, was re-elected in 1870, and in 1882 was elected to the state senate. In 1895 Governor Lord appointed him state land agent, and he occupied that office four years.

In Marion county, November 17, 1854, Mr. Davenport was united in marriage with Flora Geer, a native of Madison county, Ohio, and a daughter of Ralph C. Geer. She was a cousin of the Hon. T. T. Geer, formerly governor of Oregon. Mrs. Davenport was an unusually gifted woman, an artist of more than local renown, and possessed of rare histrionic ability. She died of smallpox November 20, 1870. She became the mother of four children, of whom Olive died at the age of four years; John died in infancy; Orla is the wife of John D. Renshaw, a farmer and rancher on the Pend d'Oreille river, and Homer C., the cartoonist, is a resident of New York. (A more extended sketch of the latter appears elsewhere in this work.)

October 1, 1872, Mr. Davenport married Mrs. Elizabeth Wisner, a native of Hancock county, Ill., and a daughter of John W. Gilmour. Her father was born in Kentucky, September 13, 1813, and came to Oregon in 1851, locating on a ranch in Linn county. For several years he has resided for a portion of the time in Silverton,

but spends considerable of his time with his children. Five children were born of this marriage. Of these, Timothy Clyde is deceased; Adda is a sculptor and musician; Alice is also a sculptor and musician, and assistant manager of the Barnard Concert Tour Bureau, of San Francisco, Cal.; Georgia is a well known and talented contralto soloist; and Mary Delle is a talented young musician.

Throughout his life Mr. Davenport has been a profound student, and it is doubtful if any man on the entire Pacific coast has better trained mental faculties or a more comprehensive knowledge. His erudition is recognized by scholars and educational institutions in the east, and he is frequently consulted on those subjects pertaining to the foundation of modern knowledge, especially in regard to the law, mathematics and medicine, all of which sciences he has mastered. He has been a frequent contributor to leading periodicals published in the east, and has prepared monographs on subjects pertaining to medical science. A recent contribution which has evoked widespread comment was an article on "An Object Lesson in Paternalism," published in the March number of the Oregon Historical Quarterly.

Thus is recorded, in outline, those events in the life of Timothy Woodbridge Davenport which illustrate his identification with the world of letters, of science, and of politics. It is seldom that a man of such strong mentality and splendid equipments is to be found spending his life amid pastoral scenes; but the environments of Mr. Davenport have not adversely affected his usefulness to the world, which, for many years, has benefited by his published writings and his correspondence with other brilliant leaders in the advanced thought of the day. The example he has set for his children has been a magnificent one, and they have been inspired to the utmost development of their inherent talents. An illustration of this faculty of Mr. Davenport is the following tribute to his gifted son, Homer Davenport, which was written by James Montague:

"Homer Davenport, of all successful Americans, is the least puffed up by his achievements. He is entitled to no credit whatever, he says; it all belongs to his father. And out on the cartoonist's remarkable menagerie-farm, at Morris Plains, N. J., may be seen a quiet old gentleman, feeding the flocks or watching the many birds that enliven the landscape, who is not at all willing to shoulder the glory thus thrust upon him, but asserts with equal positiveness, that the boy has grown from a lank country youth to a world-famous cartoonist, unaided by any parental word or hand. Yet, whatever may have been the influence of the older Daven-

port upon the younger, there is just one man in all the world who thoroughly understands the mixture of high purpose and utter irresponsibility which make up the character of Homer Davenport, and that one man is his father. From babyhood to boyhood, on up through an unpromising youth to a remarkable manhood he has followed the career of this nature lover, and has noted, as if with a register, every step in his development. Fond, but unbiased, he has discovered how and why his son succeeded, and what he has written here will be worth while not only to such youth as aspire to fill four columns on the first page of the great dailies with masterpieces of satire that shall make one-half of the world laugh while the other half squirms, but to every boy who is honestly and solidly interested in making something of himself."

REUBEN GANT. A pioneer of pioneers is Reuben Gant, one of the jolliest of the daring venturers who left peaceful homes in the east and ventured across the trackless plains in 1845. It is doubtful if in the length and breath of this state there may be found one whose memory is so stored with incident, so interestingly reminiscent of the days when law and order were as yet unestablished, and when all was new and at the disposal of whomsoever might arrive with his humble ox-teams and limited possessions. During the intervening years Mr. Gant has taken his place enthusiastically and helpfully, all the while smoothing the way of his friends with his optimistic and genial views, with his jest and merry-making, and his encouragement which follows in the wake of all who make the best of their opportunities, however meager and difficult.

May 16, 1818, Mr. Gant was born in Franklin county, Ind., in which state and county his paternal grandfather, Tyrra, had settled upon removal from his native state of North Carolina. In Franklin county was reared Cador Gant, who was born in North Carolina, and came with his parents overland to Indiana. About 1820 he removed to Bartholomew county, Ind., bought a farm and improved it, and there died in 1844. He was a Democrat in politics, but was never active or an office-seeker. Through his marriage with Katherine Jones, also a native of North Carolina, he became connected with Revolutionary stock, for Samuel Jones, the grandfather of Mrs. Gant, came from England long before the Revolution, and participated in the effort to establish independence for the colonies. Tyrra Gant was the parent of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, of whom Reuben is the second child.

In a little log school-house, with puncheon

floors and benches, Reuben Gant learned the rule of three, and incidentally was included in the discipline which figured conspicuously in the early school teachers' methods of imparting information. With these pioneer conditions went also the fever and ague, prevalent in low lands, and superinduced by inefficient drainage. This distressing ailment afflicted Reuben to such an extent, that in 1840 he removed to Missouri, and in the vicinity of Springfield hunted and trapped for a few years. The country thereabouts was wild and undeveloped, and the free spirit of the youth found great pleasure in thus exposing himself to danger, and bringing down the game which abounded in that section. While out with his gun he was in a position to hear a great deal about the west, and having nothing to hold him in any one place, he determined to avail himself of the opportunities as yet but imperfectly understood on the coast. April 17, 1845, he cracked his whip over the backs of well fed and sleek oxen, and slowly started on a journey which in those days meant everything or nothing to the adventurer. His well loaded wagon was the first to cross the Cascade mountains into the Willamette valley, a feat accomplished at the expiration of about eight months, he arriving at his destination November 17, 1845. In July, 1846, he arrived in Oregon City, having come via the Mount Hood route. Locating in Yamhill county near Bellevue, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, January 8, 1848, and his farm, with its innumerable reminders of struggle, privation, loneliness, and hard work, is still in his possession. He built a small log cabin, and made a home for himself and family. Thus he advanced step by step, interesting himself in the progress of the neighbors who began to settle at rather remote distances, all the while keeping up his reputation as a whole-souled, honest and royally jolly companion, the casual meeting with whom put every one in a comfortable frame of mind.

It is a well known fact that many romances began and developed on the vast expanse of the plains, the long days, the slow-moving train, and the opportunities for social intercourse in the camp being ideal for the framing of united fortunes. Reuben Gant drove the oxen of one Carmi Goodrich, who was born in the east, and who located on a claim near Dayton, Ore. Mr. Gant and Mr. Goodrich became very warm friends, and sat many a night talking over the camp fires. Incidentally the daughter of Mr. Goodrich, a bright-eyed girl called Nancy, became an earnest participant in these communings, and so impressed was Mr. Gant with her womanly and fine qualities of mind and heart, that the couple were married in Yamhill county. Mrs. Gant did not live long enough to rear her entire

family, for she died when only thirty-eight years of age, leaving seven of her eight children to the care of her husband. These were John Wesley, who makes his home on the old farm; Martha is the wife of W. J. Sargeant, merchant and postmaster of Bellevue; Carmi, deceased; Ithigena, now the wife of George Sawyer of Idaho; Sarah Jane, the wife of Ben Mitchell of Washington; Mary Ellen, the wife of John Hinkle of East Portland, and engaged in the real estate business; Albert, deceased in infancy; and Henry, living in Idaho. For a second wife Mr. Gant married Mrs. Elizabeth (Speedie) Finlayson, born in Perthshire, Scotland, and who came to the United States with her brother in 1884, locating in Forest Grove. The father of Mrs. Gant, Peter Speedie, was born in Scotland, was reared there, and married and died in his native land. In politics Mr. Gant is a Prohibitionist. He is a liberal-minded, humane, and very intelligent pioneer, brim full of good nature, and bearing malice towards none. He has lived retired in Philomath since 1892, for he found that good men were scarce to work his farm, and so rented his land to avoid all further responsibility. He is one of the familiar figures on the streets of the town, and he always has something genial and witty to say to any who stop to speak with him.

WILTON LEROY SIMERAL. March 22, 1896, Wilton Leroy Simeral was appointed steward and head farmer of the Oregon State Reform School by Governor Lord, and with the exception of a nine-months leave of absence, he has since held this large responsibility. In the estimation of those who are privileged to witness the many improvements inaugurated by the present steward, no better man could have been found for the position, his many years of association with various lines of activity in the west having fitted him for most tactful and satisfactory dealings with trustees and others interested in state institutions. There are six hundred acres in the school farm, all of which land is under his direct supervision, and the operation of which involves a large amount of calculation and good business judgment. He also has charge of the purchasing of the cattle and other stock.

The many claims to consideration acknowledged by all who know him, are by no means based solely upon his good work with the reform school, for Mr. Simeral has been a resident of Oregon since 1865. He was born near Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, March 9, 1855, the son of John H., a veterinary surgeon, and the grandson of another follower of the same calling. The father came of German ancestry, and was born in Indiana, where he was there reared to manhood, removing thence to Iowa. In 1864 he

outfitted with wagons, provisions and horse teams and crossed the plains, settling near Boise City, Idaho, soon after removing to Pendleton, Ore., then a small hamlet containing a hotel and blacksmith shop. In September of 1865 he came to Marion county by team, locating near Salem for two years, and then moved upon leased land in the Waldo Hills. In 1871 he bought three hundred and twenty acres of timber land in Clackamas county, which he occupied for two years, when he sold that and bought one hundred and twenty acres near Silverton, where he lived until 1890. Some months later he died in Macleay, at the age of sixty-six years, the date of his death being December 21, 1891. He is survived by his wife, who was in maidenhood Elmira E. Crane, and who was born in New York, October 28, 1832. W. L. is the oldest of a family of five children, the second oldest of whom is A. Frank, a boot and shoe merchant at Silverton; he married Elsie Riches, and they have six children: Vernie, Ada, Wayne, Frank, Manley and Elsie. Carrie is the wife of H. S. Hicks, of Silverton, their one daughter being Florence. Newell L. died in 1864, at the age of three and a half years; and Clarence John is a traveling inspector for the San Francisco machine firm of Baker & Hamilton; he married Ariadne Cornelius, and they have one son, Claire, and make their home in Salem.

At the age of twenty-one years, W. L. Simeral started out into the world to make his own way, and was married November 29, 1876, Emma Catherine Anderson becoming his wife. She was the daughter of John Franklin and Lucinda (Jarvis) Anderson, the father being a farmer on Howell Prairie, and justly famed for his neat, practical methods in the pursuit of his agricultural labors. He also served as county commissioner in Marion county. Of the other children of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson we mention the following: Solomon F., a successful farmer in the Waldo Hills, married Amanda Stormer, by whom he has one son, Carl; George S., engaged in farming on his father's place, married Elizabeth Limbeck, and they have one daughter, Ruth; Elizabeth M. became the wife of Robert Florer, who is located near Des Moines, Iowa, their five children being as follows: Jennie, Margery, Maxwell, Maurice and Dorothy. Carrie is the wife of Frank Bowers, the cartoonist, living in Indianapolis, Ind. Both parents are still living, and make their home on Howell Prairie, the father being sixty-nine and the mother seventy-one years of age. For a year after his marriage Mr. Simeral rented the Hubbard farm, four miles from Salem, with his father, then removed to Howell Prairie, and with his father-in-law farmed one year, and then moved three miles southeast of Turner and rented a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of W. C. Morris. After six years

of successful management of this large property he felt justified in branching out into land ownership, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in the Waldo Hills, ten miles east of Salem. In 1899 he removed with his family to the Governor Geer farm, and now owns in all two hundred and five acres of land. An aid to Mr. Simeral in his farming and stock-raising enterprises has been his knowledge of veterinary surgery, learned from his father and grandfather, and which he has had occasion to use extensively since engaging in independent farming. He was appointed county stock inspector, serving for nine years, and was associated for some time as local inspector with State Veterinary Surgeon James Whitcomb. This was carried on in connection with general farming, and was not abandoned until the appointment to his present position with the reform school. For nine years he served as chief marshal of the Oregon State Fair.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Simeral has never aspired to office, though solicited many times by his friends. Fraternally, he is a member of Pearl Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M.; Macleay Lodge No. 50, A. O. U. W.; Degree of Honor No. 84; charter member of Salem Camp, M. W. A.; Capital City Lodge No. 34, I. O. L., and member of the Macleay Grange. Four children have been born into the Simeral home: Leroy J., who was educated at the Oregon Agricultural College, married Linnie English, resides in Macleay, and is rural mail carrier; Raymond W., a page in the state senate in 1894, when twelve years old, and is now operating the home farm; George F., who graduated from District No. 100, of the public schools, at the age of sixteen years; and Myrtle C., at home. The two older sons are members of Macleay Lodge No. 50, A. O. U. W., in which Raymond acts as recorder, and Mrs. Simeral is a member of the Degree of Honor and has passed all the chairs of the same. George is also a member of the Degree of Honor and holds the position of recorder. Mr. Simeral is capable and resourceful, and keeps abreast of the times on agriculture and general business. He is upright and progressive, and in his relations with his subordinates maintains the first principles of consideration, tact and humanity.

HENRY T. BRISTOW. The birth of Henry T. Bristow occurred September 13, 1852, in Macon county, Mo., he being a son of Wesley O. and Sarah (Cherry) Bristow, natives respectively of Virginia and Illinois, the former born April 15, 1815. The father's family, who were of English descent moved from the Old Dominion when their son was a mere youth and settled in Illinois in the early days of that state's history. It was while re-

siding there that he met and married the future sharer of his joys and sorrows, Sarah Cherry. Some years after their marriage, in 1839, they removed to Missouri, which was their home thenceforth until their death, Mr. Bristow passing away when seventy-two years of age, and his wife when comparatively a young woman, at the age of forty-one.

Of the twelve children who comprised the parental family, Henry T. Bristow was the eleventh in order of birth. His earliest knowledge of books was obtained in the district schools in the vicinity of his home in Macon county, Mo., and subsequently it was his good fortune to attend the state normal at Kirksville, Adair county, Mo. Upon graduating from the latter institution he began teaching school, and for the following ten years was engaged in this vocation, a portion of the time in Missouri and the remainder in Oregon. It was in 1874 that he became identified with this growing state in the west, settlement being made in Lane county. There in 1884 he was united in marriage with Joycy Laird, a native of that county, and there the young people made their home for five years, or until 1889, when they located in Polk county. His identification with Benton county dates from the year 1890, when he purchased his present farm of five hundred and sixty acres, conveniently located one and one-half miles west of Bellfountain. Many improvements have been made since the property came into Mr. Bristow's possession, and he now has one hundred acres planted to prunes, and fifty acres to apples and pears. In order to properly prepare the fruit for the market Mr. Bristow has erected a large modern drying house, equipped with all the latest improvements and devices that can be utilized in the business.

To the marriage of Henry T. and Joycy (Laird) Bristow four children were born, and all of them are at home with their parents, their names being as follows: Gretta E., Floyd O., Hazel D. and Dorothy R. Although Mr. Bristow has resided here but a comparatively short time, the improvements he has caused to be made and the regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens might represent a much longer residence. In addition to his fine fruit ranch he also raises stock quite extensively, and from this branch alone realizes a good income.

Mr. Bristow and his family are identified with the Church of Christ, and are ever to be found on the side of all measures that have for their object the betterment of mankind. Fraternally he himself is identified with the Fraternal Union of America, and in politics is a staunch believer in the principles laid down by the Republican party.

FRANK BUSKEY. The great fertility of Marion county has furnished a competence to Frank Buskey, owner of a farm of three hundred and eight acres, about two hundred of which are under cultivation. The watering facilities could hardly be excelled, and the improvements are of the most modern kind known to agriculturists in the northwest. Stock-raising, general farming and hop-growing represent the three distinct departments of activity on the farm, seventeen acres being under hops.

Of French-Canadian ancestry, Mr. Buskey was born in Michigan, and at a very early age was thrown on his own resources. In 1859 he had the opportunity to come to Oregon with a Samuel Gouley, and in Marion county worked on a farm for Mathias Gouley until 1861. Hoping to find a short road to fortune, Mr. Buskey went to Idaho in 1861, and after two seasons of experience as a miner, returned to Oregon, and was glad of a position on a farm. With the money thus earned he bought some mining claims near Boise, Idaho, and this time was more fortunate, making considerable money. His total experience as a miner covers a space of six years.

In Marion county, Ore., he married, in 1871, Elizabeth Bauer, who was born in Missouri in 1848, and came with her parents to Marion county, Ore. Her father, Andrew Bauer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1810, and came to America with his wife in 1837, settling in Indiana. Later he removed to Missouri, and from there came to Oregon over the plains, six months being consumed in reaching The Dalles. From there he came to Portland in a skiff, and thence to Champoeg, arriving in the latter town with a wife, three children and five dollars in money. Fortunately he soon found friends, for he was allowed to live in a small house on the Kennedy farm, but the same year made arrangements to buy the right to a donation claim of two hundred and forty acres. Soon after he started a blacksmith shop on his place. In the spring of 1849 he went to Sutter Mills, Cal., where he mined with considerable success until fall. Returning, he joined his wife on their place, and made that his home until his death in 1884. For many years he conducted his little shop, and was well known in his neighborhood as a skilled workman and honorable man. His last years were comparatively lonely for his wife died in 1869, having reared nine children, three of whom are living. These are Mrs. Buskey; Fred, who is a resident of Woodburn; and Katie, the wife of William Chambers, of Portland.

After his marriage Mr. Buskey rented Mr. Bauer's farm until the death of the latter, and

he then purchased the right of the other heirs, thus owning the entire farm. Four children have been born to himself and wife, of whom Mary E. is a teacher; Elsie was educated in St. Paul convent; Theresa was educated at Mount Angel Convent; and Frank is a graduate of the Mount Angel College. Mr. Buskey is a Republican in politics, and his wife and children are members of the Catholic Church. He is industrious and prosperous, and in his community is esteemed for his thrift and success. He is entirely a self-made man, having been thrown upon his own resources in his youth by the death of his father.

BARNEY KENNEDY. Although so many years have elapsed since the death of Barney Kennedy, December 28, 1865, there are many old settlers in Marion county who recall this earnest pioneer, who crossed the plains in 1847, bringing with him a rich Irish nature and capacity for hard work, and in time becoming the possessor of twelve hundred acres of land.

Born at Blown Rock, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1811, Mr. Kennedy remained on the small and unproductive farm until his youth was passed, and then made his way across the sea to Canada, where he lived for a few years. Coming from Canada to the United States, he located in Joliet, Ill., and there met and married, in February, 1839, Arah Underwood, who was born in Orange county, Ind., February 10, 1819, and of which union there have been born the following children: Charles, deceased; John, now living in Woodburn; William, living on the home place; Thomas, deceased; Hugh, deceased; Mary, and Sarah, both on the home farm. After his marriage Mr. Kennedy removed to Louisa county, Iowa, where he remained until 1847, and that year outfitted with his brother, John, for the journey over the plains. Each of the brothers had a wagon with three yoke of oxen, and on the way they crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, taking the usual six months for the trip.

Arriving in Oregon, Mr. Kennedy purchased the right of Mr. Doughran to six hundred and forty acres of land, upon which had already been erected a small round-log cabin, into which the family moved and began to make themselves comfortable. In time the cabin was supplanted by a hewed-log house. The farm was improved to a considerable extent during the life-time of Mr. Kennedy, whose start in life may be ascribed partially to mining, in which he engaged in California during 1849. He crossed the mountains with pack mules in the spring, was successful as a miner and pros-

pector, and returned in the fall considerably richer than when he left Oregon. In his day agricultural improvements had not attained their present perfection, but as far as possible, he kept pace with those around him, and made of his property a valuable and paying one. His large farm is still in the possession of his family, and Sarah, his youngest daughter, has the superintending of nine hundred acres. She has a hop-yard of fourteen acres, and is conducting general farming and stock-raising. She is a woman of good business and general judgment, as evidenced by her wise disposition of her land, and its large yearly profits. Mrs. Kennedy is still residing on the homestead, in good health and quite active in spite of the eighty-four years of her life.

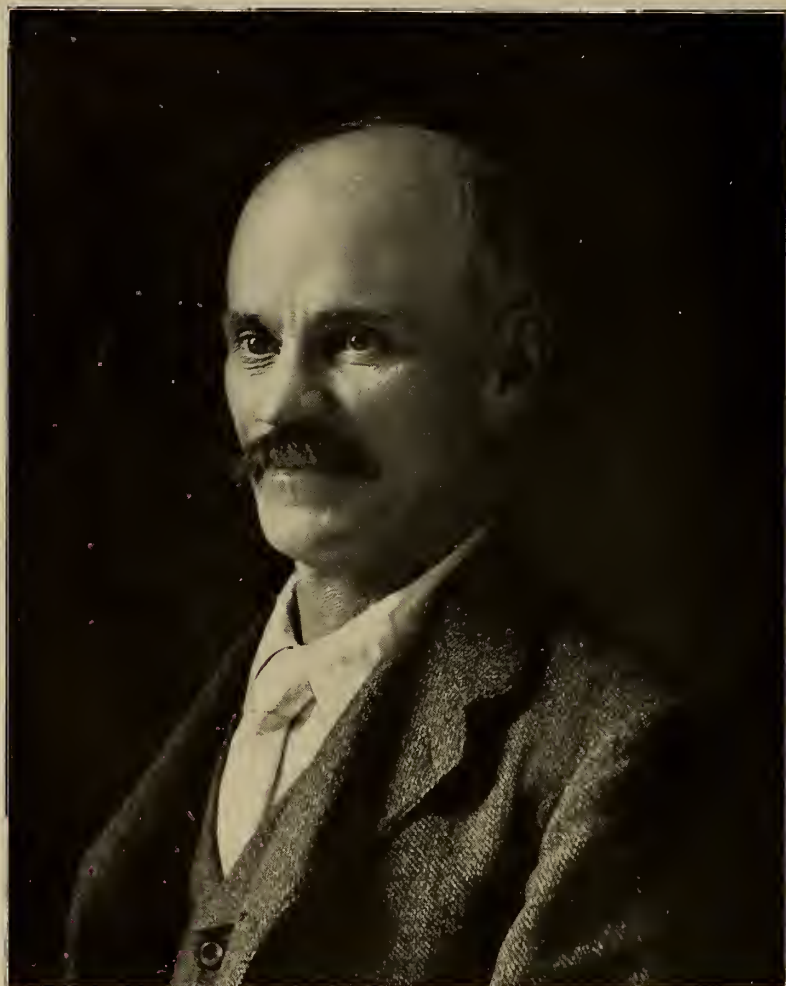
GUILFORD BARNARD. Prominent today as a man of sterling worth, Guilford Barnard has won his position in Benton county through a half century of the strenuous living which characterized the pioneers in the state of Oregon in the days when men's lives were counted small in the balance with the statehood which sagacious minds foresaw for this section of the country. It was in 1852 that Mr. Barnard was first numbered among the citizens of the west, and since that date he has lived a strong, influential life, now occupying an enviable place in the esteem of all those with whom he has come in contact, as a financial, social and moral power, unselfishly given for the growth of the community.

A native of Bourbon county, Ky., Guilford Barnard was born February 9, 1825, the son of a farmer, who, in 1834, removed to Missouri and in 1844 to Illinois. In the latter state the father and mother spent the remaining years of their lives, dying there in the sixty-sixth year of their ages. Mr. Barnard was one of seven children, and he was educated principally in the district schools of Missouri, at the age of twenty-one leaving the home which was then in the state of Illinois to make his own way in the world. With no capital but energy and industry he began working as a farm hand in Adams county, Ill., following the training which had been his from earliest childhood. Until the spring of 1852 he continued in that work, but was then impelled to undertake the journey into the west for the sake of the opportunities offered in the new lands. Outfitting with ox-teams and the necessary articles for such a trip he started with his family across the plains that year, and though during the six months no trouble was experienced from the Indians, the dread disease of cholera claimed many victims among the emigrants to the west. Fortunately Mr. Barnard suffered but a mild attack of the

disease and came through safely, spending his first winter in Clackamas county, Ore., in the spring of 1853 locating on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, situated seven miles east of Harrisburg, Linn county. For four years this was the home of the Barnard family, after which they removed to another place in the same neighborhood, where they remained until 1869. In the last named year Mr. Barnard came into Benton county and purchased six hundred acres, located one mile east of Bellfountain, and a part of which purchase now forms their farm of the present day. Immediately after investing in the land Mr. Barnard set to work to improve the farm, now boasting the best buildings in the way of dwelling, barns, etc., in the vicinity. The house is situated on an elevation which gives an outlook over the broad sweep of the valley, making an ideal location for a home. Mr. Barnard now owns four hundred and sixty-five acres, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising, and excelling in every line which he attempts.

The marriage of Mr. Barnard occurred April 1, 1849, and united him with Catherine Wigle, who was born in Adams county, Ill., April 2, 1832. Of the six children born to them two now survive and are named as follows: Mary M. and Francis M. The former is the wife of S. C. Starr, of this vicinity, and the latter makes his home with his parents. Landa W., the oldest child, died of cholera while crossing the plains with his parents. In politics Mr. Barnard is a Republican, and has filled many minor offices in the interests of that party. Though not affiliating with any church organization, Mr. Barnard has certainly taken for his guide in life the precepts taught by the golden rule, for he has let pass no opportunity to extend a helping hand to another weaker than himself and to remember with kindness the helpless. In addition to his own children four others owe to him the care and attention which they missed from a parent's hand, remembering gratefully the happy years spent in Mr. Barnard's home. In public affairs ever broad-minded and open-hearted, he was a moving power in the establishment of the United Brethren College at Philomath, on the board of which he served for many years.

ADAM RADIR. The successful farmers of Benton county include Adam Radir, one of the many sons of the German empire to cast their lot with the fertility and bounty of Oregon. In his youth in the fatherland, where he was born July 29, 1830, he learned the blacksmith trade of his father, and practiced the same for several years in his home locality. His work was interrupted however, by the national demand for his



E. O. Tobey

military services, and he served three years in barracks and on the field ere he resumed work at his trade. He was successful as a master mechanic; and, being able to command correspondingly good wages, managed to get ahead financially.

Thinking to widen his prospects, Mr. Radir disposed of his shop in Germany and came to the United States in a sailing vessel in 1852, and in Pittsburg found work at his trade until 1876. The same year he married Margaret Lieson, a native of Ireland, and with her came to the west, purchasing soon afterward the farm of one hundred and eighty-one acres upon which he now lives, and which is located one and a half miles east of Corvallis. From time to time he has added to his land, and now has two hundred and ninety-three acres. It is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the finest properties in the neighborhood, for Mr. Radir has wide-awake ideas of farming and things in general, and means to avail himself of modern inventions insofar as they appeal to his common sense and practicability. His home is modern, his barns large and convenient, his fences kept in good repair, and there is a general air of neatness which suggests a master hand at the helm of affairs.

Politically Mr. Radir is a Republican, but no office-seeker, and fraternally he is associated with the Free and Accepted Masons. To himself and wife have been born four children: Mary is living in Corvallis; Sadie is in Pennsylvania; Permillia is at home; and William T. is deceased. This part of Oregon has no more substantial advocate than this very successful agriculturist, who has made many friends, and in innumerable ways shown a degree of public-spiritedness consistent with the continued prosperity of this county.

EDGAR O. TOBEY. One of the most extensive and prosperous wheat growers of Oregon is E. O. Tobey, a resident of Eugene, who owns and operates a large wheat ranch in Gilliam county. Possessing keen business ability and excellent judgment, he has been unusually fortunate in his agricultural operations, and through his own strenuous efforts has accumulated a competency. He was born in Tuscola, Mich., December 31, 1852, a descendant of an old New England family, his grandfather, Samuel Tobey, having been a life-long resident of Eliot, Me., and his father, Oliver P. Tobey, a native of the same place.

Born in Eliot, Me., February 26, 1826, Oliver P. Tobey was there reared and educated. Following the tide of emigration westward, he went to Tuscola, Mich., in early manhood,

and there began life for himself with no other means than stout hands and a willing heart. Energetic and persevering, he accumulated money, and in course of time became the owner of a well improved farm. Removing to Oregon in 1884, he engaged in farming in Gilliam county for eight years, then went back to his Michigan home, where he remained eight years. Returning again to Oregon, in 1900, he lived retired from the activities of life, in Eugene, until his death, April 14, 1903, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a strong Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. He married Augusta M. Slafter, who was born in Norwich, Vt., and who now resides in Eugene, Ore. Her father, William Slafter, removed from Vermont to Michigan, where he spent his last years. Five children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Tobey, four sons and one daughter, and of these the sons are living, namely: E. O., the special subject of this sketch; F. W., a wealthy grain farmer, living at The Dalles, and W. L. and F. L., merchants and farmers in Olex, Gilliam county, Ore.

Brought up on the home farm in Michigan E. O. Tobey obtained his early education in the district schools, and was well trained in agricultural lore while yet young. Hearing through a friend, who settled in Oregon in 1878, of the fine chances for a young man of industry in this fertile country, he and his brother, F. W. Tobey, came to this state in 1879, taking a boat at San Francisco, and from The Dalles proceeding by horseback to Gilliam county. After working for wages three years, he and his brother invested their earnings in a bunch of sheep, intending to embark in business as sheep raisers. In the spring of 1883, they purchased forty acres of land, and in the fall each of them filed on one hundred and sixty acres of near-by land. Fearful of risking their sheep on the range in the winter season, they sold out their stock the next fall, intending to purchase more in the spring. Having a horse, they began plowing their land that fall, and as sheep were very high in price the following spring they gave up their plan of buying more, and continued to work their land, putting in eight acres of wheat, which yielded well, averaging forty bushels an acre. Succeeding so much better than they had expected, Mr. Tobey and his brother continued their agricultural operations as wheat-raisers, and have been exceedingly prosperous. Both have become extensive land owners, having four hundred and eighty acres of tillable land in partnership, besides which Mr. Tobey has three thousand, one hundred and fifty-seven acres in one body, and another wheat ranch of

nine hundred acres. His land lies thirteen miles south of Arlington, in Gilliam county, and is especially adapted for wheat-raising, producing from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand bushels each year. In cultivating his land, he uses four large three-bottom, fourteen-inch plows, and employs forty horses. In harvesting their wheat, he and his brother have a steam thresher and header, and stack their grain.

Desirous of making a home for himself and family in the valley, Mr. Tobey purchased a house in Eugene in 1898, and has since resided in this city, visiting his ranch three times a year. He owns considerable property of value in Eugene, and is also interested to some extent in timber lands and mines. He is a true type of the self-made man of this state, having made such judicious use of the seventy-five dollars that he had when he arrived at The Dalles that the small sum has developed into a fortune, which he is using wisely and well.

Mr. Tobey married, in Halsey, Linn county, Ore., in 1892, Miss Iness Cummings, who was born in that city, of pioneer parents, Berryman and Hannah (Bond) Cummings. Mr. and Mrs. Tobey have three children, namely: Frank E., Myrtle G and Ralph B. In politics Mr. Tobey is a straightforward Republican, and does all that he can to advance the interests of his party. He was made an Odd Fellow in Michigan, and now belongs to Spencer Butte Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is prominent in social circles, and belongs to the Commercial Club of Eugene. Mrs. Tobey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. ANNE BURNS SYLVESTER. In the establishment of a commonwealth in the northwest there were probably as many women who gave their strength and intelligence to the cause as there were men. In Polk county, Ore., is located the home of one of these self-sacrificing and courageous women, Mrs. Anne Burns Sylvester, but who came to the west as the wife of Lambert McTimmonds, the two being pioneers of 1845, and together they worked side by side toward the fulfillment of the promises which bespoke the future of Oregon. The valley in which Mrs. Sylvester now lives is known by the name of McTimmonds, as their donation claim of six hundred and forty acres was here taken up when there were no other inhabitants, and when wild animals were their only companions, an experience of Mrs. Sylvester's being the picking

of blackberries on one side of a log while a huge bear rested against the other. The conditions changed with the passing years, and from hardship and privations the family came to that prosperity which distinguishes the early settler of determination and energy, their labor having brought them ample returns.

Mrs. Sylvester is not a native of the country wherein she has become a citizen of such long standing, having been born in County Donegal, Ireland, in May, 1817. When fourteen years old she came to America, following her parents, Michael and Anne (Scandlin) Burns, both of Irish birth, who had emigrated two years before with one of the children of the family. Michael Burns had located in Wilmington, Del. He was a stone mason by trade and later removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where his death occurred in 1833. After the death of her father Anne left home and went to live with a married sister, who had preceded Anne to America, and who lived in Quincy, Ill., later locating in McDonough county. When eighteen years old she married Lambert McTimmonds, who was born in Worcester county, Md., September 10, 1797. When a young man Mr. McTimmonds had removed to Ohio, becoming a pioneer of that state, from which he later located in Quincy, Ill., where he followed farming and also helped to survey the first railroad that came into that little city. There the young people made their home for two years, while they conducted a boarding-house, when they removed to Missouri and lived in various places, at one time being residents of St. Louis. Early following the westward trend of civilization they crossed the plains in 1845, leaving May 1 and arriving in Portland in October, all the perils and weariness of a journey across the plains with ox-teams being theirs. Their first winter in the west was spent upon Tualatin plains, Washington county, and the following spring they located in Polk county, where Mr. McTimmonds took up his claim in May. Here he engaged in farming and stock-raising being principally interested in the latter, which he continued until his death on the old home place in June, 1878, after an active and useful career as a hardy and practical pioneer.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McTimmonds are as follows: Henry C., of Linn county; Alexander, located in California; Erastus C., on the home place; Joseph, also at home; and Charles, in eastern Oregon. There were six other children who are not now living. The number of acres in the farm had been increased to seven hundred and thirteen before the death of the father, and the work of this farm is now conducted by the two sons, Erastus C. and Joseph, cultivating one hundred and seventy-five acres, while they are extensively engaged in the

raising of goats, sheep and general stock. Mr. McTimmonds was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dallas, where his wife now holds membership. In politics he was a Republican.

In Corvallis, in 1879, Mrs. McTimmonds became the wife of John Sylvester, a native of Maryland. Mr. Sylvester crossed the plains in 1845 and located in Benton county, taking part in many of the defenses of the country in the early times, and serving valiantly in the Cayuse war in the neighborhood of Snake river. He died in 1890, in Corvallis, and his widow, now in her eight-fifth year is cared for by her two sons, Erastus C. and Joseph, her home being upon the old home place.

HERMANN STOLLE. It is a well known fact that the greater part of Oregon is arable, and large crops are now raised on lands formerly used for grazing or supposed to be unfruitful. It is the cultivation of this land that occupies the attention of H. Stolle, the subject of this biography, who resides on a fine fifty-seven acre farm near Silverton, in Marion county, having been a resident of this state for the past quarter of a century.

Mr. Stolle is a native of Oldenburg, Germany, and he was born November 9, 1853. In choosing the occupation of a farmer, he but followed in the footsteps of his forefathers. He attended school in his native country and his education was further supplemented by his attending district school after coming to the United States. When fifteen years old he accompanied a brother to this country, and they settled in Wisconsin, where young Stolle found employment as farm-hand by the month, continuing to work in that capacity for a few years. He subsequently spent five years in Nebraska at similar work, and in 1878 came to Oregon.

Mr. Stolle followed farm work in the vicinity of Silverton until his marriage, December 2, 1881, with Lena Schnackenberg, daughter of John and Gesché (Schnackenberg) Schnackenberg. Mrs. Stolle is of German descent but was born in Minnesota. Immediately after marriage, the young folks went to housekeeping on a farm near Mehama, where they lived four years. The following year they lived on Salem Prairie. Afterward they moved to Salem and later to Silverton. Mr. Stolle was engaged as teamster for some time, but subsequently followed agricultural pursuits on a farm south of Salem for a brief period, previous to locating permanently on his present farm near Silverton, which he purchased in the fall of 1900.

He carries on general farming and stock-raising, having about twelve acres of hops. Many

modern improvements have been made on his farm, which is located about two miles north of Silverton. Mr. and Mrs. Stolle have five children, namely: Rena, Jessie, Elda, Violet and Omar. Politically, our subject is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and in fraternal circles ranks among the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ROBERT GLASS. A prominent name among those of the original settlers of Crawfordville is that of Robert Glass, who, until his death July 13, 1903, was closely connected with the development and advancement of this part of Linn county. During the fifty or more years which he passed here he was influential in promoting its agricultural and mercantile industries, and was a prime mover in establishing many beneficial enterprises. When he first came to this locality the country was but thinly populated, wild beasts roamed the wilds, Indians were numerous, and, as there were no markets near, the pioneers subsisted chiefly on farm products or game. He lived to see populous cities and towns spring up in the wilderness, finely cultivated, well stocked farms on every hand, and the luxuries of the seasons grace the farmers' tables. A native of Ohio, he was born January 28, 1823, in Jefferson county, near Steubenville, and lived there until eleven years old. In 1834 he removed with his parents to Warren county, Ill., near Monmouth, and there grew to man's estate.

In 1849, fired with enthusiasm by the reported discovery of gold in California, Mr. Glass determined to try his fortune in the land of glowing promise. Therefore, in partnership with three Hanna brothers, he purchased an outfit consisting of two wagons and four yoke of oxen, and on April 1, 1849, started for the Pacific coast. Arriving in California August 12, after a safe and comparatively short journey, he was engaged in mining on Bear river for awhile, but was not very successful. He subsequently made some money hauling freight from Sacramento to the mines, where he sold flour at \$1.00 per pound, but in his next venture, which was that of hiring men to make shingles, he lost money. In the spring of 1850 he spent a few months in buying gold claims opposite Nevada City, and at Gold Run, but did not find his transactions very profitable. In June, 1850, Mr. Glass came to Oregon, crossing the mountains with a pack train, consisting of nine horses, journeying through the Rogue river Indian country. Settling in Linn county he looked about for a favorable location, and in the fall took up three hundred and twenty acres of land at Crawfordville, lying mostly

in the valley, and improved a fine homestead. Succeeding well in his agricultural labors he invested his surplus in other lands, and became the owner of seven hundred acres of valuable land. In addition to general farming he was prosperously engaged in stock-raising and dealing, a profitable industry in this country. In 1875 he embarked in mercantile pursuits, opening the first store in Crawfordsville, and for thirteen years was postmaster of the town.

In 1853 Mr. Glass married Jane Gray, who came across the plains to Oregon in 1852, and five children were born to them: John H., of Brownsville, Ore.; W. B., also of Brownsville; David H., who is living at Seattle, Wash., where he is in the employ of the city engineer; Joseph W., a farmer of Crawfordsville; and Ivy J., living at home. Mr. Glass warmly upheld the principles of the Republican party, and filled various public offices with credit to himself, and to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. For a number of years he was justice of the peace and school clerk, and served in the state legislature in 1864, and in the extra session of 1865. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he served as elder from 1870 until his death.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M. D. One of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the Willamette Valley is Dr. Richard Cartwright, who for thirteen years has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Salem. A native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, he was born July 9, 1851, a son of Edmund and Jane (Clarke) Cartwright. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, was a minister in the Church of England. While his life was devoted chiefly to the work of the church in England, he also possessed marked mechanical ingenuity and invented and perfected the first power loom ever used in the manufacture of cloth. His son, Richard, grandfather of the subject of this review, was a manufacturer of Leicester, England, and it was in that city that Dr. Edmund Cartwright was born and reared. He was provided with excellent educational privileges. Upon the completion of his classical course he was graduated from King's College, London. The foundation of his medical knowledge was gained in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, from which he received the degree of doctor of medicine. In young manhood he came to America and became a practitioner at Hamilton, Ontario, where he remained until 1857. In the latter year he removed to Iowa, and continued the practice of his profession in Charles City, Waukon and Decorah. His death occurred in the latter city in 1900, he having attained the

age of eighty-one years. He possessed marked skill and ability in the practice of medicine and surgery. He married Jane Clarke, a native of Lincolnshire, England, who is still living in Iowa. Of the six children born to Dr. Edmund Cartwright and his wife, five survive.

Dr. Richard Cartwright, the second child in the family, was reared in Iowa, where he received his preliminary education. After leaving the high school of Waukon he devoted his attention to farm work for some time, and also served as builders' clerk. When he finally determined to enter the ranks of the medical profession, he displayed the strength of his character by providing the means for his own education. In 1873 he entered the Detroit Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of M. D. He began practice in Fayette, Fayette county, Iowa, where he remained for two years. Upon the expiration of that period he located in West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, where he remained in practice until 1879. While a resident of West Union, Dr. Cartwright married Miss Cora Aiken, a native of Iowa, but after two years of happy married life she passed away.

Leaving the Mississippi valley in 1883, Dr. Cartwright came to Oregon, but soon afterward located in Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., where he was engaged in general practice until 1890. In that year he returned to Oregon, and at once opened an office in Salem, where he has since remained continuously in practice. In June, 1900, he erected the Florence Sanatorium, a private hospital, one of the most perfectly equipped on the entire Pacific coast. He makes a specialty of chronic and surgical cases, and has become well known in Salem and throughout the surrounding country, by reason of the great success which has attended his professional labors.

Dr. Cartwright's preparation for his chosen work was very thorough. Not content with the foundation of medical knowledge obtained in the school which conferred upon him his first degree, he took a full course in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1882. He made a special study of clinical gynecology in the medical department of Willamette University, pursued a course in the Post-Graduate College in New York, and took a post-graduate course in Chicago in 1893. He is continually broadening his knowledge by individual research and investigation. Since 1895 he has given special attention to gynecology, and occupies a place among the foremost representatives of this important branch of medical practice in the Pacific northwest.

Dr. Cartwright was married a second time in Portland, Ore., to Miss Florence Byrne, a native of Illinois, who was reared in California. They are the parents of three children: Gladys L.,

Constance and Florence Elizabeth. The doctor and his wife occupy an enviable position in social circles, and their own pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. He has always been an earnest Republican, though never a seeker for political honors. He is well known in Masonic circles in Oregon, being a member of Salem Lodge No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is past master; and of Multnomah Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, of Salem. He was one of the organizers and a member of the board of directors of the Illihee Club, of which he is now the president. His wife is a member of the Unitarian Church. In connection with his profession he is a member of the Marion County Medical Association.

Dr. Cartwright is constantly overburdened by the demands upon his time, both professionally and socially. He leads a strenuous life; anything that tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life elicits his earnest attention; and in the alleviation of human suffering his labors have been far-reaching and successful. During the years of his residence in Salem he has proven himself a useful citizen and man of affairs, always not only willing, but anxious, to assist in the promotion of all worthy enterprises, and especially all those movements calculated to advance the material interests of the community in which he resides. It is to such men as Dr. Cartwright that the northwest is indebted for the inculcation into the minds and hearts of the present generation of its manifest spirit of progress; for he is a man of most advanced ideas, wide-awake to the manifold opportunities of the state of Oregon, of whose future greatness he feels assured.

JOHN WATERS. Upon his farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres, located two and a half miles west of Lewisville, Polk county, John Waters has spent thirty-six useful years, indicated now by the substantial appearance of his property, on which he has made all the improvements, beginning in the pioneer days of the country. Out of a wilderness of shrubs and brush he has brought forty-five acres under cultivation, which he devotes to general farming, and is also largely engaged in raising sheep, goats and cattle.

Mr. Waters is of Scotch descent, his great-grandfather, Zachariah Waters, having emigrated from Scotland and settled as a farmer in Maryland, where the descendants of the family passed many years. Joseph, the grandfather, was born in Frederick county, Md., and likewise Edward B., the father of John Waters, his birth occurring in 1807, and it was there he died in 1816, after a life of industry and energy as

a carpenter and joiner. Being but nine years old when his father died, Edward B. Waters went to live with an uncle, and while making his home there he served an apprenticeship of three years with a blacksmith at Fredericksburg. In 1831 he came as far west as Ohio and located in Perry county, where he worked at his trade, combining it with the interests of a farm. He there married, in 1836, Sarah Griffith, who was born in Greene county, Pa., January 18, 1813, of German descent, and from which location she had removed with her parents to Ohio, where her father engaged in farming. For five years they continued to make their home in Ohio, and in 1841 Mr. Waters took his family to Laporte county, Ind., where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1852, when he went to Clinton county, Iowa, the following spring finding them en route for Oregon. The trip across the plains occupied six months, and at the end of the journey they located for the first winter at Ritners, near King's valley, to which they had come on their arrival on the Luckiamute. The next spring they went up Edward's creek and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which they remained for six years, engaged in general farming and stock-raising, after which, in 1859, Mr. Waters sold out, and going to Klickitat county, Wash., he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. Until 1865 he followed the business of stock-raising, when he returned to Polk county and bought six hundred and forty acres of land located on Pedee creek, where he continued to live for five years. In 1870 he retired from the active cares of life, his choice of location for the remainder of his days being Dallas, Polk county, where his death occurred June 23, 1879, after which Mrs. Waters went to live with her daughter, Mary Jane Turner, located near Airlie. Mr. Waters was a radical Republican in politics, having been so since the Civil war, and in religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined that denomination in the east. Besides John Waters, his parents had the following children: William, of Wheeler county, eastern Oregon; Sarah C., now Mrs. Price, of Pedee, Ore.; Mary J., now Mrs. Turner, near Airlie; and Martha A., the wife of Nathaniel Holman, of Dallas, Ore.

John Waters was born in Perry county, Ohio, May 5, 1839, the second of his father's family. He received his education through the medium of the common schools of Indiana, after which he went to the farm with his father and engaged until his twenty-first birthday in working for him, after which he became independent, though he remained at home. He was married June 19, 1867, to Flora A. Ritner, who was born December

7, 1850, in Platte City, Mo., the daughter of John Ritner, who died on the plains en route to Oregon, in 1852. Of this union ten children were born, eight of whom are living, namely: Sarah J., the wife of R. A. Hastings; Mary A., the wife of C. J. Pugh, of Falls City; Francis M., who is employed by I. M. Simpson; Della M., attending school at Monmouth; Ida A., at home; Chester D., also at home; Flora E., a student at Monmouth; and Gertrude E. at home. After his marriage Mr. Waters bought the farm on which he now makes his home.

In his political relations Mr. Waters is, like his father, a staunch Republican, and as such has served in the interests of his party in various minor offices, among them being road supervisor and school director, the latter office having been faithfully filled by Mr. Waters for twenty-seven years. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Grange of Lewisville, and in religion both himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Church, of Lewisville, in which he has officiated as steward.

THOMAS WILLIAMS. When Thomas Williams came to Lewisville, Polk county, Ore., he had but \$17 in money, and a family to rear and educate, and in face of such an outlook a less courageous, energetic, determined man might have faltered and lost the battle when success was just within his grasp. He came here December 13, 1893, and at once started a little blacksmith shop, that being his trade, and after two years he was able financially to purchase thirty-five acres of land, located three-quarters of a mile south of the city, upon which he erected a shop and began to clear his property; at the present time he conducts a general blacksmith and wagon shop and a chopping-feed mill, and has built a fine residence and many other valuable improvements which indicate the prosperity which is the fruit of his industry and perseverance.

Mr. Williams was the third of a family of fourteen children, ten sons and four daughters, and was born in Denbighshire, Wales, July 14, 1851. His father was William Williams, a native of the same locality, and who died in Shropshire, England, in 1896, when seventy-three years old. He had been occupied throughout his life in a manufactory of woolen goods. His wife was Elizabeth (Edwards) Williams, who was born in Merionethshire, Wales, and is now living in her native country, over eighty years old. On account of limited means, Mr. Williams was unable to attend school, being apprenticed to learn the trade of a woolen worker when only eight years old, and after seven years devoted to this he was apprenticed to a black-

smith, where he served for six years. He was then twenty-one years old, and after his marriage in 1872 with Eleanor Roberts, a native of Merionethshire, Wales, born there January 3, 1852, he emigrated to the United States, confident, though he could neither read nor write, that determination and will power were as potent factors in winning the battle of life as education, and that he could succeed where these qualities were recognized and appreciated. He landed at New York City, thence to Laporte City, Iowa, where he remained four years, two of which he gave in the work of his trade to pay his passage to America. In 1878 he located in Madison county, Neb., where he engaged for himself in the work of a blacksmith, finding employment on the Union Pacific Railroad in every section of the middle west. In 1892 he left the Mississippi valley and coming west, he located first in Kitsap county, Wash., and a year later found him in Corvallis, Benton county, Ore., where he remained for nine months. His next move was to Lewisville, from which he removed to his present location, at Maple Grove, which village he founded. In addition to his interests in his business, he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres two miles west of Lewisville, which is utilized for stock-raising, the stock being cattle, goats and sheep, also carrying on a little farming.

To Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born thirteen children, twelve sons and one daughter, and the seven sons now living are as follows: William C., T. Henry, John L., Albert E., Ira S., Arthur B. and Kenneth L., all of whom are at home. In his political relations Mr. Williams is a Republican and in the interests of his party he is at present serving as school director. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Dallas, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Lewisville, in which he officiates as trustee.

JAMES E. EDWARDS. A prosperous and worthy life has been that of James E. Edwards, a prominent citizen of Benton county, who, though now in his eighty-seventh year, enjoys remarkably good health and lively spirits, which are evidenced in his animation as he recalls the days when Oregon was a wilderness of unthreaded forests and fallow fields, and he was numbered among the hardy men who gave their youth and strength of purpose to the formation of the western statehood. He first settled in Benton county in 1853, and has made this his home ever since, ably profiting by the many opportunities presented in the early days, and now enjoying the evening of his life amid the changes which the years have brought.

The birth of James E. Edwards occurred in Fayette county, Pa., May 2, 1817, his father being a farmer in that section. When only a child he lost this parent, and the widow and her children then removed to a piece of land which had been taken up by the father in Ohio in an early day. Their removal was made in 1823, and there the mother married a second time, making her home upon this property until her death, at the age of fifty years. The early education of Mr. Edwards was received in the district school in the vicinity of his Ohio home, remaining in the latter until his mother's death, when he sought employment among the neighboring farmers. He was then twenty-one years old, his residence in that state continuing until 1853, when he decided to change his location to the western slope of the country, whither so many people were taking their course. The first step in this direction was made by water as far as St. Louis, in that city purchasing the oxen and necessary outfit for the trip across the plains. May 7, 1853, found them started upon their journey, and after six months of uneventful travel the party reached Oregon, where Mr. Edwards took up a donation claim in the Alsea valley, Benton county, and there remained for four years, at the close of that time purchasing property located northwest of Dusty. Until about 1863 this was the home of the Edwards family, Mr. Edwards, at that date, purchasing the farm upon which they now live. This consists of three hundred and twenty acres of land, located fifteen miles southwest of Corvallis and one and one-half miles from Bellfountain, and upon which Mr. Edwards has put all the improvements, even to the doing of the carpenter work himself. He has a fine location for a home, the outlook taking in the wide sweep of the productive valley and well-improved farms about.

The marriage of Mr. Edwards and Mary Longworth, the latter a native of Maryland, was solemnized in 1844, the trials and hardships of the memorable journey across the plains and the long years of patient toil in the new land having been shared by his wife, who lived to be sixty-five years old. Of the nine children which blessed this union six are now living, of whom Lucinda is the wife of Nathan Wheland, of The Dalles; Isaac is located in Lane county; William is in Douglas; Lewis is in the vicinity; James F. is in Indiana, and Joseph Harold is still on the home place. As a Republican, Mr. Edwards has been active in the affairs of the county, having served for fourteen years as county commissioner, ten years as school clerk, and a great many years as school director. For over fifty years he has been a faithful member of the United Brethren Church. Though now at a ripe old age, the mental and physical faculties seem

not to have suffered a loss in activity and Mr. Edwards is still actively interested in the affairs of his community.

CHARLES LEONARD STARR, superintendent of schools of Polk county, and one of the successful and promising educators in the state, was born near Santa Clara, Cal., February 13, 1877, a son of J. P., and grandson of Llewellyn Starr, who came from England and lived in the south before locating in New Jersey.

J. P. Starr was born in Rahway, N. J., and reared in Columbia and Washington counties, N. Y. In early manhood he learned the blacksmith trade, and for a time, near New York City, engaged in buying and selling stock. Upon locating in Santa Clara county, Cal., he worked at his trade from 1870 until 1878, and then removed to Oregon, residing for six months in Dayton, five years in McMinnville, a number of years in Sheridan and Falls City, industriously plying his trade in all of these places. Since 1898 he has lived a retired life in Dallas. Mr. Starr married Adeline Crawford, who was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., a daughter of John Crawford, a native of Erie county, Pa., and a member of an old Pennsylvania family. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Starr, of whom Charles Leonard is the third. The oldest son, Arthur P., is engaged in the hotel and stage business at Falls City; Harry E. is a farmer near Falls City; Marianna is a resident of Dallas, and William died September 11, 1903.

The education of Professor Starr was acquired in the public schools of McMinnville, Dallas and Falls City, and under private tutorships, covering four or five years. He entered upon his educational career in 1894, as a teacher in the district schools. In 1900 he was nominated for superintendent of schools of Polk county on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a majority of one hundred and eighty, the largest majority of any candidate on the county ticket, save that of senator. Upon the resignation of County Superintendent of Schools J. N. Hart, July 1, 1900, to assume the office of district attorney, Mr. Starr was appointed to fill the unexpired term by the county commissioner, and was thus prominently brought to the notice of the public. His term of office dates from August, 1900, until August, 1904, and already Mr. Starr has demonstrated his particular fitness for his large responsibility. The present educational administration is universally conceded to be the best in the history of Polk county, and is directly traceable to certain innovations suggested by the practical forethought of Professor Starr. The teachers' institute forms an important part in the educational system, and through this medium the teachers

are kept in touch with the plans of their adviser, and are continually stimulated to greater and more advanced effort. Monthly reports sent in by the teachers have proved advantageous, and the schools are visited by the superintendent at least once a year. Superintendent Starr lays great stress upon the "practical" in education, and it is his wish to place students in a position to meet the every-day issues of life. He is a member of the State Teachers' Association, president department of superintendents. In political affiliation he is a Republican, and fraternally is identified with, and a charter member of, the Falls City Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM J. WILLBANKS. A typical southerner who has transferred his allegiance to the bountiful northwest and materially assisted in promoting its agricultural and other interests is W. J. Willbanks, a large land owner of Benton county, but now living retired in Corvallis. Mr. Willbanks came to Oregon in 1874, and in Linn county bought a farm of two hundred and ninety-two acres one mile east of Corvallis Ferry, where he conducted a very successful wheat and sheep-raising enterprise. The large profit from the sale of these commodities enabled him to branch out as a land owner, and to his original purchase he added an adjoining two hundred and fifty acres. At the present time he owns five hundred and forty-two acres of improved land in one of the garden sections of Oregon, and which is more valuable because in one body. Here he farmed until 1891, and then left his son with the management of the large property, he himself taking up his residence in Corvallis.

The boyhood of Mr. Willbanks was spent in the Anderson district, South Carolina, where he was born August 22, 1834, the sixth in the family of eight children, of whom two sons and one daughter are living. His father, Elijah, was also born in the Anderson district, where his emigrating ancestor presumably settled after coming from Scotland. From South Carolina he removed to Carroll county, Miss., where he farmed, and where he married Nancy Presley, a native of Carroll county, and daughter of David Presley, also of Scotch descent. In Carroll county Elijah Willbanks passed his last years, as did also the wife who so faithfully and practically reared her large family. Of the sons, W. J. attended the early subscription school held in a log cabin in the Anderson district, and he remained on the home farm until twenty-three years of age. He was first married to Eleanor J. Mecklin, a

native of the Abbeyville district, South Carolina, and in 1857 removed to Carroll county, Miss., where he bought a farm and engaged in raising cotton. In time he had one hundred and sixty acres under cotton cultivation, and at the time of the culmination of hostilities between the north and south in 1861, had a very profitable source of livelihood. He wisely scented danger owing to the unsettled condition of the south, and the uncertainty as to the outcome of the Confederacy, and disposed of the greater part of his cotton. However, he had four bales left, amounting to two thousand pounds, or one ton, and this he left on the barn floor covered up with cotton seed.

Enlisting in Captain Barns' company, Varden Artillery, of Carroll county, Mr. Willbanks started for the war, and served four years and four months. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, and three months later was captured and exchanged and sent to Mobile, Ala. After the evacuation of the latter city he was sent to Demopolis, Ala., and remained until the surrender of the city, thereafter serving as assistant to the regiment surgeon, Allison. In the latter capacity he had charge of the tents and hospital appliances, and was also hospital steward until the close of the war. Returning to his home in Carroll county, Miss., he found the four bales of cotton unmolested on the barn floor, notwithstanding the fact that the county was raided several times, and he himself was otherwise almost impoverished thereby. Nevertheless, the cotton served as a nucleus for a new beginning, for he sold it for forty-five cents a pound, and thus had a nest egg of \$900. Continuing on the old farm after the war he found things sadly changed, and by 1874 had sold his property and prepared to take up his residence in the west.

Two weeks after his arrival in Oregon, Mr. Willbanks lost his wife by death, and five children were left to his care. Of these, Katie is the wife of Mr. Adler of Gilliam county, Ore.; Nettie is the wife of W. A. Buchanan of Corvallis; Josephine is now Mrs. Bogue of Paisley, Ore.; James is a farmer in Benton county; and John is on the home farm. The second marriage of Mr. Willbanks occurred in Portland, Ore., and was with Margaret C. Mecklin, April 21, 1875, the second wife being a sister of the first. Her father, David Mecklin, was born in South Carolina, and his father came from the north of Ireland. David farmed in South Carolina, but eventually removed to Mississippi, where he died, as did also his wife, Elizabeth (Caldwell) Mecklin. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Mecklin, three of whom are living. Pearl, the only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Willbanks, is now the wife of Clarence Hout of Corvallis. A Democrat ever since his first voting days, Mr. Willbanks has been prominently before the public of Benton county, and in 1899 was appointed councilman of the third ward to fill an unexpired term of one year. So satisfactory were his services that he was regularly elected in 1900 for a period of three years, and during that time was chairman of the street committee. He is a member and deacon of the Congregational Church, and contributes generously toward the maintenance of the same. An excellent business man, progressive in his ideas and abreast of the times, Mr. Willbanks is a notable acquisition to the general life of Corvallis, and has made many friends by reason of his public-spiritedness and admirable personal characteristics.

WILLIAM M. SHERER. The farming lands of Linn county comprise its most valuable property, and the men who have reclaimed the wilderness from its primitive condition occupy no unimportant position among a vast and intelligent population. William M. Sherer properly belongs to this class, and as a reward of his efforts, he is the possessor of one of the best and most fertile farms in the entire county. General farming and stock-raising form his chief occupation, and in the latter department he makes a specialty of raising Percheron horses, Durham and Holstein cattle. Modern buildings adorn the place, prominent among which is noticeable the family residence, a fine structure recently erected. Commodious and well arranged outhouses enhance the appearance of the place, and facilitate the labors incident to managing a large farm.

In Columbiana county, Ohio, whither his parents had settled about 1826, William M. Sherer was born July 29, 1828. That he himself is an agriculturist of no inferior order is a natural sequence, as he is descended from a long line of tillers of the soil. His father, David Sherer, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Beaver county in 1797. The Keystone state was also the birthplace of the mother, in 1800, who was known in her girlhood as Sarah Miller. It was about the year 1826 that the parents took up their abode in Columbiana county. From Ohio the family removed to Henderson county, Ill., in 1838, and for the following fourteen years made their home in the latter state, carrying on general farming. The belief that larger opportunities awaited him in the newer western country induced the

father, in 1852, to seek a home there, and, accordingly, he started with his family and household belongings, the wagons being drawn by the slow-moving ox-teams. Ere they had reached their destination, however, the father was stricken with cholera, from which sickness he never recovered. He died and is buried on the Loup, fork of the Platte river, and thus the little party was left without a leader. With true pioneer courage the mother assumed the responsibility which was thus put upon her shoulders, and after nursing her son William back to health, he, too, having fallen a victim to the disease, she proceeded to Linn county, Ore., one redeeming feature of the journey being that the Indians gave them no trouble whatever. Seven months had expired before they finally reached Linn county, but the mother at once took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, about four miles from Shedd's, to the improvement of which she set about immediately. This tract of land was at the time in its primeval condition, but through her efforts it was transformed and all the improvements were due to her indomitable persistence. Here her death occurred at the age of sixty-four years. The family comprised five children, but of the number only two are now living, William M. and Elizabeth, the widow of William Millhollen, of Albany.

William M. Sherer received his education in the district schools of Illinois, principally, and at the time the family removed to Oregon was about twenty-four years of age. Owing to the death of his father much of the care and responsibility of the family naturally fell upon him, and he was not reluctant in discharging the duties. Until his mother's death he made his home with her on the old donation claim, which she took up on coming to Oregon in 1852, and subsequently he took up an adjoining claim, on which he now resides, and upon which he expects to pass the remainder of his life. As the greater part of his life has been spent in the confines of Linn county it is but natural that he should take an abiding interest in its progress and development, and none will dispute the fact that he has done his full share in making it the magnificent farming region that it now is. In politics Mr. Sherer takes a keen interest, and Republican candidates are sure of his vote and support.

NORRIS P. NEWTON. To his numerous friends and associates in Philomath it would seem that Norris P. Newton has cause to congratulate himself upon his fortunate disposal of western opportunities. The owner of a flourishing little harness shop and store, of a comfort-

able residence, two stores, and a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres adjoining the town on the northeast, he certainly has much to show for years of patient attention to business, and for that eternal vigilance which establishes a reputation for sobriety, honesty and enterprise.

Born on a farm within sixteen miles of Columbus, Ohio, April 18, 1830, Mr. Newton comes of ancestors located for many years in the state of Massachusetts, in which seat of Puritanism his father, Abiathar, was born in 1806. The elder Newton went to Kentucky at a very early day, locating in Louisville, where he worked at his trade of blacksmith and boilermaker. While that state was young in enterprise he removed to Ohio, and near Columbus bought and lived on government land until 1841. A later place of residence was Van Buren county, Iowa, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, and improved the same into a paying property. Ambitious and resourceful, he was one of the first in his neighborhood to give credence to the stories of fertility which reached them from the coast, and in 1848 he sold his land and outfitted for the long and tiresome journey over the plains. No experiences of a thrilling or unusual nature are recorded of this trip, and it is supposed the train of home-seekers arrived at their destination in fairly good health and spirits. Mr. Newton took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Corvallis, in Benton county, where he farmed exclusively, no longer paying attention to his trades. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, his wife, formerly Rachel Garlinghouse, born in the east in 1806, also attaining to and beyond the biblical allotment. Of the eight children there were four sons and four daughters, Norris P. being the second child and oldest son.

As a boy Norris P. Newton had the advantages of the public schools of Ohio and Iowa, and was of course reared on the paternal farms in these states. He was just eighteen when the family preparations were made for crossing the plains, just the age to appreciate the situation, and profit largely by the all around change. Near his father's farm he took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, lived thereon until 1890, and then engaged in the livery business in Philomath for about seven years. Seven years later, in 1897, he embarked in the harness business, which he has since followed with successful results. He is a practical harness maker, and besides catering to a large retail purchase trade, makes a specialty of repairing old harness.

Near Corvallis Mr. Newton was united in marriage with Justina Knotts, who was born in Ohio, and who has borne him nine children: Cynthia, Mrs. Hinkle, resides near Corvallis; the others are Abiathar and Walter, both of Philomath;

Edwin, deceased; Harvey, residing in eastern Oregon; Laura, now Mrs. William Haynes of Forest Grove, Ore.; Ernest, of eastern Oregon; and two children who died in infancy. As a staunch Republican Mr. Newton has been active in local affairs, and has served as school director and as a member of the city council. He is prominent in fraternal affairs, and is identified with the Corvallis Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and the Chapter; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Rebekahs. With his family he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LOUIS HENRY FISCHER, who is now manager of the Fischer Flouring Mill at Silverton, was born in DuPage county, Ill., September 14, 1870, and was but seven years of age when he came to Oregon. His father, Henry Fred Fischer, was born in Hamburg, Germany, March 4, 1838, and was a son of Fred Fischer, who was also a native of Hamburg, and brought his family to the United States about 1842, locating in DuPage county, Ill. There he followed farming throughout his remaining days. The father of the subject of this biography was only four years of age at the time of the emigration to the new world. He built a flour-mill near Addison, Ill., being the first built there, fourteen miles west of Chicago, when twenty-one years of age and was thus identified with industrial interests in that locality. In 1877 he came to Oregon, locating in Corvallis and there he purchased the Corvallis Flouring Mill, which he conducted up to the time of his death, September 25, 1902. He had learned the miller's trade in Illinois and was an expert in that work. He married Sophia Rathje, who was born in Germany and came to the United States when but three years of age with her parents, the family locating in DuPage county, Ill. Her father was Fred Rathje, who was also a native of Germany and was a farmer by occupation. He prospered in his undertakings after coming to the new world and was worth about \$50,000, when he died in Illinois at the age of eighty-four years. His sons are William and Louis, who are bankers in the Englewood National Bank of Chicago, Ill. His daughter, Mrs. Fischer, still survives and is now residing in Corvallis. She is actively connected with the Fischer Flouring Mill. Unto the parents of Louis Henry Fischer were born eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Louis Henry Fischer, the third in order of birth, acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward entered the Portland Business College, where he was graduated in the class of 1891. From early youth he was familiar with the milling business as he assisted his father in the mill and in 1900 he became man-

ager of the Fischer Flouring Mill of Silverton. Under his control the business has grown to very extensive and profitable proportions. He has overhauled all of the machinery and the plant is now equipped with a full roller process and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels per day. The mill is operated by water power and the product is shipped to Portland, San Francisco and also sells to the home trade. Mr. Fischer has a thorough understanding of the business in every detail, and his capable management has been a valued factor in the successful conduct of the business.

In Corvallis, Ore., Mr. Fischer was united in marriage to Miss Lida McDaniel, who was born in Independence, Polk county, Ore., a daughter of Joseph McDaniel, of Polk county, who is now connected with mining interests in Alaska. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer have two interesting children, Harvey and Raymond, both of whom are at home. In politics Mr. Fischer is a Republican.

THOMAS SKAIFE. In Silverton are many men who have won undoubted success in the business world by sheer persistency and force of will, prominent among the number being Mr. Skaife, who has been an important factor in developing the lumber, manufacturing and agricultural resources of both eastern and western Oregon.

Mr. Skaife is a native of Wisconsin, his birth occurring September 8, 1847, in Grant county. He comes of English ancestry, his father, Robert Skaife, having been born October 26, 1818, in Yorkshire, England, the life-long residence of John Skaife, the father of Robert, and grandfather of Thomas Skaife. (For a more extended account of the life of Robert Skaife, see biography of Michael Skaife.) In 1857 Robert Skaife located in Jackson county, Iowa, and was there engaged in milling for nine years, owning and operating a grist-mill. In 1866 he journeyed by way of the Isthmus and San Francisco to Oregon, and located in Salem, going from there to Lincoln, this state, where he bought a farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres, which he managed successfully until his retirement from active pursuits.

Thomas Skaife acquired his early education in the district schools of Iowa, where his youthful days were spent. Coming to Oregon with his father and arriving June 13, 1867, he and his brother, Michael Skaife, were first employed in a flour-mill in Salem, remaining there until 1872, when they purchased a saw-mill in the near-by town of Lincoln, and at once erected a flouring-mill to operate in conjunction, their property adjoining the farm which their father subsequently

bought. They afterward exchanged their mills for the farm of J. D. Cooper, later trading the farm for a half interest in a Silverton flour-mill, which they operated in partnership with the Mackintosh Brothers, and another brother, Jasper Skaife, for four years, when they bought out their partners, subsequently running the mill alone for two years, when it was known as Skaife Brothers Milling Company, then disposing of the property to the Oregon Milling Company. From that time until 1887 Mr. Skaife was connected with a flour-mill in Salem, then went to Summerville, where he was successfully engaged in business for fourteen years. Returning to his former home, he remained in Silverton a brief time, then assumed charge of the La Grande Flouring Mills, formerly known as Alliance Flouring Mills, retaining that position until 1902, when he settled at his present home in Silverton. He now owns considerable real estate in this vicinity, including a house and some lots in the city, and a valuable farm on the Abaquá river, about one hundred acres of which is in a good state of cultivation, nine acres of it being devoted to the raising of hops.

Mr. Skaife married, in Summerville, Ore., Lenona May Settlemier, who was born in Albany, July 17, 1872, daughter of Alexander and Linnie (Allen) Settlemier, the former a native of Illinois, who came to Oregon across the plains in 1852, and located on the Pudding river, becoming a pioneer settler of that part of the state. Politically Mr. Skaife strongly advocates the principles promulgated by the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of Silverton Lodge, No. 45, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star.

MICHAEL SKAIFE. A farm that never fails to attract the attention of the passerby is one located three miles south of Silverton, Marion county, Ore., belonging to Michael Skaife, into the improvement of which he has put the unwearied strength and eager effort of a man who tills the soil from a love of it, and not from necessity. He was reared to the life of a miller, that being the trade of his father, Robert Skaife, a native of Yorkshire, England, born October 26, 1818. Emigrating to the United States in 1840, the father settled near Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in farming till about 1846, after which he removed to Grant county, Wis. In the spring of 1850 he removed again to his farm near Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1857 removed to Jackson county, Iowa, where he engaged in the milling business. In 1867 he came to Oregon, sailing from New York to the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific side stopping at

San Francisco on his way to Portland. He first settled at Salem, where he worked at his trade for a short time, soon, however, changing his residence to Polk county. After a period of twelve or thirteen years spent in this county, he removed to Silverton, Marion county, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife, Jane Skaife, also a native of Yorkshire, England, born June 9, 1818, had borne him eight children, named in order of birth as follows: Joseph, born August 22, 1841; Emma, born June 6, 1839, and John G., deceased, born December 29, 1842, the latter dying while serving in Company I, Twenty-fourth Iowa Regiment during the Civil war; Michael, of this review; Thomas, of Silverton; Jennie, born July 25, 1850, and Mary A., born June 1, 1855, also deceased; and Jasper, born December 19, 1861, now living in Colfax, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Skaife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being very active in church work. The death of these old people, occurring to each in their eightieth year, was a loss mourned by many.

Michael Skaife was born April 18, 1845, in Dubuque county, Iowa. He received his early education in the district schools, later attending a high school and a business college. From his father he learned the milling business, following it steadily from 1867 to 1885. The last eight years in which he was engaged in this business he spent at Silverton, where with his brothers, Thomas and Jasper, he conducted the mills of that place. There in 1878 he married Miss Anna Schnackenberg, a native of Missouri, born August 28, 1858, who had come with her parents to Oregon in 1876. Four children blessed their union, their names in order of birth being as follows: Roy A., Bennie M., Robert Guy and Mary J. The two last named are now deceased.

In 1887 Mr. Skaife moved his family to the farm where he now lives, three miles south of Silverton, the place containing three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and ninety of which are under cultivation. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He is also interested in hop cultivation, having twenty-six acres devoted to this plant, which in 1902 produced nearly seven tons. Mr. Skaife further improved his property by erecting a handsome, modern house.

In public affairs Mr. Skaife has always taken a prominent place, serving as mayor of Silverton and in minor offices, also as school clerk and member of the board of education. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Daughters of Rebekah, having passed all the chairs, and also filled one appointive office in the grand lodge. Mr. Skaife has proven himself an able and earnest citizen whose broadest aim is to assist in the upbuilding of the

country's prosperity. His success is seen, not only in the well tilled fields of his farm, but also in the general esteem in which he is held by the men with whom his associations have lain for so many years. When the brothers located in Silverton there were but two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and they built up the milling business and also extended the railroad to their mill, and in other ways liberally contributed to all movements that advanced the interests of the city and people.

ANDREW G. STEELHAMMER. Many of the most thriving and enterprising agriculturists and business men of Marion county have come from the land beyond the sea, and of this number Mr. Steelhammer is a worthy representative. The second child in a family consisting of two sons and a daughter, he was born in Carlstadt, Sweden, January 6, 1847, and was there reared and educated. After leaving school, he worked as a puddler in the iron works of his native town until 1869, when he emigrated to America, a land supposed to be flowing with milk and honey.

Arriving in the United States, Mr. Steelhammer located first near New Boston, Ill., where he worked as a farm hand about three months, when he joined a harvesting gang, which he followed through northern Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa. The ensuing year he was employed in the construction department of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, laying rails for a year. Settling in Winona, Minn., in 1871, he served as an apprentice at the carriagemaker's trade, which he followed in that place for ten years. Going then, in 1881, to North Dakota, he was there engaged in blacksmithing for ten years, when he followed the tide of emigration westward to the state of Washington, where he stayed about two months. Early in 1892, Mr. Steelhammer came to Silverton, Ore., and at once established himself as a blacksmith, meeting with signal success from the first. He has since purchased twenty-eight acres of land, one half of it adjoining city property, and has materially improved his purchase by the erection of a fine residence on the hill overlooking the city of Silverton. He has further utilized his land by devoting three acres of it to the raising of prunes, and eight acres to the raising of hops.

At Winona, Minn., in 1871, Mr. Steelhammer was united in marriage with Miss Christina Anderson, who was born and reared in Norway, living there until 1869, when she came to the United States, settling in Winona, Minn. Of their union the following named children have been born: John F., a resident of Salem, Ore.; Carl G., deceased; Helma, wife of A. P. Allen, San Francisco, Cal.; Oscar Adolph, connected



FRANK VAN WESSENHOVE

with the Military Band at Salem, Ore.; Louie R., of Salem, Ore.; Artie E., living at home; George W., at home; and William H., living with his parents, plays in the Silverton band.

Mr. Steelhammer is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and takes an active interest in political affairs, attending all local and county conventions. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member and past master of Silverton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M.; Ramona Chapter No. 58, Eastern Star; past grand of the Silver Lodge No. 21, I. O. O. F.; and past chief in the Ridgley Encampment.

FRANK VAN WESSENHOVE. Farming and mining have been followed by Frank Van Wessenhove with equal success, although he undoubtedly would give the preference to farming, in which he has been continuously engaged since 1859. This industrious and exemplary farmer is one of the many who have come from the little country of Belgium and identified their special abilities with the upbuilding of this fortunate nook of the world. He was born on a farm not far from Brussels, March 8, 1841, and was but three years of age when his parents embarked in a sailing vessel for American shores, reaching their destination after many weeks of storm and calm. The parents located in Monroe county, Mich., where the son Frank grew to manhood, and where he secured a fair education in the public schools.

Of all the youth in the farmer families of Monroe county none listened more attentively to the accounts of wealth in the west than did Frank Van Wessenhove, then approaching eighteen years of age. Accordingly, he made preparation to cross the plains in a train of emigrants in 1859, and located the first winter in Portland. In the spring of 1860 he came to the French Prairie, in Marion county, and after living on a farm for a year tried his luck in the mines of Idaho. He was fairly successful in the latter enterprise, and upon returning to Marion county located on a rented farm near Gervais, where he lived until 1867. In the meantime, in 1863, he had married Ellen Coyle, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of James Coyle, who came to Oregon in 1853, locating in Yamhill county, whence he moved to St. Paul. He married Charlotte Scott, a native of Wisconsin, who died on the Platte river while crossing the plains. Mr. Coyle died at the home of Mr. Van Wessenhove in 1897. In 1867 Mr. Van Wessenhove and his wife located on the farm which has since been the family home, and which is located one mile from Champoeg. Of this first marriage

there were born six children, of whom four are living: Mary, the wife of Charles P. McCormick; Josephine, wife of Thomas Kerr, of St. Paul; Alexander J., of Portland; and Eliza, wife of John Kerr, of Washington county, Ore. June 1, 1898, Mr. Van Wessenhove's first wife died, and February 5, 1901, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Ellen Ramsey. She was reared in Boston, a daughter of William and Mary (McArthur) Walsh. She is a niece of Archbishop Walsh of Ireland; and a sister of Rev. James Walsh, a priest now located in Queenstown, Ireland. She was united in marriage with Patrick Ferguson, and they became the parents of two children, George and Agnes. Her second marriage united her with Edward Ramsey, and they had one daughter, Henrietta. All now reside at home. Mrs. Van Wessenhove has been a resident of Oregon eleven years.

The Van Wessenhove farm consists of four hundred and sixty-five acres, upon which is conducted general farming and stock-raising. An additional source of revenue is a hop yard of forty-seven acres, with which the owner has had great success. In political affiliation Mr. Van Wessenhove is a Republican, and fraternally he is associated with Hubbard Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religion he is identified with the Roman Catholic Church. He is thrifty, enterprising, thoroughly honorable and popular, and his worthy career has added materially to the upbuilding of the agricultural interests in Marion county.

SAMUEL CLINTON BROWNE, M. D. In the extent of its breadth and activity the life of Dr. Samuel Clinton Browne has exceeded by far that of the average medical and surgical practitioner. A resident of Scio since 1898, the doctor has won a large and appreciative practice in the town and surrounding country, devoting himself to general practice of medicine and surgery.

The family to which Dr. Browne belongs was established in Pennsylvania by his paternal grandfather, Hugh Browne, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, at an early day, and engaged in the manufacture of brick. He was successful in his chosen occupation, and at the time of his death at the age of sixty left those dependent on him in comfortable circumstances. A military strain runs through the family, remote ancestors having been distinguished for their knowledge of warfare and their bravery on the field of battle. This patriotic tendency was apparent in at least three of the sons of the grandfather, two of whom, Edward and Hugh, served

all through the Mexican war, while Andrew, the father of Dr. Browne, devoted nearly all of his active life to military service. This father was born near Lebanon, Pa., and married Sarah Clinton, and they had three children, two of whom died in early childhood, Samuel Clinton Browne being the only survivor.

Born on a farm bordering on the Susquehanna river, near Harrisburg, Pa., January 13, 1856, Dr. Browne went from the public schools to Palmyra Academy in 1874, and in 1875 began a two-years' course at the Lebanon Valley College at Annville, Pa. In 1877 he went to Dickinson county, Kans., and engaged in teaching school for a couple of years, and from 1879 until 1883 combined teaching with studying medicine under Dr. A. S. Gish, of Abilene, Kans. At the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, which he entered in 1884, and from which he was graduated in 1890, he took a special course in the eye and ear department, receiving a diploma for proficiency therein. In the meantime, in 1887, he had taken his mother to Oregon for her health, and had been much impressed with the climate and apparent resources of the country. After graduating, he returned to Oregon, and opened his initial practice in Mill City, remaining there for two years. In 1894 he changed his location to Salem, in 1896 moved to Fall City, and from the latter town, to Scio, in 1898.

Through his marriage in Salem, Ore., with Ida R. Bunn, a native of Pennsylvania, Dr. Browne became identified with a family splendidly honored by the remarkable professional services of Mrs. Browne's father, Prof. James M. Bunn, M. D., who also was born in the Quaker state. Dr. Bunn was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., and was a scholar of wide scientific research. The associate of many of the most learned men of the country, and the fellow of the most prominent and time-honored medical and scientific associations in America and Europe, he received international attention as one of the finest bacteriologists which this country has produced. Few have accomplished so much in this particular line. He was the founder, and up to the time of his death, December 15, 1896, the president, of the National Bacteriological Society, and as such contributed many notable papers on the subject. For many years he made his home in Altoona, Pa., where his demise was brought about through neuralgia of the heart. Fifty years of professional activity had made him a power in the Quaker state, and the loss sustained by the scientific world at large, especially that part devoted to the study of organisms, was greatly felt.

Dr. S. C. Browne is a member of the Oregon Eclectic Medical Association and the National

Eclectic Medical Association. Since coming to Oregon Dr. Browne has by no means confined himself to professional undertakings but has entered heartily into the promotion of the civic, social and military development of his respective localities. In 1893 he was appointed on the hospital staff of the Second Regiment Ohio National Guards and surgeon of Southern Veterans United States of America, of which he was captain of a cavalry company at Camp Sumpter and later at the dedication of the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, May 9-10, 1894. He was elected and commissioned lieutenant-colonel and served one year as such. He is a military man in his bearing and character, being of particularly forceful nature and feels at home on tented field.

DAVID H. JOHNSTON. In the community of Scio David H. Johnston is regarded as an excellent business man, a wide-awake and progressive citizen, and a loyal and high-minded friend. Many admirable characteristics have contributed to his success, not the least of which are common-sense indefatigable industry, and unswerving integrity. At present the bookkeeper and business manager of a planing mill which he bought for his sons in 1900, Mr. Johnston has been identified with agricultural and stock-raising interests in Oregon ever since coming here in 1873, and it is from these reliable sources that his present ample fortune has been derived. The farm upon which he lived for twenty-seven years in Marion county, and which he still owns, is located near Stayton, and is five hundred and fifty acres in extent. Needless to say, every known aid to scientific farming has been introduced on this modern property, and during the residence of the family there, they were surrounded with all the comforts and many luxuries of life.

A native of Fifeshire, Scotland, Mr. Johnston was born November 8, 1838, and in his youth had the advantages of the public schools. His father, George Johnston, also a native of Scotland, was a linen manufacturer, and owned and operated a mill of three hundred looms at Wemyss. He was successful in his chosen occupation, and amassed a competence, making a name for himself as one of the foremost and influential men in the community. His entire life was passed in Scotland, and his death occurred at the age of sixty-five, his wife, Jane (Sibbald) Johnston, also dying in her native land, after rearing a family of seven children. David Henry, being the oldest in the family, naturally became interested in his father's linen business, and as a youth began at the bottom and learned to be a practical linen weaver. In time he assumed partial responsibility in the management of the manufactory, and was thus employed until coming to America

in 1873. With him to America came his wife, formerly Alice Christie, who died in Scio in 1900, at the age of sixty years, leaving two sons, George C. and Harry S., who are now in business with their father. Mr. Johnston is a Republican in politics and has taken a keen interest in local affairs, serving for several years as school director and road supervisor. Resourceful and ambitious, Mr. Johnston has demonstrated the worth of conservative and cautious business methods, of a temperate and equable disposition, and tact and consideration. He has many friends in Scio, as well as in the locality where so many successful years of his life were passed.

NICHOLAS GOODING. Born in Prussia, January 18, 1832, Nicholas Gooding was a very early emigrant to the United States, having come with his parents to this country in 1844, his first home being in Vernon, Jennings county, Ind., where his father purchased a farm and became interested in the cultivation of the soil. Upon this farm the boyhood days of Nicholas Gooding were spent, his training being principally along agricultural lines, though he received a substantial education in the common schools of the neighborhood.

Upon attaining manhood Mr. Gooding departed from his early training, and after a thorough apprenticeship with a blacksmith passed the twelve years following his seventeenth birthday in that business, acquiring sufficient means to launch him well in farming which, after all, proved more congenial. After engaging in this work for twenty-eight years in the middle west, he concluded to test the opportunities of the lands of the Pacific coast. In 1889 he came to Oregon and invested the proceeds of his many years' work in the farm known as the Gratton farm, and which included seventy-five acres of land located southeast of his present farm. In that location he remained until 1895, engaged in general farming and hop-raising, having fifteen acres devoted to this plant. In the last-named year he made the purchase of the farm which he now owns, formerly known as the Clary place, consisting of one hundred and seventy-one acres, and located three-quarters of a mile from St. Paul, Marion county. At the present time he is interested in general farming and hop-raising, eighteen acres of the farm being utilized in hop-cultivation.

In 1860 Mr. Gooding was united in marriage with Mary Erbsland, daughter of Joseph and Tracy (Lang) Erbsland. To this union eleven children have been born, eight of whom are now living. They are as follows: George, at home; Lizzie, wife of John Glatt, of Jennings county,

Ind.; John and Charles, in Marion county; Lawrence, located near St. Paul; Annie, wife of Fred Davidson, living on a farm south of St. Paul; Joseph, a merchant of St. Paul; and William L., at home. Those deceased are Tracy, and Peter and Jacob, twins, who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Gooding is a Democrat, though he has never been a seeker after official life. In religion he is a devoted member of the Catholic Church. He has never shirked any responsibility which has been placed upon his shoulders, and has always accomplished all in his power toward the improvement of educational, moral and social conditions in Marion county. He is widely known as a good citizen in the highest sense of the word, being possessed of a disposition to assist in the promotion of all worthy enterprises.

JAMES M. HERRON. On the farm now occupied by James Martin, in Benton county, James M. Herron was born October 9, 1863, his parents, Robert and Mary W. (Neil) Herron, having moved there in 1861. Robert Herron was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1851, passing through Illinois, where his future wife was living with her parents. He came on to Oregon via the Isthmus of Panama, and in Oregon took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres five miles northeast of Monroe. Ten years later, in 1861, he returned to Illinois and married Miss Neil, with whom he returned to the west and settled on his donation claim, and where he lived to be fifty-five years old. He was a soldier in the Rogue river war, and was a worthy man and helpful citizen. His wife married for her second husband James Barclay, who was born in Missouri, and crossed the plains in 1851. He took up a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, the location being twelve miles from Corvallis, where he lived until his death in 1892. At present his widow is occupying this property, and is managing successfully a large general farming and stock-raising enterprise.

James M. Herron was educated in the public schools, and remained on the home farm until twenty-seven years of age. He then purchased three hundred and eighty-five acres of the Aaron C. Richardson donation claim fourteen miles south of Corvallis on the old Territorial road, and for two years kept desolate bachelor quarters. Realizing that to best succeed in life he needed the assistance of a discerning and sympathetic wife, he married, March 21, 1894, Ella Montgomery, who was born in Linn county, Ore., but spent most of her maidenhood in Lane county, Ore., and with whom he went to housekeeping under a little more cheerful aus-

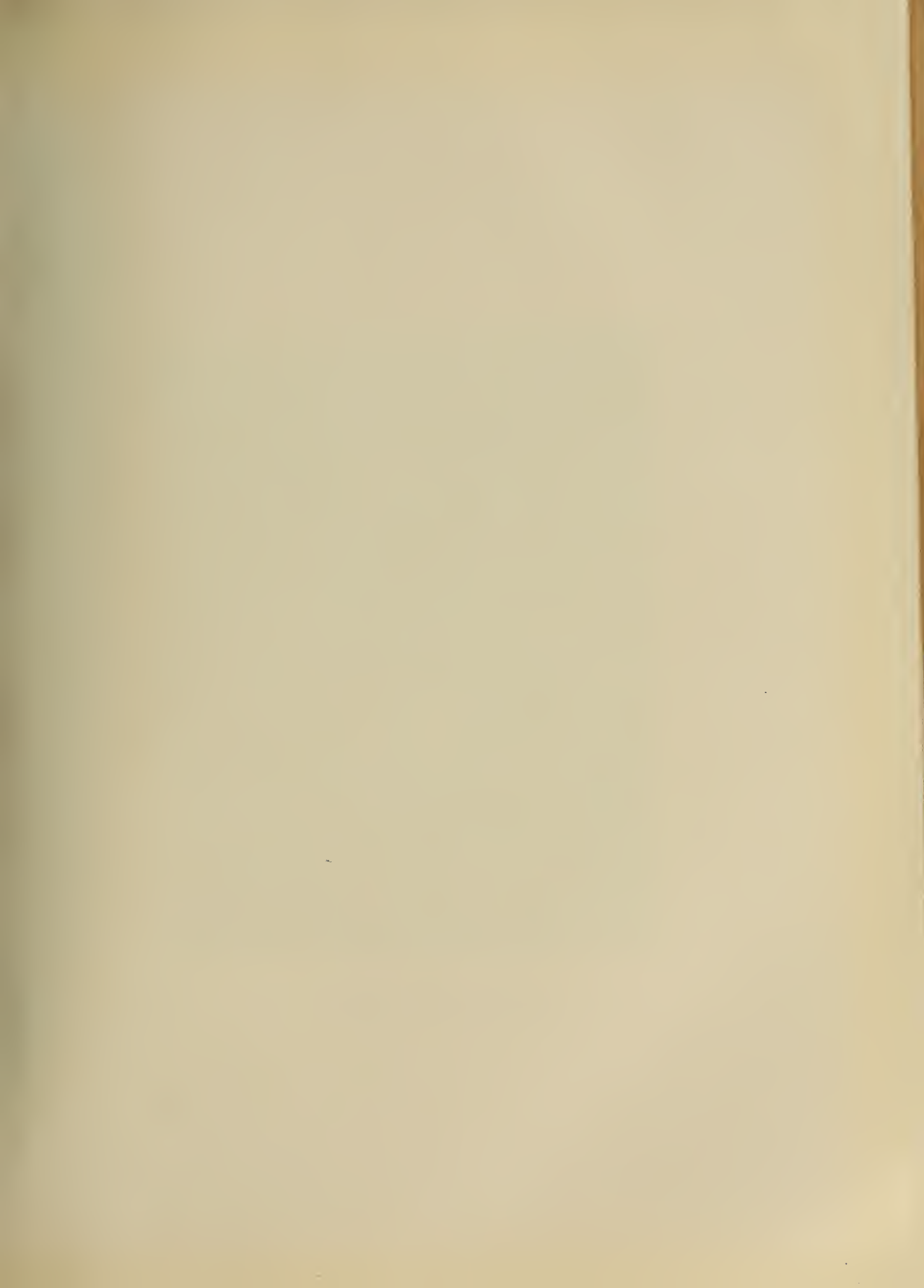
pices. He has prospered exceedingly, has a variety of interests on his farm, and is equally successful in all of its departments. A substantial revenue is derived each year from Cotswold sheep and Jersey cows, and he has twenty acres under hops. He has been particularly successful with his hop culture, the last year netting him eighteen thousand pounds. Mr. Herron is a Democrat in politics, and among other offices has held that of road supervisor and school director. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Herron is not only a successful and scientific agriculturist, but he exerts a broad influence in the community because of sterling personal characteristics. He is a power in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is a trustee, steward and Sunday school superintendent.

THOMPSON D. HINTON. Though not one of the very large land-owners of Benton county, Thompson D. Hinton is one of its most successful farmers, and most popular and influential residents. His name is a well known one hereabouts, and was established in the west by his father, R. B. Hinton, a pioneer of 1846. The elder Hinton was a typical forerunner of civilization, and his career in the west, productive of such advancement in Benton county, has elsewhere received the extended mention due him. Two of his sons, Wesley and Thompson, are maintaining the prestige established by their father, and of these, Thompson was born in Franklin county, Mo., July 31, 1840, and was therefore six years of age when he accompanied the family across the plains. On the large donation claim near Monroe, Mr. Hinton was reared to farming, and his education was acquired in the near-by district school, augmented by further study in the town schools. At the age of twenty-one he followed out a long-intended plan, and in the mines on the Salmon river sought to multiply his gains in short order. The fact that he remained but a year would suggest comparative failure of his expectations, and his return to farming indicates an appreciation of that peaceful and sure means of livelihood. After a couple of years on the farm he again engaged in mining, this time on the John Day river, but after several months returned to the old claim settled by his father in the early days. February 12, 1865, Mr. Hinton married Margaret Barclay, a native of Missouri, and who crossed the plains with her people in 1850. For a year after the wedding the young people kept house on the old claim, and then moved to the J. E. Barclay place, remaining thereon for about three years. Mr. Hinton then bought the home where he now

lives, and which consists of ninety-three acres, in the vicinity of Bruce. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has so wisely disposed of his property that his profits are large and enable his family to live in comfort.

At all times quiet and unostentatious, Mr. Hinton has never been associated with political matters in his neighborhood other than as a voter, nor does he allow outside interests of any kind to interfere with the even and very industrious tenor of his way. Nine children have been born into his family, and of these, Henry C. lives in Linn county; R. W. lives near his brother in Benton county; Amy E. is one of the industrious members of the household; George E. assists his father with the home farm; Fred also is one of his father's main-stays; Minnie C. is the wife of C. Sickles, of Linn county; Ivan lives near his father; Wade is at home; and Eddie F. met a tragic death by drowning. Mr. Hinton is a member of the American Guild. He possesses the same regard for business integrity which characterized the dealings of his honored sire, and as a father, husband and agriculturist, reflects credit upon his prosperous home district.

WILLIAM D. BARCLAY. A prominent farmer of Benton county, Ore., is William D. Barclay, the son of William Barclay, deceased, the latter of whom was a pioneer to the west in 1850. The Barclay family came originally from Scotland, the emigrants to the United States being the parents of William Barclay, and their first settlement was made in North Carolina. They later became residents of Missouri, in the latter state making their home until their death. There William Barclay was born, in 1805, and reared to manhood, following for a livelihood surveying and school teaching, and there marrying Mary Ann Brown, a native of Tennessee. They continued to make their home in Missouri until 1850, when they were induced to join the pioneers of the Pacific slope. With the usual ox-teams they started upon their journey, reaching without incident the South Platte, where Mrs. Barclay died from the effects of the dread disease, cholera. There was nothing left but to continue the journey with saddened hearts, and on arriving in Oregon they first settled in Yanhill county, where they spent the winter following the trip. In the spring of 1851 they came to Benton county, where Mr. Barclay took up a donation claim, located twelve and one-half miles south of Corvallis, on which he lived until his death. He was the father of seven children, of whom Robert S. is located in Alsea valley; Mary E. is the widow of Andrew Rickard; James is also in Alsea valley; Margaret is the





John Brown



MRS. ELIZABETH ISOM.





Jefferson D. Cason

wife of T. D. Hinton, of this vicinity; Winnie is the wife of William LeVaugh, of Linn county; and William is the subject of this review. Mr. Barclay lived to be eighty-three years old, the many years which he spent in this community being filled with the practice of good citizenship, winning thereby the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He filled many minor offices, among them being that of justice of the peace. At his death he was a very wealthy man, his years of earnest effort toward the fulfillment of the many promises of Oregon's early opportunities bringing him rich returns.

William D. Barclay was born in Missouri, March 21, 1850, and in the same year was brought across the plains. He has therefore spent practically his entire life in this state. He grew to manhood on the paternal farm, engaging in the various duties which his home life afforded, attending the district school in pursuit of an education. He remained at home until his marriage to Eliza Reeves. She was a native of Oregon, her parents having crossed the plains in 1844 and settled in Benton county. The young people went to housekeeping on the place where they now live, which was a part of the old home place. He has made the greater part of the improvements which have so much enhanced the value of the property, having good barns, out-buildings, and a commodious dwelling. He now owns two hundred and eighty-seven acres, one hundred and thirty acres of which are under cultivation. He is engaged at present in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay has been blessed by the birth of three children, of whom Ina is the wife of Edward Bryan, of Ontario, Ore.; Chauncey is located in the vicinity; and Iva is at home. Fraternaly Mr. Barclay is a member of the Masonic order and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a Democrat.

JEFFERSON D. ISOM. Beyond any consideration of money-making the farm of Jefferson D. Isom is a valued possession, for on this same land he was born July 4, 1861, and here passed his childhood days, developed into manhood, and still lives, a successful and popular member of a thriving community. His father, John Isom, was born in Grayson county, Va., October 7, 1827, and while still a youth removed to Jefferson City, Mo., where he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith. He married a widow by the name of Elizabeth (Smith) Duncan, and in 1853 crossed the

plains with ox-teams, accompanied by his wife, her brothers and her father, and numerous emigrants from his neighborhood. The journey was uneventful, and after six months they arrived in Linn county, where Mr. Isom took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres upon which he lived for a short time. He then purchased the present farm now occupied by his son and engaged in stock-raising until 1884, when he went to Albany and bought the Parker & Morris warehouse. This large structure he converted into the Red Crown Flouring Mill, which he operated until 1895, and after that made his home with his son until his death March 14, 1903, at the age of seventy-six years. He was prominent as a Democrat, and took a keen interest in local affairs, serving among other capacities as county commissioner. The widow is still living, making her home with a daughter in Albany. She was born in 1824.

With his seven sisters and two brothers Jefferson Isom was reared on the Linn county farm, and all of the children received a practical education in the public schools of the country and Albany. He was thrifty and industrious as a youth, characteristics which are apparent to all who visit his well kept and highly developed property. In 1883 he married Mabel Woolen, who died after ten months of wedded life. For a second wife Mr. Isom married in 1885, Jane Arehart, who was born in Linn county, a daughter of George and Minerva (Matthews) Arehart, both now living in Junction City, Lowe county, Ore. Of this union there have been born three children, of whom Hugh and Jefferson are living, while one, Ira, is deceased. Mr. Isom at present owns six hundred acres of land, and makes a specialty of high-grade stock, Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep, many of which are registered. His farm is also devoted to a model dairy business, his butter and dairy products taking high rank in the local market. The farm is located fifteen miles southeast of Albany, and in its general aspect shows the many years of good management to which it has been subjected. Like his father, Mr. Isom favors the Democracy, but he has never taken an active interest in local party affairs, other than casting his vote. He is fraternaly a Knight of Pythias, and is a member of Dowdell Lodge No. 16, of Brownsville. Industrious and capable, Mr. Isom maintains the most friendly relations with his neighbors and associates, and that he is honored and esteemed by all argues well for his personal integrity and general characteristics, for his entire life has been an open book to those, who, like himself, have lived many years in this community.

COLUMBIA READ. Personal characteristics of a high order, a life of devotion to the responsibilities imposed upon him, as well as the fact that he is a native son and representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state, entitle Columbia Read to mention among the up-builders of this well favored nook of the world. Although a resident of Corvallis only since 1892, he was born on the old donation claim seven miles north of this town, December 29, 1852, a son of Thomas, and grandson of a soldier of the war of 1812, who died when a very young man. The family is of English descent. He is now practically retired from active life, but still oversees his productive farming property, and rejoices in the possession of some of the finest Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep this side of the Rockies.

To all old settlers, and in fact to all who have kept pace with the progress of Oregon from a wilderness to its present prosperous condition, the name of Thomas M. Read is a familiar one. Because of brains and perseverance he emerged from poverty and obscurity to the possession of three thousand acres of land, and great influence in his community. Born in New Hampshire he early settled in Iowa and engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river, also turning his attention to the manufacture of brick at Fort Madison. In 1845, while still a young and unmarried man, he crossed the plains with ox-teams to Oregon, and after a six months' trip located on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Benton county. Having very little capital with which to start out, he had some difficulty in getting along at first, and used to resort to various devices for making a livelihood while his land was being cleared for crops. He used to go to Oregon City and assist in the manufacture of brick in order to get a little money ahead. During 1849-50 he tried his luck in the mines of California, but it would not seem that he materially improved his prospects by this venture. At different times between 1862 and 1868 he drove stock to the mines of Idaho, sold his cattle for big money, and always returned richer in hope and finances. It is not surprising that one of such resource and many-sidedness should prosper, or that he should add to his lands, and render them valuable through cultivation. He made his money chiefly through grain-raising and stock manipulations, and at the time of his death in September, 1892, was one of the well-to-do men of Benton county. For two years he was survived by his wife, whom he married in Benton county, and who was formerly Nancy White, a native of Iowa. Nancy White married for her first husband a Mr. Hawkins, with whom she started across the plains in 1845. He was not destined, however, to profit by his

chances in the west, for he was overtaken with disease on the plains, and died on the Snake river. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Read, five are living, four sons and one daughter. Of these, Theresa, was the deceased wife of John Benson, of Benton county; Perry is a stockman in Crook county, Ore.; Columbia; Sumner is a business man of Tacoma, Wash.; Charles is living in Oregon City; and Clara is the wife of Tolbert Norton, of Corvallis.

Until his twenty-first year Columbia Read lived with his father, and from him learned to be a successful farmer and stock-raiser. Upon starting out to farm independently he bought a ranch two miles from his old home, and now owns a farm of four hundred and eighty acres near Wells Station. Needless to say, his property is finely improved, is all under cultivation, and for many years has been devoted principally to grain and stock-raising. Having amassed a competency, Mr. Read moved to Corvallis in 1892, bought a piece of property, and built his present large and modern home. In Benton county he married Tillie Dudley, who was born in Illinois, near Rock Island, a daughter of Gustavus Dudley, who brought his family to Oregon in 1868. William and Bert, the two children in the family, are living in Corvallis. Mr. Read is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Artisans. Mrs. Read is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Read is a genial and popular man, and has many friends in the town and county.

THOMAS LEESE. Though a young man and a new-comer to the state, Mr. Leese is nevertheless much interested in Oregon, and during his short residence in Corvallis he has proved his worth as a substantial citizen of the place by his straightforward business methods. Mr. Leese is manager of the Willamette Valley Banking Company, which carries on a general banking business, and he has had wide experience as a banker, being interested at the present time in no less than four banking houses. An Englishman by birth, with Crewe, Cheshire, as his birthplace, he is a descendant of an old and honored English family. He obtained a good education in his native land, where he attended college. His father, Isaac Leese, was a farmer by occupation, as was also his grandfather, Abraham Leese. His mother was a native of Staffordshire, England, and was before marriage, Sarah Wood, a daughter of John Wood, a prominent stockman. She died in her native land and Isaac afterward crossed the ocean and sought a home in America.

Thomas Leese was born December 16, 1862, and was the only son of his parents. After

leaving an agricultural college he served three years as surveyor and civil engineer at Capesthorpe. In 1883 he emigrated to America and engaged in farming with his father in Manitoba, Dominion of Canada. They improved the land and farmed on a large scale, meeting with unlimited success in that line. He was elected county treasurer of Birtle county, Manitoba, in 1890, serving until 1900. He was also engaged in exporting fine cattle to England and Scotland, from Manitoba and Northwest Canada, shipping direct to Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

In 1894 Mr. Leese first engaged in the banking business by establishing a bank at Birtle, and later an associate bank at Russell. In this venture he had two partners, J. C. Dudley and William Scarth. The partnership then formed is still in force, and although Mr. Leese has left that section of the country, he still retains his interests in both banks. In 1900 Mr. Leese left Manitoba and the following year came to Oregon, opening the Lincoln County Bank of Toledo, and served as active manager for one year. In July, 1902, he opened the Willamette Valley Bank in Corvallis, of which he is now manager, leaving the Lincoln County Bank in charge of Mr. Scarth.

Mr. Leese was united in marriage with Emma Fields, of Ontario, that happy event taking place in Wisconsin, and they unite in worshiping at the Episcopal Church. In fraternal circles, Mr. Leese holds a membership with the Knights of Pythias and he is a valued member of the American Bankers' Association.

BUSHROD W. WILSON. There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which was uniformly accorded Bushrod Wilson, but through many long years of connection with Oregon's history his was an unblemished character. With him success in life was reached by his sterling qualities of mind and heart. True to every manly principle he never deviated from what his judgment would indicate to be right and honorable between his fellowmen and himself; he never swerved from the path of duty, and in the evening of a long and eventful career he could look back over the past with pride and without regret for any unworthy action done. In fact, he had the right to enjoy the consciousness of having gained for himself by his honorable, straightforward career the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he lived. He stands high in the history of the state, in that he filled the position of a county clerk for a longer period than any other man who has ever resided in Oregon. His life record presents many exemplary traits of character and may well prove of great benefit to others, if they

will but heed the obvious lessons which it contains.

In pioneer times Mr. Wilson became a resident of Oregon. He was born in the far-off state of Maine, his natal year being 1824 and his birth place Columbia Falls. On the paternal side he comes of Anglo-Saxon lineage and on the maternal side he was of French Huguenot descent. Perhaps the early trials of his mother's family, who had been exiled from Arcadia, were somewhat responsible for the intense love which he always manifested for our American free institutions and for the country in which man can worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. However this may be, Mr. Wilson always displayed the utmost fidelity to the country, and in matters of citizenship he was most loyal and progressive. He was also a bitter opponent of anything that seemed to him out of harmony with the keeping of the American spirit of freedom and protection for all, and thus it was that in early life, he became a free-soil Whig and afterward a stanch abolitionist, ever known as the champion and friend of the cause of the oppressed.

When but nine years of age Mr. Wilson accompanied his parents on their removal to New York, and to some extent attended the public schools of that city, but his educational privileges were somewhat limited. In later years, however, reading, experience and observation brought to him broad knowledge and he became a well informed man. Especially did he keep in touch with everything pertaining to his country and her interests. His independent spirit and self-reliance were early manifested, for from a very youthful age he depended upon his own resources and by the time he had reached the age of seventeen he had gained much skill in various pursuits that brought to him a substantial return. He worked at the printer's trade with Horace Greeley, and when nothing better offered he would run errands and thus add to his weekly income. It was not necessity that forced Mr. Wilson to do this, for his father was in rather comfortable circumstances, but an innate spirit of independence was his and he was in no way afraid to work. In fact, throughout his entire life indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature, and he was ever busy either with his own private interests or in furthering measures and movements for the general good.

In the year 1840 Mr. Wilson's father removed to Illinois when the greater part of that state was an unbroken prairie and the city of Chicago was open fields. The mother of Bushrod Wilson had died some years previously, and after moving west the father married again. After a time, being of an adventurous disposition, Bushrod Wilson, desiring to see more of the world, made

his way to the Atlantic coast and took passage upon a whaling vessel, bound for the Pacific waters, on a three-years' cruise. He sailed under Captain Taber on the bark *Harvest*, and experienced the hardships and difficulties incident to such a trip at that time. Whaling at that time was also attended with various dangers and it was necessary that the men should become expert swimmers, as they were often thrown into the water. He related that when out in the middle of the Pacific with the boat crew he was several times in the water for the greater part of a day. When the voyage was over Mr. Wilson paid a visit to his father and brothers in the west and then again went to sea, making several voyages up the Mediterranean, and subsequently acted as pilot on the lakes, in which capacity he was employed for five years. On the expiration of that period he made a trip around Cape Horn in the ship *William Gray*, arriving in San Francisco in time to participate in the celebration of July 4, 1850. The present populous city was then scarcely more than a mining camp. After spending one season in the mines on the Yuba and American rivers Mr. Wilson started for Umpqua as a passenger on the schooner *Reindeer*. He was induced to take this step through reports which had been circulated by the transportation people concerning the richness of the mines of the Umpqua district, but he was doomed to disappointment on reaching his destination, as the reports had been entirely wrong. He then started up the Umpqua river in a canoe, leaving at the landing his chest of ship-carpenter's tools valued at \$300, and when he returned these were nowhere to be found. Proceeding up the coast to the Willamette valley he arrived at the site of Marysville, Wash., late in the fall of 1850. Although his advent into Oregon seemed unprofitable, it after all worked for his good, for he was pleased with the Willamette district and eventually became a resident of this portion of the state. Taking up a claim, he afterward gave this away and secured another one, which in turn he traded for a saw-mill property at Peoria. There he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, the splendid forests of the state offering ample opportunity for the prosecution of this business, but there was no market for the product and he lost all that he had invested. After some ten years employed in carpenter work and mining, Mr. Wilson secured employment in the office of Eugene Perham, county clerk of Benton county, and at the election in 1864, having been nominated by his party for that office, he was chosen by the popular vote for the position wherein he continually served through reelection, for thirty years. He then declined further nomination and voluntarily retired from the position as he had entered it—with the con-

fidence and good will of the entire public. His official record is certainly commendable, for over it there fell no shadow of wrong-doing or suspicion of evil. He was prompt, methodical and systematic in the execution of his duties. He was ever willing to aid all who came to him in connection with the business of the office, and it is said that the only enemies that he ever had were certain lawyers who felt that he infringed upon their rights by giving freely information to those who sought it in the office of the county clerk. Mr. Wilson made one other investment aside from his saw-mill, which did not prove entirely profitable, and yet became of the utmost value to the state. He was one of the founders of the Oregon & Pacific Railroad, his idea being to build the road to Yaquina, and thus afford direct shipping facilities for Europe, that the grain producers might ship their wheat direct to the different parts of the old world. Mr. Wilson induced other men to join him in the enterprise, and he became a secretary and trustee of the company, and also one of its directors until his health failed. The road was completed, put in running order and met the needs of the community in the direction which Mr. Wilson had indicated. He did not realize, however, from his investment, in fact, lost heavily, but his work has proved of the greatest benefit to the people of the state.

Whatever tended to advance the welfare and progress of Benton county or of Oregon awakened the interested attention and helpful efforts of Bushrod Wilson. To enumerate in detail what he has done would be to overstep the bounds of history. In the early days he was more than usually active in the establishment and up-building of the State Agricultural College, and for many years he gave substantial support to the *Gazette*, assisting it over many difficult places in its early career. He took from his funds only enough to enable him to meet his obligations and to provide a comfortable home for his family and the remainder of his income went in benevolent and charitable work or in co-operation in movements for the general good.

In 1856 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla O. Yantis, who was born in Missouri in 1838, and in 1850 crossed the plains with her parents, James M. and Sarah A. Yantis, who located on a donation claim in Linn county, two miles from Shedd's Station. There her father improved a fine farm upon which he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1879. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Hamilton and is also deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born nine children: Lafayette Y., who is engaged in mining in Alaska; E. Belle, the wife of J. B. Walker, who is on the editorial staff of the *Scientific American* in New York

City; James O., who follows farming near Corvallis; J. H., an attorney of Corvallis; Robert J., a practicing physician of New York City and is now serving on the New York board of health and is an instructor in Bellevue Medical College and the University of New York and sanitary inspector of greater New York; Thomas E., who is an attorney in California; Minnie A., who is employed in the First National Bank of Corvallis; Cara H. M. and Bushrod W., who reside in Corvallis.

Mr. Wilson, the father of this family, passed away March 4, 1900, and is still survived by his widow, who yet resides on the old homestead. His life was devoted to his family, his friends and his country, and his unswerving purpose, his unquestioned fidelity, his unflinching honesty, and his unchanging will commanded the highest respect of all. He was a leader in the cause of liberty, of freedom and of progress and his hearty co-operation was ever given to that which tended to elevate mankind. Mr. Wilson was made a Mason in Corvallis Lodge over forty years ago. He attained the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and was also a member of the Noble Mystic Shrine. He passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodges. Four of his sons are Master Masons.

JOHN W. RANSOM, M. D. A resident of Marion county since 1887, Dr. John W. Ransom has, during the past fifteen years, endeared himself closely to the inhabitants of Turner and vicinity, where he has been engaged in a laborious professional practice, in connection with the management of an extensive general merchandise business.

Dr. Ransom was born near West Bedford, Coshocton county, Ohio, August 18, 1841, and is a son of Robert and Nancy Ransom, of Pennsylvania. In 1850 his parents moved to Hartford City, Blackford county, Ind., where they located on a farm. There Dr. Ransom was reared, receiving his rudimentary education in the public schools. His early studies were supplemented by a course in Tiber College, located at Portland, Ind., after the completion of which he returned to the farm and continued to render his father such assistance in its management as was demanded of him. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of William Anderson and a native of Indiana.

Having determined to prosecute the practice of medicine, Dr. Ransom entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1863, where he remained a year. He then continued his studies for four years under the supervision of Dr. Mills of Hartford

City, Ind. After having qualified for his chosen field of labor, he engaged in practice for two years with his preceptor, at the end of which period he opened an office in Tustin, Osceola county, Mich., where he conducted a successful practice for fourteen years. Finding this field too limited for a man of more than ordinary capabilities, he decided to remove to the far west, and in 1887 came to Oregon. Locating at Turner, he has since made that town his professional and business headquarters, and has never had cause to regret the happy inspiration which directed his footsteps toward the region beyond the Rocky mountains. Eleven years after settling in Turner Dr. Ransom established a general merchandise store, in company with his son, and is now transacting a business which has assumed satisfactory proportions.

In 1861 Dr. Ransom's first wife died, and in 1862 he married Tabitha C. Anderson, of which union there were born ten children, as follows: Rhoda, deceased; Susan, deceased; Effie, wife of W. A. McGovern, a resident of Tustin, Mich.; Thomas, living in Tustin, Mich.; Charles, a partner with his father in the mercantile business in Turner, Ore.; Mary, wife of B. J. Oller, of Portland, Ore.; Alice, residing at Cadillac, Mich.; John, a resident of Omer, Mich.; Harvey, of Tustin, Mich.; and Clayton, a graduate of the medical department of Willamette University, of Salem, Ore., and now practicing in partnership with his father. In 1889 Dr. Ransom married Olive M. Gulvin, with whom he is now living.

Since 1866 Dr. Ransom has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is now a member of Jefferson Lodge No. 33, of Oregon. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1875, and is now a member of Fidelity Lodge No. 36 of Oregon. Dr. Ransom possesses an exceedingly social disposition, and his optimistic temperament undoubtedly has contributed largely to his success as a medical practitioner. By his numerous friends he is highly esteemed for the many splendid traits in his character, and for the unselfish interest he has taken in those projects which are intended to benefit the community in which he resides.

L. F. MASCHER. Not alone for its beautiful surroundings and fine improvements is the farm of Fred Mascher noted, but for the fact that its owner is the only man in the vicinity who can boast that every year of his life of over half a century has been spent upon the location where he first saw the light of day. Time has not diminished his attachment for his

birthplace, as is shown in the care and attention which he gives to every detail that tends toward the improvement of his home; each recurrence of the seedtime and harvest yields recalling the days of boyhood and young manhood spent on the farm from where he looks forward to a happy old age among the same pleasant scenes.

The father of L. F. Mascher, Christ F., was born December 29, 1811, in Germany, and emigrated in 1836 to the United States, settling in Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in the iron works as a puddler. Soon after his arrival in America he married Sarah Eisenhardt, also a native of Germany. In 1844 the family removed to Missouri, where the father engaged in farming, remaining, however, but eight years, the next venture taking them to the Pacific coast, the journey being made by means of ox-teams and lasting seven months. The only trouble experienced from the Indians on the trip was the loss of some of their cattle. On reaching Oregon, they came direct to Marion county, where Mr. Mascher bought the squatter's right to six hundred and forty acres located in the Waldo hills, three miles south of Silverton, engaging in general farming and stock-raising. Here Mr. and Mrs. Mascher passed the remainder of their days, living to the ages of eighty-seven and seventy-five, respectively. Mr. Mascher was actively interested in politics and in all public affairs, taking an intelligent interest in matters of educational advancement and giving a strong support in church movements, and in all matters tending to morality.

Of the six children born to his parents, L. F. Mascher is the only one now living. His birth occurred December 6, 1850, the same year in which his parents made the trip from the middle west, and on the farm where he now makes his home. In his youth he attended the district schools in the vicinity, and on attaining manhood engaged with his father in farming, which occupation he has continued his entire life. In 1875 he married Allie J. Allen, also an Oregonian, the daughter of Henry Allen, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Three daughters were born to them, of whom the eldest, Lillian M., is the wife of L. J. Burnham, of Tacoma. The two remaining daughters, Grace and Minnie, are still at home with their parents.

In the farm of Mr. Mascher are included three hundred and fifty-five acres of the old donation claim taken by his father, upon which stands the house in which he and his wife first began housekeeping and where they now live. The land is devoted to general farming and stock-raising, Mr. Mascher making a specialty of hops and Shropshire sheep. From thirty-three acres of hops the crop produced amounted to

thirty-six thousand pounds in 1903. Mr. Mascher has given his entire thought to agriculture, and in the last twenty-five years has demonstrated his ability to get the best returns possible from the cultivation of the soil. Politically he is a Republican and in religion he and all the members of his family are members of the Christian Church.

ASBURY PEARNE STARR. With the exception of three years spent in Salem educating his son, Asbury P. Starr has lived all his life on the farm one mile southwest of Belfountain, where he was born April 22, 1853. He comes of one of the fine old pioneer families of this section, and in his youth had the advantage of a Christian home, presided over by a father whose life was devoted to the welfare of those around him, and who, as pioneer preacher in this county, accomplished a world of good for the early settlers. As one in a numerous family dependent upon the poorly paid services of the father, Asbury P., was reared to habits of thrift and industry, and remained under the paternal roof until his marriage, December 22, 1878, with Carrie Tharp, who was born in Kansas and came to Oregon in 1864. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Starr, Philip Ray, who is living with his parents.

After his marriage Mr. Starr located on his part of the home ranch, which consists of three hundred and forty-four acres, fifty of which are under cultivation. The finest of modern improvements facilitate a general farming and stock-raising industry, a specialty being made of high-grade stock, including Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and fine horses. The farm is one of the most desirable and valuable in Benton county, and the methods employed in conducting it are those of the intelligent, well informed, and scientific student of ways and means, who surrounds himself with the comforts and luxuries, which mark the difference between the successful and the unsuccessful landsman. As an upholder of Republicanism, Mr. Starr has filled many local positions in the county, but always reluctantly, as he has never sought or worked for official distinction. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. John W. Starr, father of Asbury P., was born in Maryland, April 22, 1794, and as a boy moved with his parents to Virginia, and in after years to Ohio, where the old people died. The son remained on the home farm in Ohio until attaining his majority, and then studied for the ministry, to which he devoted his entire active life. His first wife, a Mrs. McWilliams, bore him five children, of whom Mrs. Nancy Belknap of California, and J. W. Starr of Junction City,

Ore., are living. Mrs. Starr lived but a few years, and after her death in Ohio her husband married Eliza A. Lucas, with whom he removed to Iowa in 1840, and who bore him twelve children, of whom the following are living: Mrs. Precious Shedd of Corvallis; S. E. of The Dalles; M. L. of Bellfountain; L. H. of Albany; Mrs. E. A. Burlingame of Sheridan; S. C.; A. P. of Bellfountain; and Mrs. M. E. Tharp of Bellfountain. In 1848 Rev. Starr disposed of his interests in Iowa and crossed the plains with his wife and children, outfitting with ox-teams, and being the usual time, six months, on the way. The little party was not seriously disturbed by the Indians, and Capt. J. Belknap was their competent guide to the far-off north-western country. The journey was saddened by the death of one of the children, but otherwise all went well, and upon arriving at his destination Mr. Starr took up the donation claim near Bellfountain, upon a portion of which his son is now living, and which consisted of six hundred and forty acres of land.

Rev. Starr is entitled to more than passing mention among the early settlers of Benton county, for his influence was a broad and humanitarian one, and was not only exerted in favor of agriculture and stock-raising, but extended to educational and moral development. He was known as "Uncle John," and his home was always open to whomsoever might come that way, no matter what his need or mission. He was the first local preacher in Benton county, or indeed anywhere around this section, and he was never too weary to go on a long journey to perform marriage ceremonies, to bury the dead, or comfort the living. Strong, sincere and fearless, he was an inspiration in the early and lawless days, and many a discouraged pioneer has been turned towards more hopeful things by the force of his eloquence, and the honesty of his convictions. He was one of the promoters and builders of Simpson's chapel, the first place of worship in this vicinity. Rev. Starr lived to be seventy-four years old, and the wife who had shared his lifework for so many years, and who had so faithfully reared her large family of children to be noble and helpful men and women, survived him until eighty-three years old.

Though still a comparatively young man, Captain Hunt had risen to a position of distinction at the bar before deciding to lay down the cares his practice imposed upon him, and those most familiar with his character and ability, inherent and cultivated, express the opinion that his attainment of high political office would have been dependent solely upon his own desires in the matter, had he cared to remain in professional and public life.

Capt. M. W. Hunt was born on a farm in the Waldo hills, Marion county, April 14, 1860, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Smith) Hunt, pioneer settlers of the Willamette Valley. (An extended sketch of the Hunt family will be found elsewhere in this work.) His elementary education was acquired in the public schools in his neighborhood. At the age of seventeen years he entered Willamette University, remaining a student in that institution from the fall of 1877 to the spring of 1880, when he returned to his home upon the farm. Soon after leaving college Captain Hunt decided to enter upon a military career, and enlisted as a private in the United States Heavy Artillery. He was assigned for duty with Battery B, First United States Artillery, and was stationed at Fort Point, San Francisco, for about a year. At this station the accidental discharge of a gun disabled his left hand, incapacitating him for further duty, and he was honorably discharged and permitted to return to his home. October 8, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie G. McMonies, the daughter of John and Mary J. (Ros-siter) McMonies, all natives of Canada. Mrs. Hunt's parents are now residents of Portland. Two years later, in 1886, Captain Hunt removed to Salem for the purpose of qualifying himself for the practice of law, a profession for which he had for some time entertained a preference. For two years he studied in the office of S. T. Richardson, and after being admitted to the bar in 1888, entered into partnership with S. L. Hayden. Six months later he entered into a similar relationship with W. H. Pratt, now of Kansas, and subsequently this firm consolidated its interests with those of the Hon. J. J. Shaw, under the firm name of Shaw, Pratt & Hunt. For several years thereafter this firm was recognized as one of the strongest in Oregon, and conducted many cases which became celebrated in the annals of jurisprudence in the Willamette Valley.

CAPT. MELANCTHON W. HUNT. After many years of arduous professional labor as one of the leading representatives of the bar of Oregon, Capt. M. W. Hunt retired in the spring of 1902, to his farm of two hundred and sixty acres near Whitaker, Marion county, where he contemplates devoting the remainder of his life to the less strenuous occupation of agricul-

In recognition of his profound knowledge of the law and his excellent judgment in the application of its principles to the cases intrusted to his charge during the years of his practice, Captain Hunt was appointed attorney for the Oregon State Land Board in 1891, filling the post with credit to himself and conserving the best in-

terests of his client, the people, until his resignation and retirement from practice in 1902. Prior to this period he had received from President McKinley, in July, 1889, an appointment as a member of the board of United States commissioners for Alaska, there being three other members of the body. After serving in this capacity for three months he resigned. For two terms he served as a member of the Salem city council, taking an active interest in the promotion of those projects calculated to enhance the material advantages of the city. He was also deeply interested in the military organization of the state. In 1884 he enlisted as a member of Company C, First Regiment of the Oregon State Militia, and was elected captain of that company. Upon the reorganization of the militia, in July, 1884, as the National Guard, he was commissioned captain of Company C, Second Regiment, serving until 1886, when he resigned and went to Salem. In July, 1887, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, Second Regiment, O. N. G., and on August 2, 1887, was promoted first lieutenant and adjutant Second Regiment, O. N. G., and on November 29, 1889, was commissioned captain of Company B, Second Regiment, O. N. G., and on April 29, 1890, to the position of lieutenant colonel of the same regiment. In December, 1893, he resigned and went back to the ranks, and on February 21, 1894, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, Second Regiment, O. N. G., and in March, 1894, was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy on the staff of Governor Lord, remaining in this capacity throughout the terms of Governors Lord and Geer, a period of nine years.

Captain Hunt has always been a Republican, and has been actively interested in the success of his party in the local, state and national elections. Fraternally he is identified with Salem Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., and with Multnomah Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.

The decision of Captain Hunt to retire from the practice of law brought with it a distinct loss to the bar of the state. Few men of his years have been so successful in their professional labors, and none had a higher standing among his contemporaries or with the laity than he. Unquestioned integrity marked his conduct of all causes which he espoused, and no charge of questionable tactics was ever laid against him, even by innuendo. He is a man possessed of a masterful mind, quick to grasp the essential points, pro and con, in any case, a forcible pleader, never resorting to those tricks in practice which are too common among the exponents of this branch of science. Though now permanently retired from active practice his work has not been forgotten, as he is still spoken of as one of the brilliant minds which

have adorned the bar of Oregon. Captain Hunt's family consists of his wife and four children, the names of the children being as follows: George M.; Percy C.; Homer and Gertrude E., all of whom are at home with their parents.

M. P. BURNETT. The present sheriff of Benton county comes of a family of whom much is expected, a precedent for great accomplishment having been established many years ago, and faithfully maintained by successive bearers of the name. From their firmly knit and substantially endowed ranks has stepped forth Peter H. Burnett, the first governor of California, who undertook the responsibilities of his position under the most unfavorable and trying circumstances, but who, with the help of able men around him, managed to weather the storm of opposition and enmity created by jealousies and to overcome the difficulties encountered because of an empty exchequer. As is well known, the state of California began administrative business without a cent in its treasury, and at the time owned neither inkstand, pen, nor yet a ream of paper. That the financial stringency was lifted, and appropriations forthcoming, was due largely to the tact and forbearance, as well as financial and executive ability of the pioneer occupant of the gubernatorial chair.

Several of the brothers of Governor Burnett came to the coast, nearly all of them having been born in Clay county, Mo. Among the brothers was James White Burnett, the father of M. P., the sheriff of Benton county; Thomas, who died in California; William, who died in McMinnville, and who was the father of Judge George Burnett; Glen O., and Horace, who died in California. James White Burnett, a native of Clay county, Mo., crossed the plains in '49, engaged in mining for some time, and then operated a farm in Colusa county, Cal. He came to Oregon in 1867, settling in the Chehalem valley, Washington county, where he engaged in farming, and from where he removed to near Bethel, Polk county. At a later period he lived at The Dalles, but returned to near Bethel, Polk county, where he died at the age of sixty-five years. He was a member of the Christian Church, and a Democrat in political affiliation. In his young manhood he married Sarah J. Turner, who was born in Fayette, Mo., January 4, 1828, and now lives in Corvallis, and whose father, Thomas Turner, was born at Lexington, Ky., in 1797, and was an early settler in the state of Missouri. Mrs. Burnett is the mother of four sons and seven daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters are living, M. P.

being the second son. Of the daughters, Florence is living in Crook county, Ore.; Lulu is living in California; and Mattie is a resident of Corvallis.

M. P. Burnett, sheriff of Benton county, was born in Colusa county, Cal., August 11, 1861, and when seven years of age came over the mountains with his parents to Oregon, traveling by means of ox-teams. Although he has made his own way in the world since twelve years of age, he has succeeded in acquiring an excellent education, studying not only in the public schools but at the academies at Bethel and La Creole. At first his remuneration from a business standpoint was extremely meagre, working on a farm until the age of twenty-one, when he began as clerk in McCoy, receiving \$10 per month, out of which he had to board himself. Six months later the merchant with whom he was employed came to Corvallis, and his competent clerk accompanied him, making no arrangement, however, in regard to wages. At the end of the year he was presented with \$50 per month, and as time went on he became practically the head of the establishment, managing its affairs and doing the entire buying. At the expiration of four or five years he severed his relations to engage in business for himself, and after successfully conducting a cigar store for some time he was offered the position of managing a store closed out by the administrator. Later he engaged as clerk for Jacobs & Nugos for a year, and then for J. M. Nolan, and finally became identified permanently with Z. H. Davis, with whom he remained for six years, making a splendid record as a business man and faithful employe.

In 1890 Mr. Burnett was elected county treasurer by a large majority, and re-elected in 1892, serving until July, 1894. In July, 1896, he became deputy sheriff under Peter Rickard, and after serving thus for four years was elected sheriff by a majority of one hundred and twenty-six. In 1902 he was re-elected by a majority of three hundred and seventeen, the county at that time having a Republican majority of two hundred. In order to have his affairs in perfect order, and that he may understand about everything connected with his responsibility, Mr. Burnett keeps his own books, and attends to all of the business himself. He is well equipped to serve as sheriff, having a keen knowledge of human nature, a great fund of good nature, perfect command of himself at all times and under all circumstances, and absolute fearlessness.

Since living in Corvallis Mr. Burnett has married Minnie Huffman, who was born in Benton county, Ore., and who is the mother of two children, Leo, aged fourteen years, and

a baby unnamed. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Burnett became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bethel, and he is now a member of Corvallis Lodge No. 7. He is also identified with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias.

FRANK J. MILLER. Albany is the home of many of the leading enterprises that are building up and adding to the importance of Linn county as an industrial center, and among the men that are actively identified with the establishment and development of these industries Frank J. Miller, secretary of the Albany Iron Works, occupies a position of influence. A man of energetic ability and keen foresight, he has met with much success in his various undertakings, and is one of the popular and esteemed residents of Albany. A native of Ohio, he was born September 6, 1857, in Dallas, now Ansonia, Darke county, a son of Albert S. Miller.

Born in Massachusetts, Albert S. Miller comes from sturdy Puritan stock. Remaining in the old Bay state until twenty-three years of age, he there learned the trade of bridge building, and then removed to Ohio, where he was for a number of years superintendent of bridge building on different railways. During the Civil war he offered his services to his country, but on being examined, was rejected. Coming to Oregon in 1873, he lived first in Lebanon, Linn county, then in Eugene, Lane county, engaged as a bridge builder and contractor. When the first railway was built through the valley, he accepted the contract for building the bridges between Roseburg and the Rogue River valley. He subsequently had charge of the construction of the bridges, east of Portland, for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and on the completion of the road embarked in mercantile business in Portland, in which he continued until his retirement from active pursuits. He is now living at Grant's Pass, Josephine county, a hale and hearty man, eighty-two years old. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degree of R. A. M. He married Cecilia Harris, who was born in Ohio, in 1821, of French ancestry, and the daughter of an early settler of that state. She died in Portland, Ore., in December, 1883. Five children were born of their union, namely: Mrs. Nellie Burgess, who died in Salem, Ore.; Harry B., formerly a manufacturer and merchant at Grant's Pass, is now United States Consul at Niuchwang, China; Frank J., the subject of this review; Leroy, who died in Ohio; and Albert, who passed away in Portland.

Obtaining his elementary education in the public schools of Ohio, Frank J. Miller remained in

Toledo until he came with his parents to Oregon. On the opening of the University of Oregon, he entered the first class, and there continued his studies three years, leaving the institution during his senior year on account of the removal of the family to Salem. Becoming familiar with the trade of bridge building when young, he assisted his father in the construction of many of the bridges on the O. & C. Railroad. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Miller entered into business as a bridge contractor on his own account, and during the two years that he was thus engaged, built bridges for counties and cities in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The ensuing two years he acted as agent for the San Francisco Bridge Company, which he represented throughout the northwest, from 1885 until 1887. He was subsequently associated with bridge constructing on the C. & E. Railroad for a while, and then became superintendent of bridges and buildings on the O. P. R. R., a position that he retained three years. After working at bridge building for a short time, he then accepted the appointment of secretary of the Oregon State Board of Railroad Commissioners, which he held two years, from 1891 to 1893, his headquarters being in Salem.

During the year 1892-93, he was supervising engineer for Albany for the building of the Albany steel bridge, which, with approaches, reaches nearly one-half mile in length.

Purchasing an interest in the Albany Iron Works in 1892, Mr. Miller served as president of the company several years, and is now its secretary and treasurer. When he entered the firm, its business was comparatively unimportant, but has rapidly increased, and has now control of all the iron work required on the C. & E. R. R., and on the Oregon & Southeastern Railway. The company also makes a specialty of manufacturing heavy saw-mill machinery, carrying on an exceptionally large business in that line, furnishing many of the mills in Oregon with machinery and supplies. The buildings connected with the works cover four full lots, and in the shops twenty-five men are kept constantly employed. Mr. Miller has also other interests, with his brother owning, at Grant's Pass, a thirteen hundred acre ranch, which is devoted to agriculture and horticulture, much hay, grain and fruit being produced each year.

Mr. Miller was married in Eugene, Ore., December 1, 1880, to Miss Maggie Gray, who was born, reared and educated in Eugene. Her father, Hon. J. G. Gray, for many years a prominent merchant in that city, was for sixteen years county treasurer of Lane county. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of three children, Lena, Inez and Nellie Gray, students at Albany College, and J. Franklin. Mr. Miller is prominent in Masonic circles, and is a member and

past master of St. John's Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M.; past high priest of Bayley Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.; illustrious master of Adoniram Council No. 4, R. & S. M.; past eminent commander of Temple Commandery No. 3, K. T.; is grand master of Third Vail in the Grand Chapter of Oregon; is grand junior warden of the Grand Commandery of Oregon; is a member of Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland; and is an officer in the Order of High Priesthood. Socially he is a member of the Alco Club. He is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, and for many years has been one of its trustees, serving two terms as chairman of the board, and is now serving as president of the board of trustees of Albany College. He is actively and prominently identified with the Republican party, and has rendered good service as a delegate to county and state conventions.

MRS. MAHALA F. TURNER. Continuing in the work which her husband laid down at the summons of death Mrs. M. F. Turner is carrying on the routine of a general farm and stock-raising business with the success which always characterizes the methods and plans of one who has made a thorough and far-reaching study of agricultural pursuits. She is located upon a farm of two hundred and twenty acres six miles northeast of Harrisburg, Linn county, this being a part of the donation claim which her husband's father made in the early history of the country, and which became the property of her son, G. H. Turner, through her husband's purchase of his childhood's home.

Mrs. Turner was before marriage Mahala F. Cochran, her father being William Cochran, who was born in Madison county, Ky., November 20, 1813, his principal occupation on attaining manhood being that of stock-raising. He married Ollie Johnson, a native of Putnam county, Mo., having been born there September 6, 1813, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and in 1847 they outfitted for the trip across the plains, bringing their worldly wealth to Oregon in a six months' journey with ox-teams. In the fall of the same year they located on Molalla river in Clackamas county, where they remained for two years, after which, in 1849, they became residents of Linn county. Here Mr. Cochran took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, located one mile north of Brownsville, which remained the home of the family for many years. In 1889 Mr. Cochran removed to San Jose, Cal., near which he lived retired until 1898, when he returned north and located permanently in Albany, in which city he lived until January 24, 1900, when he went to the home of Mrs. M. F. Turner, where he remained until his death, which occurred Au-

gust 4, 1901, and his last resting place is in Albany cemetery beside his last wife, who died January 7, 1900. He was married four times, his first wife having died September 12, 1854, in their home near Brownsville. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the ninth in order of birth was Mahala F., born in Putnam county, Mo., July 14, 1846.

The early education of Mahala F. Cochran was received in the common schools at Brownsville, beyond which she has no recollection, as she was but one year old when the journey was made to their new home. When only seventeen years old she became the wife of Francis M. Rice, who had crossed the plains in 1852 and located three miles west of Brownsville. After her marriage her home was eight miles southeast of Harrisburg for a period of three years, after which, in 1866, they moved to a farm adjoining that on which she now lives, where her husband's death occurred in 1880. In this same location Mrs. Rice remained until her second marriage, which occurred October 12, 1887, uniting her with Thomas Turner. Mr. Turner was born in Indiana, January 16, 1835, and when he was seventeen years old crossed the plains with his father, the latter of whom took up the donation claim before mentioned in 1852. This Thomas Turner bought of his father and made it the home for his wife and son George, at the time of his death owning three hundred and sixty acres. He died February 7, 1900, at the home place. Mr. Turner's life had been one of active interests, eight years of which, between 1854 and 1862, he passed in the gold mines of southern Oregon, and as a Democrat in politics he had always taken an active interest in every movement calculated to advance the tide of civilization and improve the conditions of his own community. He served variously as road supervisor and school director. He was a member of the Christian Church at Harrisburg, where his wife now holds membership.

Of the seven children born to Mrs. Turner, six by the first union and one by the last, Farmer J. is located on the adjoining farm; Rettie is deceased; Archer is at Ione, Morrow county, Ore.; William is at Northport, Wash.; Mahala is the wife of T. J. Rogers, of Harrisburg; Frances M. is the wife of C. D. Bucknum, of Junction City; and George H., the son by the last marriage, is still at home with his mother.

CASPER ZIEROLF. The name of Zierolf is a well known one in Oregon, its two representatives being men of the highest moral character, supplemented by good business ability and pronounced capacity for industry. Peter Zierolf, a resident of Corvallis, is the youngest, and

Casper, of whom this sketch makes mention, is the oldest of the six children in his father's family. His birth occurred in Boston, Mass., December 8, 1840, his parents having settled there after coming from their native land of Bavaria, Germany. The family later removed to Medina county, Ohio, and from there to Henry county, where the father lived to be sixty-five and the mother sixty-three years of age. Both are buried in a little Ohio churchyard, where they were laid to rest by their well loved children, who honored them for the practical and conscientious training which they had given them. The father was a rope-maker by trade, but, though he followed that in Bavaria, he devoted his energies entirely to farming in his adopted country. Besides Peter and Casper, already mentioned, are Mary, who is the wife of John Whitaker of this vicinity, and William, who is living in Ohio.

In his youth Casper Zierolf had ambitions not entirely centered in farming, for while still quite young he served an apprenticeship to a brewer, and followed that business for about four years. The breaking out of the Civil war offered an opportunity for action which was thoroughly appreciated in a hitherto uneventful existence, and April 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was mustered in at Defiance, Ohio. The regiment was first sent to Virginia, and in their order took part in the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, Cheat Mountain and Carrick's Ford, in which last engagement Mr. Zierolf was wounded and forthwith returned to his home, his term of service having expired. Not satisfied with his comparatively short service he re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after being mustered in at Toledo was sent to Harper's Ferry to join the Ninth Army Corps. After the memorable battle at the Ferry he was transferred to the Twenty-third Army Corps of the Western Army, sent to Louisville, Ky., Bowling Green and Murfreesboro, and later to Frankfort, Ky. From east Tennessee he went to join Sherman in his march to the sea, and at Atlanta Mr. Zierolf was wounded and sent to the hospital. Later he was sent to Camp Dennison and mustered out, immediately returning to his home in Ohio, where he rested, and then continued his association with the brewery.

In 1869 Mr. Zierolf married Mary Hauck, who was born in Ohio, and in the fall of 1870 the young people came to Oregon and settled near their present home. In 1871 he bought his present farm of two hundred and sixty acres, twelve and a half miles south of Corvallis on the old Territorial road. He has made all of the improvements which go to make it a valuable and

productive property, including a fine rural house, large and commodious barn, and the latest in agricultural implements. To his original purchase he has added and now has two hundred and ninety-six acres, one hundred and seventy-five of which are under cultivation, and devoted to general farming and stock-raising. By no means narrow in his views or circumscribed in his interests, Mr. Zierolf takes a keen interest in the political and other developments in his neighborhood, and as a staunch Republican has materially influenced party undertakings. He has served as road supervisor, school clerk and is at present director, and in these capacities has invariably worked for the best good of the community. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zierolf, the order of their birth being as follows: Albert, living in this vicinity; Eva, the wife of C. Dennis, of Monroe, this county; Lorenzo, conducting general farming near Bruce; Cora, living at home; Irena, making her home in Pendleton; Judd and Jay, twins, living at home; Ada, the wife of J. Hurlburt, of the vicinity of Corvallis; Florence, living at home; Isaac, and Ida.

The wife of Mr. Zierolf died in Portland on April 19, 1903, after a short sickness. She was a devoted wife and a kind and loving mother. She was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church and is buried in the cemetery at Monroe, Benton county. She was fifty-nine years of age at the time of death.

ABRAHAM B. B. LEWIS. In the days of his buoyant youth, and when teaching school or farming, or risking his life on the battlefields of the Mexican or Civil wars, Abraham B. B. Lewis was as fine a specimen of physical manhood as one could find in the length and breadth of this great country of ours. Six feet two inches in height, broad chested, perfectly proportioned, and erect as an arrow, he was the cynosure of all eyes wherever he went, and the admiration of all who were permitted to note the harmonious blending of his material and mental endowments. At present Mr. Lewis is a very old man, four score and two years, and paralysis has caused his shoulders to stoop, and his hardihood to vanish, but his mind is clear and rich in memory, and he is still a comfort to his many friends in Philomath.

For centuries the Lewis ancestors pursued their various occupations in the snug little country of Wales, the first to think seriously of departing from accustomed haunts being the paternal grandfather, John, who came to America at the age of fourteen. He settled presumably in the state of Kentucky, where he farmed for the rest of his life, and from where he enlisted in the Colonial

army during the Revolutionary war. In Kentucky was born his son, Thomas S., the father of Abraham B. B., and who in 1819 removed to near Madison, Ind., later taking up his residence on a farm near Indianapolis, Ind., where Abraham B. B. was born June 3, 1821. Thomas S. Lewis removed to Schuyler county, Mo., and in 1855 to near Humboldt, Kan., where he died in 1858. He was a successful farmer, and to an otherwise creditable life added valuable service as a non-commissioned officer during the war of 1812. Through his marriage with Margaret Ellen Bayle, a native of Scotland, and who died near Indianapolis, eight children were born, five sons and three daughters, Abraham being the second oldest.

Educated in the common schools and at Franklin College, Indiana, Abraham Lewis began teaching school in the Hoosier state in 1844, and in 1854 shifted his educational field to Higginsville, Ill. In 1874 he removed to St. Clair, Mo., and after teaching a term engaged in general farming and stock-raising for about twelve years. Coming to Oregon in 1887, he took up a homestead near Vernonia, Columbia county, and successfully improved his one hundred and twenty acres, remaining thereon until retiring from active life in Philomath in 1895. Interspersed principally with his teaching has been the military service of Mr. Lewis, which began in May, 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, First Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front in Mexico, remaining away from home until the following January. He then re-enlisted in Company D, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry as first lieutenant, and served until his discharge in July, 1848. During the service he participated in the battle of Huamantla, Mexico, a town located two days' march from Pueblo, and where the Mexicans were defeated by the Americans October 9, 1847. He also took part in innumerable skirmishes of a more or less serious nature, during the first part of his service being in the Taylor line, and during the latter part in the Scott line. During the Civil war Mr. Lewis enlisted July 3, 1861, in Company I, Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as captain, and at St. Louis was under General Fremont, and later under General Buell. He took part in many minor battles and skirmishes, and in 1862 found himself in Louisville, Ky. Here he was overtaken by a severe attack of rheumatism, in consequence of which his service was curtailed, and his discharge took place in Louisville in 1863.

Near Williamsport, Warren county, Ind., Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Artemisa Harris, a native of Marion county, Ind., and daughter of Benjamin Harris, who came from Kentucky to Indiana, locating in Marion county, and afterward removing to Boone and Warren

counties. Mr. Harris was a Baptist preacher and a farmer, and died in Park county, Ind. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis two are deceased. The oldest son, Willis Oscar, is living in Missouri; William Wallace is a resident of Oregon; Milton Douglas; Benton Edgar; Minnie Agnes is the wife of J. K. Atkison, of Gaston, Ore.; Effie Estella is now Mrs. William H. Dark, of Portland, Ore.; Orphia Nina is the wife of Robert A. Clark, of Philomath; and Louise E. is the wife of S. O. Watkins, the latter a professor in the Philomath College. In politics thoroughly independent, Mr. Lewis has served as justice of the peace in Missouri and Oregon for about eleven years, and he was a school director in Columbia county, Ore. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and during his life has contributed unstintingly toward its maintenance. A man of fine principle, great capacity for industry, and unflagging zeal in whatever he undertook to do, he furnishes a worthy example of the transported easterner who soon becomes at home and at ease in his new and more purposeful surroundings.

LEWIS ABRAMS. Among the men first connected with the business enterprises of Lincoln, Polk county, Ore., is Lewis Abrams, the pioneer merchant and warehouseman of this city. He is not a native of the west, having been born in Monmouth county, N. J., February 29, 1824, the son of Stephen Abrams, also a native of that locality, and died in Scott county, Ill., in 1862, at the age of sixty-two years. The family of this name was first located on American soil in the state of New Jersey, the grandfather having also been born there, of English parents, and on attaining manhood proving his loyalty to his country by serving as a colonel in the Revolutionary war, under Washington. The grandmother was of German parentage, giving to her descendants the sturdy qualities which characterize the people of that country. In 1833 the father brought his family to Morgan county, Ill., though afterward, through a division of the counties, he found himself located in Scott county, and there he engaged in farming and milling, meeting with excellent success. Religiously he was a Methodist. His first wife was Letitia Conover, a native of the same state; she died in Illinois in 1835, having become the mother of six children, of whom Lewis Abrams is the only one living. Mr. Abrams afterward married Anne Taylor, and three children were born of this marriage.

Lewis Abrams was nine years of age when the family fortunes were changed to Illinois, and he was there educated in the primitive log school houses of Scott county. When sixteen years of

age his education was considered finished and he started out into the world to make his own way, as was the custom in those early days, and he secured employment on the Illinois river. Meeting with success he invested his earnings in a boat, running it from St. Louis up the river, and continuing thus employed for about four years. In 1849 he gave up these interests to make the journey to the gold fields, crossing the plains in an ox train under the command of Captain Pope, of Booneville, Mo. Beyond minor incidents the trip was uneventful, and on arriving at his destination he went at once to the mines at the American river, and though not finding a fortune in the mining venture he left the mines in 1861 with considerable money. Still interested in the precarious life of a miner he started with a pack train for the Fraser river, but stopped at Colville, Stevens county, Wash., where he engaged in a general merchandise business, packing his supplies from Portland. Meeting with considerable success he remained there until the spring of 1868, when he sold out and came to Polk county, Ore., locating at Lincoln in the spring of 1869, having previously lost about \$30,000 in the mines of British Columbia. He at first entered into partnership with J. D. Walling, but the death of the latter occurring soon afterward he became sole proprietor of the mercantile business, remaining in the same since, with entire success. In addition to his mercantile business he has been engaged for many years in the buying, storing and shipping of grain. His store and warehouse are situated on the banks of the Willamette river, affording convenient transportation to Portland. He has handled as much as one hundred thousand bushels of grain per annum, and is still conducting a large and lucrative business. He is the owner of a fine residence in Lincoln, which he built in 1869.

Mr. Abrams was married in 1864, in Scott county, Ill., to Mary Shea, a native of that state, who died in Lincoln in 1869. Five years later he married Phosia Witten, a native of Portland, Ore., the daughter of Joshua Witten, a native of Tennessee, and a pioneer of 1852. By his first marriage Mr. Abrams has one daughter, Lois, now Mrs. L. Rea Green, a music teacher in Philomath, Benton county, Ore., and three children by his later marriage, Letitia E., a teacher of elocution at Philomath College, Benton county; W. Carleton, a reporter on the *Statesman*, of Salem, and who served in the Philippine Islands with the Second Oregon Regiment as sergeant in Company K; and Chester W., now in his second year in Corvallis College. Politically Mr. Abrams is a Republican and has held several offices through this influence, among them being that of postmaster, to which he was appointed in 1870, and several terms thereafter; road super-

visor and many school offices. Religiously both himself and wife are members of Lincoln Methodist Episcopal Church, which they assisted materially in building and in many other ways since its organization. Mr. Abrams is a steward and trustee, filling the offices in a manner which has won and retained the confidence of the citizens of the community. Throughout his entire business career, he has been known as a man of honor and integrity, whose name is above reproach.

VICTOR P. MOSES. Benton county's leading citizens find a worthy representative in Victor P. Moses. The qualities essential to honorable and strong manhood are his—diligence, intelligence, reliability—and he has for a number of years been regarded as one of the most popular and prominent citizens of this portion of the state. He is a leader in musical circles and in public office his course has awakened the commendation and good will of even those opposed to him politically.

Mr. Moses is a native of Quitman, Ark., and has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished. His father, the Rev. P. A. Moses, has in his possession the ancestral history of the family back to the time when representatives of the name left their homes in Amsterdam, Holland, and crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in Pennsylvania, at an early epoch in the seventeenth century. Prior to the Revolutionary war the family was founded in Virginia and when the colonies became involved in war with England the family was represented in the Continental army by loyal patriots. Samuel Moses, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia and there engaged in surveying. His son, Rev. P. A. Moses, was also a native of the Old Dominion and was graduated in Randolph-Macon College, of Lynchburg, Virginia, with second honors of the class of 1855. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and removed to Arkansas, where he became prominent as a divine and educator. He served for a time as president of Quitman College and during the Civil war he for three years filled the position of chaplain, with the rank of major, in the Thirty-fourth Arkansas Regiment Confederate Volunteers. In 1875 he came to Oregon, settling in Linn county, and for one term served as county superintendent of schools there. He was also principal of the schools of Albany and principal of the Lebanon Academy for several years, and throughout this time he also continued his labors in the Methodist ministry. He is now living a retired life in

Corvallis, and well does he deserve the rest which has been vouchsafed to him, as his has been a most useful life, his labors proving of marked benefit and helpfulness to his fellowmen. He married Miss Lucy Howell, who was born in Arkansas of Scotch descent and who has been to him for many years a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. They have six children: R. J., a merchant of Philomath, Ore.; A. W., who is connected with the Indian service department at Chilocco, Okla.; S. H., who is also engaged in merchandising in Philomath; Mrs. Susie Jenks, of Tangent, Ore.; Josie, now Mrs. S. E. Trask of Corvallis; and Victor P.

The last named was born September 20, 1875, in Quitman, Ark., and the following year the family joined the father in this place, Rev. Moses being at that time principal of the Brownsville school. The son pursued his education in Albany, completed the high school course in 1892 and in the fall of the same year he entered Albany College, where he remained until the spring of 1893, after which he engaged in teaching in Douglas county. In the fall of the latter year he came to Corvallis and matriculated in the Oregon Agricultural College, where he continued the work until he had reached the senior year. He was leader of the band while in Albany College, and was also leader and instructor of the band of the Oregon Agricultural College and under his guidance it attained a high degree of proficiency and became one of the attractive features of the school.

In 1896 Mr. Moses accepted the position of deputy county clerk under Virgil E. Watters and acted in that capacity for nearly six years, when, without his solicitation he was nominated by the Democratic party, in 1902, for the position of county clerk and was elected by a majority of twenty-three. He took the oath of office on July 7, of the same year, to serve for two years, and his previous experience in the position of deputy having made him familiar with the duties of the office, he is now proving a most capable official. He is methodical, accurate and reliable in the discharge of the duties which devolve upon him and his course is winning for him unqualified commendation. He is also clerk of the county commissioners and probate courts.

Fraternally Mr. Moses is connected with the Woodmen of the World, is consul commander and served for five years as clerk. He is also a member of the Uniformed Rank of the same order and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Corvallis and chaplain of the Knights of the Maccabees. While interested in political and social work, he never

neglects the higher, holier duties of life, being a faithful and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is serving as a member of its board of trustees and since he attained the age of twenty years has been superintendent of the Sunday School, putting forth strenuous effort for the promotion of the cause. He is a charter member of the Jeffersonian Society of the Oregon Agricultural College and was at one time its president. In musical circles Mr. Moses is very prominent and has done much to promote the musical culture of the city in which he makes his home. He possesses a fine tenor voice, has a broad knowledge of the art and has done much to cultivate a taste for both vocal and instrumental music in his city. He has been a teacher of both and is also active in the musical development of the college and vicinity, taking an important part in the musical festivals of the college and the Willamette Valley Choral Association. Other interests of Corvallis also claim his time and attention. He belongs to Hose Company No. 2, of the Corvallis Fire Department, of which he has been captain and for two terms he was its president. His is a finely balanced mind and a well rounded character, enabling him to view the various departments of activity which constitute life in their true portions and to give due attention to each. His splendid qualities, his ready smile, his kindly nature and his unfailing courtesy render him very popular and have gained for him a host of warm and sincere friends.

CHARLES BRUCE MONTAGUE. With a wide knowledge of the advantageous locations of various parts of the world, Charles Bruce Montague selected Lebanon, Linn county, Ore., as a place of residence. There he has become an important factor in the business and political affairs of the community. Previous to his retirement from the active cares of life, in 1892, he had been engaged in the mercantile business, for twenty-five years having successfully conducted a store. He has held various political offices, his broad-minded, earnest thought and effort being calculated to elevate the character of both state and municipal government.

Mr. Montague is the representative of an old Scottish family, his ancestors having figured in various political warlike movements associated with the fortunes of England. His grandfather, Andrew Montague, a native of Scotland, and the son of another Andrew, whose birth and death occurred in that country, held the rank of major at the battle of Waterloo. He died in Scotland, when fifty years old. The father of

Mr. Montague, Thomas, was born in Scotland and came to the United States about 1847, and as a contractor he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After spending four years in different sections of the Union, and seeing the greater part of the western country, he returned to Scotland in 1853. His wife, Katherine De Courcey, likewise a native of Scotland, where she died, was the mother of four sons and three daughters, of whom Charles Bruce was the fourth. He was born in Argyll, Scotland, January 4, 1833. He came with his parents to America in 1847, when he was sixteen years old. His education was obtained in private schools in his native land. Having an uncle, John De Courcey by name, located in San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Montague passed a part of the year 1852 with him, working in his uncle's mercantile establishment. Returning to Scotland, he enlisted in 1854 for service in the Crimean war, and served until the fall of 1856, with the commission of lieutenant. After the close of his service he returned to London, England, from which city he made trips to various parts of Europe, journeying through Ireland, Scotland, France, Egypt, and Greece, spending some time in Athens. In 1858 Mr. Montague returned to the United States, and after a short time spent in San Francisco he came to Oregon. Soon after he started for the mines of the Fraser river, but changed his mind when he reached Salem, and began teaching school in the Waldo Hills. Three years later he joined the First Oregon Cavalry, became first sergeant in Company B, and freely gave his services to his adopted country in her time of need. He remained in the service from 1861 to 1864, in the last-named year being mustered out at Vancouver, Wash. In the same year he became chief clerk, under Captain Hopkins, of the United States quartermaster depot, stationed at Vancouver. In 1866 he was ordered to San Francisco. The next year found him located in Sitka, Alaska, by order of the government. Three years later he resigned his office as chief clerk and, coming to Lebanon, Linn county, Ore., he was there engaged in the mercantile business for twenty-five years.

Mr. Montague was married in Marion county, Ore., in 1860 to Martha Peebler, a native of Iowa, who died in Lebanon. She was the daughter of David Peebler, a pioneer of 1852, who died in Lebanon at the age of ninety-six years. The six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Montague, three sons and three daughters, are named in order of birth as follows: Elmer E., of Albany, Ore.; Clara N.; Mary, the wife of G. W. Giboney, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Spokane, Wash.; Charles D., a member of the board of examiners in the United States custom service in Portland, Ore.;

Ida M., wife of Dr. J. S. Courtney, of Dayton, Ore.; and Robert B., who is engaged in the real estate business in Albany. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Priscilla C. Redpath of Albany, Ore. She is a native of Saline county, Mo., the daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Ostrander, deceased. He was a native of the Hudson valley in New York state, removed to Missouri in young manhood, and in 1852 came to the Pacific coast, locating on the Cowlitz river. For about forty years he was continually engaged in the practice of medicine, being located for over a quarter of a century in Olympia, Wash., where his death occurred in 1901. Mrs. Montague's uncle, J. L. Yantis, D. D., a native of Kentucky, became a pioneer minister of the Presbyterian Church in Oregon, and founded the First Presbyterian Church of Portland in 1852. In 1853 he removed to Linn county and took up a donation claim located near the site of the town of Shedd. The latter years of his life were spent in Missouri.

In addition to the property upon which Mr. Montague makes his home, a large and handsome dwelling, which he built in 1890, he owns other residence and business property in Lebanon and also farming land near Vancouver, Wash. In his political associations a Democrat, in 1891 he ably represented his party in the state legislature, as a member of the house of representatives, and there exercised no little influence through his associations upon various important committees. He has been active in municipal affairs, having served as mayor of the city for many terms, and also as a member of the council. In 1896 he became county clerk for Linn county, a position he filled for two years. Fraternally Mr. Montague is a Mason. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

ABNER DAVIS GARDNER. A man whose business career has contributed materially to the prestige of Stayton, Marion county, is A. D. Gardner, the character of whose work has extended beyond the narrow confines of that little city, reaching two-thirds of the way to the Atlantic coast, the section of country which has found it hard to believe all that is said of the great resources of this part of the northwest. The flour produced by the mills of the Gardner Brothers has been awarded two prizes for its excellence, the first being at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, and the second at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, in 1898; and the awards are emphatically indorsed by thousands of consumers throughout the west.

The father of the subject of this sketch, A. D. Gardner, Sr., was born in Ohio in 1819; subsequently removed to Osage county, Mo., and in

that state was united in marriage with Sarah P. Johnson, in 1842. Immediately thereafter he removed to a location near Des Moines, Iowa, following the occupations of farming and preaching, the latter in the local way so popular in the earlier days. Not realizing a sufficient remuneration from his combined efforts, he decided to emigrate to a more western state, following up his intention in the spring of 1852 by heading a party bound for Oregon. Mules and ox teams were employed in the expedition, and Mr. Gardner was chosen to command the train. After a wearisome trip of several months the caravan arrived in Oregon. Mr. Gardner and his family spent their first winter here near Salem, where he made as careful an investigation of the resources of various sections of the Willamette valley as was possible under the circumstances. As the result of his inquiries he decided to locate in Linn county, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres the following spring. The house erected on the claim, though constructed of roughly hewn logs, was regarded as a very fine one in those days, since it possessed two rooms, where most settlers were content, or appeared to be, with but one room. Most of his farm was bottom lands at Fox Valley, on the Santiam river, and was provided with excellent natural advantages for general farming and stock-raising. The remaining years of his life were passed upon this estate, with the exception of a few years, during which he conducted a hotel at Scio, to which town he removed for better school advantages. He died in 1885, at the age of sixty-six years.

Mr. Gardner was the father of eight children, named in the order of their birth as follows: Mary L., widow of Dr. L. S. Skiff, of Salem, Ore.; Isaac W., living on the homestead; Sarah, wife of James Berry, residing near Mill City, Ore.; Electa J., wife of J. I. Crabtree, of Stayton, Ore.; Abner D., of this review; Elizabeth E., deceased; Marilla, wife of James Gardner, of Baker City, Ore., and Etta, wife of Charles Mills, who resides in Fox Valley.

Abner D. Gardner was born in Fox Valley, Linn county, Ore., March 27, 1855. He was reared on the homestead, receiving every advantage in the educational line which the public schools of Scio afforded, in addition to private schools. When twenty-one years of age, he purchased a drug store at Stayton, in partnership with Dr. McCauley, and six months later bought the interest of his partner. It is not necessary to enlarge upon his success in this undertaking, for in a country where opportunities are so plentiful that they tempt men to try another than their own established business, success is reasonably sure to follow.

In 1891 Mr. Gardner purchased the Stayton

flouring mills, which are now operated under the firm name of Gardner Brothers. Upon his purchase of this industry he reconstructed the mill, putting in the most improved modern machinery, including that necessary for the roller process. The capacity of the mill is about eighty barrels per day. The location is very advantageous, being upon the Santiam river, which furnishes the motive power. In 1899 he disposed of his drug store in order that he might give his undivided attention to his milling interests, which have increased, year by year, as the territory he supplies becomes more thickly populated.

In 1878, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage with Minnie Schneider, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Albert and Mary (Mohr) Schneider, who were born in Switzerland and Germany, respectively. Mr. Schneider was one of the youngest soldiers in the Mexican war. Four children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner: Ethel E. and Veva A., graduates of Willamette University, and Norma and Abner Davis, Jr. Mr. Gardner has an interesting family, and is giving to his children every possible educational advantage, realizing that a good mental equipment will have a greater bearing upon their future lives than a liberal heritage of worldly goods. In 1901, Mr. Gardner embarked in the dairy business, and has eight hundred acres devoted to this industry.

That Mr. Gardner's good citizenship has not been unappreciated is evidenced by the fact that in 1876 he was appointed postmaster of Stayton, and for thirteen successive years served in this office, under both Democratic and Republican administrations. As a boy he received training that proved helpful to him in this work, his father having been postmaster at Fox Valley for several years. Though a staunch Democrat in his political convictions, he has never exhibited a narrow or offensive partisan spirit, but has shown himself to be, first of all, a splendid type of the American citizen. He has been a member of the town council for two terms, and has served for some time on the school board. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a member of Santiam Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., in which he has been secretary for several years, as well as filling other positions; is also identified with Aumsville Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Degree of Honor No. 147, Stayton Camp No. 51, Woodman of the World, and is a charter member of Stayton Circle No. 142. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has officiated as class leader, and is now trustee and steward.

Mr. Gardner is in the highest sense a public-spirited citizen. He contributes freely of his time and his means toward the success of all movements which have for an end the improve-

ment of the moral, educational, social or industrial status of the community, and is recognized as a man of probity and a high sense of personal honor. It is to such men as he that the north-west owes much for its advancement, and the state of Oregon for the position which it has attained among the sisterhood of states in the American commonwealth. Those responsible for the compilation of this volume take pleasure in honoring the request of those who know Mr. Gardner best, that he be accorded a place of more than passing distinction in the memoirs of the men who have taken the lead in the march of progress in the Willamette valley.

PHILIP PETER GOULEY. Born in Monroe, Mich., September 21, 1845, Philip P. Gouley carries with him the characteristics which are the native gifts of the sons of the middle west, as well as those which are his by inheritance through his Canadian ancestry. His father, S. A. Gouley, was born in Canada, March 2, 1817, being reared to manhood in this country. Having learned the trades of carpenter and wagon-maker, he left his native country and, coming to the United States, settled in Monroe, Mich., where he remained until 1852, engaged in the prosecution of his combined business interests. In his Michigan residence he met and married Marcelles Duval, a native of that state, being born near Monroe, in 1821, and in that city the young people first made their home. In 1852 Mr. Gouley took his first western trip, coming by horse teams across the plains to California, leaving his family in the home in Michigan to await his return. But briefly interested in the mining prospects of California, he came to Oregon during the same winter, settling in Marion county, near Woodburn, where he remained until 1856, at that time returning to Michigan by water, when he was again united with his wife and children. In 1859 he brought his family across the plains in the same manner in which he had first made the trip. Coming directly to his property near Woodburn, which he had purchased, they continued to make it their home until 1886, then removing to Woodburn for a short time. In 1896 they came to their present home in Gervais, where Mr. Gouley now leads a retired life, himself and wife being very popular in the society of that town. Of the five children born to them Philip P. Gouley, of this review, is the eldest; Fred is located in Salem; Ellen is the wife of Dennis Manning, living east of Parkersville; Minnie is the wife of Michael Murphy of Gervais; and Henry makes his home in Woodburn.

The education of P. P. Gouley was received in the common schools of both Michigan and

Oregon, being fourteen years old at the time of his father's removal to the latter state. He continued to make his home with his parents until his marriage, in 1872, with Miss Lydia Lerwill, who was born April 3, 1856, and reared on French Prairie, Marion county, Ore. Her parents were William and Sarah (Stanton) Lerwill, who crossed the plains in 1852 and settled at Parkersville. Mr. Lerwill was a miller, the first mill of Salem being under his management. Three children were born to them, as follows: Lydia, Mrs. Gouley; Emily, wife of D. W. Cross of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Walter, in Pardee, Cal. Neither of the parents are now living, the mother having died at the age of thirty-three years, and the father was killed at the age of sixty-six by the running away of the team which he was driving. Mr. Gouley and his wife commenced their married life on a part of her father's old donation claim, located nine miles north of Salem, on the Oregon City and Salem road. They have two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, the majority of it being under cultivation, and here Mr. Gouley is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, also having a hop yard of forty-five acres, the latter pursuit yielding him a good income. In 1902 he raised forty-seven thousand pounds, and the year before over fifty thousand pounds of hops, this amount representing quite a sum of money. All the improvements upon the farm are the work of Mr. Gouley, the substantial dwelling house and good out buildings giving indisputable evidence of his success in his chosen work.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gouley two children were born. Homer, born December 21, 1874, is married and has one son, Lawrence Homer, farming near Brooks; Romeo, born August 9, 1885, is at home. Both of the sons were given business educations.

Personally Mr. Gouley is a man who has made himself useful in the community in which he lives, his attitude in regard to national and local affairs being always for the broadening influences likely to carry the country or community to a higher plane of morality. He has never swerved in his allegiance to the Republican party, his maturer mind following the principles endorsed by his youth, and in the service of this party he has acted as school director for several years. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of Fraternity Lodge No. 9, but later he was transferred to Brooks Lodge No. 137.

CHARLES MILLER. The son of a pioneer, Charles Miller has not depended alone on the strength of his father's worth and ability, but has

built up for himself a position of prominence in the affairs of his adopted county and state, as well as a place of financial importance among the enterprising men of the community. Principally through his own efforts Mr. Miller has acquired the title to a farm of five hundred acres of rich and productive land, his first purchase being made with the fruits of a trip to the gold mines of California in 1849. Since that time he has made his home upon this property, with the exception of the years 1861-2, when he again visited the southern state. Every intelligent effort has been put forth in the making of a model farm and an ideal residence of the spot selected by his father on his first settlement in the west.

Back beyond the events of the last fifty years, when men were following the march of progress toward the setting sun, Isaac Miller, the father of Charles, sold his farm in Miami county, Ind., to which he had removed four years previously, from Montgomery county. The sale was made with the full intention of emigrating to the west, but he met with such opposition from his mother that, out of consideration for her affections, he changed his plans and remained in the state, purchasing a farm in Montgomery county, where he lived until her death two years later. In the fall of 1847 Isaac Miller and his brother, Christian, went to Missouri, where they passed the winter, outfitting in the spring for the journey across the plains. Mr. Miller had three wagons with five yoke of oxen to each wagon, and his brother had two. The train of which they composed a part consisted of thirty wagons, over which Mr. Miller was appointed captain, and the journey from the Missouri river occupied four months and ten days. They were provisionally spared the depredations of the savages, the only encounter being in Nebraska with the Pawnee Indians.

Upon arriving in Oregon Mr. Miller took up a donation claim, consisting of six hundred and forty acres located in Marion county, and after one year's residence he sold the property to his two sons, Charles, of this review, and his brother, Samuel. He then removed to Clackamas county, and later to Linn county, in the latter locating near Albany, and later buying land near Millers. He continued accumulating property embodied in the broad lands of the northwest until he owned twelve hundred acres, when he sold out and removed to Ashland. There his death occurred in 1878, at the age of seventy-two years, he having been born February 8, 1806. In the early history of the country no one man contributed more toward the growth of the state than Isaac Miller. He was a member of the territorial legislature, and during the Indian war he held a commission as major by appointment of the governor of the state. He also served

in the Rogue River war, 1855-6, during which service he was wounded. He also served during the troubles of that period on the Snake river. Mr. Miller was recognized as a power in his own neighborhood, helping to lay out roads, establish schools and many other important movements calculated to establish a successful government in the new land. He was the father of nine children, five sons and four daughters, his wife, who was born in Tennessee, in 1805, dying on the same day that marked his death. They were buried in the same grave at Ashland. They were both members of the Christian Church.

Charles Miller was one of the party who crossed the plains, having been born near Crawfordville, Montgomery county, Ind., February 23, 1830. His first move was made when he was ten years old, his parents then settling in Miami county, where they lived four years. His fortunes continued to lie parallel with those of his father's family until he was nineteen years old, when he went with his brother Samuel to the territory of California. The trip was made on horseback, with packs containing their outfit and supplies, and on their arrival they went to work on the American river. The work of a summer found them satisfied, and they returned to Oregon with \$1,500 each, and at once invested the money in the farm which their father was ready to sell. Trained as were the sons of other pioneers, Mr. Miller was able to turn his hand to almost anything, and for some time he engaged in carpentering. As before mentioned, Mr. Miller now owns five hundred acres, which is finely improved, and upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He has a large herd of full-blooded Jersey cattle, and as one industry of his own farm he has built a creamery, thus affording a livelihood for many laborers and a ready market for his milk.

In 1854 Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Vaughn, one of the number of heroic women who faced the perils of the plains and the privations of the wilderness with the courage of the old-time pioneers. She was a native of West Virginia, and just previous to the western venture she made her home with her parents in Platte county, Mo., where her father died in 1842. The family joined the current of emigration in 1852, and coming through safely, they settled near Turner, Marion county, where Mrs. Vaughn lived with her son, William. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of whom Louisa is the eldest; Lydia is the wife of J. B. Hoyt, of Jefferson; Ada is now deceased; Charles is located on a part of the home place; Nancy J., now also deceased; Ida is the wife of Fred Looney, of this county; Emma makes her home with her parents, and the youngest child died in infancy.

As a member of the Democratic party Mr. Miller was elected to the state legislature in 1885, and in 1892 he ran for congress on the Populist ticket. He has served as justice of the peace for several years, and was chairman of the Populist State Central Committee during the campaign of 1894. Fraternally he has been a Mason since 1864, being a member of Jefferson Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M., and is a charter member of the Grange. Mr. Miller was one of the founders of Jefferson Institute, established half a century ago, and is the only survivor in the neighborhood who was actively identified with its upbuilding for many years. He served as president of the board of directors for several years, and was largely instrumental in the construction of the school building. His wife belongs to the Christian Church, which is situated two miles north of Jefferson.

A little incident in the life of Mr. Miller in the early days of the territory is worthy of mention, as showing the dangers and trials which are necessarily a part of the lives of those who lay the foundation of a great commonwealth. With several companions, among them being George W. Hunt, Lewis Streidt and Samuel Hart, the latter a mountaineer, Mr. Miller camped in 1851 on the Rogue river, and during the night the Indians stole nineteen of the twenty horses which they had. On discovery of the loss Mr. Miller with one of the others, started out on the departing trail in the hope of overtaking the Indians and securing the return of the animals. Though finally successful in the recovery of the horses they had much trouble and a long hunt, following the Indians seven days and nights on one trip and eight days on another before finding them, as, after going fifteen miles they had separated and driven the horses in different directions. In the meantime they had captured the two chiefs, putting their Indian families under guard, which operated in their favor and induced the return of the stolen property.

CLARENCE BUTT. As the standing of a community is best illustrated by the character and attainments of its legal exponents, Newberg is fortunate in being represented by Clarence Butt, a self-made man, and one of the most promising and brilliant of the younger generation of orators as well as lawyers. Born in Columbia county, Pa., May 27, 1871, Mr. Butt comes of reliable English ancestry, and from that source inherits not only professional, but business and social abilities. The family was first represented in America by the paternal great-grandfather, William, who came across the sea with his sons, Joseph and Zephaniah. Zephaniah became a college man and medical graduate, and after

settling in Ocala, Fla., managed to amass quite a fortune, being worth at the time of his death, \$150,000. His son, Joseph, the paternal grandfather, was born in 1812, and in his young manhood settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. For a time he ran on the canals of that section of the state, but in after years turned his attention to farming, an occupation engaged in almost up to the time of his death at the age of seventy-two years. Although but moderately successful financially, he yet wielded an important influence in his community, especially from a political standpoint. He was an almost rabid Republican, and did not hesitate to show his colors in the Fishing Creek Confederacy.

Zephaniah A. Butt, the father of Clarence, was born in Pennsylvania, May 18, 1849, and at the present time is one of the leading Republicans and citizens of his community. He lives on the home farm in Yamhill county, and conducts lumbering in connection with farming, and is fairly successful in both occupations. Although in a strong Democratic community he courageously waves the Republican banner whenever opportunity offers, and in this connection is one of the strongest supporters of the party in his county, and has many staunch friends among those who have known him for a lifetime. When comparatively young he married Clara Everhart, a native also of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Daniel Everhart, born in eastern Pennsylvania, and by occupation a lumberman and farmer. Mr. Everhart, who was a Democrat in politics, and fairly successful from a business standpoint, died in his native state at about the age of seventy years. Of the two sons and two daughters born to Zephaniah A. Butt and his wife, the popular lawyer of Newberg is the oldest; William lives at Benton, Pa.; Mary is an educator in Pennsylvania; and Anna lives at her home in the Quaker state.

After completing his education in Pennsylvania, Clarence Butt attended the Bloomsburg State Normal, and then entered the law department of the Northern Indiana Law School. At the expiration of two years he graduated from the latter institution with the degree of LL. D., and after being admitted to the Indiana bar removed to Hamilton, Mont., where a residence of three months convinced him of its undesirability as a field for practice. Fairview, Ore., was a future field for experiment, and in 1895 he came to Newberg, and has since engaged in a general practice of law. Since coming here Mr. Butt has entered enthusiastically into all Republican matters, and has made an honored place for himself among the higher ranks of politicians. Possessing a ready command of language, and concise knowledge of all facts in connection with his party, his services have been in great demand

upon all important occasions. He was a delegate to the state congressional convention in 1896, and was chairman of the Republican county convention in 1898. The same year he was nominated and elected state representative, and re-elected again in 1900. During both terms he was on the railroad committee, and during the first term was on the committee to investigate state university affairs. During the second term also he was chairman of the banking and business committee, and a member of the special committee on the state land board. During his second term in the house Mr. Butt caused considerable excitement by his effort to reduce the railroad fare in the state from four to three cents. Although the only one of the committee in favor of it, he submitted three minority reports, and succeeded in getting the minority reports adopted by the balance of the house, an act which led eventually to the desired reduction by the railroads themselves.

In Fairview, Ore., Mr. Butt was united in marriage with Inez Barrett, who was born in Elmwood, Peoria county, Ill., and whose father, George Barrett, was a farmer and stock-raiser in Illinois, where his death occurred. Mrs. Butt received her education in her native state and at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and after coming to Oregon a year before her husband, she engaged in educational work for a couple of years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Butt, Ralph and Dale who are living at home with their parents. Mr. Butt is fraternally associated with the Blue Lodge of Masons, with the Eastern Star, and the Artisans. In the Methodist Church, of which he is treasurer and trustee, he is active in promoting its charities and general work, and contributes generously towards its financial necessities. Mr. Butt possesses a judicial mind and temperament, excellent business ability and judgment, and a capacity for hard work well developed. A minute comprehension of the theory and practice of the law, supplemented by those admirable characteristics, faithfulness and energy, assure him not only a continuation but an increase of his present professional prominence.

CAPT. JULIUS HOWD. A large portion of the six hundred acres of land purchased by Capt. Julius Howd in 1869 was covered with dense timber, and necessitated arduous labors before the clearing and cultivation of the same was completed. That three hundred acres are now available for general crops is in itself an index to the industry and enterprise of the successful owner. Many fine improvements increase the value of the property, the residence, barns, outhouses and implements being such as to facili-

tate an extensive and remunerative farming and stock-raising enterprise. Located in the Waldo Hills, about eight miles east and three miles south of Salem, the land is adapted to the culture of grain and general produce. Captain Howd has also made a specialty, for many years, of high-grade sheep, many of those sent out from his place being registered.

For his start in life Captain Howd was not indebted to any especial mark of good fortune, for his parents were not prepared to lend him any material assistance toward a successful career. He was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., December 6, 1829, the son of Isaac C. Howd. At the age of six years he was taken by his parents to the vicinity of Carthage, Ill., and was there reared on a farm, eventually succeeding to the management thereof. In 1852, when twenty-three years of age, he started across the plains with an ox-train. After six months of varied adventure he reached Silverton, Ore., where he spent the first winter splitting rails. Afterward he worked on a farm for several months. In 1855 he went to California with a herd of cattle, assisting the owner in getting them safely over the mountains. Upon returning to Silverton the same fall he volunteered for service in the Cayuse Indian war, under Captain Bennett. During the six months of his service he engaged in the campaign in the eastern part of the state, participating in the battle of the Yakima, and afterward taking part in the battle of Walla Walla, Wash.

Soon after the close of the war Captain Howd went to Salem, where he was employed in a livery barn for one year. He then returned to his old home in Illinois, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and the Mississippi river. A year later he came back to Oregon, and soon went to work upon a farm. Subsequently he rented a farm for four years. In the meantime he had saved some money through his frugality and thrift, and in time he purchased one hundred and thirty acres near the State Insane Asylum, nearly all of which was timbered. He cleared a considerable portion of this property and resided upon it for six years, for the first four years keeping bachelor quarters. November 7, 1865, he married Mary Baker, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of W. Harrison Baker. Of this union there have been born five children, the eldest of whom, Eva, is the wife of Henry King, residing in the vicinity of Shaw, Ore.; Elizabeth is the wife of Andrew Smith, who resides at Cottage Grove, Ore.; William H. operates the home farm; May is the wife of J. L. Patton of Cottage Grove, Ore.; and Maude is the wife of W. J. Haberly, who resides near Willard, Ore.

Two years after his marriage, in 1867, Captain Howd moved upon a farm of two hundred acres, now owned by Reuben Lee, where he resided for

two years. This property he then traded for the farm which has since been his home.

Captain Howd became a charter member of the Salem Grange, and has since transferred his membership to the Grange at Macleay. In religion he is identified with the Christian Church. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, but he has never aspired to or been willing to accept political office. Notwithstanding his own large family he has added to the responsibilities of his household by adopting a homeless boy named John Ulrich, who is still living with him, and who came to his home when eight years of age.

The benefactions of Captain Howd are always quietly and unostentatiously conducted, and rarely reach the ears of the public. The record of his life is free from blemish—that of an upright, honorable man. No man in the county is more fully entitled to a permanent place among the representative men of the Willamette valley than he, and the careers of few afford a greater inspiration to the youth of today.

WILLIAM L. CUMMINGS, formerly principal of the Oregon State Reform School for Boys, is eminently qualified for responsibilities of that character, his experience for many years as an educator having given him a thorough knowledge of human nature, and a patience and wisdom in dealing with children. During his residence in Oregon Mr. Cummings has touched upon various phases of endeavor in the northwest, has been successful as an agriculturist and horticulturist, and has served his community with distinction in the legislature.

A native of the vicinity of Racine, Walworth county, Wis., Mr. Cummings was born September 7, 1848, and when five years of age moved with his parents to Berlin, in the same state. His youth was a somewhat migratory one, for his father was a lumberman, and prosecuted his business in several lumbering localities in the state, finally locating on a farm in Clark county in 1862. The son was educated in the public schools and at Galesville University, and at the age of nineteen began a period of teaching in the graded schools of Trempealeau county covering sixteen years. In 1884 he was elected county superintendent of schools in Trempealeau county, and while serving thus for eight years, materially elevated the standard of education in the district over which he had control. In 1893 he removed to Oregon, purchased near Shaw five acres of land, and made thereon many fine improvements. He now owns forty-five acres. At first he set out five acres in Italian prunes, and at the present time he has nine acres under this favorite fruit, and five acres under apples, pears, and cherries.

Refreshed by a year of experience in the country, Mr. Cummings returned to his former occupation, and after teaching for a year at Turner, acted as assignee for a bankrupt store at Shaw for a year. In the meantime he had become active in politics, and in 1898 was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket, serving in the special and regular sessions. In the spring of 1899 he was appointed principal of the Oregon State Reform School for Boys, a position maintained by him with great satisfaction to all concerned.

In 1872 Mr. Cummings was united in marriage with Adelaide Bunn, of which union there have been born the following children: Florence, a teacher; Carroll, for some time a teacher in the public schools of Oregon and Washington; Susie, the wife of Otis Bates; Sybil, a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, class of 1903; Alson, attending the Salem Business College; Arthur and Laura. The Cummings family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Cummings retired from the principalship of the Reform School April 1, 1903, and since then has devoted his time to the culture of fruit.

MARY E. HUNT. A woman who, herself a success financially, gives generously of her abundance, contributes in countless ways to the happiness and well-being of those around her. Such an one is Mary E. Hunt, of Scio, known to all, and lovingly called "Aunt Mary." There is no more popular residence in the town than that owned and occupied by this earnest and kind-hearted business woman, who loans money, looks after her large property interests, and is a staunch supporter of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Before her marriage Mrs. Hunt was Mary E. Shelton, and she was born in Jackson county, Mo., April 2, 1837. Her father, Hayman Shelton, was born in the Old Dominion state, and there married Priscilla Fitzgerald, also a native of Virginia, who died at the home of her son in Linn county in 1876, at the age of seventy-seven years. After his marriage, Mr. Shelton removed to North Carolina, thence going to Missouri, locating on a farm in Jackson county. This he afterward sold, and bought a farm in Andrew county, near St. Joseph, which continued to be his home until crossing the plains in 1847. In the meantime twelve children had been born into the family, seven sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters are living. The children were all members of the little party which set out on its perilous journey, and, from May until October, endured the hardships of travel by day, and precarious camping at night. Mr. Shelton looked around him in Oregon for a

desirable location, and finally selected a claim six miles east of Scio on Thomas creek, where he lived until his death, March 8, 1876, seven months before the death of his wife.

The children were reared to habits of thrift and industry, and each was obliged to perform his or her share towards the general support. Mary E. was no exception, and the discipline was beneficial, for she grew into a strong and self-reliant woman, learning her lessons of life from her immediate surroundings, rather than from the country school which she attended irregularly. After coming to Oregon she lived on the home farm, making herself useful in its management, and each year developing the lovable and generous traits of character which are the delight of her friends of today. In 1857 Enoch Hunt, who had been in California, and was on a visit to his brother in Oregon, became acquainted with Miss Shelton, admired her character and attainments, and finally persuaded her to share his life fortunes. They were married in the fall of 1864, and their united life proved a very happy one.

Enoch Hunt was born in North Carolina, July 25, 1825, his father, Nathan, being a native of the same state. The family moved to Missouri at a very early day, and at Lone Jack the father owned a farm, distillery and flouring mill, which he operated with considerable success. The remainder of his life was spent in Missouri, where he lived to an advanced age, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. Enoch came to California across the plains in 1852, by means of slow-moving oxen, the journey lasting about six months. He was fairly successful in the mines, and when he came to Oregon had no intention of remaining. A year after his marriage he took his wife to California, and in Napa county they lived on a beautiful ranch devoted to deciduous fruits and general farming, and where the rest of their married life was spent. Here Mr. Hunt died in 1887, leaving a very comfortable fortune to the wife who had been his companion and sympathizer. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and after he came to California thought it the garden spot of the world. He was a Democrat in politics, but chose rather the quiet of home life than the strife and uncertainty of political office-seeking.

After her husband's death Mrs. Hunt came to Scio, and she has since been the promoter of multitudinous good works, and many business interests. Her sympathetic ear is always attentive to the woes of others, and she invariably has good cheer and practical counsel with which to dispel discouragement and hopelessness. Truly "Aunt Mary" occupies an enviable place in the hearts of those who comprise the community of Scio.

COLLIN AUSTIN WALLACE. No state can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than Oregon. There came to the northwest men who were not adventurers or fortune seekers, but were intent upon establishing homes for themselves and families and of founding a community of law-abiding citizens who wished to take advantage of the natural resources of this portion of the country. Mr. Wallace was a representative of this class, and in the years of his business career he has gained success. He is thoroughly familiar with the early history of the state, his memory forming a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He arrived in Oregon in 1852, coming to this state from the Mississippi valley. His birth occurred in Branch county, near Coldwater, Mich., January 17, 1834, his parents being Timothy and Roxy (Thurston) Wallace. The father was born in Connecticut and the grandfather, Payne Wallace, died in that state. The family is of Scotch descent and was established in New England in colonial days. Timothy Wallace removed from Connecticut to Branch county, Mich., where he improved a good farm upon which he spent the remainder of his life. His wife was a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and a daughter of Jason Thurston, who was born in Ohio and became a farmer of Burr Oak, Mich. Mrs. Wallace also passed away in the Wolverine state. By her marriage she became the mother of six children: Edward P., who came to Oregon in 1852 and now resides in Amity; Lewis K., who arrived in the same year and died in 1886; Collin A.; David, who came in 1861 and resides in Yamhill county; Roxelane, the wife of Dr. Woodard, of Olympia, Wash., a resident of the state since 1852; and William, who died at the age of four years.

Collin Austin Wallace was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads. His father died when he was but fourteen years of age and his mother the following year, and thus he was early thrown upon his own resources. In his youth he attended the subscription schools. After his parents' death he was employed in teaming at the time of the building of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. In 1852, he and his two brothers, Edward P. and Lewis K., came to Oregon, starting from Branch county, Mich., on the 25th day of March with an ox-team and some cows. They traveled by the way of Chicago, crossing the Mississippi river at Galena and the Missouri at Council Bluffs and by the way of Fort Hall continued the journey arriving at The Dalles on the 17th of October. Collin A. Wallace continued on his way to Portland, where he remained for a short time, but the same fall

took up his abode in Lafayette, Yamhill county, where he spent the winter. In June, 1853, he went to Olympia, Wash., where he remained for five years, acting as mail carrier and express messenger for Governor I. I. Stevens of Washington Territory. At various times there were outbreaks among the Indians and Mr. Wallace volunteered for three months' service in the Indian war, joining the First Washington Regiment under Captain Eaton. About twenty-one days later Governor Stevens detailed him to act as express messenger, and he carried the express from Olympia to Vancouver and Snake river points for a year. This was oftentimes a hazardous undertaking, but the duty was always faithfully performed. While in the military service he took part in the battle of Walla Walla valley, being with a company of volunteers who engaged the Indians there. In 1856 he secured the mail contract in Washington, but later sold out and turned his attention to farming.

In 1858 Mr. Wallace came again to the Willamette valley and through the succeeding winter conducted a butcher shop. In 1859 he resumed farming and in 1861 purchased a tract of land six miles southwest of McMinnville. He at once began the cultivation and improvement of this land, and in 1865 sold it and purchased a farm of two hundred and fifty acres two and a half miles from McMinnville, upon which he developed a splendid farm, pleasantly located on the Sheridan road southwest of the city. There he carried on agricultural pursuits with good success until 1878, when he removed to McMinnville and established a grocery store, but later retired from mercantile life and devoted his energies to the supervision of his farming property until April, 1903, when he moved to Salem. He sold his original farm and now owns the old fair grounds at McMinnville, comprising ninety acres, on which there is a fine track a mile in extent, and which is unsurpassed by any in the state. Here he has a nice park, and he also owns other lands in Yamhill county devoted to farming purposes. He has raised fine standard-bred horses, owning some very valuable stock, including Alta Dell, who at three years made a record of 2:16. In 1888 Mr. Wallace went east and brought out a carload of full-blooded Holstein cattle. These he purchased from Captain Wales, of Iowa, and they were among the first blooded cattle brought into the state. Mr. Wallace was one of the organizers of the Oregon Fire Relief Association of McMinnville, and served on its first board of trustees, filling the position for several years.

In North Yamhill in 1857 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wallace and Miss Eliza J. Shuck,

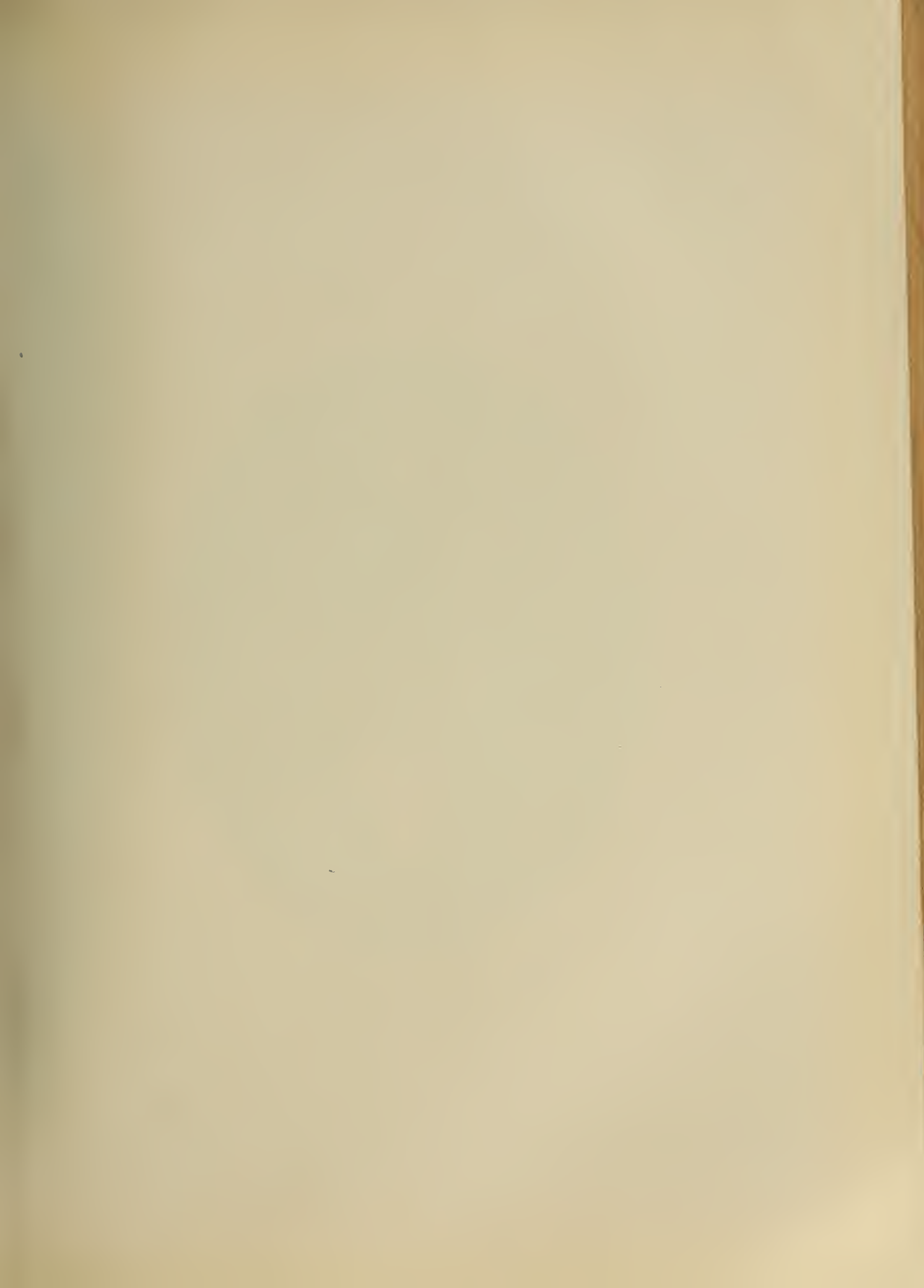
who was born near Burlington, Iowa, a daughter of Hon. Andrew J. and Mary (Conlee) Shuck. Her father was born near Crawfordsville, Ind., June 19, 1815 and her grandfather, Jacob Shuck, was born in Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Indiana, locating upon a farm. Later he became a farmer of Iowa and in 1847 crossed the plains, spending his last days in Yamhill county near Dundee. He had served his country in the war of 1812 and was present at the battle of Tippecanoe. Andrew J. Shuck was reared in Indiana and afterward became a resident of Iowa. He there followed farming near Burlington, until 1847. In the meantime he had wedded Mary Conlee, who was born in Byron county, Ky., March 15, 1818, a daughter of Reuben Conlee, who was an agriculturist and a native of the Blue Grass state. He removed to Greene county, Ill., among its early settlers and served in the Black Hawk war. After his military service had ended he became a resident of Des Moines county, Iowa, settling near Burlington, where his death occurred. He was a leading and influential citizen of that state and was serving as a member of the Iowa legislature at the time of his death, which occurred while he was in Des Moines attending the sessions of the general assembly. Isaac Conlee, the grandfather of Mrs. Shuck, was a farmer in Kentucky and died there in the year 1847. Andrew J. Shuck with his wife and six children started on the long journey across the plains in a slow-moving ox-train, having been nearly seven months upon the way ere they reached the fertile valley of the Willamette. Mr. Shuck secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near North Yamhill, and there he developed his land, providing a good home for his family. At the time of the Indian war he made guns for the use of the volunteers. He was the first sheriff of Yamhill county and served in that position for two terms, after which he represented his district in the territorial legislature for two terms and was a member of the first state legislature. He assisted in building the first schoolhouse in his locality and took an active part in establishing civilization in this wild and unimproved region. Finally he located in McMinnville, where he built a residence. He was serving as school director at the time of the erection of the present fine schoolhouse, and he died in 1894, his death being lamented by all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat and was a warm friend of the cause of temperance. Mrs. Shuck still survives her husband and now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Wallace. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, of whom

Mrs. Wallace is the eldest. The others are Mrs. Susan M. Oppenhoff, of Dawson City, Alaska; Mrs. Nancy Ellen Olds, of McMinnville; Mrs. Matilda Wood, of Yamhill county; William and Reuben, who own the old donation claim; and Mrs. Ann Fendall, of Ashland.

Mrs. Wallace was born in Iowa in 1839 and in her youth attended a subscription school held in a log building. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have three children: Edward West, who for fourteen years was a grocery merchant of McMinnville, but is now living upon his father's farm; Mrs. Anne Todd, wife of Joseph Todd of Napa, Cal.; and Cora, the wife of T. B. Kay, who is president of the Salem Woolen Mills of Salem.

Mr. Wallace has always been honored and respected by his fellow-citizens, and was twice elected to the McMinnville city council, serving as president for one term. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church, in which they take an active interest. He was a member of the board of elders and was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years, while Mrs. Wallace was president of the Ladies' Aid Society. In politics Mr. Wallace is independent and is a strong temperance man. He belongs to the Indian War Veterans Association and was captain for a number of years. It is not difficult to determine upon what side of a question C. A. Wallace will be found, for he is outspoken and fearless in the defense of his honest convictions. He has been not only a witness of the development of Oregon for a half century, but also a participant therein. He has done much effective work for Yamhill county and well deserves mention in this volume.

FRANKLIN PROPST. Seven miles east of Albany is the one hundred and ninety-three-acre farm of Franklin Propst, a well known and successful farmer of Linn county. Born on a farm in Fayette county, W. Va., April 10, 1832, Mr. Propst removed with his parents near Petersburg, Ill., in 1842, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. His youth was uneventful, and he gladly welcomed the opportunity to come west which presented itself in 1852. With his uncle, Anthony Propst, and his family, he started across the plains with ox-teams. On the way the uncle and aunt died, leaving the youth entirely dependent upon his own resources. Five months and ten days from the time of starting he reached his destination in Linn county, and there found employment in the saw-mill of Mr. Lewis Cox,





Francis M. Dodge

an occupation to which he readily adapted himself.

In 1853 Mr. Propst went to southern Oregon, and on Althouse creek worked for about six months, at placer mining; but this was such a wild and desolate region, and so infested with Indians, that he was obliged to seek employment in safer quarters. Returning to the saw-mill of Mr. Cox in Linn county, he worked for several months, and in July, 1854, went into partnership with Frank Powell and rented the Powell mill. This association was amicably continued for about nine months, when Mr. Propst was married, in 1855, to Mary Powell, and with her removed to a farm near by, which he had bought. There have been born seven children of this union: John Henry, of eastern Oregon; Marion, a farmer of Linn county; Maria A., wife of Martin Miller, of Linn county; Zidana, wife of F. C. Butler, of Linn county; Anthony G., who resides on the home farm; Layton B. residing near Lebanon on a farm; Mary S., wife of Thomas Reilly, a railroad man of Albany.

In 1872 Mr. Propst sold his farm and moved to his present home, which he has greatly improved, and made valuable and productive. Outside interests have contributed to a substantial yearly income, and have served to bring into play the many abilities of this popular farmer. In 1893 he added to his responsibilities by starting a tile factory, which he successfully managed for about seven years. He has never taken a more than passing interest in politics, but is nevertheless a staunch supporter of the Republican party, for whose candidate he cast his first presidential vote in 1853. Mr. Propst is highly esteemed in his neighborhood, is enterprising and thrifty, and his farm is a model of neatness and good management.

FRANCIS M. DODGE. In his pioneer venture into the west Francis M. Dodge was not alone, having the support of his parents, who came with the courage of youth to add their touch to the growing civilization when the sun of their lives was well in its zenith. The father, John Dodge, was born in Susquehanna county, N. Y., in 1810, the son of a farmer, and to this training he added the trades of a brick mason and plasterer. His early discipline was calculated to foster the traits of independence and self-reliance, as he was forced by the death of his parents into the struggles of life at a very youthful age, and his course throughout his career has evidenced his good judgment and earnestness of purpose. He married Sarah Ives, a native of Middleton,

Conn. In Pennsylvania they made their home until 1844, when they removed to Stark county, Ill., leaving the latter home in 1853 for the long and dangerous journey across the plains, made with the slow-plodding oxen, and in the eight most pleasant months of the year. There was no serious trouble with the Indians to mar the pleasure of the trip, nor in any way was their progress impeded.

Coming direct to Salem, Ore., Mr. Dodge was satisfied to make a home there for his family, and ten years passed before they again made a move. In 1863 they went to the Puget Sound country, locating fourteen miles from Olympia on Miami Prairie, and after residing there for some time, returned to Marion county, Ore., but later making the former place their permanent home. The death of both of the parents occurred at Mud Bay, the father dying at the age of eighty-two years, the mother at seventy-six. Of the children born to them Bruce, Desdemona and Samuel make their home near Olympia; and Francis M., of this review, is a resident of Marion county, Ore. At all times a Republican, Mr. Dodge served for some time as Indian agent on the Black river, through this influence. Though not a member of any church he was a believer in Christianity, and practiced it to the extent of his ability.

Francis M. Dodge was born in Crawford county, Pa., October 29, 1835, and was thus seventeen years old at the time of his father's removal to Oregon, nine years having been spent in the state of his birth. His early education was received in the common schools of the last named states and in the schools of Salem, though he left home soon after the removal to the west. Going to Miami Prairie, Wash., he enlisted in 1855 in the company commanded by Capt. Gilmore Hayes, for service in the Cayuse Indian war, during which he took part in numerous engagements, among them being those at White river, South Prairie, Connell Prairie and Walla Walla, and was a member of Shaw's train at the time it was captured. On being mustered out a year later he returned to Miami Prairie, where he had previously taken up a donation claim, and upon this property he remained until 1861, at that time removing to Oregon. After a few years spent as a teacher in this state, Mr. Dodge invested his earnings in land near Portland, and remained upon the same for a year, at that time purchasing the one hundred and sixty acres upon which he now makes his home. This is located on Butte creek, three and a half miles east of Woodburn, and at the time of the purchase was wild land with the

exception of six or seven acres. Through his own efforts he now has one hundred acres under cultivation, all of the improvements being a credit to his energy and an evidence of his prosperity. He is engaged at present in general farming and stock-raising.

In 1865 Mr. Dodge was united in marriage with Jane Caples, a native of Andrew county, Mo., having been born there November 2, 1847. In 1849 she crossed the plains with her parents, William and Nancy (Nowell) Caples. Mrs. Dodge is a cousin of Judge John F. Caples, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. To this union of Mr. and Mrs. Dodge were born six children, of whom Robert Bruce died at the age of eighteen years. Elmer John, unmarried, makes his home with his parents; Edgar is located in Eugene and has one son, Ray; Lizzie Willema is the wife of A. Pugh of eastern Oregon; Walter S. is at home; and Oscar died at eight years of age. Like his father Mr. Dodge is a Republican in politics and has always taken an intelligent and active interest in the movements of this party. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are members of the Oregon Pioneer Association, and both are living true, Christian lives, in word as well as in deed.

ABNER LEWIS. The family to which Abner Lewis belongs is one of the oldest in Oregon, his father, Reuben, having been a member of the first train of emigrants to cross the plains in 1842. This heroic traveler was born in the state of New York in 1814, was reared on a farm, and with a very meager education began to make his living on the canal at the age of sixteen years. Gradually vistas of usefulness opened before him further west, and he finally located in Iowa, where he worked at whatever he found to do. There was no shadow of hesitancy or any want of courage in his character and when the projected trip across the plains began to take definite shape he prepared like a Spartan for a plunge into the unknown region, which of necessity held the possibility of death in every step of the way. This, the first emigrant train to brave the dangers of the plains, consisted of sixteen wagons. As the trials of the early home-seekers have been told in romance and history innumerable times, it is hardly necessary to go into the details of their daily life, or follow their progress too closely, as they overcame obstacles undreamed of by the tourist of today. Mr. Lewis contributed his services as a hunter in return for accommodations on the plains, and much large and small game and fish were brought into camp for the relief of hunger stricken travelers by this intrepid hunter. Arriving at Fort Hall the party abandoned their wagons, and with packs strapped to

their backs, proceeded on foot to their destination in Oregon City.

In the primitive community of Oregon City Reuben Lewis helped build a mill, and February 14, 1844, married Polly Frazier, who, with her mother and step-father, John McHaley, had crossed the plains in 1843. With his newly wedded wife he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres one and a half miles northwest of Aumsville, and erected a rude log house 16x16 feet, ground dimensions. In this primitive house Abner Lewis was born December 10, 1846, the second of the nine children born to his parents. His older brother, William H., resides in Ohio; Newton lives at Gates, Ore; John is a farmer near Aumsville; Melinda is the widow of J. Chambers of Turner, Ore; Nelson died when quite young; Mary A., deceased, was the wife of Charles Bowie; Frank is a resident of Pendleton; and Sarah died September 10, 1881.

In the early days his father took a keen interest in his crude surroundings, and while cutting down his timber and getting his land in shape for the seed looked out also for the general improvement of the locality. He took a special interest in laying out roads, in establishing schools, and erecting churches, and he was a man of untiring industry and great business judgment. Necessarily he had to contend with the encroaching Indians, and he took an active part in the early efforts to exterminate the murderous red men. At the age of seventy-five years, April 6, 1886, this pioneer of pioneers passed quietly from life, leaving behind a fair competency for those dear to him, and the legacy of a good name earned by industry and integrity. His wife had preceded him to the unknown July 14, 1862, at the comparatively early age of thirty-five. Both were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Lewis took no very active interest in politics, probably because there was little political agitation in his neighborhood. He favored statehood for Oregon, and used his influence and vote in behalf of the movement toward that end.

The success of his father enabled Abner Lewis to start out in life with a better education than falls to the lot of the average farm-reared youth, for he not only studied at the district schools, but received supplementary training at the Willamette University. He remained at home until his marriage, December 12, 1869, with Margaret A. Baker, a native of the vicinity of Turner, Marion county, Ore. Soon after he purchased a part of the farm upon which he has lived most of the time since, and which is now increased to two hundred and forty acres of land in the home farm. Mr. Lewis is also the owner of eighty acres near Aumsville, and one hundred and five acres seven miles south of

Salem. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has some of the finest and best-improved property in Marion county. A practical and scientific farmer, he stands at the head of his calling in his neighborhood, keeping abreast of the time in agricultural and general matters, and contributing in every way in his power to the stability and upbuilding of his district. Of the children born to himself and wife, Emma was born December 8, 1870, and died October 3, 1883; Albert is a resident of Portland, and was born April 27, 1872; Elmer was born February 7, 1874, and lives in Idaho; Oren Edwin was born January 7, 1876, and lives south of Salem; Julius was born July 1, 1877, and lives in southern Oregon; Carl was born April 28, 1879, and is deceased; Clifford, a school teacher, was born April 6, 1881; and Floyd was born August 3, 1885.

Mr. Lewis has been a member of the school board for many years, and his appreciation of the value of a good education has made him an earnest advocate of a high standard of intellectual training. Mr. Lewis has always been a supporter of the principles of the Republican party and active in the councils of that party. In June, 1897, he was elected to the state legislature representing Marion county and serving in the special session of October, 1897, when he supported Hon. Joseph Simon for the United States senate. He also served in the regular session following and was appointed a member of the committees on assessment and taxation, roads and highways, public library, and was chairman of the committee to examine the accounts of the secretary of state.

HON. J. H. ACKERMAN is now serving for the second term as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Oregon, and the fact that he was re-elected by an increased majority stands as incontrovertible evidence of his capability and his effective labors in behalf of education. He was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 7, 1854, and is of German lineage. His paternal grandfather spent his entire life in Germany, and his father, John Ackerman, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade and when a young man, prior to his marriage, he emigrated to the new world, settling in Warren, Ohio, where he engaged in blacksmithing until 1855. In that year he removed to Toronto, Clinton county, Iowa, where as a pioneer blacksmith of the place he carried on business with success until 1900. He then established his home in Hale, Mo., where he is now living a retired life. Twice he volunteered for service in the Civil war, but each time was rejected on account of disability.

In religious faith both he and his wife are Lutherans, and in political belief he is a Republican. He wedded Caroline Hartman, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and a daughter of Philip Hartman, who came from Germany and settled upon a farm in Trumbull county. Subsequently he took up his abode at Arcadia, Trempealeau county, Wis., where he carried on agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Ackerman, the mother of our subject, died in Iowa, leaving four children: J. H., of this review; George, a farmer of Missouri; Frank, a merchant of Black Hawk county, Iowa, and Mrs. Virginia Sennett, of Missouri.

Professor Ackerman was reared in Toronto, Iowa, and in his youth acquired a public school education. From the age of sixteen years he has made his own way in the world and is truly a self-made man. At that time he began work upon a farm and between the ages of seventeen and twenty he followed carpenter work on railroads in Iowa and Illinois. Then came the financial panic of 1873, and his employer, who had just taken a contract for building a section of the Northern Pacific Railroad, found that the company had failed and the work was abandoned. Accordingly Professor Ackerman lost his position and in 1874 he went to Arcadia, Wis., where he had an uncle engaged in contracting and building. While there his uncle advised him to go to school and his teacher suggested to him that he should teach. The county superintendent persuaded him to take an examination and he did so, thereby receiving a certificate in the spring of 1875. He became a district school teacher at a salary of \$25 per month and thus he entered upon what has been his lifework—a profession in which he has attained distinction, while his labors have been a great benefit to the localities in which he has lived. He continued to teach in the district schools near Arcadia, Wis., and afterward in Minnesota and Iowa until 1888 and during that period was principal of the high school at Arcadia for six years. Wishing to receive better instruction himself, he then took an examination for entrance into the State Normal School at Milwaukee, Wis. His knowledge had been supplemented by reading, observation and study, but previous to this time he had received no mental training, save that of a district school course. However, he was graduated from the Wisconsin State Normal in 1889 and in that year he came to Oregon, locating first in Portland, where he accepted the principalship of the Holladay school. For a year he thus served and was then elected city superintendent of the schools for East Portland. After a year the schools were consolidated with those of the main city of Portland and he was made assistant superintendent. In 1892 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county superintendent of schools of

Multnomah county and was elected by a good majority. In 1894 he was re-elected, receiving the highest vote on the ticket and from 1894 until 1896 he not only served as county superintendent but also as principal of the Harrison Street school, and continued to act in that capacity until 1898. He was then nominated on the Republican ticket for state superintendent at the Astoria convention and was elected by a plurality of about ten thousand. In January, 1899, he took the oath of office and removed to Salem, where he is now living. Throughout the state he received the endorsement of leading educators and public men of all classes, and in 1902 he was re-nominated and re-elected by a majority of nearly fifteen thousand, his term of office continuing until January, 1907.

Since becoming state superintendent Professor Ackerman has re-organized the State Teachers' Association and divided it into the eastern and western divisions, each having its individual organization and officers, while before there had been but one society, with the superintendent of public instruction as its president. He originated the preparation of a state course of study for all of the schools of Oregon, so that there is now a uniform course from the introduction into the schools until the completion of the high school work. During his administration he has also been instrumental in obtaining a thorough revision of the school laws of the state. He is a member of the National Educational Association, and has served as representative from Oregon to its conventions and was one of its trustees. He is a member of the State Historical Society, of which he is a trustee. By virtue of his position he is ex-officio member of the board of regents of the State Normal schools at Monmouth, Drain and Ashland; also of the State Agricultural College of Corvallis. He is likewise ex-officio member of the board of trustees of the State School for the Blind at Salem, and of the State School for the Deaf at Salem. During his incumbency in office Professor Ackerman has twice visited every county in the state, except Curry, has done much to infuse his own enthusiasm and deep interest in the work into those who are promoters of educational work and advancement throughout the state.

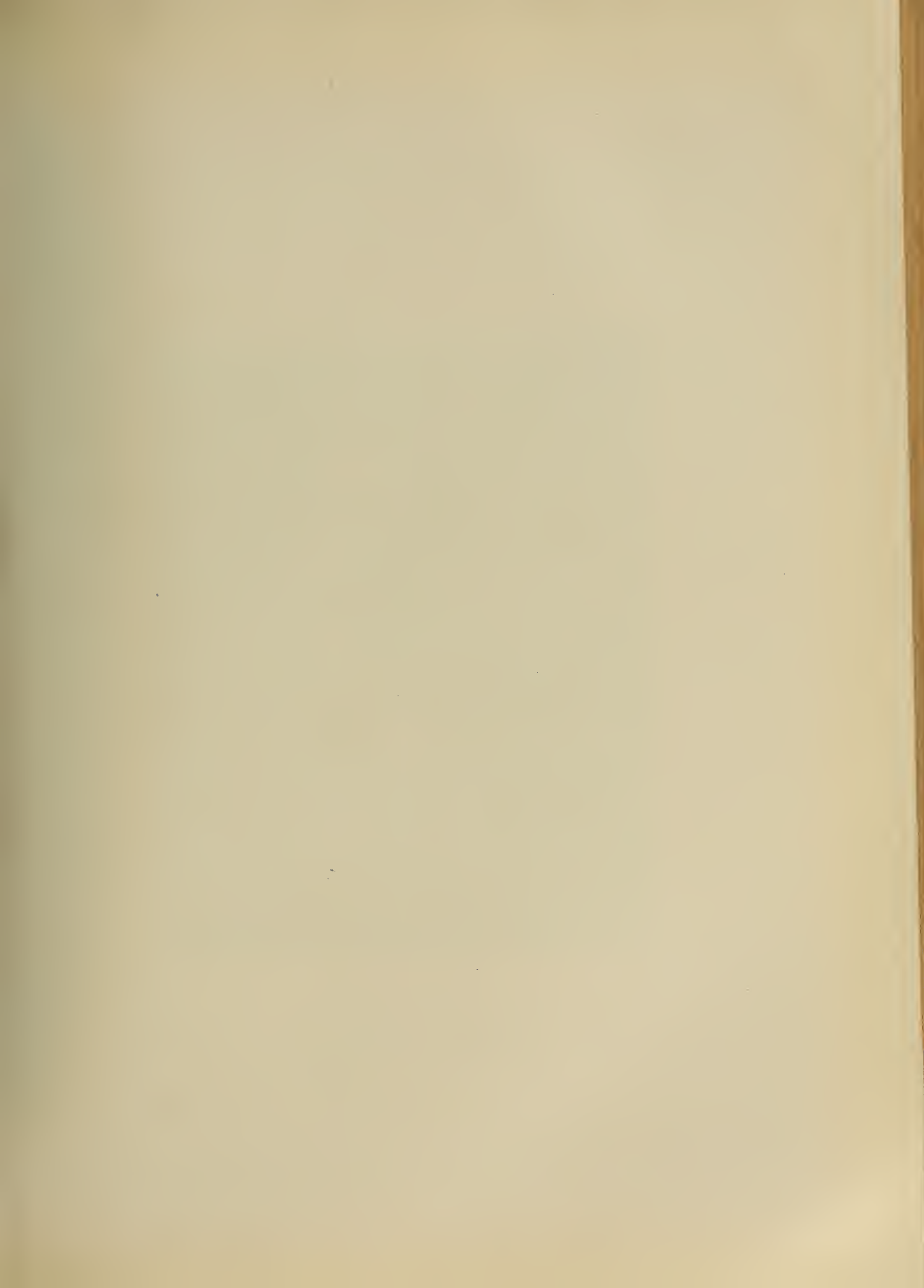
In Arcadia, Wis., occurred the marriage of Professor Ackerman and Miss Ellen Boorman, a native of that state, while her parents were from Illinois. They have three children: Lilian, who was graduated from the University of Oregon with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is now Mrs. Carlton, of Albany, Ore.; Mrs. Caroline Burton, who is a graduate of the Portland high school, and is serving as chief clerk in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction; and Isabella. Fraternally, Mr. Ackerman was

for some time connected with Arcadia Lodge, No. 45, A. F. & A. M., but now holds membership in Washington Lodge, No. 46, of Portland, of which he is a past master. He took the royal arch degree in Washington Chapter R. A. M. of Portland. Both he and Mrs. Ackerman are members of the Eastern Star, of which he is past worthy patron of Martha Washington Chapter. They hold membership in the Unitarian Church.

Professor Ackerman has always given his political endorsement to the Republican party. There is no interest which is more closely allied to every household than that of public education, and it is therefore of the greatest moment that he who stands at the head of the educational system of the state shall be a man of high scholarship, of strong mentality and of irreproachable character. Such a one is Professor Ackerman, whose advancement to the prominent position which he now occupies has been steady and well merited. He has ever been a student, thorough and painstaking, and is not only ready to quickly follow every idea or improvement advanced by others for the improvement of schools, but is also instituting many methods of reform and improvement of his own, and under his guidance the schools of Oregon have taken rank with those of the older states, and the citizens of Oregon have every reason to be proud of their educational system.

HARRY B. CLOUGH, M. D. Probably every state in the Union has sent representatives to Oregon, and among those that Vermont has furnished to the Sunset state is Dr. Harry B. Clough, who is now practicing his profession in Newberg. He was born near Montpelier, Vt., May 4, 1864, and is a son of Storrs S. Clough, also a native of the same state. His grandfather on the paternal side, Thaddeus Clough, was likewise born in the Green Mountain state, and throughout his entire life he followed agricultural pursuits. He represented an old New England family of Scotch descent that was founded in America by the great-grandparents of the doctor. In the control of his farming interests Thaddeus Clough manifested perseverance, diligence and sagacity and as the years passed became the possessor of a very desirable competence. He died at the age of seventy-two years.

Storrs S. Clough likewise turned his attention to farming, and in connection with the raising of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate he also established a nursery upon his farm and to some extent he dealt in dairy products. He became the owner of a large and valuable tract of land and was a successful agriculturist. He married Jane Snyder, who was born in Huntington, Vt., a daughter of John Snyder, whose birth





John Lichty

occurred in New England and who in early life conducted a flouring-mill, while later he engaged in farming. He, too, enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and he lived to be seventy-eight years of age. When his country became involved in hostilities with England a second time he joined the American army, thus serving in the war of 1812.

Dr. Clough, of this review, was the youngest of a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. His boyhood days were spent in the Green Mountain state and he acquired his early education in the common schools, while later he was a student in the Vermont Methodist Seminary of Montpelier, being graduated in that institution with the class of 1887. Going thence to Hanover, N. H., he was apprenticed to a pharmacist for two years, devoting his attention to the mastery of the business with such good results that he was advanced from time to time by his employer until he became the head of the house. Such friendship did his employer entertain for him that he released him from his three years' contract and encouraged him to pursue a course in medicine. Acting upon this advice Dr. Clough entered the medical college at Dartmouth, where for six months he attended a course of lectures. At the end of that time he went to Boston, Mass., where he entered the city hospital in order that he might earn the money which would enable him to resume his own studies. Owing to over-work there which undermined his constitution he suffered from an attack of grip, and this changed his plans.

In the year 1891 Dr. Clough arrived upon the Pacific coast, locating first in Portland, where he remained for a few months, when he went to Moscow, Idaho, spending three years in that city. There he took up medical work again and afterward went to Louisville, Ky., entering the medical college of that city, in which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of M. D. He also won the gold medal in the line of obstetrics and returned to Oregon with a comprehensive and thorough knowledge of the principles of the medical science. Making his way direct to Portland he there passed the examination before the state medical board and in the spring of 1897 he located in Yoncalla, Douglas county, Ore., where he engaged in practice for two years. In 1898 he removed to Whitman county, Wash., where he was engaged in practice for four years, and in August, 1902, he arrived in Newberg, where he opened an office and is now located.

Dr. Clough was married in Newberg, in 1893, to Miss Anise Brown, a native of Champaign county, Ill., and a daughter of John Brown, who was likewise born in Illinois, and came to Oregon in one of the first trains that crossed the continent. He settled in the vicinity of Newberg and

has been a resident of the city for about thirty-nine years—classed among the honored pioneers who have been instrumental in developing their localities. Three children have been born to the doctor and his wife, but only one is now living, Dorothy, who is still with her parents. The doctor belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds membership in the Presbyterian Church, and gives his political support to the Republican party. He has a comfortable residence in Newberg. Near it is his office, which is centrally located on the main street of the city. In addition to his practice he owns a sixteenth interest in the Orient Gold & Copper Mining Company, which was incorporated for \$1,000,000, and which is a paying investment. His attention, however, is largely given to his practice and already he has gained in Newberg a liberal patronage, accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability. He has always been a close and discriminating student and his knowledge of the principles of medicine is good.

Dr. Clough is a member of the Whitman County (Wash.) Medical Society, Washington State Medical Society, Yamhill County and the Oregon State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association.

JOHN LICHTY. Prominently identified with the lumber interests of Marion county is Mr. Lichy, who owns and operates a large and finely equipped manufacturing plant on Silver creek, in Silverton, where he carries on an extensive and prosperous business. During the many years in which he has been engaged in this industry he has labored unceasingly, gaining wisdom by practical experience, and has now reached the point where every effort put forth brings him in rich reward for the time and money so lavishly expended.

A native of Switzerland, Mr. Lichy was born December 21, 1852, in the canton of Berne, and was there reared and educated. His father, also named John Lichy, spent his entire life in the same canton, being a successful farmer and stock-raiser and one of the active members of the Mennonite Church. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Lark, eight children were born, John, with whom this brief sketch is principally concerned, being the second in order of birth. Neither of the parents are now living, the father having passed away at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother when sixty-three years of age.

John Lichy became familiar with agricultural pursuits in his youthful days, remaining at home and assisting his father in the farm labors until about nineteen years old. Filled then with an ambitious desire to try his fortune in a newer

country, he emigrated, in 1872, to the United States, and located first in Wayne county, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for four years. Making another move westward in 1876, Mr. Lichty came to Oregon in that year, and being impressed with the desirability of Howells Prairie as a place of location, he there purchased ninety acres of timberland, from which he improved and cleared a good farm. As an agriculturist he has been unusually successful, from time to time adding to his original purchase, his farm now aggregating three hundred and sixty acres, and being one of the most valuable and well kept in its vicinity. Here he and his family have a most attractive home. In 1890, Mr. Lichty, with characteristic enterprise, erected a sawmill on Pudding river, and for twelve years was there engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Disposing then of that property, he immediately transferred his business interests to the city of Silverton, locating on Silver creek, where he has built one of the largest lumber mills in the Willamette valley. The plant which includes a sawmill, a planing mill, a dryer, etc., is fully equipped with the most approved modern machinery, the total cost being \$20,000, and the capacity of the plant being 25,000 feet of lumber per day. He has also been fortunate in so fixing the dams in Silver creek that he can at any time, no matter how low the water, so manipulate the gates as to float his logs down to his mill, the damming expenses amounting to \$7,000. He also owns sixteen hundred acres of timber land nearby, from this cutting much of the material used in his plant, the output of which he sells principally in the local markets.

Mr. Lichty married at Wooster, Ohio, Elizabeth Stefen, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 1, 1856, and died June 24, 1899. Eleven children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lichty, namely: Minnie, the wife of Gideon Welty, the family residing on the home farm; William, Henry, Matilda, Alexander, Bertha, Josephine, Lillian, Lida, Ruth and John. In politics Mr. Lichty has always been a Republican.

HEZEKIAH H. WINSLOW. Preceded by many years of activity as a merchant, farmer, dentist and politician, Hezekiah H. Winslow came to Oregon in 1886, and though agriculturally successful during several of the following years, is now living retired on one of the finest little places in Newberg. Mr. Winslow has ten acres of land on the outskirts of the town, made attractive and homelike with a two-story, comfortable-looking dwelling, surrounded with trees, shrubs and flowers.

The Oregon career of Mr. Winslow gives but a faint conception of the large accomplishment which has characterized his active life. He was reared in three middle western states, and was born in Randolph county, N. C., November 15, 1838. His father, John Winslow, preferred farming as an occupation, and conducted the same for many years in his native state of North Carolina, removing in 1841 to Grant county, Ind., of which he was one of the very early settlers. In 1852 he took up his residence in Howard county, Ind., where he engaged in the merchandising business until 1870. At a later day he returned to Grant county, where he lived retired and eventually died, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, Elizabeth (Henley) Winslow, was also a native of North Carolina, and died when her son Hezekiah was four years of age, he being the youngest of the five sons and three daughters in the family.

The first business experience of Hezekiah H. Winslow was acquired in Indianapolis, whither he removed at the age of seventeen, and where he was identified as a clerk with the firm of J. M. Tolbott & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, from 1856 until 1859. Upon returning to Howard county, Ind., in the latter part of '59, he was appointed deputy sheriff, a position creditably maintained until the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1861 Mr. Winslow enlisted in Company D, Sixth Indiana Infantry, and for three months served as corporal of his company. After being mustered out he again enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company F, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment was made sergeant-major. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and for the greater part of the service was detailed at brigade headquarters as aid-de-camp. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of Company F, but still remained on detail service. He participated in the Red river campaign under Gen. A. J. Smith, and was in the battle of Nashville, later going down the river to New Orleans and around to Mobile, Ala., where he was finally discharged, at the close of the war.

After the war Mr. Winslow returned to Indiana, and upon locating in Kokomo, studied dentistry with his brother, at the same time becoming vitally interested in Republican politics. In 1866 he was defeated for the nomination for treasurer of Howard county by one vote, but was elected to the office of county clerk in 1867, a position creditably held for four years. He was elected a second time without opposition, and during his occupancy of this office for eight consecutive years gave a very satisfactory service. In 1876 he was appointed postmaster at Kokomo under Grant's last administration, and in 1879

resigned in order to remove to a farm near Independence, Montgomery county, Kans. After years of successful farming he went to the vicinity of Liberty, Mo., and four years later, in the spring of 1886, came to Oregon to investigate the country with a view to future residence. Convinced that he had found a desirable location, one promising the largest financial and home-building returns, he went back to Missouri for his family, with whom he located on a farm in the Waldo hills the following fall. In 1887 he settled on a farm near Sheridan, Yamhill county, and in 1898 came to his present home, for which he traded his Yamhill county farm.

While living in Kokomo, Ind., Mr. Winslow married Angelina Fenton, who was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, and whose father, Jesse, a farmer and merchant of Indiana, moved from there to Kansas and engaged in farming. Mr. Fenton finally removed to Missouri, and then about the time his son-in-law came to Oregon, located in Jacksonville, Ill. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, of whom Jessie is the wife of J. W. Bewley, of Salem; Ralph F. is engaged in the jewelry business at Roseburg, Ore.; Glenn is engaged in the jewelry business at Pendleton, Ore.; and Sadie is now the wife of William H. Manning, and they reside upon a farm. Since the beginning of his voting days Mr. Winslow has been identified with the Republican party, although he is extremely liberal in his political tendencies. He is fraternally identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Since the foregoing was written Mr. and Mrs. Winslow have sold their home in Newberg and have bought back their old home near Sheridan and now reside there.

HON. JOSIAH C. NELSON. Were one to search the state of Oregon over for a narrator of happenings in the early pioneer days, one could hardly find one more interestingly reminiscent than is Hon. Josiah C. Nelson, for many years associated with agricultural, mercantile, and political affairs in Yamhill county, and now living in retirement in Newberg. Mr. Nelson was born in Jackson county, Mo., May 25, 1827, his ancestors having arrived from England prior to the Revolution, in which momentous struggle they fought on the side of the colonies.

George S. Nelson, the father of Hon. Josiah, was born in east Tennessee, July 20, 1801, and was a farmer during the greater part of his life. He was a very capable and ingenious man, mechanical in his bent, and able to build almost anything. At the age of sixteen years he removed to Missouri, and this being 1817 there were practically few settlers in his district. Nevertheless,

he succeeded in developing a paying farm in the wilderness, but, after his marriage, sold this and located on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Jackson county, purchased at \$1.25 per acre. Afterward he lived both in LaFayette and Andrew counties, and in the latter was obliged to give up some of his land when it was surveyed. Thereafter he sold out and removed to two miles east in the same county, remaining there until preparing to cross the plains in 1844. The family started May 1, and on the way encountered many obstacles, owing chiefly to overflows of the rivers, and depredations on the part of the Indians, who stole six head of valuable cattle on the Nemaha river. One of the children died of mountain fever at Vancouver. They settled on a donation claim of six hundred and forty-five acres near what is now Newberg, and for some time lived in a little log house, built the previous year by a man who had sowed and harvested a little wheat and planted some potatoes. These commodities served for food for the parents and four children during the long cold winter, and as may well be imagined they endured many hardships while waiting for the spring sunshine to warm the earth. Upon arriving here there were but eight families in the valley, in six of which were Indian or half-breed wives. Here Mr. Nelson farmed and prospered until his sixty-fifth year, when he sold his farm, and for a few years lived with his son in Kings Valley. He then removed to LaFayette, Ore., where his death occurred December 31, 1884, at the age of eighty-three years, five months and nine days. His wife, whom he married in 1825, was formerly Margaret Crawford, a native of Tennessee, and her death occurred April 15, 1886. Of the six children born to this couple, renowned for their hospitality and cheerfulness under trying pioneer conditions, five grew up, the eldest having died in infancy. Of these, Josiah is the oldest; William died at Vancouver, Wash., on the way to Oregon; Mary Jane is the deceased wife of Clark Rogers, of Portland; Cornelius G. died at the age of four in Grass Valley, Baker county, Ore.; and Thomas H. is a resident of LaFayette. Mrs. Nelson was left an orphan at the age of three years, and was indebted for her early training to a cousin with whom she remained until her marriage.

Owing to the unsettled state of both Missouri and Oregon, the early education of Josiah C. Nelson was most fragmentary, and was irregularly acquired at the little frontier log schools, sparsely furnished, always a long distance from home. At the age of twenty-three he was united in marriage with Mary E. Bird, who was born in Illinois, and of which union there were born two children: Nancy Jane, the wife of Charles T. Belcher, of the St. Charles Hotel, Portland; and William W., of Newberg. Directly after

his marriage Mr. Nelson bought out a claim from a man whom he came across, giving in payment of the right a mule and a cow for five hundred and one and three-fourths acres. Some time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Nelson married Sarah C. Cummins, who was born in Indiana, and who bore him five children: Cora Alice, deceased; Cornelia Mary, now Mrs. A. P. Fletcher, whose husband owns two hundred acres of land in La Fayette, Ore.; Mary Estella, wife of T. H. Bryant, who lives on the Nelson farm; Maggie L., the widow of Dr. Littlefield, who died recently; and Walter Hugh, of Newberg, Ore.

In 1898 Mr. Nelson moved into Newberg, built himself a comfortable and commodious residence, and has been living in retirement ever since. From time to time he has been before the public in the capacity of a politician, his interest in politics dating from the time when he cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. In 1858 he was elected to the first Oregon state legislature; was re-elected in 1882-4, and in 1885 served in a called session of the legislature. After embarking upon a general merchandise business in La Fayette, Ore., in 1875, he served as member of the council of the town during his seven years' residence there. He has also been a school director almost the entire time of his stay in Oregon, and for many years was clerk and road supervisor. While using his farm for a headquarters, Mr. Nelson has not been oblivious to other opportunities in the west, and besides his mercantile venture, engaged also in mining in California from October, 1849, to April, 1850. He was fairly successful as a miner, and was successful as a merchant. As a soldier in 1848 he performed his part in suppressing the Indians, and served in this capacity under Captain Thompson for about three months. Mr. Nelson is typical of the broad prairies, the generosity engendered among pioneers of whatever region, and the strength and stamina developed while laboriously striving for the best that the west has to offer.

ALBERT B. BOND. The pioneer annals of Oregon must needs contain the name of Nathan W. Bond, who twice crossed the plains to the west, and whose son, Albert B., is at present the part owner of his original donation claim. Nathan Bond was born in Tennessee, and as a boy moved with his parents to Illinois, and from there to Iowa, in which latter state he married Elizabeth J. Trailer. Leaving his wife and children on a farm he crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1850, and after a few months in the gold fields of California returned by way of the Isthmus

of Panama. The ship in which he sailed was becalmed, and for forty days the anxious crew and passengers looked in vain for a breeze to fill their sails and bear them away. Provisions became scarce, and water low, and their successful landing became problematical. Eventually reaching his Iowa farm, he remained there until the spring of 1853, and then packed together his household goods, laid in a store of provisions, and started several teams of plodding oxen across the plains. The first winter was spent in the Looney settlement, and in the spring of 1854 the father bought the right to a three hundred acre claim. So successful was he, and so confident of the ultimate development of this entire part of the country, that in 1856 he bought three hundred and thirty acres more. For twenty-nine years he labored successfully in his adopted state, his death occurring in 1889, at the age of seventy-three years. The wife who had shared his joys and sorrows, and who had materially aided in bringing about success, survived him until 1896, or until seventy-three years of age. Caroline, the oldest of their children, is the wife of Lewis Cox, of Washington; Annie is the wife of John Reed, of Lebanon; Benjamin F. died in the midst of a successful medical practice at Dallas, in 1871; and Susanna died in Iowa at seven years of age.

The youngest in his father's family, and three years of age when he came across the plains, Albert B. Bond was reared on the home farm, and at irregular intervals attended the district schools. He assisted with the management of the entire farm until his marriage with Cornelia J. Beeler, at the age of twenty-three, after which he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of farm land near Scio, and there he farmed for eight years, and then went to eastern Oregon, where he remained two years, and in 1882 he moved upon his present farm of two hundred and eighty acres, the same being a part of the old donation claim. He has made those modern improvements upon which the latter-day farmer prides himself, and for many years has engaged in general farming, stock and grain-raising. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bond, of whom the oldest son, William B., was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, and as a member of the Fourth Infantry was present at El Caney and Santiago, afterward being under command of General Lawton in the Philippines. Clara E., Benjamin Franklin, Archie T., Looney C., and Loren are living at home with their parents. Mr. Bond is devoted to his farm and home, and has never found time or inclination to step out into the glare of political or other publicity. He is honest in all of his dealings, kindly and considerate in his association with those around him; and inclined to look on the better side of life.

JOHN WESLEY RICHARDSON. Illinois has furnished no more substantial acquisition to the agricultural element of Linn county, Ore., than John W. Richardson, whose farm of three hundred acres, located six miles southeast of the village of Scio, is one of the most remunerative tracts in the vicinity. While to a certain extent he follows general farming, stock-raising is more to his taste, Poland-China hogs and Hereford cattle being his specialty.

As previously intimated, Mr. Richardson is a native of Illinois, born in Adams county, twenty-five miles east of Quincy, January 1, 1832. His father, John Richardson, was a native of the same state, born in Monroe county in October, 1798, and descended from good fighting stock, his father, George Richardson, who was of Irish descent, having served valiantly in the Revolutionary war and later in the war of 1812. At the time of the latter conflict John Richardson was a mere youth. His enthusiasm was great, and though only fourteen years old he enlisted as a private, and participated in the battle of the Narrows, now Quincy. His uncle, John Belts, was killed by the Indians during the engagement on the island in the Mississippi at that point. John Richardson continued to make his home in his native state until 1851, when with his family, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, and was six months in reaching Linn county. The year following his arrival he took up a donation claim six miles southeast of Scio, upon which he engaged in farming the remainder of his life, his death occurring April 14, 1873. His wife was in maidenhood Miss Orpha Thompson, a native of South Carolina. She lived to reach her sixty-seventh year, passing away in Linn county in 1863. The twelve children of John and Orpha (Thompson) Richardson were named as follows in the order of their birth: Milton Empson, who died in infancy; Thomas Jefferson, who died at Jefferson, Ore., in 1894; William Winston, who died at Scio, Ore., in 1900; George Washington who died at Salem in 1880; Lewis Clark, who died on his father's farm in Linn county in 1870; Elijah Thompson, now living at Spokane, Wash.; Obadiah Waddle, of Wasco, Ore.; John Wesley, of this review; Andrew Jackson, of Stayton, Ore.; Enoch Numbers, who died in infancy; Dr. James Asher Richardson, of Salem; and Rebecca Jane, deceased, wife of James Ennis, deceased, of Shelburn, Linn county. All were natives of Illinois, and all who grew to maturity became pioneers of Oregon, settling in Linn county. "Richardson Gap," a picturesque cañon southeast of Scio, was named for the family, who occupied nearly all the land in that vicinity in the early days of the county's history.

Of the children born to his parents, all of whom

were boys with one exception, John W. Richardson was the eighth in order of birth. His life upon his father's farm was devoid of any unusual experiences, and when not attending the district school was helping with the chores about the farm. When twenty years of age, in 1852, he assumed the responsibility of carrying on a farm of his own, taking up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his father's farm. It is safe to conjecture that he met with success in his agricultural venture, for two years later, July 23, 1854, followed his marriage, which united him with Miss Mary A. Conkrite, born in Pike county, Ill., October 14, 1836, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hill) Conkrite. She had crossed the plains with her mother in 1853, settling in Linn county. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Richardson became the parents of six children, of whom we make the following mention: Melvina is the wife of Peter Brenner and resides near Heppner, Ore.; Almira became the wife of James Curl and makes her home in Spangle, Wash.; Melissa, Mrs. John Turner, resides in Waterville, Wash.; Wallace is deceased; Wilson is at home with his parents, and Truman B. is a resident of Washington, where he is actively engaged in the sheep industry.

Mr. Richardson takes a commendable pride in Linn county, and especially in that portion of it in which he resides, and every movement looking to its material advancement meets his encouragement and active support. Educational affairs have always had a staunch ally in Mr. Richardson, who for thirty years has been school director and clerk of his district. His services in the capacity of county thistle commissioner for the past four years have also been of material benefit. The Christian Church of Scio numbers Mr. Richardson among its worshippers and for many years he officiated as deacon. The Republican party is sure of his vote at elections. He was one of the charter members of Santiam Grange and for many years was identified with that order.

JOHN R. COOPER. Three great commonwealths have contributed to the admirable character of one of the representative men of Polk county, these being the states of Kentucky, Illinois and Oregon; the first through inheritance, it being the land of his father's birth; the second the scene of his own; and last, that which has become the home of his mature years. Without the advantages which are the birthright of the youth of our times Mr. Cooper has elevated himself by his own unaided efforts to a position with the first men of the county, both as regards erudition and finance. His wide reading and ready assimilation have made him a master of past events, while his broad mind and hearty

benevolence keep him in touch with every public movement, whether political or charitable. His courage has been tested in the years gone by, and his acts of courtesy and kindness extend not only to his neighbors but to the "beasts of the field and the birds of the air."

John R. Cooper was born in Sangamon county, Ill., November 5, 1836, the state being that to which his father, Louis L., had moved at a very early day. The father was born in Kentucky, in 1796, and after his removal to Illinois he engaged in farming. In 1839 he took his family to Missouri, locating near Sheridan, where he became interested in the raising of cattle and hogs. Missouri was then giving many pioneers to the great west, and Mr. Cooper early caught the emigration spirit, and in 1852 he again bade farewell to the home which he had established there, and set out across the plains with the customary ox-teams and wagons. After a journey without any special incident his party arrived in Oregon, spending the first winter in Marion county, the spring finding them located seven miles from Independence, Polk county, on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres which Mr. Cooper purchased. Upon this property he remained until his death in 1875, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Linzie, also a native of Kentucky, and whose death occurred in Oregon in 1853, one year after their removal from Missouri. She was the mother of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom John R. Cooper was the youngest son and next to the youngest child.

Being sixteen years of age when the trip was made from the east, John R. Cooper recalls vividly the long, tiresome months of the journey and especially that part which intimately concerns himself. The cholera broke out in the train, and though Mr. Cooper also experienced an attack of the disease he was not seriously ill, and soon recovered. With the exception of about six months' attendance at the common schools he gave all the years of his boyhood and manhood to the cultivation of his father's broad fields. During the Indian uprising of 1855 Mr. Cooper enlisted in the company commanded by Miles F. Elkhorn, November 10 of that year and continued in the service until May, 1856, in which time he was in the engagements at Deer creek, Rogue river, Murphy's creek and Big Meadows. With the cessation of hostilities he became interested in the mining possibilities of Jackson creek and remained there for three years, at that time returning home where he again found employment on his father's ranch. In 1864 he engaged in farming for himself, renting land until 1869, when he bought seven hundred and fifty acres, two miles west of Monmouth, upon which he remained for five years. He then sold his farm

and came to Independence, and has since been extensively engaged in brick manufacturing, his factory furnishing bricks for almost every business house in Independence. For many years his was the only successful factory of its kind in this section of the country, and therefore his business was markedly successful. Just across the river in Marion county, Mr. Cooper owns a seventy acre farm, forty acres of which is cleared, and upon this he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Much of the hop-raising industry in this country is due to his judgment, his farm having been the first to be devoted to its cultivation, in the year 1882. Thirty-six acres of hops now yield him a handsome income. In addition to these interests he is also connected with the lumbering interests of Oregon, owning a logging camp which is thoroughly equipped for carrying on the business, six men being required for its management.

April 3, 1864, was the date upon which he was united in marriage with Miss Lavilla Williams, born near Independence, Ore., the daughter of Leonard Williams, who crossed the plains in 1847 and took up a donation claim in this part of the country, and by his integrity and public spirit winning a prominent place in the affairs of the community. For some time he served as postmaster of Independence. His death, which occurred in this city, was regretted by many. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were born seven children, of whom Roselia is now the wife of O. F. Dixon, of Washington; Lillian is the wife of Dr. F. B. Eaton, of Berkeley, Cal.; John A., of Montana; Pearl is at home; Earl is deceased; and Ivy and La Villa are at home. As to his political affiliation Mr. Cooper casts his ballot with the Republican party.

THOMAS B. CUMMINGS. So thoroughly has Thomas B. Cummings become identified with the reliable business interests of Newberg that he is regarded as an integral part of the town's present and future prosperity. Although a resident of the town only since 1891 he has accomplished as much as would many in a decade, a showing traceable to his sound business judgment, and thorough mastery of his chosen occupation. As a builder and contractor his many years of experience have fitted him for the successful conduct of so large a business as now claims his attention, an additional distinct advantage of the town being that he is able to give employment to many people. Besides building and contracting he owns and manages an undertaking and furniture store, and carries quite a stock of goods for which he receives liberal patronage from the town and surrounding country.

Much of the push and energy which is characterizing the career of Mr. Cummings is inherited from a father whose ambition was boundless, and who was many things in the communities in which he lived. John M. Cummings was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in which town his father, Thomas, conducted a large and profitable brewery. The grandfather claimed Scotch descent, and in truth possessed sufficient Scotch perseverance to make an entire success of his business, his fortune at the time of his death being quite considerable for those days. John M., his son, became a merchant tailor in early life, but in after years departed somewhat from his early teachings and invaded other avenues of activity. At the age of thirty he moved to Cambridge, Wayne county, Ind., where he plied his trade, and also read and practiced law. He became a prominent man in the community, and was elected to the legislature of Indiana for two terms. He was an uncompromising Democrat, and tolerance of the opposite party was not one of his strong points. During the Civil war he became captain of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served his cause with courage and distinction. His death occurred near Anderson, Madison county, Ind. His wife, formerly Elizabeth Chapel, died in Fayette county, Ind. Of the three children born of this union, one son and two daughters, Thomas B. is the oldest.

Equipped with a common school and academical education, Mr. Cummings entered upon a building apprenticeship in Indianapolis directly after his graduation from the Academy at Knightstown, Ind., at which time he was twenty-one years old. Having qualified as a builder he worked in Indianapolis and the surrounding country and towns for some time, and in 1876 went to Junction City, Kans., and there worked for what is now the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He was employed by the railroad company all along their line from Kansas City to Brookville, Kans., and during his association with the company lived for two years in Junction City, about the same length of time in Topeka, and for several years in Newton, Kans. In 1891 he came to Newberg, Ore., as before stated, and has had no cause to regret the happy circumstance which dictated so advantageous a location.

In Indiana Mr. Cummings was united in marriage with Capitola M. Hoskins, who was born in Iowa, and whose father, Ely, was a native of Ohio. A shoe manufacturer by trade, Mr. Hoskins lived for many years in Iowa, and then returned to his native state, where his last years were spent, and where he lived to be fifty years of age. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, of whom Claude is a part-

ner in his father's business; Pearl is living at home, as is also Thomas L. Disregarding the parental example, Mr. Cummings is as staunch a Republican as his father was a Democrat, and he has been initiated into public office through the confidence of his fellow-townsmen. For two terms he was coroner of Yamhill county, and while in Newton, Kans., was a member of the city council from the first ward. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights Templar of Masonry, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he carries \$2,000 insurance.

GEORGE TOWLE. Though a resident of Oregon for but thirteen years, Mr. Towle has become closely and prominently identified with one of its most important interests—that of prune culture. Previous to the year 1890, when he took up his residence in Oregon, he had lived in various parts of the United States. At the present time he is known as one of the most extensive and successful prune growers in Marion county. Upon locating near Aumsville in 1890 he purchased a farm of fifty acres, one mile from the town and to this he has added by the purchase of twenty-two and one-half acres. Soon after establishing himself at this point he began to set out Italian prune trees, and twenty acres are now devoted to the culture of this fruit. About five acres more are under other fruits. So greatly did Mr. Towle's business increase after it was once established that in 1897 he erected a prune drier for the preparation of his own fruit for the market and the accommodation of his neighbors; but as the years went by its capacity proved wholly inadequate, and in 1902 he built one of the largest and most completely equipped driers in the Willamette valley. This drier covers a space 62x62 feet, and is equipped with the most modern machinery for the use of horticulturists. It has a capacity of five hundred bushels for each drying.

Of rugged English ancestry, Mr. Towle was born near Montreal, Canada, October 4, 1836, a son of William and Mary (Abbott) Towle. His father was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and his mother of Montpelier, Vt. While he was yet a youth his parents removed to County Oxford, Ontario, Canada, and there he was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty years he went to Prescott, Wis., where he engaged with friends in the manufacture of brick; but not finding this occupation satisfactory, he returned to his former home in Canada, where he soon afterward engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1875 he removed further west in Canada, locating near Lake Superior, where he resided

until 1880. North Dakota became his next field of activity, and near Park river, Walsh county, in that state, he homesteaded a claim of six hundred and seventy-two acres. For the succeeding ten years he experienced varying successes and failures as an extensive grain producer. In 1890, having become imbued with a desire to devote the rest of his life to a region of country where the climate and natural advantages were more satisfactory, he decided to remove to Oregon, and since that year he has been continuously engaged in the scientific culture of prunes and other small fruits. He has made his farm one of the landmarks of Marion county, a place attractive to the eye, as well as a venture which has proven pleasing and profitable.

Mr. Towle was married in October, 1859, to Mary J. Service, a native of Ontario. They are the parents of the following children: Ida, wife of Richard Claxton, a well known fruit grower residing on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Towle; George E., cashier of the First National Bank of Park River, N. D.; Edward A., one of the foremost citizens and best-known ranchers of the vicinity of Park River, who has twice served as a member of the North Dakota legislature; and James E., a teacher, a graduate of the Monmouth Normal School, class of 1893, residing with his parents.

During the years of his residence in Marion county, Mr. Towle's fellow-citizens have come to regard him as a man of sterling worth—progressive, enterprising, broad-minded in his view of affairs and a warm friend of the cause of education and of good roads. His attitude on all questions of local interest has been such as to win for him the regard and esteem of all.

W. W. WALKER. At the present day it means but a short, pleasant trip to pass from the extreme northeastern part of the United States to its opposite on the Pacific coast, with the thousands of miles marked by straight, true lines, over a peaceful, pastoral country, in elegant coaches, and ready service at every stopping place. But in the days gone by a journey from Maine to Oregon meant many months of danger from the depredations of the Indians who harassed the trail of the emigrant train, and hardships and trials and troubles without number.

From Maine to Oregon William W. Walker has come, making the journey, however, in not a few months, but in many years, as his life has been full of the adventures incident to the history of a man who was thrown upon his own resources in the early days of our country. Born in Washington county, Me., April 14, 1836, he was the son of John S. and Ellen (O'Neil) Walker,

natives respectively of Oldtown, Penobscot county, Me., and County Cork, Ireland. When a young man the father had joined a party of men going to Canada, near Quebec, there to work in a logging camp, in which employment he remained for some years. It was while thus engaged he met and married Ellen O'Neil. He then brought his family back to Washington county, where he engaged in the saw-mill business, continuing in this occupation up to the present time.

The early education of William W. Walker was necessarily rather limited, as school facilities were very meager, but he put in the years in the common schools of Maine, and after he left home at the age of nineteen years, he took up a work in which discipline is not the least requisite for its success. He shipped from Millbridge, a city on the coast of Maine, in a square-rigged brig, under two masters, its trade being that of a coaster. For nine years he remained in this business, acting as mate after two years' service. Later, he was captain of the brig, the *May Hand*, on a voyage from New York to Africa, going as far south as the equator, a trip which was full of adventure and varied experience, as well as success financially. In 1858 he went to California, locating in San Francisco, where he remained for two months, but with the restless spirit incited by a sea-faring life, he was soon off again, having shipped for the Fraser river in British Columbia. For some time after that he was engaged in boating on the waters of Puget Sound, going to Portland in 1860, where he remained for one year steamboating on the Columbia river. With wide experience in the waters of the world he now sought a knowledge of the bowels of the earth, giving up the roving life of a seaman for the alluring prospects of a miner. At Pierce City, Idaho, he first took up this employment, working with notable perseverance until March, 1870, when he returned to Portland. In the varied positions in which he found himself in his adventurous life he had acquired a knowledge of some trades which proved to be exceedingly useful to him as a landsman, now putting into practice one of them, that of a carpenter, working for two years at this before he decided to change his residence. In 1872 he came to Yamhill county, inclined now to settle down for life and choosing the tilling of the soil as the most congenial labor, being that at which he had first turned a hand, in the long-past days of his boyhood in the old Pine Tree state. After a year and a half spent in employment under R. R. Thompson, he engaged in farming for himself, locating in 1876 on his present property, and now owns one hundred and thirty-three acres, fifty of which is in active cultivation, being utilized for general farming.

Mr. Walker securely anchored himself to the land by his marriage with Miss Lucretia Perkins, in 1873. She is a native of North Yamhill, Ore., born in 1848. In their pleasant home there are five children now to make bright the quiet years that might otherwise become monotonous to the seaman whose life has been so filled with exciting changes—Jennie M., G. L., W. O., F. N., and John P.—F. N. being the only one who is not a member of the household, his employment being in Washington. In his political convictions, Mr. Walker is a Democrat, serving as road supervisor and school director through the influence of this party. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Masons, being a member of Lodge No. 3 of La Fayette, and also of Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F.

JESSE W. LOONEY. When only four years of age Jesse W. Looney became a resident of Oregon, having crossed the plains in company with his parents, who were seeking a home in the west, not so much for the wealth they foresaw in the possibilities of the new land as to make a link in the chain which was to bind the great northwest to the middle and eastern states. A perusal of the history of the lives of these pioneers, setting forth the conditions and privations which tried their souls, will clearly show the moral stamina which laid the groundwork for the statehood.

The father of Jesse W. Looney, also named Jesse, was a native of Knoxville, Tenn., having been born there in 1801, and reared to manhood on a plantation. When a young man he went to Alabama, and for several years thereafter he traveled about in the states of the middle west, spending some time in Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, in the latter state feeling more strongly than ever before the current setting toward the western lands. Impelled through an intense hatred of the condition of slavery to seek a home in a different section of the country, he looked favorably upon the western movement, in 1843 going to St. Joseph, Mo., where he outfitted for the trip. He bought four wagons and a large number of oxen, planning to have from three to five yoke for each wagon, twenty head of fine cows, five mares, and a great quantity of fruit seeds, intending to establish a model home beyond the wide prairies. The journey was safely made, the fall finding them at Whitman's station, and in the spring of 1844 he came by water on the Hudson Bay boat to Oregon City, after which he settled three miles south of Salem. He there erected a small log cabin, but remained only a short time, when he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres at the foot of what is now known as Looney's

Butte, and upon this property his sons, N. H. and David now make their homes. This was principally prairie land located in the valley and was rich and productive.

The marriage of Mr. Looney occurred in Alabama, in 1827, and united with him Ruby Bond, a native of Knoxville, Ky., but who had removed to Alabama when she was but nine years old. Through their long years of pioneer life in Oregon she was in entire sympathy with her husband, giving him the help of a brave, tender woman in his battle in the wilderness. She, too, had been anxious to leave the south, and to bring their children, of whom there were six at the time of their removal to the west, to a free country. Until the railroad was built through his section of country these pioneers kept the overland stage station, where all passengers stopped for meals, and the coaches to change horses. During the early days of the community Mr. Looney gave much thought and effort to the upbuilding of the country, helping to lay out roads, organize schools, etc. He was a member of the first provisional government, and was instrumental in many progressive movements, taking an active interest in the welfare of his adopted state. He had also the distinction of being the first settler in the Santiam valley, the first schoolhouse of which being built upon his land. At his death, March 25, 1869, he owned over two thousand acres. His wife survived him many years, living to the age of ninety-two years, her death occurring May 7, 1901. She was the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living, and are given in order of birth as follows: Susan, the wife of Fred Stivers, of Salem; John B., of Jefferson; Ellen, the wife of Abner Gaines, of Portland; Jesse W., of this review; Benjamin F., in the Looney settlement; Pauline, of Jefferson; David and Norris H., who are located on a part of the home farm; Frankie, the wife of Wilbur Connell, of Salem; and Ada, the wife of Augustus Fairbanks, of California.

Jesse W. Looney was born in Springfield, Mo., August 27, 1839, and the greater part of his life has been spent in the state of Oregon. He grew to manhood on the farm which his father had chosen for a home on his first settlement in the west, and on attaining manhood he farmed a part of his father's property for two years. At the close of that period he decided to change his location, and he then settled upon a farm in the neighborhood of Jefferson, where he remained until his retirement, in 1898, when he made his home in Jefferson, Marion county, where he now lives. He now owns four hundred and fifty acres embodied in two farms, upon which is carried on general farming and stock-raising.

The marriage of Jesse W. Looney occurred in

1861, Miss Mary Gunsaulus, of Illinois, becoming his wife. She had emigrated to Oregon in 1853. Of three children born to them Fred is a farmer in Marion county; Frank is located in Jefferson; and Walton is on the home farm. Though a Republican in politics Mr. Looney has never sought political preferment, as he has always inclined to the quiet, industrious life of a country gentleman. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Grange.

JOHN A. SHAW. Among the well known business men of Linn and Marion counties is John A. Shaw, general manager of the Curtis Lumber Mills at Lake City, and a prominent resident of Albany. Enterprising and capable, with a remarkable degree of push and energy, he has been especially active in advancing the lumber interests of this section of the state, and has likewise taken a noteworthy part in promoting the general prosperity of town and county. He was born December 2, 1849, on a farm near Lakeside, Oxford county, Ontario, Canada.

John A. Shaw obtained a practical education in the district schools of Lakeside, Ont., and worked on the old home farm until after attaining his majority. During winters of the following two years, from 1869 until 1871, he was employed in the lumber regions of Michigan, and was engaged in logging. Coming to Oregon in 1875, he carried on general farming near Salem for awhile. In 1878, with Thomas Sims, he purchased the Stayton saw-mill, and for five years was successfully employed as a lumber manufacturer and dealer. Forming a partnership with W. H. Hobson & Company in 1883, Mr. Shaw embarked in the mercantile business in Stayton, Marion county, and for many years had an extensive and lucrative trade. Organizing the Santiam Lumber Company in 1887, he was made secretary and manager. Erecting the first and only saw-mill in Mill City, the company engaged in the manufacture of lumber on an extensive scale, their plant having a capacity of 35,000 feet per day. In 1899 the company dissolved, selling the mill property to the Curtis Lumber Company, of which Mr. Shaw was made general manager, a position that he has since ably and satisfactorily filled, his wide experience in the lumber business particularly qualifying him for the office. The plant has since been enlarged, having now a capacity of 80,000 feet per day, and the two hundred employes are kept busy in supplying the coast markets with its products. Taking up his residence in Albany in 1896, Mr. Shaw is numbered among its most progressive citizens. After an absence of more than a quarter of a century, he, accompanied by his wife and son,

Angus, in June, 1901, visited his old home in Ontario, being away two months, the trip being in every way most enjoyable.

Mr. Shaw married, July 3, 1873, in Ontario, Canada, Elizabeth Quinn, who was born in Thamesford, Ontario. Four children blessed their union, namely: Robert S., who was educated in Albany College, the State Normal School at Monmouth, and a graduate of the Salem Business College, and is now a merchant in Mill City, Ore.; Angus Albert, who was graduated from Albany College, is engaged in mercantile pursuits at Gates, Ore.; Daniel O., a student at Albany College, died in August, 1900, aged seventeen years; and James Royal is a student at Albany College. Politically Mr. Shaw is a firm Republican. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Pearl Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Turner, and now belongs to Santiam Lodge, at Stayton; he joined the Scio Chapter, R. A. M. and is now a member of Bayley Chapter, R. A. M.; is a member of Temple Commandery No. 3, K. T.; and belongs to the Mill City Lodge, I. O. O. F. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Presbyterian Church at Mill City.

WILLIAM C. KRUGER. Prior to entering upon a retired life in Newberg in 1902, William C. Kruger had an extended experience as an agriculturist and business man, and that he was successful in both departments of activity is shown by his present affluent and thoroughly comfortable circumstances. Mr. Kruger has erected a commodious house in a pleasant part of the town, and, because of ill health, is contemplating spending the coming winter in the milder climate of California. This esteemed and well known German-American was born in Westphalia, Germany, December 20, 1847, his father, Fred, being a native of the same part of the country.

The Kruger family came to America in 1868, locating on a farm in Manitowoc county, Wis., from where they removed to Iowa in 1876. The father purchased a large farm in Adair county, and farmed and raised stock almost up to the time of his death in 1900. His wife, Fredericka, was a native of the same part of Germany, and though dying at the comparatively early age of forty-six years, seven months and seven days, was the mother of ten children, five of whom attained maturity, three sons and two daughters, of whom William C. is the third.

Soon after coming to the United States in 1866, William C. Kruger found employment near Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, and in time saved sufficient money to purchase one hundred and twenty acres of land. This he improved to the best of his ability, and in 1877 came to Oregon,

spending one year in Portland. Not entirely content with the prospects in the northwest he returned to Cherokee county, Iowa, but soon had a return of the western fever, and determined to again try his luck in the great timber state. In 1887 he bought a hardware and implement business in Newberg, and from a comparatively small beginning increased his business from time to time, and finally gained the greater part of the patronage of his section. His health being undermined, he was advised to step out of business entirely, and in 1902 sold out to A. R. Moomaw & Son, and in Newberg built his present residence on First street.

For his first wife Mr. Kruger married Lizzie Grauer, also a native of Germany, and whose father, Jacob, came to America in 1866, locating in Iowa, where his death occurred. Two children were born to them, Rosa and Leland. Mr. Kruger married for a second time Mrs. Ida May, daughter of Lewis Platt of Newberg. They have one child, Gladys. Mr. Kruger is a Republican in politics, and has twice been a member of the town council. Fraternally he is associated with the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Artisans. He is well known in Yamhill county, and in all his dealings has won the respect and confidence of the community at large.

FRANCIS A. MORRIS is one of the most energetic and capable real estate, insurance and loan men in Yamhill county. Equipped with a common school education, excellent home training, and considerable mercantile experience, he came to Newberg about sixteen years ago, and has since been active in mercantile and real estate circles. Boone county, Ind., where Mr. Morris was born October 10, 1852, was the home of his father, William E., who became identified with the town of Thorntown, as a young man, and in time was one of the most prominent men in the community. He was born in North Carolina, where his father, Zachariah, was also born, the latter being a planter and land owner in his native state.

William E. Morris married Ella Binford, she being a native of Virginia, and whose parents were pioneers of Montgomery county, Ind. Soon after he removed to Bloomingdale, Park county, where he engaged in a general merchandise business, and also ran a grist-mill. These combined industries proved most profitable and netted their owner at least a comfortable fortune. He has reached the age of seventy-five years and is still enjoying the respect and appreciation of his fellowmen. Five children were born to himself and wife, one son and four daughters, of whom Francis A. is the oldest;

Mrs. Stanton Newlin, living near Bloomingdale, Ind.; Mrs. Fred M. Davis of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Edgar Palm, also of Minneapolis, Minn.; and Alice, who died at the age of fourteen years.

The first actual business experience of Mr. Morris was acquired as a clerk in a dry goods house in Indianapolis, Ind., with which he was connected in increasingly responsible capacities for about ten years, at the time of his resignation being assistant manager. After coming to Newberg he engaged in a general merchandise business for about twelve years in partnership with B. C. Miles, an outline of whose career may be found elsewhere in this work. Upon disposing of his store interests Mr. Morris embarked upon his present undertakings in real estate, loans and insurance, and much valuable town and country property has in the meantime passed through his hands. Nor have his abilities been confined entirely to mercantile and real estate concerns, for so public-spirited a man must needs fill many niches in a wide-awake community. For two years he was president of the Chehalem Valley Bank, and he has taken an active interest in promoting the erection of modern and substantial buildings. The firm of Morris & Mills was responsible for the first brick building in the old town of Newberg. As a Republican Mr. Morris has contributed his share towards filling important offices, and aside from being councilman for many terms, he has served as mayor of the town for two terms. He is a welcome member of various fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, in both of which he is extremely active.

At his old home in Indiana Mr. Morris was united in marriage with A. M. Maris, who was born in Park county, Ind., a daughter of Jonathan Maris, a native of North Carolina. Mr. Maris was a farmer for many years in Indiana, of which state he was a very early pioneer. He came to Oregon to visit his daughter and son-in-law, and died here at an advanced age. Mr. Morris is a member of the Society of Friends. A peculiarity in connection with the family of Mr. Morris is that there has been established for many years a circular letter system, put into effect periodically, and by means of which information concerning every member is passed around with the greatest regularity, no stoppage being allowed for more than four days. This custom is a very old one, and is so interesting and admirable that one wonders why it is not oftener utilized to preserve an interest in members of a given family.

JOHN S. LARKIN. With his family, John S. Larkin represents the highest type of western development. One of the honored and influen-

tial citizens of Newberg, he has a meritorious record as a farmer and large landowner in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon, in which states he has promoted in no small measure agricultural, educational, moral and general growth.

The fine and substantial traits of character which have made the canny Scotchman a welcome settler in any country under the sun are inherited by Mr. Larkin from a long line of Scottish ancestors, first represented in America by his paternal grandfather, John Larkin, who was a sailor and died at a comparatively early age. John Larkin, son of the mariner, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and when a young man engaged in the restaurant business in Boston, Mass. In 1846 he located among the pioneers of Wayne county, N. Y., where he bought ninety-six acres of land near Massadon, and lived there until his retirement in 1856 to a couple of acres of land at East Marshfield, Mass. The last years of his life were spent in Michigan, where he bought one hundred acres of land, and where he lived until his death at the age of seventy-five years. He had quite an interesting life, and was fairly successful as a farmer, his youth having been enlivened by service in the war of 1812, when, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted as a privateersman with his father. He married Lydia Quimby, who was born in Maine, and whose father, Dr. Samuel Quimby, was a practicing physician during the greater part of his active life. Seven children were born of this union, two daughters and five sons, of whom John S. is the oldest living.

At the age of eighteen John S. Larkin began to clerk in a store at Liberty Square, Boston, Mass., and in 1855 removed to Wisconsin, settling on one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Adams county. He improved his land and raised general produce, and in 1863 located in Blue Earth county, Minn., and took up six hundred acres of land. This continued to be his home until 1887, when he came to Oregon and near Newberg purchased one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land. At first he engaged in general farming, but later planted an orchard of prunes, pears and apples, the products of which constituted his principal source of revenue.

In Blue Earth county, Minn, January 22, 1866, Mr. Larkin was united in marriage with Eliza Jarman, who was born in St. Clair county, Mich., a daughter of a Michigan farmer who removed to Minnesota and then to Iowa, in which latter state his death occurred. Seven children were born of this union, of whom six are living: The children in the order of their birth are as follows: Charles; Josephine, wife of N. C. Christenson; John; Elizabeth, who died in Minnesota; George; Nellie, now Mrs. Hugh Nelson,

of Newberg; and Jennie, living at home. Mr. Larkin has reason to be proud of his bright and enterprising sons, who inherit his adaptability and business capacity. George Larkin, a practicing and very successful young dentist of this town, was educated in the commercial and common schools of Minnesota and Oregon, and also spent three years at the Pacific College of Newberg, and three years at the North Pacific Dental College, at Portland, from which latter institution he graduated with honors in May of 1902. Formerly a member of the Omega Dental Fraternity, he is now associated with the State Dental Society. Although but a short time out of college, he is making rapid strides towards the best that his profession holds, and he will undoubtedly rank among the best of his profession ere many years have elapsed. John Larkin, no less ambitious and successful than his brother, has ability of a mercantile order, and owns a half interest in the largest mercantile establishment in Newberg, the firm of Porter & Larkin. The sons are both living with their parents, and both are unmarried.

Mr. Larkin is a Democrat in national politics, and has been prominently before the public in support of his party. In Minnesota he was chairman of the board of supervisors during four or five terms, and was also member of the Minnesota legislature. He is fraternally connected with the Blue Lodge of Masons and the Eastern Star. Mr. Larkin has an enviable reputation in the community of Newberg, his sterling honesty, progressiveness, and all around worth having met with the deserved appreciation of his fellow-townsmen.

JAMES SIMPSON. Another one of the family names connected with the pioneer days of Oregon is that to which James Simpson is heir, a prominent citizen and farmer now living on a portion of the original donation claim upon which his father settled in 1847. The latter, William Simpson, was born on an old cotton plantation in North Carolina in 1794, his father being a member of a family long connected with the south. When ten years of age he went with his parents to another farm in Tennessee, and here grew to manhood, and in time married Mary Kimsey, settling on a farm of his own in the neighborhood. Outfitting with teams and wagons he took his wife to Howard county, and later to Johnson county, Mo., and in 1837 removed to Platt county, on the Platte purchase, where he took up government land and lived thereon until April, 1846. In Johnson county was born the son, James, December 23, 1833, the paternal farm being near Warrensburg, and in a very fertile tract of land. At one time there was a great deal of

dissatisfaction in the Platte Purchase, as there was throughout the whole middle western section, and William Simpson was one of the first to seriously consider the proposition of uprooting entirely and removing to the far west. Having decided to do so, he packed together such possessions as would be required for housekeeping in the new country, and with two wagons, one with four, and the other with three yoke of oxen, he set forth with his wife and eight children for the hopeful country beyond the mountains. Behind him remained one child who was old enough to look out for himself, and one child lay in its grave in a little Missouri churchyard. Leaving home April 18, 1846, they arrived in Yamhill county, Ore., in September, and spent the first year in North Yamhill.

In the fall of 1847 Mr. Simpson located on the farm upon a portion of which his son James now lives in the Waldo Hills. Two and a half miles from Aumsville he took up six hundred and forty acres, upon which he built a rude log house 16x16 feet, and containing but one room. In these circumscribed quarters this large family lived contentedly and even happily. Fortunately game was plentiful, and the head of the family was a good shot, and in the creeks was an abundance of fish. Several of the children were old enough to make themselves useful in clearing the land, and the good work grew apace until a semblance of civilization took the place of primeval stillness and inactivity. Mr. Simpson was a great church man, and he organized and helped to build the first Baptist Regular Church in this section of the country. He also had much to do with building and improving the schools, and in the making of roads. In 1858, the year in which he died, occurred also the death of his faithful wife, and thus even in death this well-mated and always helpful couple were not divided. Of the children, Ellen married James Anderson; Thomas K., deceased, came to Oregon in 1851; Benjamin lives in Portland; Harriet, deceased, was the wife of Larkin Price; Mary A., deceased, was the wife of William Macklin; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of N. B. Wisdom; David is a resident of Salem; Martha J., deceased, was the wife of N. Ford; James and W. B., who live in Salem.

To a boy of thirteen the journey across the plains was invariably a most interesting proceeding, and James Simpson was no exception to the rule. He helped to drive the cattle and make himself generally useful, and after locating on the donation claim with his parents and brothers and sisters, found time during the winter season to attend the early subscription school held in a little log house in the neighborhood. At the age of nineteen he rented land and engaged independently in farming, and in 1853 married

Mary C. Havens, who was born in Missouri, and came to Oregon in 1852. In 1854 Mr. Simpson brought his young wife to the farm which is still their home, and which consists of two hundred and thirty acres, one hundred and fifty of which are part of the old donation claim. He is engaged in general farming, and upon his fertile meadows graze large numbers of fine stock. He is progressive and popular, and his farm presents a scene of activity, thrift and neatness. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, but has never sought or desired official recognition. Ten children have been born into the family, of whom Gilbert died at the age of three years; Cassie is the widow of Hiram H. Hicks; Melissa Ann is deceased; Nancy J. is deceased; Rosa is at home; William; James; Frank; John E. is deceased; and Barnett, deceased.

PHILIP PHILE. For many years a familiar and interesting figure in the river life of Corvallis, Ore., Mr. Phile has won by his genial and whole-souled manner a host of friends among the people whom he has ferried across the Willamette river. Not a native son of this state, nor yet of the nation, Mr. Phile has, however, grown strongly attached to the land of his adoption and in proportion as it has given him prosperity he has returned an earnest patriotism and hearty interest in public events, a characteristic of value in the citizens of a country.

The forefathers of Philip Phile have long been natives of the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, where they have engaged in the cultivation of the soil, his father, Christopher Phile, passing his entire life in that location, his wife, Magdalene also giving to her children, of whom there were five sons and one daughter, an inheritance of the qualities of this section of Germany. Philip was the fourth child in the family, and was born August 31, 1825, in Baden-Baden, near Karlsruhe, and under his father's instruction was reared to the life of a farmer. His early education was received in the German schools. Upon attaining manhood he decided to try his fortunes in the great land of the western world of which he had heard so much, whose only drawback was the change of language and the loneliness which must necessarily follow the wanderer from home and friends. To alleviate this latter burden his sister, the one daughter of the family, took upon herself the hardships of the pioneer, and together the young people boarded the sailer, Havre, at the city of that name in France, and after the remarkably short voyage of twenty-one days they arrived in New York city, the trip having been made on the best clipper of the ocean.

Having an uncle by the name of Fred K. Zim-

merman living near Wheeling, Ill., Mr. Phile at once sought the middle west, coming by the way of Chicago, and though there were opportunities in plenty in that city he did not care to make it his home, as at that time Chicago seemed to be somewhat precariously located in the mud and water about Lake Michigan, without any clear distinction as to where the lake ended and the land began. Hunting up his uncle he went to work on a farm in the vicinity of Wheeling, remaining there for five years, at the end of that time coming still farther west, a corruption of Horace Greeley's advice being "Go as far west as you can." With a party of ox-teams he left Illinois early in March over the old Oregon trail, crossing the Mississippi river at Rock Island and striking the Missouri river in almost a direct line west of that place, crossing the latter where the town of Council Bluffs is located. The trip was a long and tedious one, not differing greatly from the many others made in that early day. The party was never left without a guard, day or night, each man's duty being a half of the night. After an eight months journey the party arrived safely in the Willamette valley, and Mr. Phile went at once to Linn county to Cushman's place, and in passing through Corvallis he was offered work at the ferry, but did not then accept. After spending the winter in King's valley hauling rails he returned to Corvallis and accepted the offer made him in November, going to work for Isaac Moore, the ferryman. Later Mr. Moore built a new boat, following the suggestions of Mr. Phile, who had in mind for a model a boat which plied upon the river Rhine. The boat was a great success, and Mr. Phile made himself of so much value, not only through his suggestions but by his steady, trustworthy work, that the ferry company, which had now become a firm of two under the firm name of Moore & St. Clair, employed him to conduct the ferry. Originally a rope ferry was used in the conveyance of people at this point, the buoy ferry later taking the place of the more primitive affair, this also being at the suggestion of Mr. Phile. For twenty-one years Mr. Phile served in the capacity of ferryman for Corvallis, and the few moment's talk as the little boat swung out into the stream sent many a traveler on his way with a lighter heart, for a merry word and a genial smile were as truly a part of this man's life as the daily work which was given him to do. In storm and sunshine his boat plied upon the river, and he recalls many times when the tide was running high and peril was imminent, but no accident ever came to him to mar the enjoyment of the life which he followed. For ten years he bore the responsibility of conveying the overland mail across the river in the night,

the one from Portland coming in at eleven p. m., followed by the San Francisco mail at two a. m. In 1874 Mr. Phile retired from his duties, erecting a house in Corvallis, where he has since made his home.

February 10, 1875, Mr. Phile allied himself by marriage with a descendant of a German family, Mrs. Catherine (Rodemocher) Tideman, who had removed to Corvallis in 1863. She was born in Germany, on the estate of Hanover, her grandfather, John, and father, Biern, both being natives of the same place, where they engaged in farming. Her mother, Margaret Gossen, was also born in that locality, and was the daughter of a farmer. Of the eight children born to her father and mother six came to the United States and settled in Oregon, four of whom are now living, and are as follows: Lucy, now Mrs. Tideman of Portland; Annie, Mrs. Schlosser of Albany; Carsten, of Corvallis, now a retired farmer; and Catherine, now the wife of Mr. Phile of this review. In 1860 Mrs. Tideman commenced the journey toward Oregon, coming from New York city to Aspinwall, and after crossing the Isthmus of Panama she took passage on a steamer bound for San Francisco and from there to Portland, the remainder of the trip to Corvallis being made by stage. She was married in San Francisco in 1860 to Matthias Tideman, also a native of Hanover, and who had come to the Californian mines in 1850. In Linn county Mr. Tideman took up a claim located three miles east of Corvallis, where he engaged in farming. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Tideman took a pleasure trip back to their German home, returning in 1872, when Mr. Tideman died of smallpox in a hospital in New York city, the widow finishing the journey alone. The three children born of the union, Caroline, Mary and Henry, all died in youth.

Mr. Phile takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of his adopted town, and is always ready to assist in any worthy movement toward the development of its resources. Politically he has been a stanch Republican since the Civil war, and through this influence has served as councilman for one term. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

J. B. SHANKS. The Shanks family in Oregon is associated with successful agricultural enterprises, and with an earnest and hopeful ministry in the old school Baptist Church. J. B. Shanks, representing the second generation in the northwest, and the owner of a farm near Monitor, Marion county, was born on a farm in Carroll county, Ind., March 11, 1839, and is the son of Abner and Anna (Lenon) Shanks, natives of Ohio, and the

former born in Miami county, December 27, 1810.

Abner Shanks, the founder of the family in Oregon, moved with his parents from Ohio to Indiana as early as 1829, and there settled on a farm in a comparatively wild section of country. His father was a minister in the Baptist Church, and from him the son undoubtedly inherited his ability as a preacher and humanitarian. About 1853 the family removed to Iowa, where Abner Shanks followed farming and preaching, and also for a time engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1865 he outfitted for the long journey across the plains, and during the passage encountered numerous difficulties with the Indians, although his family stood the trip with great courage, reaching their destination in Marion county in comparatively good health and spirits. For seven or eight years Mr. Shanks lived on a farm in the Waldo Hills, and then purchased a farm on Howell's Prairie, which continued to be his home until 1882. In the meantime he had continuously preached the gospel, and in this way accomplished much good, filling many hearts with hope and encouragement. Eventually he took up his residence in Turner, but after the death of his second wife, who was formerly Elizabeth Ewing, he lived with his children, his death occurring at Stayton, November 26, 1902, at the age of ninety-two years. He was a genial, kindly man, very public-spirited and liberal, and during his helpful earthly pilgrimage made many friends. Of the children born of his first marriage five are living: J. B., of University Park, Portland; N. J., of North Yakima county, Wash.; Henry, of Weston, Ore.; J. S., of Turner, Ore.; and Elizabeth, widow of J. M. Hosier, of Mt. Angel. Mr. Shanks' first wife died in Indiana, and of the second union there were born six children, of whom five are now living: Levi, of Portland; Benjamin, of Palouse, Wash.; Martha, wife of H. Anderson, of Stayton; Maggie, wife of M. Anderson, of Oregon City; and Anna, wife of F. Cook of Grant's Pass.

With a common school education at his command, and with the mental balance acquired in a Christian and very orderly home, J. B. Shanks started out to make his way in the world when twenty-two years of age, and after engaging in teaming for one year went to Montana and mined and prospected for a couple of years. In 1865 he met his people at Boise City and came with them to Marion county, where he resumed teaming up to the time of his marriage. His wife was formerly Sarah Lenon, a native of Indiana, who crossed the plains in the same train with her husband,

settling with her parents on a farm in Marion county. The young people went to house-keeping in the Waldo Hills for a couple of years, and then removed to Monitor, remaining in that town for twelve years. Mr. Shanks then purchased his present home of one hundred and twenty acres one and a fourth miles southeast of Monitor, three miles from a railroad and here he has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising. At present he has fifty acres under cultivation, and his buildings and general improvements are in accordance with scientific and intelligent farming. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, of whom Luella is the wife of Charles McKee, of McKee, Ore.; Anna is the wife of F. M. Girard, of Monitor, Ore.; L. S., Jr., of Monitor; and Misses Mary and Maggie, of Portland. Three of the children died in infancy.

Mr. Shanks is one of the very prominent men of this community, and to an exceptional degree enjoys the confidence of his fellow townsmen. He has abundant opportunities to display his public spirit and broad-mindedness, and has demonstrated in various ways his possession of those characteristics which go to make up the acknowledged man of affairs. No worthy movement toward the promotion of the public welfare is allowed to pass unnoticed by him. He has always exhibited a desire to witness the highest possible improvement in the moral, intellectual and spiritual condition of those surrounding him. It is to such men as Mr. Shanks that the state of Oregon owes a debt that it can never pay, for the high and unselfish spirit which has actuated all his actions in dealing with matters outside of his own domestic circles. He is entitled to rank with the most thoroughly representative men of the Willamette valley, and to occupy a position of prominence in a record of this character.

B. A. CATHEY, M. D. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has attained wealth by honorable business methods, acquired the highest reputation in his chosen calling by merit, and whose social prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. We pay the highest tribute to the heroes who on battlefields win victories and display a valor that is the admiration of the world. Why should the tribute be withheld from those who wage the bloodless battles of civil life, who are conquerors in the world of business? Greater than in almost any line of work is the responsibility which rests upon the physician. The issues of life and death are

in his hands. An incorrect prescription, an unskilled operation may take from man that which he prizes above all else—life. The physician's power must be his own; not by purchase, by gift or by influence can he gain it. He must commence at the very beginning, learn the very rudiments of medicine and surgery, continually add to his knowledge by close study and earnest application and gain reputation by merit. If he would gain the highest prominence it must come as the result of superior skill, knowledge and ability, and these qualifications are possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. Cathey. He is known as one of the most eminent members of the profession in the Willamette valley and his opinions are largely recognized as authority throughout this section of the state.

Dr. Cathey was born near Gresham, Multnomah county, Ore., on the 17th of February, 1854, and is a son of W. G. and Thersa J. (Cornutt) Cathey. The father was a native of Johnson county, Mo., and the grandfather, Andrew Cathey, died in that state. W. G. Cathey was reared as a farmer boy and in the fall of 1853 he came to Oregon, making the overland trip with ox-teams. He settled near what is now Gresham in Powells valley and purchased a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land, after which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He now resides on the old homestead, retaining possession of eighty acres of land. His farm is along the street car line from Portland. His wife, also a native of Missouri, is a daughter of Alfred Cornutt, who was born in Virginia, whence he emigrated westward, becoming a Missouri farmer. In 1853 he made the journey by ox-team to Oregon and here followed farming near Gresham for a period of ten years. He then removed to Douglas county where he purchased a farm and carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. He was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cathey, the doctor's father, is now living at the age of seventy years, but the mother passed away in 1888. In their family were eleven children, of whom six yet survive.

The doctor spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the home farm. If the roll of successful and prominent business men were called to determine what were their early surroundings it would be found that a large majority had been reared amid rural scenes, gaining there strength for the duties of later life. The doctor attended the district schools and for a short time was a student in the Portland high school. He engaged in teaching for six months and then entered the Albany College, where he remained for a period of six months. He then accepted the position of principal of the North Brownsville school, where he served for four terms, after

which he again spent a year in Albany College. Thus he worked his way through, meeting the expenses of his course by teaching in the public schools and also by teaching vocal music. For one year he was the principal of the Halsey school and he afterward taught in Canyonville and in Riddles. He was principal of the Roseburg school for three years and then returned to Canyonville as principal of the schools of that place. During four years of this time he was also engaged in reading medicine, for he had determined to engage in the practice of the profession as a lifework. Soon after his return to Canyonville he had to dismiss his school on account of an epidemic of diphtheria. Some difficulty arising, the local physician had to leave the town and his patrons came to Dr. Cathey for medical assistance, knowing that he had for some time been studying. It was thus that he began practice and the doctor said that his early work in that direction was the hardest he had ever done in connection with his professional career. It was not his desire to engage in practice before he had completed his medical studies, but he finally assented to the wishes of the people of the community and was very successful in his work. He lost only three cases out of thirty and two of these had been treated by others before his services were called upon. The disease had reached its last stages when he attempted to render assistance, so that in reality he lost but one case out of twenty-eight. A year later another physician located in the town and began practice. Dr. Cathey then proposed to discontinue his own labors in the profession, but those who had employed him opposed this step and he therefore continued in practice at that place for four and a half years. He sold out his drug store in order to give his entire attention to the alleviation of human suffering, and his success indicated that nature certainly intended him for that line of activity.

In the fall of 1888 Dr. Cathey entered the medical department of Willamette University, which was then located in Portland, and was graduated in that institution in 1890 with the degree of M. D. He then located in Woodburn, where he practiced until 1899, when the medical college was transferred from Portland to Salem and in that school he was elected professor of physiology, filling the chair for four years, when he resigned in order to establish his home in Corvallis. Since coming to this city he has built up a very extensive practice, in fact, is regarded as one of the leading physicians in the valley. As a medical and also as a surgical practitioner he has been extremely successful and has the largest surgical practice in the city and county.

Dr. Cathey was married in Brownsville, Ore., to Miss Lucinda Elizabeth McFeron, who was

born in Missouri, and their marriage has been blessed with five children: Cecil C., George A., Collins F., Alice Marie and Evelyn. The second son is now a student in the medical department of the Willamette University. The doctor became a Mason in Canyonville, became a charter member of the lodge at Woodburn and is now affiliated with Corvallis Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M. He is also connected with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Woodmen of the World. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a trustee. Professionally he is connected with the State Medical Society and he is continually reading and studying in order to promote his skill and efficiency in the line of a profession which by many is regarded as the most important to which man can direct his energies. His knowledge is broad and comprehensive, and not only has he a love of his calling because of his scientific interests, but also because of his broad humanitarian spirit. Dr. Cathey today stands among the most eminent members of the profession in the Willamette valley and is possessed of marked ability and comprehensive professional learning.

MARTIN WOODCOCK. There is something in the story of the life of the pioneer that is always of keenest interest. This is perhaps because it displays bravery such as is manifested by the soldier on the field of battle. It requires no little heroism and strength of purpose to meet the conditions which existed on a frontier region, and it is well that we preserve the history of those who met those conditions and made their portion of the country habitable, rich in fruitage and pleasing to the eye. Martin Woodcock was one of the distinguished early settlers of Oregon who became a prominent factor in the business life of Benton county. Wherever he went he commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he was associated and his life history contains many elements which are worthy of emulation and should serve as a source of inspiration to others.

Mr. Woodcock was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., July 20, 1824, and passed away in the early morning of March 22, 1884, his life record therefore covering almost sixty years. He was a son of William and Catherine Woodcock. His ancestors, as far back as is known, were from Holland, whence they went to England and from the latter country three brothers of the name crossed the Atlantic to the Empire state. From one of these the subject of this review was descended. On his mother's side the first ancestors, as far as is now known, were Peter Cooper, Martin Cooper, Catherine Hamm and Regina

Krum, all of whom were born in the town of Westerwald, Prussia. Coming to America they settled in Livingstone Manor in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1761. From the marriage of Peter Cooper and Catherine Hamm there sprung two children, one of whom was given the name of Peter and was born July 6, 1775. By the marriage of Martin Cooper and Regina Krum there were seven children, one of whom was named Regina Cooper. In 1796 Peter C. Cooper, the son of Peter Cooper, and Regina, the daughter of Martin Cooper, were married and unto them were born nine children, including Catherine, who on August 12, 1821, gave her hand in marriage to William Woodcock. Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock, accompanied by six of their children, including Martin, who was then fourteen years of age, left New York in 1838 and settled in what was then the wilderness of Woodland in Wisconsin, about eight miles from where now stands the city of Milwaukee. There the father, with the assistance of his sons, Horace and Martin, hewed out a farm in the midst of the heretofore unbroken forests, earning the means with which to pay for the homestead by cutting cord wood. From that time on Martin Woodcock assisted in the work of the home farm and was there reared to manhood. He lived under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age and on August 28, 1848, he was united in marriage to Amanda J. White. They became the parents of one son and two daughters. The son, M. S. Woodcock, is now president of the First National Bank and is ex-mayor of Corvallis. One daughter, Mrs. Eva L. Stannus, born February 7, 1855, resides in Idaho. The other daughter, Carrie L., was born July 2, 1865. When gold was discovered in California the news of the find spread like wildfire throughout the country. It reached the ears of Mr. Woodcock and others in Wisconsin and, being attracted by the many advantages then offered on the far-off Pacific coast, Mr. Woodcock resolved to seek his fortune in the west, and, with his wife and son, accompanied by his older brother, Horace, with the latter's wife, and a younger brother, W. C. Woodcock, and his sister, Rena A. Dayton and her husband, H. C. Dayton, started for Oregon on February 24, 1853. It was mid-winter, and in wagons drawn by oxen they loaded all that they possessed and turned their faces toward the setting sun in search of the land of promise—the then but little known Oregon. After a long and tiresome journey across the plains they arrived at their destination on September 24, and after looking over various parts of the Willamette valley for land subject to location under the donation act Mr. Woodcock and his brother, W. C., settled upon adjoining farms about fourteen miles west of Eugene City in Lane county.

This land was wild and unimproved, but with characteristic energy Mr. Woodcock began its development and there lived for about four years, during which time he built a new home and made good improvements upon his property. During the succeeding two years he was engaged in learning the wagonmaker's trade of a neighbor, Jacob H. Wellsher and in the fall of 1859 Martin Woodcock and his brother Horace joined Mr. Wellsher in forming a partnership for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. They all removed to Monroe, Benton county, where they continued in that business until the winter of 1863, during which time they built up a large trade. Their wagons found favor with the public because of their neatness, durability, light draft and the evident care with which they were constructed. They thus had many purchasers, some of whom came from long distances.

About the time of his removal to Monroe, Martin Woodcock also entered into partnership with his brother, W. C. Woodcock, for the purpose of conducting a general mercantile business at that place. They established their store and conducted it with success until the winter of 1869. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Woodcock, with his wife and daughter, removed to east Portland and in the succeeding fall he purchased a part of the William Herron farm near Salem, whereon he resided for some time. He built another home there and devoted his energies to the supervision of his farming interests until the spring of 1882, when he sold that property. During the following summer, accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter, he visited the old home in Wisconsin where his aged mother was still living on the land he had helped to clear for her and his father in his early boyhood days. She was then seventy-eight years of age. Returning to Oregon, Mr. Woodcock then removed in April, 1883, to the farm about a mile east of Salem, which continued to be his place of abode until his demise. There he once more commenced to build a home for his old age in which he hoped to rest from hard work and care, but after an illness of a few weeks he died surrounded by his loved ones and many friends. He passed away at the age of fifty-nine years, eight months and two days. In February, 1884, he had been summoned to serve on the county jury. The weather at that time was very cold and there was a deep snow. During the first week of his jury services Mr. Woodcock contracted a severe cold, but instead of asking to be excused by the court he continued to act on the jury and at the end of the two weeks his cold had developed into a severe attack of pneumonia, which resulted in his death. Thus closed the life of another honored pioneer, whose best years were closely iden-

tified with the growth and prosperity of his beloved Oregon. His life was characteristic of untiring energy and unswerving integrity. He was often heard to say that his whole aim in life was to do to others as he would wish others to do unto him, and this motto was not lightly regarded by him, but had a broad significance which made it enter into every detail of his daily life, and to be his rule and guide in all transactions with his fellow-men. When he neared the end and the shadows of death were falling across his path, almost his last words were that he could look back over every act of his life with satisfaction. This was because he had never taken advantage of the necessities of his fellow-men, but had lived honorably with them and therefore he was not afraid to die. One who knew him paid the following tribute to his memory: "His scrupulous exactness in performing all he promised and his straight-forward course in whatever path duty called, regardless of all else, had gained him the respect of all who came in contact with him and the esteem and warmest affection of those who knew him best. Many will mourn him as a friend gone and his memory will be cherished long after his form is returned to dust from whence it came. May his fidelity to his favorite motto exemplified in his whole life give it new and nobler meaning to his friends who survive him."

AUGUST HODES is a very successful grocery merchant of Corvallis and therefore a leading representative of commercial interests in the city. He is one of the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to the new world, his birth having occurred in Herstelle, Westphalia. His paternal grandfather, Cornelius Hodes, was also a native of that country and was engaged in the canal-boat business. Becoming a member of the German army, he served in one of the wars in that country. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church. Henry Hodes, the father of our subject, was also born and reared in Westphalia and became a mason and builder, while later he was superintendent of large stone quarries at Herstelle. There he died in the year 1880, and his community mourned the loss of one of its representative business men. He married Miss Julia Hodes, who was born in Westphalia, but although of the same name belonged to a different family. She died in 1863 when our subject was nine years of age, and the father was afterward again married. By the first union there were four children, three of whom are still living, namely: Amelia, now Mrs. Zierolf, of Corvallis; August; and Mrs. Mina Wusterfeldt, of Corvallis. Of the second marriage

there are four living children, one of whom, Carl, is a resident of Albany, Ore.

The birth of August Hodes occurred on March 27, 1853, and in his parents' home the days of his youth were passed, while in the common schools he pursued his education. From boyhood he followed canal boating until seventeen years of age and then in 1871, thinking that he might have better opportunities in the new world, he came to America, sailing from Bremen to New York. He then made his way across the country to San Francisco, Cal., and thence traveled to Portland, Ore. In May, 1871, he arrived in Corvallis, where he has since made his home with exception of a short time passed in Eugene, where he was employed in a hotel and afterward by a dentist, being thus engaged until December, 1872, when he returned to Corvallis. He then entered the service of Henry Warrior, a merchant of Corvallis, with whom he remained until May, 1881, when, with the capital he had acquired through his own efforts, he engaged in the grocery business as the senior member of the firm of A. Hodes & Company. In 1888 he purchased his partner's interest and has since continued alone in the business. He has a fine store on Main street in the center of the city in which he carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries. The store is characterized by neatness and cleanliness and is most attractive in its appearance, so that it has a liberal patronage.

In Corvallis Mr. Hodes was united in marriage to Miss Louise Bamberger, who was born in San Francisco, and is a daughter of Adam Bamberger, who came from Alsace, France, to the Pacific coast and was one of the early settlers of San Francisco. Later he engaged in the baking business in Corvallis and he now resides in Portland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hodes were born four children: Clemens and Carl G., who are with their father in the store; and Frances and Earl, at home.

Mr. Hodes is now serving for the third year as a member of the city council, and is on the fire and water committee. For a number of years he was a member of the fire department, belonging to the Big Six Engine Company. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and politically is a Democrat. He is a very progressive and enterprising man, is liberal in matters of citizenship and endorses every movement for the welfare of Corvallis and gives to public measures for the general good his hearty co-operation.

MILTON S. WOODCOCK. A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of

others, or as a master spirit wields a power either for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public and business relations. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of labor investigation will brighten his fame and point the path that others may follow with like success. From among the ranks of quiet, persevering yet prominent citizens—prominent on account of what he has done in commercial circles—there is no one more deserving of mention in a volume of this character than Milton S. Woodcock, who is ex-mayor of Corvallis and president of the First National Bank.

Hon. Milton S. Woodcock is a native of Wisconsin and has been a resident of Oregon since 1853. He was born in Wisconsin, near Greenfield, eight miles from Milwaukee, May 9, 1849, and is a son of Martin Woodcock a native of New York. The paternal grandfather, William Woodcock, removed from New York to Wisconsin, settling near Milwaukee at a pioneer epoch in the development of that state. The father of Milton S. became a farmer by occupation and in 1853 brought his family across the plains with ox-teams. In the same party traveled his older brother, Horace Woodcock and his family, his younger brother, William, who was then a single man, and his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dayton. Martin Woodcock brought with him his wife and only son, the subject of this review, and settled fourteen miles west of Eugene on a donation claim, where he lived for four or five years. Removing then to Monroe, Benton county, he there engaged in merchandising with his younger brother, and was associated with his older brother in the manufacture of wagons. Subsequently he took up his abode in the vicinity of Salem, Marion county, where he resided until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-nine years of age. He married Amanda J. White, a native of the Empire state, who went with her parents to Wisconsin. She still survives, and is now living near Salem. In the family were three children, these being Milton S.; Mrs. Stannus, of Idaho; and Mrs. Savage, who is living near Salem.

Milton S. Woodcock, the eldest and the only son, was but a small lad when brought by his parents to the northwest. He is indebted to the public school system for the educational privileges he received in his youth. In his boyhood he was employed in his father's store, early becoming familiar with mercantile methods. In 1869 he began general merchandising on his own account in Monroe, conducting his business with a fair degree of success until 1874, when he sold his store there and sought a broader field of labor in Corvallis. In the meantime he had taken

up the study of law under the direction of Colonel Kelsay and after completing his preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar in Salem in 1875. Mr. Woodcock then began the practice of his chosen profession in Corvallis and has since been identified with the legal profession, although many other interests have also claimed his attention. He was for a time engaged in the general hardware and implement business as a member of the firm of Woodcock & Baldwin, this association being maintained for fourteen years. In 1887 he established a private bank under the name of the Benton County Bank, which was opened for business in June, 1887. In 1890 he organized the First National Bank with a capital stock of \$150,000 which was incorporated and from the beginning Mr. Woodcock has served as its president. After a time he disposed of his hardware business in order to devote his entire attention to his banking interests. Prosperity has come to him as the natural consequence of industry and close application, and his splendid success bears testimony to his mature judgment in business affairs. Whatever he has undertaken he has accomplished. He was not yet twenty years of age when he began merchandising on his own account, and he had a capital of less than \$1,000, but he agreed to pay for the stock of goods which he purchased within a year. He worked hard, in fact, unremittingly, and through his business career, as at the outset he has fully met every obligation. Mr. Woodcock is a self-made man and, in a country where merit must win, Mr. Woodcock has achieved success. Wealth may secure a start, but it cannot maintain one in a position where brains and executive ability are required, and Mr. Woodcock did not have wealth to aid him in the beginning of his business career. His reliance has been placed on the more substantial qualities of perseverance, untiring enterprise, resolute purpose and commendable zeal, and withal his actions have been guided by an honesty of purpose. He is a true type of western progress and enterprise, the leading spirit which has produced the phenomenal growth of Oregon. His energy, prudent business methods and sagacity have all combined to make him one of the foremost business men of the great northwest.

Mr. Woodcock was married in Corvallis to Miss Emma J. Simpson, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter of the Rev. Anthony Simpson, a native of Manchester, England, and on crossing the Atlantic took up his abode in Philadelphia. He was educated for the Presbyterian ministry and became an active factor in the work of that denomination. At the time of the Civil war he served as a chaplain, being sent into Virginia by the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1865 he came to Oregon by

way of Panama, accompanied by his wife and four children. They sailed on the old boat Golden Rule, which was wrecked in the Caribbean sea in June, 1865. The ship went down but the passengers all escaped, and ten days later they were taken by a United States man-of-war to Aspinwall and on to Panama, where the Simpson family took passage on the steamer America for San Francisco. At the latter place they boarded the vessel Brother Jonathan, for Portland and safely reached their destination, but on its return trip that vessel was also wrecked. Rev. Simpson lived in Albany for some time, and afterward went to Olympia, Wash., acting as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church there for two years. In 1867 he removed to Corvallis to accept the pastorate of the church here and later he removed to a farm in Benton county upon which he afterward continued agricultural pursuits for some time. He also continued his ministerial work, and while there it was through his efforts that the First Presbyterian Church at Independence was built, and he served as pastor of this congregation for many years. He later returned to Philadelphia, Pa., where he died soon afterward. He was a man of marked influence, most zealous in his labors for the church and his efforts were productive of great good among his fellow-men. In his social relations he was a Mason. Mr. Simpson was united in marriage in early manhood to Miss Helen Crawford, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. She died in Albany, Ore. In their family were four children, of whom three are living: John H., who is a hardware merchant in Corvallis; Emma, the wife of M. S. Woodcock, of Corvallis; and George, of Seattle, Wash.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock have been born three children: A. R., who is a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College, is an ornithologist and stands at the head of that science in the state of Oregon; C. H. is connected with the First National Bank of Corvallis; and E. M. is the youngest of the family.

In his political views Mr. Woodcock is an earnest Republican and wields a wide influence in the councils of his party. In 1901 he was elected mayor of the city and his administration was one that gave entire satisfaction to the public because it was business-like, progressive and beneficial. A very prominent Mason, he was initiated into the order in Monroe Lodge No. 49, and is now connected with Corvallis Lodge No. 14. He likewise belongs to Ferguson Chapter, R. A. M., of Corvallis, of which he is the past high priest and he holds membership in Oregon Council of Corvallis, of which he is a past officer and is the past grand master of the Grand Council of Oregon. He is also a member of the





Joshua J. Walton

Order of High Priesthood and he and his wife are connected with the Eastern Star. Mr. Woodcock was the organizer of the Eastern Star lodge in Corvallis and served as its first worthy patron, acting in that capacity for several years. He is also identified with the State Pioneer Association and the American Bankers' Association. He is a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity and liberal views, and has been fully identified with the growth and prosperity of the state of his adoption. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained a most satisfactory reward. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and his kindness, sympathy and generosity beam forth in his eye and are substantially manifest in his actions. His life is exemplary in many respects and he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those who have had business relations with him.

JUDGE JOSHUA J. WALTON. In the annals of Lane county no man occupies a more honorable and eminent position than Judge Joshua J. Walton, of Eugene. A man of undoubted integrity, superior ability and judgment, energetic and public-spirited, he has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the city in which he resides, uniformly advocating and working for the supremacy of those plans and measures which shall be of perpetual benefit to the community. In the establishment of the University of Oregon at Eugene, he was one of the prime movers, working hard to secure the necessary funds for its location there, and giving with an unstinting hand from his own private purse towards its erection. A son of Joshua J. Walton, he was born April 6, 1838, in Rushville, Ind. Of English ancestry, he is descended from one of three brothers who emigrated from England to America in colonial days, and settled in New England. His paternal grandfather, Capt. Thomas Walton, a resident of Connecticut, sailed the seas as master of his vessel, and while on one of his voyages was lost at sea with all his crew.

A native of Wethersfield, Conn., J. J. Walton, the elder, there grew to manhood, and learned the shoemaker's trade. Emigrating from New England to Indiana, he was there engaged in mercantile pursuits for a few years. In 1839 he removed to Illinois, locating near Springfield, and subsequently lived in St. Louis, Mo., and in Keosauqua, Iowa. In the spring of 1849 he again took up his march westward, coming with his family to Fremont, Cal., thence to Yreka, where he spent the winter. Locating in the Rogue river

valley in the spring, he took up a donation claim near Ashland, on Wagner creek, being one of the original pioneers of that vicinity. Erecting a small log house, he commenced the improvement of a farm, in addition being engaged in packing and freighting from Scottsburg and the Willamette valley to Yreka, Cal. In 1853 he and his son, J. J., assisted in building the blockhouse at Fort Wagner, and were on guard there for nearly six months. On leaving the fort, he disposed of his ranch, and moved to Green valley, on the Umpqua river, where he carried on general farming and stock-raising for five years. Locating in Eugene City in 1858, he opened a general merchandise store which he managed several years. The following three years he and his son, J. J. Walton, were employed in mining, being at the Salmon river mines the first year, at Boise mines, near Idaho City, the second year, and at the Oyhee mines the third year. Returning then to Eugene, he was employed as a clerk until his retirement from active pursuits. He attained a venerable age, dying in Eugene at the age of four score and four years, in 1896. He had the distinction of voting for the constitutions of three states, of Iowa in 1846, of California in 1850, and of Oregon in 1858.

J. J. Walton married Ann M. Shockley, of Rushville, Ind. She was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., the birthplace of her father, William Shockley, who removed from Kentucky to Rushville, and there spent his declining years. She survived her husband, dying at the age of eighty-three years in 1901. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their union nine children were born, namely: Mrs. Harriet E. Wilson, who died in Washington; Joshua, the special subject of this sketch; Mrs. Phebe Hughes, residing at Creswell, Ore; Mrs. Mary E. Coleman, of Coburg, Ore; C. Wesley, a resident of Spokane, Wash.; Amanda J., wife of St. John Skinner, of Wardner, Idaho; Ira D., of Springfield, Ore.; Henry E., who died at Salem Ore.; and Mrs. Lula Cole, of Spokane, Wash.

After living in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, Joshua J. Walton crossed the plains with his parents when a boy of eleven years, going with ox-teams to California in 1849, following the trail up the Platte river, and coming by way of Salt Lake, where the jaded cattle were exchanged for fresh ones. Thence they proceeded down the Humboldt, across the desert to Truckee, and on to Fremont, Cal., being from April until October making the trip. In 1851 they moved to Yreka, in the spring of 1852 to the Rogue river valley, and in the fall of the following year he came with the remainder of the family to Green valley, Ore., and subse-

quently assisted his father in packing and freighting between Oregon and California, and helped build Fort Wagner, as previously mentioned. Upon coming with the family to Eugene, in 1858, he attended the old Columbia college until the building was burned. Completing his education at Union University, under Professor Cornelius, he was afterwards engaged with his father in various mining enterprises, at the Salmon river mines, in 1862, making considerable money, but being unsuccessful at Boise Basin in the summer of 1863, and at the Oyhee mines in 1864. While at home, in the intervals of mining, he read law with Judge Riley E. Stratton, and after his admission to the bar, in 1863, began the practice of his profession in Eugene, where he has since continued most successfully, sometimes being in partnership with others, and sometimes alone. In 1868 he was elected county judge and served four years. In 1875 he was appointed to the office by Governor Grover and in 1876 was elected to the office for a term of four years. Judge Walton also served as deputy district attorney four years, and has been United States commissioner since his first appointment, in 1884, by Judge Deady, having been reappointed by Judge Bellinger.

Taking a keen interest in educational matters, Judge Walton was one of the five men present at the meeting held in the old schoolhouse, in July, 1872, to consult in regard to plans for having a university located in Eugene, the others present being B. F. Dorris, the late John M. Thompson, the late John C. Arnold, and the late S. H. Spencer. The first thought of these gentlemen had simply been to have a higher grade school established here, but on Mr. Thompson's proposition to try and secure the university for this place, the meeting adjourned until some future time in order that more definite action might be taken. Subsequently the Union University Association was organized for the purpose of securing the incorporation of a university, Judge Walton being elected one of the directors, and secretary of the board. Drafting a bill, he presented it to the state legislature, offering the grounds, and buildings worth \$50,000, if the state would locate the university in Eugene. The bill passed, and the association was given until the fall of 1874 to secure a site, and complete the building. The first bill provided that \$30,000 should be raised by county taxes, the citizens of Eugene to contribute the remaining \$20,000. Some of the taxpayers were dissatisfied and having threatened to enjoin the collection of the \$30,000 the matter was presented to the county court, where every objection was heard, Judge Walton representing the interests of the Union University Association,

while J. M. Thompson, president of the association, was county judge. Fearing that the tax, if raised, would involve the county in a heavy debt, the order was revoked by the county commissioners, and Judge Thompson resigned as president of the association, being succeeded by Judge Walton, T. G. Hendricks being elected secretary. After meeting many discouragements, the association, largely through the strenuous efforts of its president, raised the entire \$50,000 by subscription, and after the building was completed the deed was made out, and accepted by the state. Although the brave promoters of the university had a hard struggle in its establishment and building, they now take great pride and pleasure in the result of their labors.

In April, 1873, the board of regents was organized with Judge Matthew P. Deady as president, and Judge Walton, who was one of the three regents elected by the Union University Association, as secretary of the board, a position to which he has been continuously re-elected ever since. During the first thirteen years of the university's existence the judge served as both regent and secretary, but has since that time acted as secretary only.

Judge J. J. Walton was married, first, in Eugene, to Elizabeth Gale, who was born near Galesburg, Ill. She died in 1873, leaving three children, namely: Ada Osie, who was graduated from the University of Oregon, and is now living in Seattle, Wash.; Clara D. died in Eugene; and Hattie E., a trained nurse at the General Hospital in Seattle, Wash. The judge was married a second time in 1876, in Eugene, to Miss Emma Fisher, a native of Richmond, Ind., and a daughter of Robert Fisher, who spent his last years in Minnesota. The only child of Judge and Mrs. Walton, Pauline E. Walton, is attending the University of Oregon, being a member of the class of 1904. Judge Walton owns considerable property in Eugene, having erected the Walton block, which is 46x60 feet, two stories in height, and having a fine farm of four acres, lying on Mill street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. This he devotes to black walnuts and fruits of various kinds, having sixty different kinds of trees in his orchards.

Politically Judge Walton is a staunch Democrat, and has filled many public offices of trust and responsibility, including those of councilman and school director, at the present time being a member of the city school board. He was formerly a member of the county central committee, which he served as chairman, and of the state central and congressional committees. Fraternally, he is prominently connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past noble grand of Eugene

Lodge, with which he united in 1861; past grand master and past grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, which he represented at the Sovereign Grand Lodge, in Baltimore, in 1878 and in 1879; a member, and past chief patriarch, of the Encampment; and since 1864, has belonged to the Grand Encampment, which he represented at the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which met in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1893, and in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1894. He is also a past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which he represented at the Grand Lodge twice. He is also a member of the State Historical Society. He takes a deep interest in religious affairs, and is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been one of the trustees for many years, for a long while serving as chairman of the board. For a number of years he was also superintendent of the Sunday school.

HUGH HERRON. In Hugh Herron the agricultural community around Bruce has a practical and thorough farmer, and a substantial and helpful citizen. Like the majority of his countrymen who have crossed the water, he has been pleased to look on the happy side of things in his adopted land, and in consequence has met with a warm reception in return, and realized generous financial returns from labor invested. Born in County Down, Ireland, in September, 1839, he was reared on a small Irish farm from which little profit could be derived, the family maintenance being principally dependent upon the trade occupation of the father, who was a weaver of fine linen. The elder Herron married Mary Cleland, who also was born in Ireland, and who, after the death of her husband in 1849, wisely concluded that the old country held little of prospect for her eight children. Accordingly, she secured passage for her family in a sailing vessel in 1850, locating in Mahoning county, Ohio, from where she later removed to Illinois. Here she lived to be sixty-five years old, an honored, well loved mother, who had the courage of her own convictions, and the strength of will and endurance to carry them to execution. Of her children, David is in Illinois; William is a farmer in Missouri; Sarah also is in Illinois; Jane is in Missouri; and Hugh, the youngest is in Oregon.

Little is recalled by Hugh Herron of the trip across the ocean in the slow-moving sailer, for he was but eleven years of age at the time, and that was many years ago. Needless to say he had to start out to make his own living at as early an age as possible, and when fourteen began to work on the surrounding farms by the month.

In 1862 he started across the plains with a mule team, and on the way found little difficulty of any kind, the Indians by that time having become used to the homeseeking paleface. Arriving in Benton county he rented a farm for three or four years, and then purchased a place of two hundred and fifteen acres five miles northwest of Monroe, and which constitutes a portion of the old Harlow Bundy donation claim. Immediately preceding this purchase he had married, in 1867, Nicy Winn, a native of Tennessee who crossed the plains with her brothers in 1865.

To his first land Mr. Herron has added from time to time, and now owns eight hundred acres, half of which are under cultivation. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, and makes a specialty of Durham cattle. Everything around his farm indicates the careful and painstaking agriculturist, the thrifty and resourceful husbandman. Residence, barns, outhouses, and implements are in accord with progressive ideas, and are intended to facilitate labor and add to the satisfaction of existence. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Herron is one of his party's most enthusiastic advocates, and his appreciation of the principles and issues of Democracy have met with generous response from his fellow townsmen. He has held various minor offices of a local nature, and has been commissioner of Benton county for some time. He is popular and influential, and his advice and practical assistance lend worth to any proposed public enterprise. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Herron: William E. is in Washington; Elizabeth is deceased; Robert lives and farms near his father; Clayton is at home; Margaret is living at home; and Hattie is the wife of C. Bushnell of Washington. Mr. Herron is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which organization he has been associated since his young manhood.

LEE MOXOM TRAVIS. With thirty years behind him L. M. Travis has made for himself a record of will, courage and purposeful living that has written his name above the heads of many older men and set his feet firmly on the ladder of success. He is a rising young attorney, successful in his profession and in business enterprises, clear, logical and convincing in thought and expression, the developed resources of a native ability, having spent several years in preparation for the work which he has chosen for his vocation. That he will succeed in the years yet to come none who know him doubt, and it has been his fortune to become well known through his connection with various political movements wherein he has taken a very active part, being nominated in June, 1902.

by the Democratic convention as candidate for state senator. Though defeated, he made a splendid showing, running much ahead of the remainder of the ticket, in a county which had always given a thousand Republican majority, lacking but two hundred and seventy votes of success. In the first congressional convention in 1903, in Albany, he placed A. E. Reames in nomination for member of congress, and he was afterward nominated by the party.

Not only a success himself, L. M. Travis has the example of his father before him to spur him to greater efforts to support the honor of a family which has certainly deserved the commendation of fellow-citizens. The family came originally from New York state, the father, Gould J. Travis, having been born in Poughkeepsie, while the grandfather, Alexander Travis, was a farmer in Dutchess county. He was a patriot in the war of 1812. G. J. Travis was educated in a theological seminary of Rochester, N. Y., from which he was in time graduated, and became a minister in the Baptist Church. In pursuit of this vocation he traveled over many states, preaching in New York, Michigan, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, California, and finally in Oregon where his last days were passed. A patriot, true and earnest, as was his father, he served as chaplain, with the rank of captain, in the Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil war, after which he returned to his chosen lifework. He came to California in 1884, settling in San Diego, and four years later he came to Oregon, locating at Eugene, where for three years he served as pastor of the Baptist Church. He then felt impelled to retire from the active life which had so long engrossed his attention, and thus lived until his death in 1893. He was a Republican in politics, and fraternally belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a Knight Templar in the Masonic order. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married Ella Ford, who was born in Hornellsville, N. Y., the daughter of Lyman Ford, a farmer in that state. She is still living and now makes her home in Eugene, the mother of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

The eldest of his father's children, L. M. Travis was born in Hornellsville, N. Y., June 20, 1874, and with his parents he removed to various states in his youth. His education was, however, in no wise neglected, for he kept up with his studies, attending both public and high schools. He was fourteen years old when he became a resident of Eugene, Lane county, and in 1890 he entered the preparatory department of the University of Oregon, becoming a fresh-

man in 1893. His graduation occurred in 1897, with the degree of B. A. He has acted as one of the representatives of his college in the famous oratorical contest of the schools of the state in 1896, and stood second in the state. He was also prominent in athletics, being manager of the football team in 1896, and manager of the track team in the following year.

In 1898 this son and grandson of patriots responded to the call of the nation and the name of L. H. Travis was enrolled as a member of Company C, Second Oregon Regiment, and later accepted the work laid out for the regiment, going to the Philippine islands. It was not his fortune, however, to serve in that distant land, for he was taken dangerously ill in Cavite with typhoid fever. When able he was granted a furlough and sent home on the hospital ship Rio Janeiro, and he was mustered out but a few days before the mustering out of the entire regiment. The year previous to his enlistment he had begun the study of law in Eugene, and in 1899 he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice. In the fall of the same year he entered the department of law of the University of Michigan in the senior class and in 1900 was graduated with the degree of L.L. B. Again locating in Eugene he began a practice which he has since continued, being interrupted only for the political movements with which Mr. Travis is so heartily in sympathy.

Mr. Travis is a charter member of the Commercial Club, and fraternally he is a Mason, having been made a member in Eugene Lodge No. 11, there acting as junior warden, and also belongs to Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M. In addition to this he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Order of Eagles, in which he is worthy president, and Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM T. COCHRAN. Among the native-born citizens of Linn county notable for their ability and worth stands William T. Cochran, whose birth occurred on the farm which he now owns and occupies, May, 6, 1851. During his more than half century of life in this vicinity, he has won for himself an enviable reputation as an honest man and a good citizen, and as one who has contributed his full quota toward the advancement and development of one of the finest agricultural regions in this section of Oregon.

William Cochran, the father of William T., was born in Kentucky, November 20, 1813. Removing as a young man to Missouri, he married Polly Johnson, who was born September 6, 1813. In the spring of 1847, he left Missouri,

starting across the plains with his wife and seven children, bringing his family and his household effects in two wagons drawn by ox-teams. Taking up a donation claim in Linn county, he cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided until his death, which occurred at the home of his daughter, Mahala F., wife of Thomas Turner, August 17, 1901. Two more children were born in their pioneer home, one being William T., as stated above, the other a daughter, Delilah, who died in childhood. One son, Nelson J., now residing in Brownsville, was born in Missouri. The first Mrs. Cochran's death occurred on the home farm April 12, 1854. For a second wife Mr. Cochran married Cynthia, widow of Rev. William Sperry, a pioneer minister of the Baptist Church and father of Rev. Carpus Sperry. After her death he married Mrs. Kerns, who died a few years after her marriage. His last wife was the widow of Henry Warren, and is also deceased.

William Cochran's success in life may be estimated by a statement of the fact that one time he was the heaviest taxpayer in the county. He was one of the organizers of the Brownsville Woolen Mills, and for many years was the heaviest stockholder in the concern.

Reared on the home farm, William T. Cochran obtained his early knowledge of books in the district school, subsequently completing his education at the Oregon Agricultural College in Corvallis. After leaving college he carried on the home farm for a few years, but in 1878 and 1879 was engaged in the drug business at Brownsville. Coming into possession of the homestead, which is located about one and three-fourths miles from Brownsville, Mr. Cochran has nine hundred and thirteen acres of land all in one body, constituting one of the most valuable and attractive farms in the locality. He carries on general farming on an extensive scale, raising cattle and horses, and keeping a choice dairy of thirty cows. He deals in stock, buying and selling cattle, and among his horses is an imported stallion of the Clydesdale breed, and also one of trotting stock.

In 1881 Mr. Cochran married Lucy J. Philpott, daughter of William J. Philpott. She died June 25, 1888, leaving two children, namely: Ethel, who is studying music at Portland, Ore.; and W. Earl, living at home. On March 9, 1890, Mr. Cochran married a second time, Sarah Swank, daughter of James Swank, and of this marriage three children have been born, namely: Leroy T., Mabel F., and Frederick W. Fraternally Mr. Cochran belongs to Brownsville Lodge No. 36, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and of the

Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he is an active worker, and for a number of years has been superintendent of the Sunday School.

HON. EDWARD MARION CROISAN. The life history of the Hon. Edward Marion Croisan, now serving in the Oregon state senate from Salem, forms an interesting chapter in the annals of Oregon. His career has been closely interwoven with the progress of the state during the past score of years, and at the present time he is recognized as one of the most thoroughly representative men of affairs in the Willamette valley, whose future preferment for high public honors lies practically within his own control.

Senator Croisan is a native son of Oregon, his birth having occurred upon the old homestead in Marion county, three miles southwest of Salem, March 27, 1855. His father, Henry Croisan, was born in Munich, Bavaria, but came of French ancestry, the name being originally Croissant, meaning "growing." There were three brothers of the name who, at the time of the Huguenot massacre in France, fled to Germany. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes representatives of the family again were compelled to flee for safety, making their way across the Franco-German frontier in their night clothing. These were the grandfather and grandmother of the father of Senator Croisan, all of whom settled in Bavaria, where they might enjoy their religious privileges unmolested.

Senator Croisan's grandfather came to the United States in 1839, landing at New Orleans. It had been his intention to locate somewhere in the west, but while coming up the Mississippi river he was taken ill with yellow fever and was buried along the banks of the "father of waters." Henry Croisan had remained in Germany in order to settle up some business, after the completion of which he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Not long after his arrival he took up his abode in Illinois, the family settling at Peru, that state, in 1839. Henry Croisan had acquired a good education in Munich. In Illinois he followed farming until 1846, when, attracted by the opportunities of the west, he started across the plains, traveling in a wagon drawn by ox-teams. He secured his outfit at Independence, Mo., and joined Capt. Rice Dunbar, who commanded a wagon train. They came through the Applegate cut-off, suffering many trials and hardships, and were continually on the alert for fear of attacks by the Indians. At Tulare lake they had a battle with the Indians, three of the company being shot and two of the number afterward dying from the effects of their wounds. Starvation also stared them in the face, for their supply of pro-

visions gave out, and it seemed as if they must meet death in this way. Upon this trip, however, Henry Croisan met his future wife, who was a member of Captain Dunbar's company, and they were married near Ogden in 1846. At the same time Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Savage, now of Summit, Benton county, Ore., were also joined in wedlock. It will thus be seen that there were some pleasant occasions as well as hardships connected with the trip.

By the time the party reached Rogue river the supply of provisions had become exhausted, and in the month of December Henry Croisan and Jesse Boone were selected to make their way to Oregon City in order to purchase flour for the party. This was a trip attended by great danger, for the Indians of southern Oregon were at that time so hostile that death at their hands was to be feared at any time. Both the men slept with their horses' reins in their hands, knowing that the approach of their savage enemies would startle the horses and thus awaken the men. They traveled almost night and day, and finally returned in safety, although, when on their way back with their load of flour, and but one day's journey from the camp upon Rogue river, they came upon a band of Indians who were seated upon the bluffs and blockading their way. Boone said, "They will kill us," and advised that the two turn back and pursue a different course. But Mr. Croisan replied, "We must put on a bold front and proceed; for if we turn back we will be killed anyhow." He therefore started in the lead with his gun lying across his arm ready for immediate action, but the Indians, seeing that the men were apparently fearless, moved out of their way and did not molest them. After passing the Indians, darkness soon came upon them and they lost their way. They wandered around, believing that the camp must be very near, and late at night they heard the bells upon the animals of their own camp. With this sound as a guide they reached their destination in safety, though thoroughly exhausted. They had obtained from Dr. McLaughlin all the flour they needed, and were hailed with every manifestation of joy by the party for whose succor they had made this dangerous and memorable trip. Upon leaving the Rogue river, the party left their cooking utensils, wagons and other supplies which they thought they might possibly get along without. A few months later, in 1847, Mr. Croisan returned to the site of the camp with an ox-team, but all that he found there was a couple of wagons, the rest of the articles having been carried away. His friend and companion, Jesse Boone, with whom he made the trip for the flour, was a distant relation of Daniel

Boone, and afterwards established Boone's Ferry, on the Willamette river.

It would be impossible, in a work of this nature, to give a detailed account of the pioneer experiences endured by the Croisans and others who lived in Oregon as early as 1846. Every day brought with it new and trying experiences, and slow progress was made toward the ultimate destination. While they were slowly and laboriously proceeding northward, Mr. Goff formed a small party of Polk county settlers and drove out some beef cattle for the relief of the company, which finally arrived in the Willamette valley in February, 1847.

Henry Croisan took up some land and engaged in farming near Buena Vista for a year, but in the spring of 1849 he started overland for California, where for a time he was successfully engaged in placer mining in the Feather river district. Early in 1850 he returned to Oregon, and on March 2 of that year secured a donation claim three miles southwest of the site of Salem, where he established his home and reared his family. There he spent the remainder of his life, a full quarter century, passing away September 14, 1875, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Croisan's wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary A. Hall, was born in Illinois. She is one of the brave pioneer women yet remaining to tell the tale of the early days in Oregon. Her father, Reason B. Hall, who was born in Kentucky, removed to Illinois in early manhood and followed farming near Peru. In 1846 he started for Oregon as a member of the same party which included the Croisan family, and upon reaching the territory settled upon a donation claim on the present site of Buena Vista. He laid out the town, and named it after the city of Buena Vista, Mexico, which he had visited while serving in the American army during the war with Mexico. In his new Oregon home he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in the town which he had founded. Mrs. Croisan, his daughter, who is now seventy-three years of age, is no less deserving of prominent and honorable mention in the annals of Oregon than is her husband, for the pioneer women bore fully as important a part in the early development of the country as did their husbands and fathers, although their work was of a more quiet nature.

Unto Henry and Mary (Hall) Croisan were born six children, namely: Mrs. Martha A. Wilson, who is now living near Peru, Ill.; George H., a farmer living upon a part of the old homestead; Mrs. Caroline Bushnell of

Salem; Edward M., the subject of this review; Henrietta, who died in childhood; and Clara E. Farmer of Salem.

Edward M. Croisan was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life upon the homestead of his father. The earlier days were a period of hardship, to a considerable extent, but as the country became more thickly populated and the work of progress and improvement was carried on, conditions gradually improved. He attended the public schools of Salem until well along toward manhood, when he took up the work upon the farm. Here he remained until twenty-eight years of age, carrying on the work in company with his brother until his entry into official life. In the summer of 1892 he established himself in business in Salem as a dealer in agricultural implements, and conducted the business successfully until May, 1900, when he sold his store to F. A. Wiggins in order to give his attention in a more undivided manner to the cultivation of hops, an industry which he is carrying on at the present time with success. His ranch in Marion county consists of three hundred and seven acres, on which he also carries on general farming and stock-raising to some extent. But he makes a specialty of the cultivation of hops, which in recent years has grown to be a very important and profitable industry in Oregon. In 1902 he erected the large Capital Stables in Salem, which he leases. He has built a fine residence on Church street, and is largely interested in real estate in Salem and vicinity, while his wife also has large landed interests in Polk and Marion counties. Mr. Croisan is likewise a representative of financial interests, being the vice president of and a director in the Capital National Bank. Fraternally he occupies a high place in Masonry. He is a member of Salem Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., of Multnomah Chapter No. 2, of De Molay Commandery No. 5, K. T., of Salem, and of Al Kader Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Portland. He is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and with Daniel Waldo Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon, of which he is financial secretary.

Mr. Croisan was married in Salem in 1886 to Miss Ella S. McNary, who was born at The Dalles and is a daughter of A. W. McNary, who came to Oregon in 1845. She was educated in the Sacred Heart Academy of Salem, from which she was graduated in 1882. She became the mother of one daughter, Helen S. Croisan. The greatest blow that ever befell the household was the loss of this daughter, who died at the age of sixteen months. Mrs. Croisan is a member of the

First Presbyterian Church of Salem, and is widely and favorably known in the social circles of the capital city.

Senator Croisan's political record has been one which has not only reflected great credit upon him as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, placing him in a distinguished position among his fellow-men, but also one which has been so well considered in its every feature as to add honor and prestige to his constituency. For four years—from 1884 to 1888—he served as deputy sheriff of Marion county under John W. Minto. In 1888 he was nominated for the office of sheriff by the Republicans of the county and elected. Upon the expiration of his two-year term he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, and retired from office in July, 1892, with the entire confidence, good will and approval of the citizens of the county. He was chairman of the Republican county central committee in 1894, was a member of the state central committee in 1896 and of the executive committee of the state committee in 1897. Governor Lord appointed him superintendent of the State Reform School in 1897, a position he filled with distinct credit until 1899. Further political honors were conferred upon him in 1902, when he was elected to represent his district in the Oregon state senate, his majority being about seven hundred votes.

Although reared in the faith of Democracy, Senator Croisan has been an advocate of Republican principles since attaining manhood, and is now recognized as one of the most potential leaders of his party in the state. He commands the respect and confidence of thoughtful men of both great political parties, the leaders of the opposition recognizing his loyalty, devotion to what he believes to be right, and his deep interest in the welfare of his community and the state at large. In matters of business he possesses sound judgment, powers of keen discrimination, and unflagging enterprise—qualities which have enabled him to work his way upward until he is an influential factor in business circles. He puts forth every effort in his power to advance the material upbuilding, the social and the intellectual progress of the state and its political status. Moreover, he is a man of such pleasing personal qualities that the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances. Not only because of his connection with one of the oldest and most highly honored pioneer families of Oregon, but also because of his personal worth and his efforts in behalf of the commonwealth, is he entitled to distinctive representation in this volume.

THOMAS C. MACKEY, M. D. The life of Dr. Thomas C. Mackey has been characterized by a sturdy faithfulness to his duty, the good Scotch blood which is his by right of lineage giving him the courage to act in the face of disaster or temporary ruin, and it was this, coupled with a love for that section of the country wherein his people had become residents, that made him take up arms for the cause of the south, in September 1861. Passing from the common schools to private tutor, and thence to the University of Virginia, he studied classics until 1861, when his studies were cheerfully put aside at the call of duty. He served in the Confederate Hospital service until he was mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., April 14, 1865. He had previously studied medicine under a preceptor, and had attended lectures at Philadelphia and the University of Virginia, and he was given the degree of M. D. in 1864.

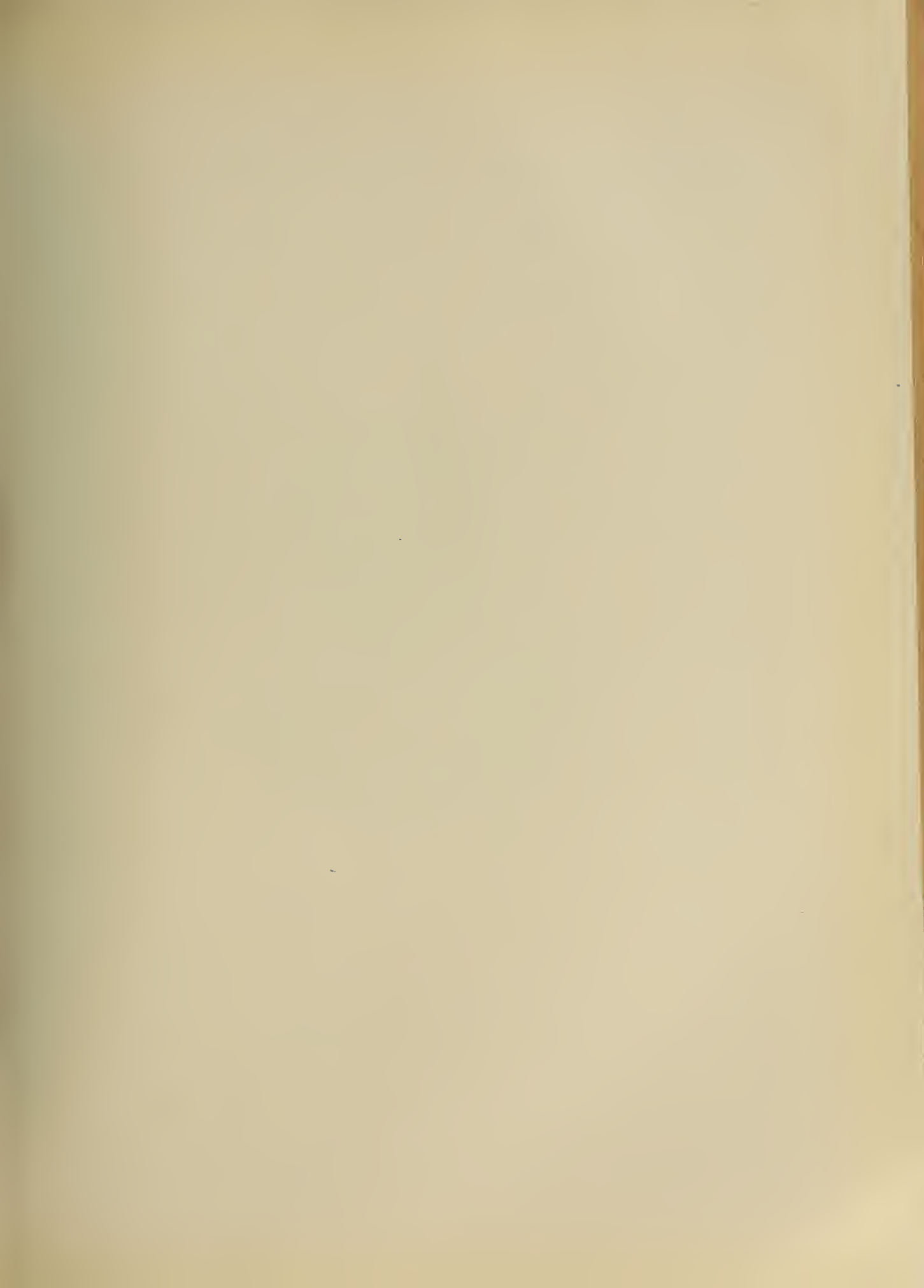
The first of the name of Mackey to come from their home in Scotland was John, the grandfather, who came to the United States in 1814. In his native country he was a linen manufacturer in Perth, the business which he then established continuing to the present day. On settling on this side of the water he first engaged in farming, and during the latter part of his life he became extensively connected with the tobacco interests of the state of Virginia. He met with extremely gratifying results in his work, some of the largest warehouses in Richmond belonging to him. His death occurred at the age of sixty-nine years, upon his plantation in Albemarle county. His son, Cyrus, the father of Dr. Mackey, was born in Virginia, and like his father first interested himself in agriculture, combining it with the business of stock-raising on the large plantation which he owned, and dealing in fine stock. For twenty years of his life he was connected with government positions, being postoffice inspector. He died on his plantation when seventy-two years old, after a very successful career. His property was directly in the path of the many Virginia campaigns, and he suffered heavily. The wife of Mr. Mackey was in maidenhood Elizabeth Caldwell, a native of Virginia, and the daughter of Richard Caldwell, who came from Scotland at an early day, and located upon a plantation in Virginia, where his death occurred at an advanced age. Mrs. Mackey died in 1848, when thirty-nine years old. She was the mother of two sons and one daughter, the only one of whom is now living being Thomas C., who was born in Albemarle county, May 14, 1842, the youngest of his father's family.

Upon the return of Dr. Mackey from the days and nights of hospital service he began the practice of medicine in his own neighborhood,

continuing there until 1872, when he decided to change his location to the western states, believing there would be a better and broader opportunity there than in the war-ruined section, and he therefore became a resident of California, locating in 1872 in Healdsburg, where he engaged in general practice until 1875, after which he removed to the northwest, and has since made this section his home. In the last-named year he took charge of the Marine Hospital at Coos bay, and after a creditable maintenance of this position for five years he was transferred to Ft. Umpqua, receiving the appointment of state health officer from Governor Fair. This position he held for twelve years, and at the close of this period of faithful service he removed to Albany, Linn county, and engaged in general practice for one year, but not satisfied with the location he then became a resident of Harrisburg, where he has since resided, enjoying the same success in his work here that has characterized his faithful and persevering efforts throughout his entire professional career. He is now the only resident physician of Harrisburg, a position which has been his for nearly a decade. Also successful in the accumulation of property, Dr. Mackey is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of timberland located in Linn county.

The marriage of Mr. Mackey united him with Ada May Sacry, a native of California, and one daughter, Edna, now adds to the happiness of the home. In his fraternal relations Dr. Mackey occupies several prominent positions, being a master Mason; in the Ancient Order of United Workmen having served for fifteen months as grandmaster; and in the Artisans he holds the degree of honor. In religion he is a member of the First Baptist Church, and politically is a Democrat, through the influence of this party being given the appointment of postmaster at Gardner, Ore., under Cleveland's first administration and held the office for six years.

LEWIS P. SWAN. The flouring mill of Lewis P. Swan at Champoeg is a credit to the little town of which it is an integral part, and its output of sixty barrels of flour a day finds a ready market in Woodburn and other towns. Mr. Swan is a practical miller of many years experience, his first memories in connection therewith dating back into his childhood, and to his native land of Sweden, where he was born July 8, 1845. In the neighborhood of his Swedish home his father owned and operated a mill for many years, this being his life's chief occupation. Naturally the son followed in his footsteps, and from his sire learned the business, becoming in time an expert in his line.





W. F. Smith

Equipped with the knowledge of a paying trade, Mr. Swan emigrated to America in 1869, and for a few months worked in Chicago. He then removed to Lansing, Iowa, and two years later to La Crosse, Wis., where he engaged in flour manufacturing for about eighteen years. Going to Vernon county, Wis., for sixteen years he operated a mill at Coom Valley, becoming prominent in the affairs of his neighborhood, and identifying himself with all efforts at improving his adopted locality. Desiring a change of surroundings, he disposed of his mill about 1889, and, coming to Oregon, bought a mill near Cham-poeg on Mill Creek. In 1890 the mill was washed away by the swollen stream, and the same year was replaced by the present mill, which is equipped with modern roller machinery, and is netting its owner a handsome income. Understanding as he does every detail of modern and scientific milling, Mr. Swan is destined to take an important part in the milling enterprises of this county, and will doubtless in time greatly increase his capacity. He is possessed of shrewd business ability and strict integrity, and during his residence here has won the confidence of the business and social world.

In 1875 Mr. Swan was united in marriage with Sina Neprud, of which union there have been born five children: Augustus, Annie, Amanda, Lawrence and Eva. From a political standpoint Mr. Swan is not a party man, but believes rather in voting for the candidate best qualified to serve the public welfare. He is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees, and in religion is a member of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM F. SMITH. As an agriculturist William F. Smith has assisted in the development of the resources of Lane county. At the time of the emigration he was old enough to appreciate the difficulties and dangers which lay in the path of western progress undertaken by those hardy men of the middle west, principally, though all states and nations have contributed a large quota of intellect and practical ideas to which the commonwealth owes her growth.

The father of Mr. Smith, John, was born in Kentucky, in 1815, and there married Martha Looney, born in 1817, and by this marriage he had five children, namely: William F., of this review, who was born in Missouri, October 25, 1835; Jesse H., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Alfred R., located near Coburg; E. Looney, whose sketch also appears elsewhere in this work; and John C. died in 1844. After the death of his first wife the father married her sister, Nancy, and they had

one child, Margaret J., now deceased. The family were living in the state of Missouri at that time and in the spring of 1849 they crossed the plains with two wagons, six yoke of oxen and one horse. Upon arriving in Oregon they located near Jefferson, Marion county, where they spent the first winter. In 1850 they put in a crop in Marion county and in the fall of the year they removed to Lane county, where they took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres five miles southeast of Springfield, along the Willamette river, their first shelter being a round-log house of one room. The elder man did not live to see the fruit of the heroism of the early pioneers, as his death occurred April 4, 1859.

Soon after coming to Oregon William F. Smith went to live with John H. Bellinger, who was located near Jefferson, and he remained with him until the death of his father, when he went back to the old home place and has never left it since. In 1874 he married Mrs. Mary S. Powers, the widow of Thaddeus, and the daughter of C. J. Hills. She was born near Pleasant Hill, Lane county, Ore., April 3, 1852, her father being a native of Syracuse, N. Y., who located first in Wisconsin and in 1847 crossed the plains to this state and became a resident of Lane county, in the vicinity of Jasper station. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith of whom Lena is the wife of James Taliafero, located on a part of this farm; Loretta and Charles B. are at home and Pearl is deceased. Mr. Smith now owns three hundred and seventeen acres of his father's donation claim and a ranch of two hundred and fifteen acres. He is engaged in carrying on general farming and stock-raising. In politics a Republican, he has served in various minor offices in the interests of his party, for eleven years acting as school director and for fourteen as school clerk, delegate to the county convention once, and was road supervisor for two terms. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the organizers of the Lane County Pioneer Society.

JOHN L. JOHNSON. A resident of Oregon for more than a half century, John L. Johnson has contributed no small share to the prosperity which is now apparent on every hand in this great and growing state. That the life history of this worthy pioneer will be of interest to our readers we have no doubt, for the residents of Marion county are not unmindful of or ungrateful to those who have laid the foundation of success here, through their untiring and well directed efforts.

Tazewell county, Ill., is the birthplace of Mr.

Johnson, the date of his birth being November 15, 1830. His father, Neill Johnson, was a native of North Carolina, born September 7, 1802. When a child his parents removed to Kentucky, where they resided until he was a young man, when they removed to Illinois, making that state their home. In the latter state Neill Johnson was married, in 1828, to Esther Roelofson, a native of Kentucky, and for twenty years, or until 1848, they remained in Illinois. Mr. Johnson had taken up the work of the ministry in early manhood, and the privilege of preaching the gospel was to him a sacred mission. In 1848 he brought his family to Henry county, Iowa, residing there until 1851, at which time they removed to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams, the journey consuming six months. Although they lost some stock through the depredations of the Indians, their lives were not endangered, and they met with no serious encounters.

Arriving in Marion county Mr. Johnson purchased a squatter's claim about one mile southeast of Woodburn, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres of land, which is now owned by P. L. Kennedy. The Johnson family resided upon this place for about twelve years, when they removed to east Oregon. Mr. Johnson followed the ministry all his life, and was a man of the deepest Christian spirit and principles, whom nothing could shake from his firm faith in the immortality of the soul and the divine teachings of Christianity. He became prominent in the upbuilding, morally and spiritually, of eastern Oregon. As an indication of his high standing among the people, he was elected probate judge of Baker county, the first who ever sat upon the probate bench in that county. The family remained in eastern Oregon until 1865, when they removed to McMinnville, Yamhill county, where the father passed away at the age of eighty-seven, and the mother at the age of sixty-six years. Twelve children were born unto them, those surviving being as follows: Mary A., the wife of B. F. Hall, of Woodburn; Sarah, the wife of P. J. Jack, of Gresham, Ore; Anderson F., a resident of Multnomah county, Ore.; Joel H., of Portland; and J. L., of this review. The father of this family led a life of usefulness to others. As pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church his efforts were untiring in behalf of the spiritual welfare of his flock. He established the first nursery in Oregon, and was a Republican in his political affiliations. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln.

J. L. Johnson spent the days of his boyhood and youth at home, receiving his education in the district schools. Upon reaching maturity he was married to Viletta Kennedy, who was

born in Pike county, Ill., in 1842, and in 1853 came with her parents to Oregon. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Johnson took up their home on part of an old donation claim, where they resided for three years. At the end of that time they settled in Grande Ronde valley, making their home in this fertile region for three years, when they returned to Marion county, and lived in several places before finally settling on their present place of abode two miles east of Woodburn. Mr. Johnson's farm of fifty acres is well cultivated, and is one of the best improved farms of the neighborhood, owing all its improvements to Mr. Johnson, who has made a specialty of agriculture and well knows how to conduct a farm in all its details. He has a fine five-acre orchard planted in winter apples of the best grade and quality to be produced. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican, like his father. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as elder for over sixty years. By their marriage Mr. Johnson and his wife became the parents of but one child, Iona, now deceased. They have two adopted children, Olive, now the wife of D. J. Wilcox, of Palouse, Wash., and Florence, at home.

Mr. Johnson has ever been known as a man who takes a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of his community, and he has never missed an opportunity to advance the interests of the state in matters of education and moral and temporal growth. He has served as justice of the peace in Lane county, also as school clerk and director and road supervisor. As a young man he enlisted in 1856 in Company K, Washington Territory Mounted Volunteers under the command of Captain Goff, serving under Governor Stevens. He served for six months, being mustered in at Portland, and was first sent to The Dalles. He encountered no serious engagements, and on being mustered out returned to his home, where he resumed the peaceful vocation of his youth, agriculture.

It is easy to read the character of the man, through a long life spent in usefulness and in doing what he has considered to be right and just. It may seem a small thing to say of a man, "He has always done his duty," but when we remember that the path of duty is not always the easiest one to tread, that there are temptations on every hand to draw a man from the straight and narrow way, we must admire and honor those who have never faltered or turned back but have kept persevering through all difficulties. Such a man is J. L. Johnson, and his name does credit to this record.

JOSEPH J. RYAN. In that undulating country known as Norfolk, England, washed by the North Sea, and containing an abundance

of game which renders it the huntsman's paradise. Joseph J. Ryan was born March 9, 1851, and was reared on a farm for many years in the possession of his English ancestors. On this staid English farm, with the slight chances for advancement it offered, owing to the peculiar land laws prevailing in the country, the youth dreamed of broader opportunities beyond the borders of English supremacy. Accordingly, he welcomed with delight the opportunity which came when he was sixteen to engage as a seaman on a merchant vessel plying between Liverpool and London. Eventually he found his way on board vessels engaged in trade with the Orient, and in this capacity visited the ports of India and China, even coming as far as Vancouver, Wash. Four years he followed the uncertain yet fascinating life upon the deep, and in 1871 determined to henceforth identify his fortunes with the land. The same year he found his way to Oregon, and in Butteville engaged in a general mercantile business from 1872 to 1876. In 1876 he settled upon a Marion county farm, and after occupying it until 1883 returned to the store, at the same time keeping the farm of two hundred and eighty-two acres in his possession.

For twenty-seven years Mr. Ryan has been identified with mercantile affairs in Butteville, and to say that he is the arbiter in this line in the town is no exaggeration. Besides conducting his store he returns occasionally to his farm, where he finds relaxation from business worries, and which nets him a handsome income. General farming and stock-raising have been engaged in extensively, and formerly twenty acres were devoted to hops, although at present there are but ten acres.

December 24, 1876, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage with Mary Feller, daughter of Peter Feller, one of the foremost pioneers of Marion county. Mr. Feller was born March 6, 1822, in Lorraine, then a French province, now belonging to Germany, and came to the United States in 1847, landing after a twenty-six-days voyage in New Orleans, from which town he went up the Mississippi river to Galena, Ill. The following year he married a sailing companion, Annie Notum, also born in Lorraine, and of this union there were born two children in the state of Illinois. Mr. Feller came to Oregon alone in 1853, his object being to select a home for his family more in keeping with his ambitions in the new world. In 1857 he returned and brought his wife and children to join him on a farm in Marion county, where he spent the remainder of his life, firm in the assurance of profound esteem on the part of all with whom he was associated in the west. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ryan: William, Josie, James and Lizzie. Mr. Ryan is a Democrat in

politics, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a broad-minded and enterprising citizen, and has contributed materially to the upbuilding of this prosperous little town.

LORENZO HARVEY LASSELL. The present mayor of Harrisburg, Lorenzo Harvey Lassell, is numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of the community, through the many qualities which make him a useful factor in the growth and upbuilding of the western state. His position as mayor has been creditably maintained for four years, previous to which he served in the city council for many terms, using his influence to advance the cause of the Republican party, of which he is a faithful adherent. In addition to his connection with municipal affairs Mr. Lassell has given substantial aid to the advancement of the commercial interests of the city through his connection with the mercantile business of Harrisburg.

The birth of Mr. Lassell occurred in Plattsburg, Clinton county, N. Y., April 28, 1838, the son of Harris Lassell, a native of Vermont who had settled as a young man in the Empire state, where he engaged in getting out marble slabs in Dekalb, St. Lawrence county. In 1832 he removed to Plattsburg, and there followed the life of a saw-mill operator, until his last removal in 1854, which left him a permanent resident of Decatur, Green county, Wis., where he engaged in farming until his death at the age of eighty-two years. His wife was in maidenhood Lydia Fisk, a native of New Jersey, and who became a resident of New York state with her parents. She died in Wisconsin when seventy-eight years old, the mother of three sons and three daughters, of whom Lorenzo Harvey Lassell is the fourth child. Mr. Lassell was given every advantage in securing a good education in his youth. After attending the common schools he took the preparatory course at the college at Beloit, Wis., after which, in 1859, he came to California with his brothers, Luther and William, and with them he located at Placerville and engaged in mining. Quite a number of years following were spent in this line of work, his success being sufficient to warrant a continuance. He passed the winter of 1862 in Oregon, and following this he located in the Boise Basin, Idaho, engaging in mining, the winters of 1863-64-65 being passed in Marion county. In the last named year he made the trip back to Wisconsin, and while in the middle west he visited Kansas and later engaged in the lumber business in Iowa, in which he remained until 1889, since which date he has been a resident of Oregon. For the first six months he located in Portland, after which he engaged until 1902 in

the conduct of a sawmill at Harrisburg, in which he owned a one-third interest. This mill was burned and rebuilt in 1896. He shortly after closed out his milling interests and purchased with his sons the merchandise establishment in Harrisburg. Mr. Lassell has met with entire success in all his efforts and has accumulated quite a large fortune, owning among other pieces of property seven lots in the city of Portland, and five at University Park. He has also built a handsome residence in this city, well located and commodious, the whole occupying an entire block of twelve lots, and adding greatly to the appearance of the town, and does credit to the judgment of its prosperous owner.

Mr. Lassell was married in Wisconsin in June, 1874, to Emma Lyman, who was born near Whitewater, that state. Her father was Dwight Lyman, a native of New York, who after his removal to Wisconsin became a farmer, and in later years loaned the money which had been the fruit of his years of earnest effort. He died in Brodhead, Wis., in 1878. Of the three children which blessed this union Lyman G., the eldest and Robert B., the youngest, are connected with the mercantile interests of their father. The one daughter, Anna M., is now deceased. In his fraternal relations Mr. Lassell is prominent among the Masons belonging to Blue Lodge, Royal Arch chapter and Knights Templars.

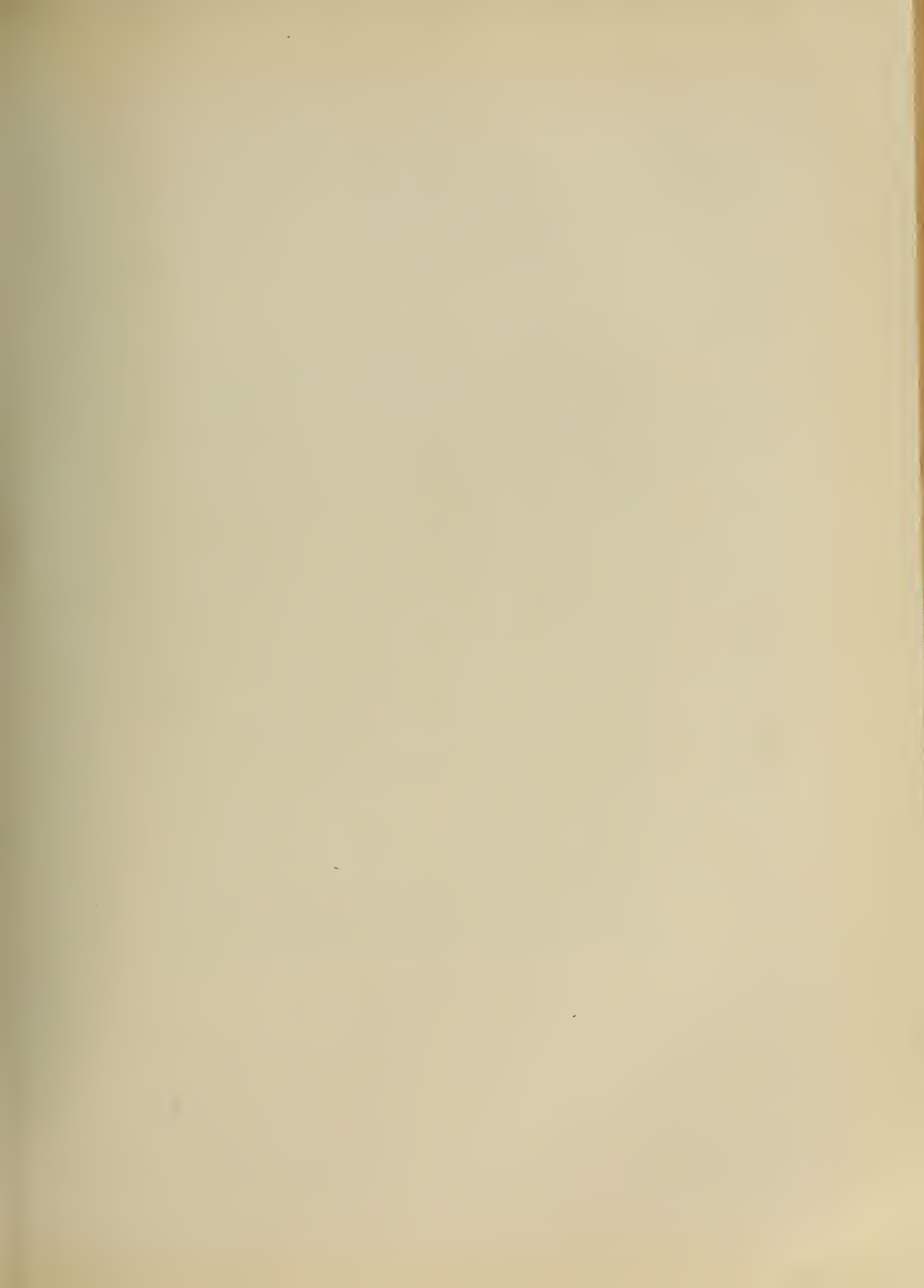
GREAR STORTS. During the year 1902 Grear Storts gathered forty thousand pounds of hops from thirty acres of land, in addition to which he derived a substantial income from various other products which mature upon his well improved farm. Though not one of the very large farms of Marion county, containing but seventy-three acres, all of it has been placed under cultivation, forty acres having been cleared by the former owner. Located three and a half miles east of Woodburn, and comprising a portion of the Major Magoon donation claim, the operation of this farm has brought prosperity to Mr. Storts, who has reason to congratulate himself upon his wise choice of a home.

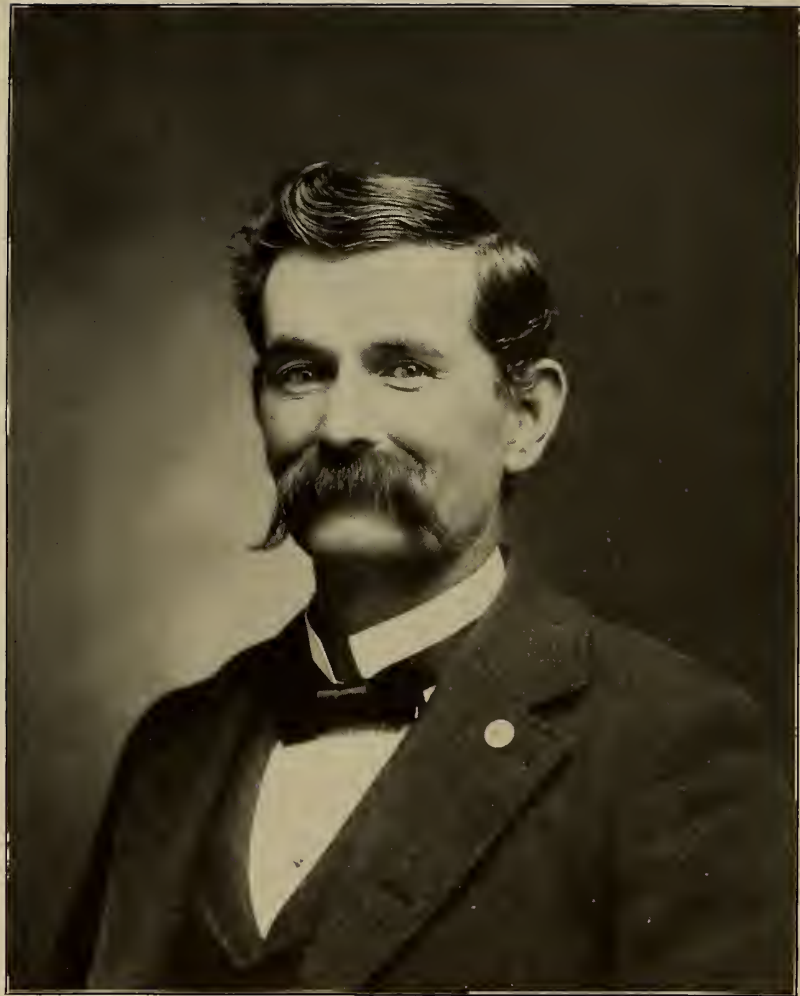
A native of Washington county, Ohio, Mr. Storts was born March 2, 1847, and was reared on the farm of his parents, both of whom came from farmer stock, and devoted all of their lives to this means of livelihood. As the Ohio farm was not a large one, and as there were ten children to feed and clothe, the children were early taught to depend upon themselves, and were thoroughly drilled in agriculture and general business. Grear remained with his parents until his twenty-fourth year, and then made his way to Nebraska, where he farmed in

Holt county, and where he married Emma Carpenter, a native of Marietta, Ohio. Directly after his marriage he took his wife to Marion county, S. D., where they took up land, and lived for about eight years. Not realizing their expectations in the northern state they returned to Nebraska and lived for eight years, and in 1888 came to Oregon, settling in Clackamas county. After four years they removed to the present Stort's farm, to the improvement of which the enterprising and practical owner is devoting all of his attention. Two interesting children contribute to the happiness and hope of their parents, Katie M. and Ray C. Mr. Storts is a Democrat in politics, but has never shown any inclination to enter the uncertain field of official life. He is successful and popular, and is appreciated for his honesty of purpose and breadth of mind.

GEN. MARTIN VAN BUREN BROWN. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed away since the death of Gen. Martin Van Buren Brown, but he is still remembered as one of the men most closely identified with the early history of Oregon. A strong, earnest and forceful personality was his, and it was through his excellent newspaper work that he impressed this personality upon the growth of his adopted state in the brief sixteen years which he passed within her borders, and through his association with the Oregon press that he is best remembered and his efforts appreciated. Beyond the fact that he was an able and forceful writer in his chosen work, General Brown was a patriot and faithful to the country which gave him citizenship, responding to the first call of President Lincoln in the time of the country's need and serving until incapacitated, when he was honorably discharged and returned to the work for which he was eminently fitted.

In Winchester, Ind., March 15, 1843, occurred the birth of Martin V. Brown, shortly after which event his parents removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa. Early introduced to the practical duties of life, as a lad of twelve years he was apprenticed to learn the work of a printer, in the office of the Oskaloosa *Herald*, remaining therewith for several years. Desiring to broaden his education with experience, he left Oskaloosa, and for some time after was identified with various papers of the middle west, among them being the *St. Louis Republican* and *Democrat*, the *Memphis Avalanche*, *Louisville Courier* and *Quincy Whig*. It was after his return to the Oskaloosa *Herald* that a call for volunteers was made by the president, and, in company with many others of the printing office force, this lad of eighteen enlisted for service, his name appearing sixth upon the





W. W. Withers

volunteer roll in Mahaska county. He became a member of Company H, Third Iowa Regiment, and served in all the early Missouri campaigns of the first year; after about nine months he was honorably discharged from the army on account of failing health. His father and two brothers likewise enlisted for service in the Union army and served faithfully until the close of the war or until removed by death.

Returning to Iowa, General Brown made that his home for some time, after his recovery to health becoming city editor and business manager of the *Albia Union*, in which work he continued profitably for some time. After his marriage, March 28, 1865, to Miss Henrietta Stewart, he started, May 2, for Oregon, in company with the family of his father-in-law, Dr. W. Q. Stewart, arriving at The Dalles October 2, of the same year. During his first winter in the west General Brown made his home in Portland, and, being an expert printer, he found no difficulty in obtaining employment in that city, being engaged on the *Oregonian* and various other papers until August of the following year, when he went to Albany and was there associated with M. H. Abbott, in the purchase and publication of the *State Rights Democrat*. Up to within a few months of his death the work of this paper continued to engross his attention, and his able pen was ever wielded in the effort to advance and elevate the civilization of the west, and fulfill the law of duty. His death occurred at the age of thirty-eight years, August 3, 1881, passing away at Lower Soda Springs, Ore., from which place his body was conveyed to Albany for interment.

In politics General Brown was a Democrat and was always active in the work of promoting the principles of his party, and as a strong man of his party was often called upon to serve in positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected in 1874 state printer, and two years later was made a delegate to the national Democratic convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president, and was at one time chairman of the Democratic state central committee. Commissioned by Governor Grover brigadier general of the Oregon State Militia, he commanded the troops in the campaign against the Bannock Indians in 1877, the settlers of Grant and Wasco county having cause for grateful remembrance of him for his efficient service. As a resident of Albany he exerted every influence in his power to promote the general welfare of the city and was universally recognized as a man faithful to duty, earnest and energetic in the discharge of the work which became his as a public officer, and he was chosen at different times to represent the interests of the city as mayor, recorder and councilman. He was a

charter member of the old Albany Engine Company No. 1, and for many years was its president, his last term ending in June, 1881. Fraternally he was identified with Corinthian Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., was also a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, and had united with Willamette Lodge, A. O. U. W., soon after its organization in Albany. The first named order had charge of the funeral services of General Brown, the imposing ceremonies being conducted by Past Grand Commander R. F. Earhart.

WILLIAM W. WITHERS. In the faithful discharge of his duty as sheriff of Lane county, William W. Withers was mortally wounded at seven o'clock, Thursday evening, February 5, 1903, his death following Saturday morning, at half past eleven o'clock. In reply to a telegram from the sheriff of Jackson county Mr. Withers had gone to arrest L. E. Lyons, a horse-thief, who had broken jail, and the man wanted discharged his weapon and the shot took effect in the windpipe of the sheriff. Mr. Withers was a man universally respected and much beloved by those who knew him best, for the many noble qualities which distinguished him among his associates, and though only forty-five years old he had made for himself a record of worldly success and moral triumph that numbered him among the first men of the county.

J. E. P. Withers, the father of William W., and the pioneer of the family, was born in Jessamine county, Ky., of Scotch ancestry, and early removed with his parents to Illinois, locating near Springfield, where he was left an orphan. He then went to Missouri and in 1851 brought stock across the plains to Oregon, first settling in Benton county, and later removing to Lookingglass valley, Douglas county. There he engaged as a stockman, but remained but a comparatively short time until locating on a farm near Eugene, Lane county, here combining his interests with agricultural pursuits. He now makes his home on a farm near Thurston, Lane county. He served one term in the state legislature. He married Margaret Gillespie, a native of Missouri, and she is now living at the age of sixty-eight years, while Mr. Withers is seventy-two. The father of Mrs. Withers was the Rev. Jacob Gillespie, a pioneer of 1852, and a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which he founded in Eugene. With the practical ideas of the ministers of early times he combined farming with his preaching, thus making the support of a church an easy matter for the people in moderate circumstances. He died in Eugene at the age of eighty-

five years. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Withers, Mary is the eldest and is the wife of William Van Duyn of Eugene; Mabel is the wife of A. G. Bogart, of Eugene; William W., of this review, was born in Benton county, Ore., January 31, 1858; Alice is the wife of J. H. Hawley of Lane county; Price is located in Harney City, Ore.; Anna is the wife of W. T. Emery, of Coles valley, Douglas county; Emma is the wife of N. L. Cornelius, of Helena, Mont.; and Jessie is the wife of W. W. Edmiston, of Thurston, Ore.

William W. Withers was reared in Looking-glass valley, Douglas county, and was still a youth when his parents removed to Lane county. His educational advantages consisted of the district school and an attendance at the University of Oregon, after which he engaged in farming and stock-raising near Thurston, his last ranch, located five miles east of Springfield, consisting of seven hundred acres. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of the county on the Democratic and Populist ticket, his majority being but twenty-five votes. That he met with the popular favor is indicated by the fact that, at his re-election in 1900 his majority was eight hundred, and his election to a third term was by a majority of one thousand and twenty-one. Earnest and conscientious in his work, he carried his principles into public offices, and, unlike many, kept them with him, and applied them to his daily life. Upon his election in 1898 he had removed with his family to Eugene, there to assume the office. His remains now rest in the Masonic cemetery, the highest honors having been accorded him in burial as a citizen. Fraternally he was a member of Knights of the Maccabees; Knights of Pythias; Woodmen of the World; Elks, and Native Sons. In his religious views he belonged to the Christian Church.

Mr. Withers was married, December 18, 1884, to Miss Viola Comegys, who was born near Springfield, Lane county, the daughter of Presley Comegys, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere. She was reared in this vicinity and educated in the University of Oregon. The one son born of their union is Frank. She still owns and conducts the ranch which belonged to her husband, and like him is a member of the Christian Church.

MATTHEW COOPER GILL. An early settler and one who has been identified with much of the progress of Scio, Linn county, is Matthew Cooper Gill, who was born in Giles county, Tenn., January 23, 1842, the son of Samuel H. and Millie (Usery) Gill. The parents were both of southern birth, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Georgia. In the

fall of 1856 the elder man located as a farmer in Appanoose county, Iowa, and later settled in Kansas, from which state, after the death of his wife near New Albany, he removed to Missouri with his children, and there remained until his death at a ripe old age.

The fourth of six sons and six daughters which were born in the family of his father, Matthew Cooper Gill early acquired the self-reliance and independence of the youth of those early days, and after the completion of his education in the common schools of Tennessee and a brief period with his parents in the state of Iowa, he started with ox-teams for the west. Six months of the year 1864 was consumed in this journey, which must certainly have left a strong impression on the mind of Mr. Gill, on account of the various dangers and hardships which he then experienced, the principal difficulty being the Indians. Near Deer Creek Station, on the Platte river, they were attacked by the Indians, who succeeded in stealing some of the stock, in the defense of which three men were killed and Mr. Gill received a wound in the arm from an arrow. On his arrival in Oregon Mr. Gill located first on Mill Creek, spending the winter there, and in 1865 he came direct to Scio, Linn county, and has since been a resident of the town, with the exception of two years which he spent in eastern Washington for the benefit of his wife's health. The blacksmith shop which he then bought remained in his possession for twenty consecutive years, and, with his trade of tinner, he was able to build up a good business. That it was lucrative is indicated by the fact that he was justified in establishing a hardware business in 1889, which though small in the beginning, has now grown to very remunerative proportions. He now owns his own home here, and though having disposed of a half interest in the hardware business, it is still retained in the family, his son, William Franklin Gill, being the partner. March 16, 1903, the Mercantile and Produce Company of Oregon was incorporated with Mr. Gill and his son as stockholders with houses at Grant's Pass, Cottage Grove and Scio.

Mr. Gill was married in Linn county to Miss Nancy Elizabeth Howell, who was born on Howell Prairie, Ore., in 1848. She was the daughter of William B. Howell, a pioneer of 1843, and for whom the location of his daughter's birth was named. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gill are as follows: William Franklin, who, in addition to his hardware interests, is postmaster of Scio; Lillie May, the wife of Ross Hibler, of Scio; Ralph W., also of Scio; Roy R., of Portland, in the employ of Honeyman Hardware Company; Grace A., a teacher in the schools of Washington; Archie Laffin, deceased; John G., a student in the Dental

School of Portland; Imogene, at home; Mary and Mark, both deceased. Fraternally Mr. Gill is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order; Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church, in which he officiates as an elder. In addition to his business interests of the city, Mr. Gill has always been active in the municipal government, as a Republican serving as mayor of the city for one term, as councilman for many years, and as school director for one term. He has always proven his interest in public welfare by his disinterested and broad-minded action, and as a man of integrity and capability the community depends upon him to help sustain the honor and prosperity of their city.

JOSEPH R. KEEBLER. Now retired from the active cares of life Joseph R. Keebler makes his home in Lebanon, Linn county, Ore., near which city over a quarter of a century of his life has been passed, his energy, industry and perseverance given to an intelligent cultivation of the soil. He came to Oregon in 1875 and has since resided in this state, becoming a sturdy and trustworthy citizen of the western commonwealth, and in connection with his accumulation of a competency he has fulfilled the duties that have come to him as a member of the community in which he made his home.

The Keebler family came originally from the Middle Atlantic states, the grandfather, James, having been born in Virginia, from which state he removed to Tennessee, and died there while engaged in farming. The father of Mr. Keebler, another James, was born in Tennessee, and in 1849 he crossed the plains with ox-teams, and located in California, where he became connected with a stage line between Sacramento and Placerville, which was then called by the significant name of Hangtown. He drove a stage for some time over this route, his last trip being made in the year 1852, when he drove in at the end of the line and some time later was found dead on a mound of hay near, cholera having claimed him for its victim. His wife, formerly Katherine Crouch, a native of east Tennessee, was again married, after the death of her first husband, and then removed to Illinois in 1856, from which state she crossed to California in 1861. She later made her home in Oregon, where her death occurred. Her second husband, Allen Range, is also deceased.

Of the two sons and one daughter born to his parents, Joseph R. Keebler was the eldest, and was born in east Tennessee, May 14, 1840, where he lived until he reached the age of four-

teen years. During these years of childhood he attended the common schools of his native state, gleaning what little knowledge he could under the adverse conditions of those early times. On going to Illinois he found employment on a farm until 1871, and at that date he crossed the plains to California and located in Yolo county. After four years spent as a farmer in that location Mr. Keebler came north to Oregon, and with the proceeds of his previous years of labor he bought two hundred and fifty acres of land one mile north of Lebanon, Linn county. Later he parted with a portion of this purchase, and at the present time owns but one hundred and sixty acres, which he rents. In September, 1902, he removed to Lebanon, and has since made this his home.

The marriage of Mr. Keebler occurred in Illinois, Lucinda Melvin, a native of that state, becoming his wife. Her death occurred in Oregon. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Keebler, John Allen is now deceased; James V. is located upon the home farm; Elbert E. is also in this county; Katie is the wife of S. G. Keefhaver, of Linn county, Ore.; William Henry is deceased; Anna is the wife of D. Hildreth, living in this county; Bell is the wife of Frank Lutz, of Linn county; Myrtle is Mrs. Frank Parrish, of Linn county; Mary Narcissus is deceased; Joseph Benjamin is located in this county; and T. E. is engaged in logging in Washington. In his fraternal relations Mr. Keebler is a master Mason, and also belongs to the F. O. R. Politically he is a Democrat and has served as road supervisor and school director.

ANDREW V. LANE. Although several years have elapsed since Andrew V. Lane went from the scenes of his activities in Lake county, he is still recalled by those who survive him, and who met him at the home, in the church, or in public life, as the embodiment of virile manhood. Born in Vermilion county, Ill., December 5, 1852, Mr. Lane was a son of Horace and Margaret (Barner) Lane, natives of Ohio. The parents were married in the Buckeye state, and from there removed at an early day to Vermilion county, Ill. The year after Andrew's birth, in 1853, the parents crossed the plains, the father taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres upon the present site of Rowland Station. Here he succeeded fairly well as a farmer and stockman, and reared his family in comparative comfort, giving his children such advantages as were in his power. His wife dying in Colfax, Wash., in 1885, he continued for a time to live on the home farm; but his last days were spent at the home of his

daughter, Mrs. Joel Huston, where his death occurred in October, 1896.

Andrew V. was the third of the children born to his parents, and his youth was uneventfully passed on the home farm. Although he attended the public school with comparative regularity, he learned more from observation than books, and in later life especially, kept abreast of the times, becoming a well informed man on current events. In 1868 he left the home place and went to Big Valley, Cal., where he engaged in stock-raising until 1873, and then moved to Silver Lake, Ore., and dealt in stock until his death, which occurred December 13, 1896. His wife, formerly Martha Small, was born in Lane county, February 23, 1857, a daughter of George Small, the latter born in Tennessee, January 6, 1802, and who died in California, March 13, 1862. Mr. Small was a farmer during his entire active life, and crossed the plains with the emigrants of 1853, locating in Lane county on three hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining Cottage Grove. Here he farmed until removing his family to California in 1860. His wife, Malinda (Hinch) Small, was born in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., August 25, 1813, and died at Cottage Grove, Ore., March 13, 1893, leaving five children, of whom Mrs. Lane is the youngest.

Mr. Lane was a very successful man, and attained to great prominence in the community which he adorned with his exemplary character and well directed industry. He was a stock man in every sense of the word, and understood more about his occupation than the average man thus interested. He was a Democrat in politics, and though never seeking office, consented to fill unimportant local offices, as well as that of commissioner of Lake county for six years, or from 1890 to 1896. After his death his widow continued to live on the old place until 1899, and then moved onto her present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, four and a half miles east of Harrisburg. She is the owner of a stock ranch of seventeen hundred acres in Lake county, the proceeds from which net her a handsome yearly income. In her general farming industry she is assisted by her second son, William G., her oldest son James H., residing in Salem; while her youngest daughter, Bernice, is also living at home.

FRANKLIN A. LINK. An industrious and well-to-do agriculturist of Polk county, Franklin A. Link is proprietor of a fine homestead, located two and one-half miles southwest of Lewisville, which in regard to its appointments and improvements compares favorably with any in the neighborhood. The neatness and orderly

appearance of the property manifest to the most casual observer, the thrift and care of the owner, all show conclusively that he has a thorough knowledge of his business and exercises good judgment in its management. A German by birth, he was born in Bavaria, October 23, 1832, on the paternal side being of French extraction, his Grandfather Link, who came into Germany during the reign of Napoleon, having at that time changed his original name of De Linn to Link to avoid trouble with the French.

George Link, father of Franklin A., was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1798, and while living in the fatherland was extensively engaged in farming. Emigrating to America in 1846 with his family, he had a stormy voyage of fifty-two days before reaching New York. Locating first in Wheeling, W. Va., he lived there two years, then spent eight years on a farm in Washington county, Pa. Removing to Iowa in 1856, he purchased land in Dubuque county, and was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in November, 1878. He was a skilful farmer, a trustworthy citizen, and a man of strict integrity, in every way worthy of the respect accorded him by his neighbors and friends. He married Mary A. Linbach, who was born in the Rhine valley, Germany, and died, in July, 1878, in Dubuque county, Iowa, aged seventy-three years, her birth having occurred in 1805. Of their family of three sons and two daughters, Franklin A., the subject of this sketch, was the third child.

Acquiring his early education in Germany, Franklin A. Link came to this country with his parents in 1846, and a few years later studied for three months at an academy in Pennsylvania. While living in Wheeling, W. Va., he served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years at the tailor's trade, afterwards going to Pennsylvania, where he assisted his father in farming until 1856. In June of that year, he emigrated to Ohio, and for ten years was engaged in farm work in Belmont county, in the meantime taking unto himself a wife. Removing with his family to Missouri in 1866, he carried on general farming in Bates county ten years. Following the march of civilization westward, he came to Oregon in 1876, settling with his family in Polk county. Renting the farm of Benjamin Hayden, in Independence, he managed it for seven years, subsequently renting the farm of Pierce Riggs for nine years. In 1891 Mr. Link purchased his present farm of five hundred and fifteen acres, lying about two and one-half miles southwest of Lewisville, and, moving on it in 1896, has since resided here. He has made various and substantial improvements on the place, and is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He makes a specialty of breeding and





G. Wheeler
Amanda Emeline Wheeler

raising goats and sheep, having thoroughbred, registered Angora goats, keeping about one hundred and forty in his herd, and has an equally large herd of Cotswold sheep.

In Washington county, Pa., in 1856, Mr. Link married Margaret Craig, who was born in that county. She died in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1862, leaving two sons, Harrington R., deceased, and George C., of Allegheny county, Pa. Mr. Link married again in 1864, Mary L. Frazier, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in March, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Link are the parents of five children, namely: Margaret, wife of Manley Martin, of Independence, Ore.; Mary E., living at home; Lizzie M., a twin sister of Mary E., is the wife of Andrew Hannam, who lives near Pedee, Ore.; Homer, at home; and Nellie, at home. In his political views Mr. Link is independent, using his own best judgment in casting his ballot, instead of blindly following any political leader, or giving an unqualified adherence to any party. While living in Ohio, Missouri and Oregon, he was road supervisor, serving in that capacity twelve years in all, and since 1896 has been school clerk in District No. 39. Fraternally he belongs to Independence Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

JEDEDIAH WHEELER. When his day's work is over and he sits down to enjoy the peace and happiness of his home, the reflections of Jedediah Wheeler must be tinged with satisfaction. The prominence which is his in Lane county is of the solid and well founded kind, painstakingly and laboriously acquired, as is also the competence which placed him among the financial successes of his neighborhood. The boy wrestling with limitations might well draw encouragement from the upward path of this honored pioneer, for his life-story is that of the poor boy who had to look within rather than without for his help in time of need. His father dying when he was two years old, his mother joined the great majority when he was twenty, and the home in Illinois, where he was born January 30, 1832, was thus sadly uprooted, the five children being thrown upon their own resources, the subject of this review being the youngest.

Beginning with his tenth year, Mr. Wheeler found employment in a house as a servant in Illinois, and when he was fifteen he made his way to within fifty miles east of St. Louis, where he worked in a sawmilling and logging camp and a grist mill. This occupation opened up a possibility in a tavern, to the management of which he finally succeeded, and in 1850 he started in to serve an apprenticeship to a carpenter and cabinetmaker. To his youthful mind,

to master a trade was the personification of independence, and with this feeling of certainty regarding the future, he crossed the plains in 1853 as a driver of an ox-team, spending about six months on the way. In the Sacramento valley he made his living at teaming for a few months during the winter, and in the spring of 1854 went to the mines, where he labored for a time with alternate success and failure. Having heard of the possibilities of Oregon, and not having made a success of his mining venture, and desiring to reach that state, he walked the entire distance of three hundred and fifty miles. In Eugene he worked at his trade as carpenter for about five years. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Amanda E. Walker, a native daughter of Oregon, with whom he established a home, purchased with his earnings as a carpenter. In 1864 he disposed of his city property for a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, twelve miles east of Eugene, which comprised the whole of the Pingree donation claim, where he lived a couple of years and then sold it. Again in Eugene, he started and conducted a tinshop for a year, and then bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres on the Coast Fork, where he lived until 1889. Following his farming experience, Mr. Wheeler settled in Pleasant Hill and engaged in a general merchandise business for ten years, identifying himself with political and other means of advancement and becoming an important factor in business circles. The old appreciation of farming and the quiet and peace of country life re-asserting itself, he disposed of his store in 1899 and bought the one hundred and fourteen acres of land on Pleasant Hill which is now his home, and where he is engaged in general farming.

Since young manhood a Whig, and later a supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Wheeler has been variously honored by his fellow-townsmen at different stages of his career, having served with equal satisfaction as postmaster, deputy sheriff, constable of Eugene, and for many years school director. His first wife dying in 1880, he married the following year Elizabeth Davis, a native of Indiana. By the first marriage there were eight children, of whom five survive, Allie E., Halvor C. and William L., living in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, while Lester A. is a resident of California, and Walter B. lives in Coburg. Emma J. married Edgar C. Baxter, both now deceased. During his lifetime Mr. Wheeler has laid up a store of useful and interesting information, has cultivated the graces of honesty and fair dealing, and has made many true and tried friends in the places which he has called home. Mr. Wheeler and his family are members of the Christian Church at Pleasant Hill.

WILLIAM FIRMAN HENDRICSON, a retired agriculturist of Albany, has spent a long and busy life, actively engaged the greater part of the time in tilling the soil. Emigrating from Pleasant Grove, Iowa, in 1845, he took up land near Albany, where he had much pioneer work to perform, contributing his part toward the development of this fine agricultural region. When he came to Oregon the red man roamed the country at will, wild animals were plentiful, not infrequently making their appearance near the humble cabins of the newcomers. There being no near-by markets the family provisions were usually supplied from the products of the land, or obtained by gun or rod. In the wonderful and rapid changes of conditions that have since taken place he has been a gratified observer and participant.

A son of John Henricson, he was born January 26, 1824, in Lewis county, Ky., a descendant of English ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Daniel Hendricson, having been born in England, although he died in Kentucky, on a homestead which he had cleared from the wilderness. John Hendricson, a life-long farmer of Kentucky, died in 1824, and his wife, whose maiden name was Agnes Wilson, died eight years later.

Knowing nothing of a father's care, and being left motherless when but eight years of age, W. F. Hendricson had a lonely childhood. At the age of twelve years he left his old Kentucky home, going to Rush county, Ind., and later to Yorktown, Ind. In 1840 he removed to Pleasant Grove, Iowa, and five years later drove across the plains to Oregon, coming with the Hackleman train of ox-teams by way of the Tualitin plains. He took up land on the Santiam river, and soon after, in 1847, returned to Iowa, crossing the plains with pack animals, calculating to return to Oregon early in 1848, but failing to do this he lost his claim. In 1850 he made another journey across the plains with ox-teams, locating in California, where he was engaged in mining for a year. Returning then to Iowa by way of the Isthmus, Mr. Hendricson staid but a short time, when, in 1852, he started with his family and all his worldly effects for Oregon, coming via the Barlow route, with ox-teams, and being from March until August 9, en route. Taking up a donation claim six miles south of Albany, he cleared a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, adding substantial improvements, and was there engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1887. He met with most satisfactory results from his labors, his industrious toil bringing him good returns. Renting his farm, he has since resided in Albany, where he is held in high respect as a man of honest integrity and worth.

Mr. Hendricson married first, in Iowa, in 1848, Sarah Jackson, who was born in Rushville, Ind.,

January 29, 1827, a daughter of Omar Jackson, a native of Virginia, who was first engaged as a tiller of the soil in Indiana, and afterwards in Iowa. Mrs. Hendricson died at Albany, Ore., October 23, 1891. She was a woman of exemplary character, widely known and esteemed, and a member of the Christian Church. Seven children were born of their union, namely: Leona, the wife of John Huston, of Albany; Lavinia, who died in Albany; Morvin, residing in Oregon, near The Dalles; Omar P., who was deputy sheriff at Colfax, Wash.; Mary, who became Mrs. Bellshaw, living in St. Paul; Frank, who died in Albany; and Willie, a painter in Lebanon, Ore.

On July 18, 1893, Mr. Hendricson married Mrs. Mary E. Fronk, who was born in Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., a daughter of Alexander S. Brown, and granddaughter of Thomas Brown. Alexander S. Brown, who spent his earlier life in Orange county, N. Y., was a shoe dealer first in Goshen, and then in Mechanicstown. In 1845 he removed to Elkhorn, Wis., where he continued his former business. He was elected judge of the county court of Walworth county and served for a few years. In 1853, accompanied by his wife and four children, he came across the plains to California, Mrs. Hendricson, then a girl of fourteen years, driving one of the ox-teams during the trip of six months. Settling in Yuba City, he was engaged in the hotel business there a year, then purchased a ranch in Sutter county, on which he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Brundage, was born in Orange county, N. Y., a daughter of Gilbert Brundage, and died in 1859, in Sutter county, Cal., aged fifty-nine years. Of the four children, two sons and two daughters, born of their marriage, Mary E., now Mrs. Hendricson, is the only survivor. Mary E. Brown was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and California. In 1853 she married, at Yuba City, Cal., John M. Fronk, a native of Vincennes, Ind. As a young man, Mr. Fronk was a boatman on the Ohio river. Emigrating to California in 1850, he established a ferry across the Feather river. In 1871 he took charge of Love's Hotel, in Portland, Ore., and managed it six months. He subsequently conducted the St. Charles Hotel in Albany, Ore., for a time, and went afterwards to Eugene, Ore., where he conducted the St. Charles Hotel until 1884, then engaged in farming in Lane county for a few years. Returning from there to Eugene, he resided there until his death, November 30, 1890, at the age of sixty-four years and ten months. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had taken the Knight Templar degree of Masonry. Of the nine children born of the union of Mr.

and Mrs. Fronk, four grew to years of maturity, namely: C. K. Fronk, agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Albany; Margaret, wife of Alan J. Goodman, of Independence, Ore.; Henry E., of Albany; and Edwin A., who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Mrs. Hendricson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hendricson is a member, and one of the deacons, of the Christian Church. Politically he is an uncompromising Republican.

THOMAS FRANKLIN MILLER. The successful sheep-raisers in Linn county include Thomas Franklin Miller, who owns considerable valuable property in Lebanon, and has a ranch of one hundred acres one mile south of the town. Mr. Miller comes of an old southern family represented for many years in Virginia, where he was born in Rockingham county, June 21, 1835. His father, Thomas Miller, and his mother, Anna (Spotts) Miller, were also natives of Virginia. Thomas Miller was the only child born to his parents. He located in Saline county, Mo., in 1839, and while living on a tract of land comprising seven hundred acres, engaged in brick-making quite extensively. He was a very successful man, prominent and influential, and left a valuable property to his heirs at the time of his death in December, 1870, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife survived him and died in Waverly, Mo., leaving two sons and three daughters, of whom Thomas F. is the youngest.

At the time of his father's death Thomas F. Miller assumed entire management of the large Missouri farm which had been willed him by his sire, and retained possession of it until 1880. He then came to Oregon and located near Scio, where he bought two hundred and seventy acres of land, remaining there until disposing of it in 1899. His next purchase was a farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres two and a half miles south of Lebanon, which he sold in 1902, and took up his residence in the town. His home property consists of five acres, under a high state of cultivation, and he has an attractive cottage, surrounded by shrubs, trees and flowering plants. On his farm of one hundred acres a mile from town he is extensively engaged in raising sheep, making a specialty of the Cotswold breed, many of his animals being registered.

The first marriage of Mr. Miller occurred in Missouri, and was with Sarah E. Yager, who was born in Missouri, and died there, leaving three children: Ella, the wife of L. J. Wiltfong of Washington; L. Edwin, a resident of Scio; and Cora, the wife of Grant Hawley of Grass Valley, eastern Oregon. For a second wife he

married a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born near Zanesville, May 18, 1847. Riley Bratton, the father of Mrs. Miller, was of Scotch ancestry, and was born in Guernsey county, Ohio. He crossed the plains to California in the spring of 1850, but returned and settled with his family in Iowa in 1851, taking up a homestead near Oskaloosa, whence he moved to Linn county, near Brownsville, in 1867. Mr. Bratton was a farmer and a potter by trade, and came to Oregon in 1881, living for a time with his son-in-law, but eventually settling on a homestead in western Oregon, where he died at the age of seventy-two years. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Howard lives in Franklin county, Wash., and Roland is at home, Walter E. and Lester being deceased.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Miller has held a number of offices in the places where he has lived, principally in eastern Oregon and Missouri, in both of which places he served as notary public, road supervisor and school director. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having earned the right thereto by a service of three years and one month in the Civil war, for which he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regular Cavalry, serving in the western department under Col. John F. Phillips, of Kansas City. For injuries sustained while in the service Mr. Miller draws a pension. He is a whole-souled and generous man, agreeable to meet, sincere and loyal to friends and trusts imposed, and of unquestioned integrity.

JOSEPH ERBSLAND. The vicinity of Aurora is well adapted for general farming, hop-growing and other agricultural pursuits, and to those who assiduously apply themselves to this vocation, success is assured. One of the most prosperous men in this line of activity is Joseph Erbsland, who has a fine farm near Aurora, devoted to the above named industries. To say that Mr. Erbsland's farm is well conducted, improved and cultivated is but simple truth. The progressive owner has brought about this state of affairs through his own industry and enterprise.

The history of Joseph Erbsland does not differ in many respects from that of the most of our substantial western men, who, born in eastern and central states, seek homes farther away from the close touch of civilization, knowing that the tide of empire westward winds its way, and that the best chances are for the one who arrives first. Mr. Erbsland is a native of Indiana, having been born in Jennings county, that state, near North Vernon, October 11, 1850, receiving his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and living upon a farm, thus be-

coming acquainted in early youth with the work of tilling the soil. At the age of nineteen he began working at the stone cutter's trade, following this occupation until 1887, when he came to Oregon and began working on a farm in Marion county. He saved enough to purchase a farm of his own, which he did soon after his marriage in January, 1890, with Miss Louisa Beck, a daughter of Charles Beck. On the home farm Mr. Erbsland has made improvements which render it very valuable and make it one of the attractive and prosperous-looking places of the vicinity. He has seven acres planted in hops, and the raising of this herb proves a great source of income. There are few farms in Marion county that yield a better return for the care and labor bestowed upon them than does that of Mr. Erbsland, and he may well look upon his fields with pride, knowing that through his well directed efforts has come the success which he enjoys. Fraternally he is a member of Aurora Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, while in politics he affiliates with the Democracy. A consistent and earnest member of the Lutheran church, Mr. Erbsland in his own life follows the teachings of his religion. He is a substantial, well balanced and thoroughly up-to-date, plain, every-day farmer, one who does credit to his county and who has the good will of all who know him.

HON. J. A. RICHARDSON, M. D., the oldest practicing physician of Salem, and former member of the state legislature, was born in Adams county, Ill., November 15, 1840, and is of English and Scotch-Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, George, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1793, settling at Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois territory. He was a trapper, hunter and Indian fighter, and is believed to have served in the Revolutionary war. At any rate, he took an active part in scattering the Indian forces around Kaskaskia directly after the war of Independence, and was present at Horner's defeat. He served also in the war of 1812, and soon after settled on the American bottoms, five miles from East St. Louis. Here he farmed for many years, but was finally drowned, while trying to ford a stream in Greene county, Ill. John Belcher, who came with the Lewis and Clark expedition as far as the Mandan country and in the following spring was returned to St. Louis with dispatches and a report of the expedition to that point, and who was killed at the battle of the Narrows, near the present site of Quincy, Ill., during the war of 1812, was a cousin of Dr. Richardson's father, John G. Richardson, and held a lieutenant's

commission in the army at the time of his death.

John G. Richardson, the father of the doctor, was born on his father's farm near East St. Louis, and he, also, served in the war of 1812. Soon afterward he removed to Greene county, Ill., and from there to Adams county, and in 1851 brought his wife and children to Oregon, settling on a donation claim near Scio, Linn county, where he died in 1871. He married Orpha Thompson, who was born in South Carolina, and who removed as a child with her parents to Illinois. Mrs. Richardson, who died in 1866, was the mother of nine sons and one daughter, the order of their birth being as follows: Thomas J., who came to Oregon in 1853 and died at Jefferson; William Winston, who came west in 1851 and died in Scio, in 1901; George W., who also came west in 1851 and who died in Salem, in 1883; Lewis Clark, who came to Oregon in 1847 and died in 1869; Elijah T., who came to California in 1849, to Oregon in 1856, and is now living in Spokane, Wash.; Obediah W., who came to California in 1849, to Oregon in 1858, and lives at present in Sherman county, Ore.; John W., who came west in 1851 and is near Scio; Andrew J., a pioneer of 1851, and now living at Stayton, Ore.; James Asher, the subject of this sketch; and Rebecca, who married James Enos and died near Scio, in 1881.

Although but ten years of age when he came with his family to Oregon Dr. Richardson vividly recalls the many incidents which enlivened the long journey across the plains. Much of his time was devoted to helping to drive the loose horses and cows. They crossed the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, but owing to the swollen condition of the Elkhorn river they were detained for over a month. At Goose creek, near the Snake river, they were attacked by Indians. The fight lasted until after dark and was resumed in the morning. About ten o'clock they succeeded in making their escape through front and rear guards, taking with them their wagons, twenty-one in number. The train came down the Columbia river in a body, and the Richardsons settled on their claim in the fall of 1851. The doctor was educated in the district schools near his father's claim, at Bethel College, in Polk county, then the leading college in the state, and Lebanon Academy, which he attended for a year. For several years he engaged in educational work and during a part of that time studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Ballard, of Lebanon. In 1864 he entered the Toland Medical College, of San Francisco, now the medical department of the University of the Pacific, and after graduating in 1866 engaged in practice at Amity, Yamhill county, Ore., for about a year. Thereafter he lived and practiced in McMinnville, and

in 1869 entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1870. The same year he returned to Oregon and located in Salem, where he practiced successfully until going to The Dalles, in 1879. In 1887 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School, returning then to Salem, which has since been his home. The doctor has never allowed himself to get behind the times in his profession, in proof of which he returned to New York City in 1895 for an additional post-graduate course.

Aside from a general medical and surgical practice Dr. Richardson has filled many positions of trust and responsibility in the community. As early as 1872 he became identified with the medical department of the Willamette University, filling the chairs of obstetrics, diseases of women, hygiene and materia medica up to the time when the school was removed to Portland. When the school was again located in Salem he was appointed to the chair of diseases of children. For about twelve years he served as a member of the pension board; has been connected professionally with the Oregon Insane Asylum for three years; with the Oregon State Penitentiary; with the Oregon Reform School for nine years; as well as with the Blind and Deaf schools. He is a member of the County Medical Society, a charter member of the State Medical Society, of the Historical Society and the Pioneer Association.

Much of Dr. Richardson's prominence is due to his exceptional political service, he being a staunch exponent of Republicanism, and at all times incorruptible and broad-minded when in office. He was a member of the state senate from 1872 to 1876, was mayor of Salem for one term, and is an ex-member of the state central committee and the county committee. Fraternally he is one of the best known men of the county, being formerly identified with Amity Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of Amity; Union Lodge No. 46, of which he was master; Pacific Lodge of Salem, of which he was master; and Wasco Lodge at The Dalles, of which he is past master. He is also associated with The Dalles Chapter, R. A. M., of which he was high priest for one term; De Molay Commandery No. 5; Oregon Consistory No. 1; the Eastern Star, of which he organized the Second Chapter in Oregon at McMinnville.

In Salem, Ore., Dr. Richardson married Fannie Boyd, who was born in Yamhill county, Ore., in 1852, the daughter of John and Lodowska (Adams) Boyd, her parents having arrived in the state in the early forties. Two children have been born to the doctor and his wife, of whom Frankie is a graduate of the law department of Willamette Valley; and Boyd is a graduate of

the medical department of the same university, and is now with the hospital staff in Manila. Dr. Richardson is a splendid example of the substantial and well balanced physician who is also the man of affairs, and vitally interested in the moving world around him. To no one in the county is the medical profession more indebted for the maintenance of sound and practical theories, or for that spirit of humanity, tolerance and kindness which the world at large has come to associate with its foremost disciples of Æsculapius.

JAMES W. MILLER. The prosperous owner of four hundred and seventeen acres, one hundred and sixty of which comprise a part of the old donation claim taken up by his father in October, 1850, James W. Miller is one of the enterprising farmers of Linn county, now engaging in general farming and stock-raising, meeting with the returns which follow persevering and intelligent industry. Through the efforts of himself and a family of exceptional ability Mr. Miller has contributed in no small measure to the growth of this part of the Willamette valley in which he makes his home, his position of prominence being the result of praiseworthy ambition along the lines of state advancement.

James W. Miller was born in Bridgeport, Nova Scotia, August 17, 1833, the son of Malcolm Miller, for a fuller account of whose life refer to the sketch of Gabriel Miller, which appears elsewhere in this work. When ten years old he removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, and after seven years' residence in that state, the family crossed the plains in the spring of 1850, landing in Linn county safely after the long and trying journey. In December, 1851, he went with his father and brothers George and Andrew to California with pack animals, and there worked in the mines for the ensuing winter. In the fall following this he began to conduct a pack-train from Portland to the Yreka mines, at which work he continued until the spring of 1853, when he went to the Coos Bay country and there opened up cove mines. He afterward began buying and selling cattle, which he drove through from Linn county into southern Oregon and California, reaping returns that justified a continuance in the work until 1859. Still interested in mining Mr. Miller went in 1862 to the Salmon river mines in Idaho, but after a few months he returned to Linn county, and has since that time devoted his energies entirely to farming and stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Miller occurred January 25, 1874, and united him with Mrs. Rosa A. Baker, a daughter of Peter S. Brenner, who came to Oregon in 1853 from La Fayette, Ind.,

and bought Dr. Warren's right to a donation claim near Scio, where he died in 1899. The children of this union are as follows: Malcolm B., located on an adjoining farm; J. W., Jr., who, after securing an education in Monmouth, has devoted his talents to instruction in the school room for the past six years; Kate B., also educated in that city, has become a teacher; Rosa L., also a teacher; and Nona P. Mr. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian Church, religiously, and though not a politician, in his public life he has always demonstrated his willingness to aid in the government of the community to the best of his ability by serving in various offices.

HON. SYLVESTER PENNOYER. One of the most forceful and earnest men to be named in connection with the early history of Oregon is the Hon. Sylvester Pennoyer, whose term of office as governor of the state was characteristic of the qualities which distinguished this pioneer. He was born in Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., July 6, 1831, the son of Justus Powers and Elizabeth (Howland) Pennoyer, both of whom were representatives of fine eastern families which transmitted to their descendants the good characteristics of natives of several European countries. Justus Powers Pennoyer was one of the largest farmers in Groton and one of the foremost men of the town in all public enterprises, and at one time he represented his county in the New York assembly, though he was not at all a politician in the common acceptance of the term.

The boyhood of Mr. Pennoyer was much like that of any other farm-bred youth, consisting of alternate work and school, until he had attained a sufficient age to become a student of Homer Academy, New York, where he took a full course of study. Later he attended the Dane Law School, Harvard University, from which he received his diploma in the summer of 1854. The following year he left his home and came west, arriving in Portland, Ore., about the 10th of July, 1855. Shortly after his arrival in the state he engaged in teaching in the public schools, in which occupation he remained for five or six years. It was about the year 1862 that Mr. Pennoyer became interested in the lumber business in Portland, this remaining the subject of his business activity throughout the greater part of his life. With his intellectual capacity he naturally became connected with the papers of the west, from 1868 to the year 1871 serving for the greater part of the time as editor of the *Oregon Herald*. He became well and favorably known as a political writer of the day; though his articles were always forcible and pungent they seldom aroused animosity, both on account of the

infusion of a warm humor and the entire absence of any manifestation of malice in all his writings. Though a strong Democrat and always active in the promotion of the principles which he espoused, he neither sought nor cared for political recognition, and it was not until 1886 that his name was brought up as that of a candidate for public office. He was then nominated for governor of the state on the Democratic ticket, the action being entirely without effort on his part, as he declined to do more than to promise to accept the nomination if given him. He had become a very prominent man in the state, however, through his espousal of the cause of the Anti-Chinese party, the agitation of which question had recently caused bitter feeling. Following his nomination Mr. Pennoyer canvassed the state with that determination and energy characteristic of him in all his efforts, whether personal or public, and in his speeches proved a logical and forceful advocate. His inaugural address was faultless as a literary production, though it aroused much sharp criticism on account of the position which the governor took in regard to the right of the courts to nullify a law of the state. During his administration he maintained the same direct, positive manner in dealing with whatever came under discussion and won recognition as a man fearless and determined in the maintenance of his principles.

The marriage of Mr. Pennoyer occurred in 1856, and united him with Mrs. Mary A. Allen, by whom he had five children, two of whom are still living.

LA FAYETTE GROVER. The name which heads this review is one that is widely known throughout the state of Oregon, and the man who bears it is one honored in the early history of the northwest. In all early political movements, progressive in their trend, he was officially connected and gave substantial aid, rising successively, step by step, until he attained the position of fourth governor of Oregon.

He was born in Bethel, Me., November 29, 1823, of ancestry on both sides distinguished in the early history of Massachusetts. His education was received in the Classical Academy at Bethel and in Bowdoin College, after which he studied law in Philadelphia, under the instruction of the late Asa I. Fish. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1850, shortly after which event he put aside his bright prospects in the east and went to California, arriving in July, 1851, and in the next month reached Portland via the old steamer Columbia. He at once proceeded to Salem, where he established himself as a lawyer. He was shortly appointed clerk of the First Judicial district, from which office he resigned to

become a law partner of Benjamin F. Harding, afterwards United States district attorney, secretary of the territory of Oregon and United States senator. In 1852 Mr. Grover was elected prosecuting attorney of the second judicial district, and the year following was elected and served as a member of the territorial legislature for three terms, the last two terms being a representative from Marion county. In 1857 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention and was elected first congressman for Oregon in 1858, taking his seat February 15, 1859.

On his return to Oregon Mr. Grover devoted his time to professional and business pursuits, besides a practice of his profession in partnership with Hon. Joseph S. Smith and Judge W. W. Page, taking an active part in various enterprises. In 1856 he took an active part in the organization of the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, at Salem, and four years later became a one-third owner of all the mills and water-power of the city, and during his management of the company's interest the Salem Flouring Mills were completed and became an industrial success of the valley. In 1866 he presided over the Democratic state convention of that year, and by the convention was elected chairman of the Democratic state central committee, which position he held for four years. At the close of that period he was elected governor of Oregon on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected and served until 1877, when he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he had been elected. He served in the senate until 1883, when he retired permanently from public and professional life and devoted his time to private affairs.

Mr. Grover was married, in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Thomas Carter, well known as an early resident of Portland, and they have one son, John Cuvier Grover.

HENRY STEWART. Since the latter part of the '80s Henry Stewart has been known around Albany as an enterprising and successful dairyman-farmer. He came to the state in 1885, engaged at various occupations in Albany for a couple of years, for two years conducted a small ranch near the city and finally settled upon his present farm, four and a half miles southwest of Albany. He has one hundred acres of land, a large part of it in pasture, and his general improvements are modern and consistent with an ideal dairying enterprise.

Born in Ashe county, N. C., February 9, 1860, Mr. Stewart is a son of Jackson and Hila (Francis) Stewart, natives of North Carolina, and the former born in Surrey county, N. C., February

29, 1819. Jackson Stewart was formerly a farmer, who left his large southern property to enlist in the Civil war, during which service he contracted an illness which has since resulted in total blindness. He was a member of the Home Guard, and was never afterward able to work as well as before the fortunes of war left him with weakened faculties. Many years ago his wife died at the age of sixty-four, and he, himself, is eighty-four, a philosopher in his affliction, and inclined to view the world after better fashion than it has treated him. Thirteen children have been born into his family, and of this large number the following are living: Casper, of Eugene; Eli, of Albany; John, of North Carolina; Jacob, also of North Carolina; Margaret, Newell, Henry, Lowry and Lular.

At the age of twenty-one Henry Stewart left the old farm in North Carolina and went to Virginia, where he followed farming for a couple of years. For a year, also, he farmed in Nebraska, but not being particularly well pleased with the middle west came to the coast and settled in Albany in 1885. With him came his wife, who was formerly Celia V. Testerman, a native of Virginia, and who is now the mother of five children, the order of their birth being as follows: Maggie E., Ella L., Dent F., Roy C. and Dora B. While not an office-seeker, Mr. Stewart is a staunch upholder of Republicanism, and has served for one term on the school board. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of the Maccabees. As a farmer and promoter of the wellbeing of Linn county, Mr. Stewart takes high rank, and he has many friends in the county. His dairy products have reached the highest standard of excellence, and he has as high grade Jersey cattle as will be found in Linn county.

GILBERT L. WORKINGER. Enviably prominent in Linn county has followed as the result of many years of agricultural and other activity on the part of Gilbert L. Workinger, whose ninety-acre farm, though a comparatively small one, is one of the finest in this vicinity. Located four miles northwest of Shedd's, and fourteen miles southwest of Albany, it is a part of the old Jacob Miller donation claim, and is indebted to its present owner for the greater part of its improvements. A fine modern dwelling and unquestionably the largest and finest barn in the neighborhood, as well as the most modern of agricultural implements, facilitate the carrying on of as scientific and practical a general farming enterprise as may be found in this county. A model dairy contributes a considerable share of the income from this splendidly developed farm.

That congenial work means successful work

is undoubtedly the secret of Mr. Workinger's success, for he expresses the greatest enthusiasm for the free and beautiful life of the country, and for the infinite possibilities of the soil and climate to be found in this fertile region. As far back as is known, his ancestors were tillers of the soil in the state of Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred September 5, 1862. His father was a carpenter and millwright by trade, as well as a farmer, and, until the time of his death, at the age of forty-six, he combined these occupations with moderate success. He was survived for many years by his wife, who lived to be seventy-nine, and who reared a family of eleven children. Like his brothers and sisters, Gilbert L. attended the public schools irregularly, but there were many mouths to feed, and the children were obliged to support themselves as early as possible. He started away from home at the age of eleven, and for the following five years worked as a farm hand in his native county of Indiana, receiving as compensation for services his clothes and board and schooling. His five years ended, he continued with his employer for nine months, and for the latter period received the—to him—large sum of \$60.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Workinger went to Johnstown, Pa., and was employed in the Cambria Iron Works for a couple of years, and when nineteen went to Kansas and worked on a farm for about two years. His path then led to Montana, where he found employment in a hardware store until the fall of 1884, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and farmed until 1885. In his native state he married Jennie N. Gibson, born in the Quaker state, and with whom he came to Oregon in the spring of 1886. At that time he purchased his present farm, and has since devoted his energies to improving it, and to making a name for himself among the most honored and influential citizens of this county. He is the only one of his family who has come to the west, and his exertions here have certainly reflected credit upon those responsible for his training in the east. There is not a man hereabouts who is more universally commended, both for accomplishment and character, or one who more nearly typifies the representative northwestern farmer. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the United Brethren Church. In his family have been born six children, the order of their birth being as follows: Tillie Margaret, Clata Mae, George William, Gilbert Frank, Edith Jane and Gerald Lowry.

GEORGE W. CLINE. Among the native sons of Marion county, none are more typical of the successful and progressive northwestern farmer and stock-raiser than George W. Cline, at present

owning and living on a farm formerly owned by his father. He was born on a farm near Salem, May 6, 1849, his father, George Cline, being one of the foremost of the early settlers of Oregon. The elder Cline was born in Indiana, March 5, 1799, and came of German parentage, his ancestors, as far back as is known, having been tillers of the soil in different parts of the east. He was thrice married, his last wife, formerly Jane Oliver, and the mother of George W., having been born in Ohio.

The Cline family lived an uneventful life in Indiana for many years, and in their neighborhood were known as exceptionally thrifty and successful people. George Cline was no ordinary plodding farmer, but forged his way to the front, and improved a farm that brought a good price when he decided to sell. This he did in 1846, for he had long heard glowing reports from the west, and determined to see for himself if there was any truth in them. His success in life permitted him to outfit much more completely than the average emigrant, and he not only had plenty of substantial wagons and strong oxen, but brought along a large drove of horses and cattle. The party of which his family were members had little trouble with the Indians, and were not laid low by illness, as was the case with so many during the long journey of those days. Mr. Cline started away from home with three thousand dollars, and by the time he reached The Dalles he had just twenty dollars. This decrease in his finances was largely due to his generosity, for there were many very poor people in the train, to many of whom he gave practical assistance. He spent the first winter with his family on the present site of Portland, and in the spring settled in Marion county, near Salem, purchasing a squatter's right to which he afterward proved up. The next spring he settled in Linn county, where he took up six hundred and forty-three acres adjoining Albany, where he spent the remainder of his life. At the time of his death, at the age of sixty-four, he was apparently strong and robust, and seemed to be destined for many years more of useful citizenship. In both the east and west he took an active part in local politics, in Porter county, Ind., and in Linn county, Ore., serving as sheriff of the respective counties, besides holding many local offices. He erected one of the first sawmills in the vicinity of Albany, and operated the same for some time in connection with his general farming. He was a very successful man, and he was also very honorable and reliable.

The only one living of his father's last family of five children, George W. Cline received his education in the country schools and the public schools of Albany, his father's success permitting him to devote more time to educational matters



E H Hawkins

than fell to the lot of many of his neighbors. He stayed at home uninterruptedly until his marriage, in 1879, with Nellie Smith, who was born in Clackamas county, Ore., in 1863, and after the ceremony went to housekeeping on a portion of the old farm, which he has managed since his father's death, and now owns. There were comparatively few improvements here at first, but at present he has good buildings and modern facilities for conducting a practical general farming enterprise, besides one hundred acres cleared and available for general crops. He has a fine dairy in connection with the farm, and makes a specialty of Jersey cattle, standard breed. He is a director and vice president of the Albany Creamery Association, of Albany, Ore. Like his father he is an active Democrat, but as yet he has shown no disposition to leave the quiet of his home to participate in the excitement of office-getting. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cline, Nina M. is the wife of H. B. Cusick, of Albany, and Margaret and Charles O. are living at home. Mr. Cline is prominent in his locality, and may be counted on to further any enterprise for the betterment of his home district.

EDWARD H. HAWKINS. The name of Edward H. Hawkins is associated with a practical farming enterprise in Lane county, his farm being one of the many finely improved properties in which this locality abounds, and his methods are those which have elevated the agricultural standard to a par with that in any part of the country. When Mr. Hawkins crossed the plains in 1845 he represented the third generation of his family to journey westward at the same time, his father Zachariah, and his grandfather, Henry, looking forward with equal enthusiasm to a life under different auspices in the new country. On this journey Zachariah died ere he had reached his destination, but the grandfather, Henry Hawkins, lived to settle on a claim in Polk county, where he farmed for the remainder of his life. He was of Irish descent, and was fairly successful as a farmer and stock-raiser. Edward H. was three years old when his parents crossed the plains, having been born in Lee county, Iowa, February 17, 1842. His mother, formerly Nancy White, was born in Indiana, reared a family of two sons and three daughters, of whom Edward is the fourth child. Mrs. Hawkins died on the old homestead in Benton county in 1900. For the first winter in Oregon she lived in Polk county, and the next spring went to Benton county, where she married T. M. Reed. Mr. Reed took up a donation

claim of six hundred and forty acres, and there the children were reared and educated.

At the age of sixteen Edward H. Hawkins grew weary of his life on the home farm and went to eastern Oregon, where he was engaged with stock for some time. Industrious and saving, he managed to save quite a little money, and in 1865 bought a farm nine miles east of Harrisburg, in Linn county, which he sold after three years of profitable farming. He next took up two hundred and seventy acres near Monroe, Benton county. He lived thereon until disposing of it in 1889, when he purchased four hundred acres on Spencer creek. Three years later he sold out and bought three hundred and seventy-eight acres, comprising his present farm, about three miles southwest of Eugene. For his first wife Mr. Hawkins married, in 1865, Susan Norton, who was born in Missouri, and died in 1880, leaving three children, of whom Clarence is deceased, and Clara and Clayton are at home. The second marriage of Mr. Hawkins occurred in 1882, and was with Nancy Taylor, who was born in Virginia, January 1, 1862, and who is the mother of three children, Virgil, Ruth H., and Edward Herbert. A Republican in political preference, Mr. Hawkins is liberal-minded as regards office seekers, and believes in voting rather for principle than party. At the time of his removal from Benton to Lane county, in 1889, he was obliged to resign the office of county commissioner, and in this county he has served many terms as county supervisor and school director. He is a wide-awake and progressive man, favoring all movements that have to do with the development of the resources of the locality or its improvement along educational, moral or industrial lines.

JOSEPHUS J. BEARD. The position of agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Tangent, Linn county, Ore., is now held by Josephus J. Beard, his continuance in the office having been from 1873, and during the intervening years he has never lost a day's time from the faithful discharge of duty. Mr. Beard was born October 13, 1844, in Vigo county, Ind., the son of Zachariah Beard, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804, and emigrated with his parents to Indiana, in 1808. The grandfather was a miller by trade and he built one of the first grist mills on the banks of the Wabash river, and there Zachariah took up this work and followed it until he came to Oregon in 1873. He first married Ludicy Ferguson, a native of Indiana, and they had ten children, Josephus J. Beard, of this review, being the only one now living. The mother died in 1848, after which Mr. Beard again married, and

this wife died within a year, leaving him one child, who is now deceased.

Josephus J. Beard and his father came together to Oregon in 1873, the former securing the position previously mentioned, that of agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad, which he has since held. In 1874 he married Callie Spangler, a native of California, and of the children which have blessed the union, Maude M. is the wife of M. C. Jenks, in the vicinity of Tangent; M. Claude is now deceased; Harry L. is located in Chemawa, Marion county; Joseph Ivan is at home; and Roy B. is deceased. Mrs. Beard died in 1884, and for a second wife Mr. Beard married Mrs. Mary E. Morgan, and in their home the father of Mr. Beard passed away at the advanced age of eighty-one years. In his fraternal relations Mr. Beard is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is past commander in the Knights of the Maccabees. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In politics Mr. Beard is a staunch Democrat and has faithfully served his party in various offices since his residence in Oregon, being for eight years justice of the peace, and for fourteen years postmaster of Tangent. Mr. Beard has certainly made a success of his life since coming west, accumulating property located in this city, taking an advanced place in the affairs of the community and interesting himself generally with all movements calculated to promote the general welfare and increase the importance of the state which so many eastern emigrants have made their own by adoption.

NICHOLAS MICKEL. Many changes of scene have come to N. Mickel, whose first recollections go back to the place where he was born, December 14, 1844, in Saxony, the son of George and Mary Mickel. He was one of seven children, six of whom are living and settled in the United States. In 1855 the family set out on the journey that was to end when they had crossed an ocean and a continent. They first settled in Du-page county, Ill., where they remained for two years, going from there by ox-team to Nicollet county, Minn., spending the ensuing twelve years in that location before continuing the journey across the continent. The reports from the west growing more favorable as the years went on, and the prospects being bright for the success of the energetic and persevering, the father once more made up his mind to go still farther. In the year 1869 the family came to Oregon, settling one and a half miles north of Mount Angel, but later removing to Polk county, where the father died in 1880, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survived him for about twenty years, her death occurring in Gervais,

Marion county, January 1, 1900, in her seventy-fifth year. Besides the subject of this sketch, the children in the family are George, of Gervais; Michael, of eastern Oregon; Agnes Inhover, of Nicollet county, Minn.; Mary Schreiber, residing near The Dalles; Lena Bowers, of Victoria, and Peter, who is now deceased.

N. Mickel received his education in the district schools of Minnesota, remaining at home with his parents until he enlisted, at seventeen years of age, in Company L, First Mounted Rangers of Minnesota. The company was mustered in at St. Peter, Nicollet county, where it was assigned to garrison duty, being principally occupied in guarding the frontier. After having served fourteen months, he was mustered out at Fort Snelling, and returning home he took up the brickmason trade, following that until he came to Oregon, via New York, the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco. Coming direct to Marion county, he bought the farm where he now lives. At that time it consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of virgin land. He now has one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation, upon which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, being also interested in the cultivation of hops. In 1902 he produced about fifteen thousand pounds of the latter from sixteen acres. Since its purchase he has greatly improved the place by the erection of a modern house upon the location of the one in which he first went to housekeeping upon his marriage to Miss Anna Mary Koler, a native of Bavaria, born in 1842. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mickel, of whom the eldest, Mary Ann, is the wife of F. E. Moore of Ball Butte, Mont., has one son, Ernest W.; the three remaining at home are Mary, Nicholas George, and Maggie.

Mr. Mickel has served as road supervisor and on the school board of the district in which he lives. In politics he is a Democrat. The family is identified with the Roman Catholic Church.

ALBERT BROWNELL. The Albany Nurseries constitute one of the finest and largest enterprises of the kind in the state of Oregon. In keeping with its reputation for the propagation of the fruits and flowers of a remarkably fertile region, is the career of its manager and owner, Albert Brownell, to whom is accorded well merited praise for the success which he has wrought out by his own unaided exertions. In tracing the life of Mr. Brownell it is important to note the early connection of his family with the history of America, his emigrating ancestors having followed close in the wake of that historic craft—the Mayflower—and launched their various enterprises in the midst of primitive colonial con-

ditions. It is supposed that the family was represented in the Revolutionary war, and the paternal grandfather of Albert Brownell had the satisfaction of seeing four of his sons depart for the Civil war, only one of whom, however, returned to his family and friends. Another son, the father of Albert, was a merchant in Evans, N. Y. for the greater part of his active life, and here he married Priscilla Southwick for his first wife, who bore him six children. Of a second union there were born three children, and the second wife still survives her husband, who died at about the age of seventy. He was born in Massachusetts, and settled as a young man in New York, where he made a success of merchandising, and was an influential man in his town.

Albert Brownell was born near Buffalo, N. Y., April 24, 1854, and is one of the children of his father's first marriage, his mother dying at the age of forty-five. He was educated in the public schools and remained at home until he was of age, when he went to Iowa, and during the winter taught school, working in the harvest fields during the summer time for about five years. While there he was married, April 17, 1870, to Nettie M. Read, a native of Iowa, and thereafter continued to live in the state until removing to Missouri in the fall of 1870. Continuing to farm and teach until 1884, he came to Oregon and bought a place near Wells Station, Benton county, where he lived about four years. He then came to Albany and purchased the Cline homestead and established the Albany Nursery, conducting the same under the firm name of Hyman & Brownell until he succeeded to the entire business, of which he has since been owner and general manager. The nursery has seventy-five acres under cultivation just outside of the city limits, and, besides, Mr. Brownell has other properties in different parts of the county devoted to nursery stock. The size of the enterprise may be estimated when it is known that from fifty to seventy-five men are required in the different departments at certain seasons of the year, while from twenty to fifty are employed all the year round. Most of the improvements have been made by the present owner, who has a thorough understanding of his interesting calling, and contemplates even more extensive operations in the near future.

A Republican in political affiliation, Mr. Brownell has held most of the minor local offices in his neighborhood, and has taken an active part in promoting the best interests of his party. He is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and finds a religious home in the Congregational Church, in which he is a deacon. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, of whom Joyce B. is the wife of Rev. H. Hopkins, of Chicago; Carl R. is de-

ceased; Clara and Dorothy are living at home; and William S. is deceased.

Mr. Brownell is a broad-minded and cultured gentleman, genial and agreeable to meet, and sincere and earnest in the conduct of the various activities for which nature and inclination have richly endowed him.

GEORGE W. DIMICK. General farming is the occupation to which G. W. Dimick is devoting his energies. That he has achieved success in his chosen line of work is evidenced by his well cultivated farm of one hundred acres situated one and one-half miles east of Hubbard, on which he has a splendid orchard of sixty acres, nearly all of which is planted in apples. Mr. Dimick is also well known as a dealer in fine cattle, having been at one time the largest individual breeder and raiser of Short-horn and Aberdeen cattle in the state. Perhaps his work as an agriculturist has been secondary to what he has accomplished for Oregon in elevating its educational and political standard, as well as improving the country in the way of good roads and all that it means in commercial advancement, for he has faithfully served as road supervisor and as a member of the school board, and in politics he has for years been an acknowledged power. He is a member of the Democratic party, but favors prohibition, and was the organizer of the Prohibition party in the state, being chairman of the first state central committee and manager of St. John's campaign in Oregon at the time when that great Prohibition leader was making his memorable fight in the cause of temperance. Under the management of Mr. Dimick as chairman of the state central committee, the largest vote that Oregon ever cast for the Prohibition party was polled. Mr. Dimick was the first candidate for congress on that ticket, and his efforts have been of great value in cleansing and purifying the politics of Oregon. The part he has taken in political life has ever been an active and prominent one, and he is among the most influential men of the state in that respect.

G. W. Dimick was born April 28, 1837, in Boone county, Ill., and is a son of Augustus R. Dimick, who was born April 10, 1790, in Connecticut. His parents having died when he was a child, he was reared to manhood by his brother. From Connecticut he removed to New York state, thence to Ohio, and early started out in life to make his own way in the world. On leaving Ohio he took up a claim in Illinois, camping on the present site of Chicago. Before coming to Illinois he was united in marriage to Laura Pangburn, the wedding taking place in Ohio. Mr. Dimick and his family resided in Il-

linois until 1846, when they started for Oregon, but stopped in Missouri for the first winter. In 1847 they crossed the plains with a company under command of General Palmer. Ox-teams were used in making the journey, there being one hundred wagons in the train, which was afterward divided. The journey was made in seven months, and the party encountered no serious trouble with the Indians. On arriving in Oregon Mr. Dimick came direct to Marion county, taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres one and one-half miles east of Hubbard, on a part of which the home of G. W. Dimick now stands. This land was all wild and unimproved and the father built a log house upon it for his family, residing therein until 1856, when the present dwelling was constructed. Four children were born unto himself and wife, the subject of this review being the eldest, the other living child being John B., who resides on the east half of his father's donation claim. A. R. Dimick lived to be seventy-three years of age, while his wife passed away at the age of forty-eight years. He had been married twice prior to his marriage with Miss Pangburn, and the children born of those marriages are now deceased. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years and was a prominent man in the communities in which he lived.

G. W. Dimick received his early education in the district schools near his home, and remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred November 17, 1859, the lady of his choice being Minerva Gleason, daughter of Parson Gleason. She was born in Indiana and came to Oregon with her people in 1851. The young couple took up their abode on the old claim which had been taken up by the elder Dimick, where they have since made their home, living with the parents until the death of the latter. Six children were born unto them, of whom the following survive: G. Douglas, a resident of Washington; John A., who resides in the vicinity of Hubbard; Lottie May, of Idaho; Parson Gleason and Augustus, of Portland. His first wife dying, Mr. Dimick was married October 24, 1878, to Rhoda Gleason, a niece of his first wife, who bore him four children. Of these Walter A., now of eastern Washington, survives. June 11, 1890, he married Mrs. Sadie McCraw. Their children are Orrin R., Harrison Roy H., Ada V., Harold A., and Raymond E., all at home.

It will be seen that for nearly half a century the best energies of Mr. Dimick have been expended in Oregon. He was but ten years of age when his parents emigrated here, and from his youth up he has been interested in the growth and progress that has taken place, transforming the state from a vast wilderness into a land that

can hardly be excelled for agricultural resources. During his residence in Oregon he has cleared over two hundred acres of land. In the questions and issues that have been before the people he has taken a prominent part, and his influence has been widely felt throughout the state. A man of the highest integrity, Mr. Dimick has the respect of all who know him, and in the history of the county his name will be ever regarded by posterity as that of an honored pioneer.

HIRAM HENRY STARR. The early life of Mr. Starr is interesting. His father, Jeremiah Starr, was one of the foremost and earliest settlers of the state, and was born in Virginia in 1794, as was also his father, Samuel. The latter took his family to Ohio in 1799, locating in Scioto county. Here Jeremiah Starr married Elizabeth Beavers, who bore him one daughter and one son, soon thereafter dying, and was buried in Ohio. A few years afterward Mr. Starr was again married, his second wife being Sarah Scott, by whom he became the father of five sons, Hiram Henry, of this article, being the oldest. In 1828 Jeremiah Starr settled in Vermilion county, Ill., but not liking it very well sold out, and in 1843 took up a donation claim in Wapello county. This farm also had its drawbacks, and the owner looked around for ways of improving his condition and that of his family. April 27, 1847, he started out with ox-teams and wagons to make the long journey across the plains, and without any unfortunate happenings arrived on the south bank of the Columbia, south of Vancouver, November 27, of the same year. The first winter in the strange country they spent on the Clatsop plains, at the mouth of the Columbia, and in the spring of 1848 Mr. Starr took a donation claim near Amity, Yamhill county. This was not altogether satisfactory, and in the spring of 1850 he went to Benton county, and took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres, which he improved and occupied, and which he disposed of at a profit in 1865. He then took up his abode in the Alsea valley, west of Monroe, Ore., and there lived until the death of his wife, formerly Sarah Scott, a native of Monongahela county, Va., whose father died when she was a small child. In July, 1866, shortly after burying his beloved helpmate he went to live with his daughter in Monroe, Ore., and there died at the age of ninety years. He was a man of fine personal traits and his industry and thrift resulted in a substantial property, acquired solely through his own efforts. He was strongly in favor of education and all advancement, and gave to his daughter and five sons every advantage within his power to confer.



ZILPHA AND SAMUEL McCOLLUM.

Hiram Starr was born in Ohio, December 19, 1826. With his brothers and sisters he attended the early subscription schools near the paternal farm in Illinois, where the family had located when he was two years of age. As the oldest in the family he early assisted his father in managing the farm, and was one of the most enthusiastic concerning the plans to emigrate to the west. At that time he was little past twenty, just the age to appreciate the chances by which he was to be surrounded, and he entered with zest into the preparations for the six months' journey. In 1849 he left the donation claim in Oregon and in Oregon City undertook to learn the cooper's trade, having completed which he returned to Yamhill county and, with his father, engaged in saddle manufacturing. In 1850 he engaged in the saddle business in La Fayette, but a year later gave up his business to go to the mines of California. Returning in 1855, he soon thereafter started for the mines in Colville, and this trip resulted in his enlisting in the Oregon Cavalry, and fighting against the Indians. The next year found him working at saddle making in Corvallis, Benton county.

In 1865 Mr. Starr went to the Alsea valley and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, which proved so profitable, and was so congenially located, that he remained on it for over twenty years. He improved his land and raised general commodities and stock, and at the time of disposing of it in 1887, had made of it a valuable and paying property. His next home was on a farm near Falls City, where he prospered until 1902, and then retired from active life within the borders of the town. He is contemplating building a pleasant little home in which to spend his declining years, and where he may enjoy many of the pleasant things of life which have hitherto been debarred owing to his unflagging industry. He is a Prohibitionist in political preferment, and has served as school director and clerk for several years. In religion he is identified with the Free Methodist Church. In 1860 Mr. Starr was licensed as a local preacher and since has done much towards the spread of the gospel and is at present assisting the pastor of the Falls City church.

MCCOLLUM BROTHERS. The McCollum family is represented in Lane county by several members of a rugged and capable second generation, of which two of the best known are Perry and William, occupying a farm of one hundred and eighty acres near Eugene. William McCollum, the senior of the two, was born on the paternal farm in Kentucky in April, 1841, his father, Samuel, one of the Oregon pioneers of 1850, being a native of the same state. His

mother, Zilpha Callahan, was also born in Kentucky, and died on the old donation claim in Lane county in 1897, at the age of eighty-four, her husband living to be two years older. There were five children in the family, William being the oldest of all.

A boy of nine years when the family fortunes were shifted to the west, William attended the public schools as opportunity offered, although hard work on the home farm interfered materially with both diversions and education. He remained at home until thirty years of age, and then purchased his present farm with his brother Perry, since then engaging in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. McCollum is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, loyal to his friends and interests, and heartily in touch with the work to which he is devoting his life. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never worked for or desired official recognition. Mr. McCollum is unmarried.

Perry McCollum was born after his father and older brother had crossed the plains to Oregon, January 1, 1855, and he was educated in a little log school-house on Spencer creek, being reared to an appreciation of farming and a generally industrious life. Always most congenial in their relations to each other, it seemed eminently fitting that Mr. McCollum should engage in farming in partnership with his brother William, with whom he has since lived. Mr. McCollum married, in 1897, Frances Gearhart, and one son, Frank, has been born of this union. Like his brother, he is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has served as judge of elections. Progressive and enterprising, Mr. McCollum maintains a high standard of agricultural excellence on his farm, and his improvements are modern and extensive. He enjoys the confidence and good will of the community, which regards him as one of its most worthy native sons.

ANDREW J. BLEVINS. A prominent pioneer family of 1850 is represented by Andrew J. Blevins, one of the venerable and highly honored agriculturists of Linn county. Mr. Blevins is one of the very successful farmers and agriculturists of his neighborhood, and his farm of two hundred and ten acres, a part of the old donation claim settled by his father, has every evidence of being managed by a painstaking and progressive tiller of the soil, and one who has thoroughly appreciated the possibilities of the country in which his lot has been cast. A considerable revenue is derived from the raising of Clydesdale and Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep. These high-grade animals have for years been an interesting study to Mr. Blevins, who is thoroughly conversant with

their good points, and possesses the best of facilities for rearing and caring for them.

The early life of Mr. Blevins was passed in Clay county, Ky., where his father, Isaac, was known as a large landowner and blacksmith. Isaac Blevins was born in Tennessee, January 12, 1799, and there learned the trade to which he devoted many years of his life, remaining in his native state until his sixteenth year. He then went to Kentucky, and there married, in 1833, Eliza Maupin, who was born in the Bourbon state January 18, 1809. Seven years after his marriage, in 1840, Mr. Blevins took his wife and children overland to Missouri, and for ten years engaged in farming with fair success. In 1850 he sold his farm and purchased the required outfit for joining an emigrant train across the plains, his son, Andrew J., being at that time fifteen years of age, and therefore of practical assistance in driving the oxen and caring for the loose stock. A great deal of this stock passed into the possession of the Indians, notwithstanding the care exercised in keeping it together. Otherwise the travelers had few adventures out of the ordinary, and reached Linn county, Ore., weary enough to appreciate almost any permanent abiding place. Mr. Blevins took up a section of land eight miles southwest of Albany, a portion of which is now occupied by his son, Andrew J., and which is located on the old Albany and Harrisburg road. In the lonely forests, with neighbors many miles remote, and with few financial or other resources at his disposal, he laboriously hewed out timber for a little log cabin, his family in the meantime continuing to live in the prairie schooner which had housed them so many nights on the plains. It may be imagined with what speed the land was prepared for crops, and how impatiently the wife and children waited for the maturing of the grain and other commodities which should furnish them the necessary food for subsistence. The father was successful, soil and climate conspiring for the comfort and even enjoyment of himself and family. He was a genial and whole-souled man, and as the district became settled, and the homes separated by fewer miles, he made many friends among his neighbors, all of whom admired his strength of character and uprightness. He took an active part in political affairs in the county, and was equally active in the church, which he attended regularly, and taught his children to do the same. He lived to be eighty-five years old. One of the cherished memories of his younger days was that he met Lewis and Clark, now famous as discoverers of Oregon. Mr. Blevins was survived by his wife until her ninety-first year. In his young days in Tennessee Mr. Blevins offered his services to General Jackson in the war of 1812, but owing to his size and age they were not accepted. Besides

Andrew J., who is the second of the five children, there was Pendleton, now of Crook county; Alfred, living in this vicinity; John, a resident of Whatcom, Wash.; and Isaac C., deceased.

As a young man Andrew J. Blevins, who was born in Clay county, Ky., December 17, 1835, followed mining in California, British Columbia and Idaho, for several years. His educational opportunities were comparatively limited, owing to the unsettled condition of the country. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Alvilda Miller, a native of Iowa, with whom he went to house-keeping in Linn county, and in 1863 settled on his present farm, a part of his father's donation claim, and has since uninterruptedly devoted himself to its cultivation. His wife, who lived to be only twenty-eight years old, left him three children, of whom Edward A. lives near his father; Mary is the wife of Asa Lewelling, of this county; and George S. is on the old homestead. Like his father, Mr. Blevins has taken an active interest in politics ever since arriving at years of discretion, and he has been a member of the Grange for many years. Like his sire, also, he has made many friends as he pursued the even tenor of a useful life, and no name in the community carries with it more of respect and good will on the part of his fellow agriculturists.

HON. ALFRED BLEVINS. As a farmer and cattle-raiser, Indian fighter, miner and state legislator, Hon. Alfred Blevins has filled an important niche in the development of Oregon, and especially of Linn county. He is a member of a prominent pioneer family of this state, and his birth occurred in Rockcastle, Trigg county, Ky., October 24, 1837, a son of Isaac Blevins, of whom extended mention is made in the sketch of his son, Andrew J. Blevins.

Educated in the district schools of his home township, Mr. Blevins early came to realize the limitations by which he was surrounded, and when twenty-one years of age left his home and came to California in search of a fortune in the mines. After a short time spent in mining and prospecting he came to the conclusion that he was not one of the elect, so turned his attention to mining and cattle-raising in Jackson county, Ore. His operations were necessarily retarded by the precarious condition of the country at that time, for the Indians were constantly harassing the white men and resenting the encroachment upon the land hitherto their sole possession. To suppress the rising rebellion, Mr. Blevins enlisted in Company C, Second Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and served for one hundred and three days, mostly on guard duty. He also served as guard for freighters between the Willamette valley and southern Oregon, but it must not be understood

that he escaped active duty, for in the capacity of private he came to a full realization of the barbarous warfare of the supplanted red men.

Returning to his home ranch, Mr. Blevins took advantage of the Salmon river excitement in Idaho, and was so successful that he remained there about six years. In 1869 he returned to his old home place, and the following year, in 1870, was united in marriage with Lucina Maxie, who was born in Missouri, June 8, 1852, and with whom he went to housekeeping on a farm he purchased that fall and which is still their home, one and a half miles west of Tangent, the same being a part of the old James Cochran donation claim. The farm consists of two hundred and seventeen and a half acres, one hundred and seventy-five of which are under cultivation. The majority of the improvements are due to the enterprise and progress of the present owner, who has a comfortable dwelling, good barns, out-houses and fences, and who is extensively engaging in general farming and the raising of fine stock, principally Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Blevins possesses pronounced business ability, and for fourteen years managed the Albany Farmers Company Elevator at Tangent. Other business projects have benefited by his far-sighted judgment, and, taken all in all, his active life has been diverse, interesting, and above all useful, and productive of general excellence. A Socialist in political affiliation, he has held many minor local offices, and has twice represented his district in the state legislature. He is a member of the Grange at Tangent, and is identified with Corinthian Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blevins, of whom Lillie died in infancy; Laura also died at the age of seventeen years; Wade H. lives in Douglas county, Ore.; Clara, Alfred, Georgia, Edna, Hattie and Glenn are at home. Mr. Blevins is one of the representative men of this county, and to an unusual extent enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellow agriculturists.

man's estate on his father's farm. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Kentucky, going from there to Indiana, thence following the emigrant's pathway to Illinois, where he resided a year. Again continuing his march towards the west, he moved with his family to Benton county, Mo., where he lived and labored a number of years. In 1847 he and one of his neighbors, with their families, came to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and being six months on the trip. They had no serious trouble on the way, but lost some of their stock, which was stolen by the Indians. After spending the first winter about nine miles south of Vancouver, David Bridgefarmer located in Yamhill county, in the spring of 1848, taking up a donation claim on the west side of Wapato lake, his land adjoining the present site of Gaston. Improving a productive ranch, he resided there until his death, at the age of sixty-eight years. A man of intelligence and ability, he became one of the leading citizens of his locality, and was active in the establishment of schools and churches, being one of the organizers of the first Methodist Episcopal Church formed in that vicinity. He married, in North Carolina, Nancy A. Hall, a native of that state. She came with him to Oregon, and died on the homestead, in Yamhill county. Of their twelve children, six are now living, namely: Christian, residing at The Dalles; Alanson, the subject of this sketch; William, of Bridgeport, Wash.; Francis M., of Washington; David McD., of Washington; and Adam S., now a resident of Seattle.

After leaving the district school, Alanson Bridgefarmer assisted in the care of the home farm until twenty-two years of age, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of agriculture. Selecting farming for his occupation, he came then to Linn county, and took up a donation claim at the forks of the Santiam river. A few years later he bought his present farm a mile southeast of Tangent, where he has for over forty years been prosperously engaged in general farming and stock-raising. During his residence here he has diligently improved his property, continually adding to its value, his beautiful homestead, with its substantial and convenient buildings, giving ample evidence of his skill as a practical farmer. He was formerly extensively engaged in the raising of fine horses, but of late years has paid less attention to that branch of industry. During the Rogue River Indian war he enlisted, in 1855, under Capt. Jonathan Keeney, who commanded Company C, and after serving on guard duty for one hundred and one days, was mustered out of service.

October 6, 1872, Mr. Bridgefarmer married Susan A. Bond, a native of Iowa, and brought her as a bride to his present homestead of one

ALANSON BRIDGEFARMER. A worthy representative of an honored pioneer family of Oregon, and one of the most highly esteemed residents of Linn county, Alanson Bridgefarmer, of Tangent, for the past thirty years has been prominently identified with the development and progress of this section of the state, and, as opportunity has occurred, he has given his influence to encourage the establishment of enterprises conducive to the public welfare. A son of the late David Bridgefarmer, he was born January 13, 1832, in Warren county, Ill., of German ancestry.

A native of North Carolina, David Bridgefarmer was born in 1796, and was reared to

hundred and fifty-five and one-half acres of land, and here they established their household. Mrs. Bridgefarmer died December 2, 1886, leaving five children, namely: Huldah I., wife of George Kuthe, of Jefferson; David S., living in Washington; Anna M.; Ella F.; and William A. In politics Mr. Bridgefarmer is a strong Prohibitionist. He belongs to Tangent Grange, of which he is a trustee, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Adam S. Bridgefarmer, youngest brother of Alanson, was born August 24, 1838, in Benton county, Mo. Coming to Oregon with his parents when seven years of age, he received his education in the district schools. On August 15, 1856, he enlisted in Company B, Oregon Mountain Rangers, under Capt. Hiram Wilbur and First Lieut. W. H. H. Myers, and served in the Yakima Indian war one hundred and ten days, taking an active part in several fierce skirmishes. He then remained at home until twenty-two years of age, working on the home farm, and also learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed, and is now a member of the Carpenter's Union. At the present time he makes his home in Seattle. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and a member of the Salvation Army. While serving in the Yakima war he was at one time, with his comrades, surrounded by Indians, and for five days and nights was without food or water. He married Mary E. Holmes, a native of Missouri, and of their union four children were born, namely: Cora A., deceased; Sarah M. E., residing in Washington; Minnie E. M., living in Iowa; and Martha E., of Halsey, Ore.

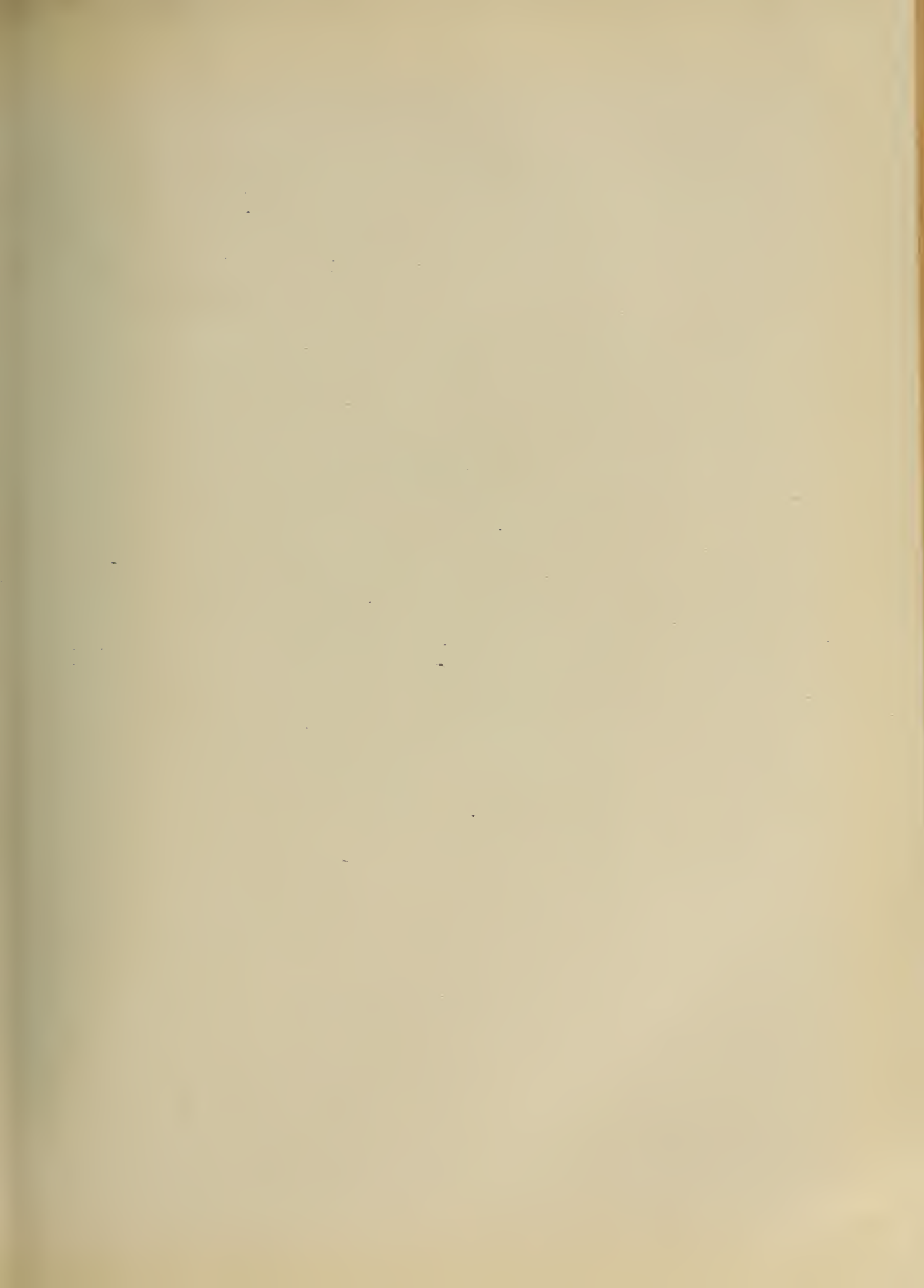
SCOTT TAYLOR HOBART. A fine representative of the many enterprising and energetic men who are extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising in Marion county is S. T. Hobart, of Silverton, who has attained success in his independent calling by wise foresight, excellent management, and sheer persistency in one line of effort. Coming of sturdy New England ancestry, he has inherited in a marked degree those sterling qualities of heart and mind that go toward the making of a good citizen, and through his influence many projects of benefit to the general public have been successfully inaugurated and established.

A native of Illinois, S. T. Hobart was born December 26, 1845, in Hancock county, a son of Anson and Jane (Lincoln) Hobart. His father was born and reared in Vermont, living among the green hills of that state until his removal, with his parents, to the state of New York, thence to the more fertile lands of Illinois. When young he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed in Illinois until 1850, when he sought

the gold fields of California, crossing the plains to that far-off country with a team of horses. After working at his trade, instead of mining, on the Pacific coast for two years, he returned, via the water way, to Illinois, and, with his family, crossed the plains again, in 1853, going this time by ox-team. Going farther north than before, he located in Oregon, taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, about four miles southeast of Silverton. In 1857 he located on the farm now occupied by his son, Scott T., about a mile east of Silverton, where he cleared a homestead, on which he was prosperously engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in February, 1890, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. He was married three times, his first wife, Carolina Towne, who died in Hancock county, Ill., leaving one child, a daughter, Edna R., who is the widow of R. E. Libby, of Silverton. She now resides at Tualatin, Ore. While living in Illinois he married Jane Lincoln, a native of New York state. She started with him for their new home in Oregon, but was unable to accomplish the journey, and died on the way, near La Grande, Ore. The four children born of their union were: George Washington, deceased; Charles Wilbur, who resides near Silverton; Scott T., with whom this brief sketch is principally concerned, and Josiah W., residing near Silverton. The father subsequently married, for his third wife, Loraine M. Horrell, who died in 1869.

After leaving the district school, Scott T. Hobart pursued his studies for a year in the high school at Portland, Ore., after which he taught school with much success for a number of terms. Choosing agriculture as his lifework, he settled about a mile east of Silverton on the farm he now owns and occupies, which is known as the "Hobart place," and has here made many and substantial improvements, including a neat and conveniently arranged dwelling-house, and good barn and outbuildings. Of the two hundred and thirty acres of land contained in his farm, one hundred and five acres are in a good state of cultivation, and he carries on stock-raising on an extensive scale, besides general farming, meeting with signal success in both branches of agriculture. He devotes his time principally, however, to stock-raising.

Everywhere respected and esteemed for his sterling integrity and manly traits of character, Mr. Hobart holds a place of importance in the community in which he resides, and is often called to positions of responsibility, serving as administrator of estates, or as guardian of minors, in all cases faithfully performing the duties thus devolving upon him. For six years he has been an active member of the school board, serving when the new school building was erected





Allen Bond

in Silverton, and was also one of the trustees of the Methodist Church when the new edifice was built. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and politically affiliates with the Republican party, for the past ten years representing his district at the Republican county conventions.

Mr. Hobart was married in Silverton, October 23, 1870, to Emeline Fletcher, who was born in Illinois, but came to Oregon with her parents, Benjamin F. and Eliza (Turner) Fletcher, when a child, crossing the plains in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart have four children, namely: Arthur F.; Meda, wife of Helmuth A. Brandt, of Silverton; Daisy A., and Edgar L.

SAMUEL LINCOLN BOND. As a merchant of Irving, Lane county, Samuel Lincoln Bond occupies a prominent and influential position in this section of the community. He is a native of this state, having been born on his father's donation claim one mile west of Irving, February 27, 1861, his father, Allen Bond, being a pioneer of 1853. He was born in Shenandoah county Va., December 5, 1833, and was taken to Indiana at the age of three years. There he married Rachel Robinson, and shortly after their marriage the young people crossed the plains with ox-teams. During the passage Mr. Bond met with the misfortune of losing his team, and was thus compelled to complete the trip with the assistance of his brother. He at once took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres upon his arrival in Lane county, Ore., and here he erected the first log cabin in the neighborhood, and remained an active citizen of this locality until 1898, when he removed to Irving and died here, October 22, 1902, his wife having passed away in 1901. He was a Republican in politics and always took an active part in the promotion of the principles which he so heartily endorsed. As a member of the state legislature he ably represented his party in 1876, and as a patriot he was a member of the home guard during the Indian troubles of the early days. His wife was a member of the Christian Church. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bond, of whom four sons and five daughters are now living.

S. Lincoln Bond was reared upon his father's farm and educated in Clear Lake, Lane county, and in Portland Business College, in the latter receiving a thorough course in business training. On returning to the farm he engaged in agricultural pursuits and carried to the work the advantages of his business training, remaining so employed until the fall of 1882, when he came to Irving and entered upon a mercantile life in partnership with his father. This part-

nership was continued until the death of the latter, and since then Mr. Bond has continued the work alone, having a complete line of merchandise such as usually found in a general store. He has also a lumber-yard, and deals as well in grain, hogs, etc. At the death of his father he was appointed one of the administrators of the estate and sole administrator of the firms of A. Bond & Son.

December 24, 1884, Mr. Bond was united in marriage with Miss Belle Bushnell, the daughter of G. E. Bushnell, and they have the following children: Livia, now attending the academy at Philomath, a young lady of excellent attainments, having just completed a four-years course in music; Franklin L., and Samuel C. Like his father, Mr. Bond has always been public-spirited, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the community, and as such he holds a position on the board of trustees of Philomath College, and in the United Brethren Church, of which he is a member, he is also trustee, having previously served for three years as steward.

EMIL KOPPE. The woolen mills at Brownsville, of which Emil Koppe was manager and superintendent, as well as equal partner during a part of 1902 and 1903, do a large business in weaving blankets, flannels of all kinds, cloths and robes, and employs in its various departments fifty people. The mills are run by water-power, although many improvements are being inaugurated, and modern machinery will soon replace that which is worn, but which, nevertheless, has so far proved satisfactory. The trade of the mills extends all along the coast, and the commodities sent out have the reputation of being of excellent quality. Many years of practical experience have fitted Mr. Koppe for any position in connection with the woolen industry, and he is probably as competent a judge of wool as any man engaged in the business in the west.

As his name implies, Mr. Koppe is of German descent, and was born in Saxony, southern Germany, February 16, 1860. His father, Karl, was born in the same part of the empire, and came to the United States in 1882, settling on a farm near Ashley, N. D. In 1892 he sold his land and came to Oregon, remaining, at the home of his son, Emil, until his death, in 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years. The wife, who was born in Altenburg, Germany, and was formerly Johanna Winter, died in her native land after rearing a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Emil, the fourth in the family, came to the United States in 1879, when nineteen years of age, and was employed in the weaving establishment of Weil & Son, of Philadelphia, Pa., four years. In 1884 he located in Brownsville,

Ore., and engaged in weaving in the Brownsville Mills. In 1890, taking up his residence in Salem, he became foreman of a weaving department in the Thomas Kay Woolen Mills. Again coming to Brownsville, in 1902, he identified himself with the same concern as before, this time as superintendent and business manager.

While living in Philadelphia Mr. Koppe was united in marriage with Augusta Harzer, a native of Saxony, Germany, and she is the mother of eight children: Clara F., Paul, Lewis, Hattie, Otto, Nellie, Carl and Tilly. Mr. Koppe is a Republican in political affiliation, and is fraternally connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. With his wife and children he is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has the substantial traits, rugged integrity, and adaptability of his countrymen, and his business ability is materially promoting the wellbeing of Brownsville. In September, 1903, Mr. Koppe sold his interests in the woolen mills and retired from its management.

SAMPSON D. ADKINS. In a beautiful location, adjacent to the town of Scotts Mills, Marion county, stands a handsome modern residence, the home of S. D. Adkins, the efficient postmaster of that town, who is now serving his second term in that capacity, having formerly been a successful merchant there.

A native of Morgan county, Ky., his birth dates back to April 18, 1846. He had the misfortune to lose both parents early in life, being only six years old when his father, a miller by trade, passed to his final rest. A few years afterward his mother removed with the balance of the family to Grant county, Wis., and she died a few days after reaching their destination. After her death, young Adkins made his home with an uncle until the breaking out of the Civil war. Responding to his country's call for men, he enlisted February 9, 1862, as a private in Company B, Fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Lancaster, Wis., while yet in his sixteenth year. He served three years and four months, and was off duty only three weeks, during which time he was ill in New York City. He was sent first to Alexandria, Va., and saw a great deal of active service. He participated in all the principal battles of the army of the Potomac, besides a great many minor engagements, in all about fifty. The most prominent battles in which he took part were second Bull Run, first and second Fredericksburg, Antietam, The Wilderness, Gettysburg and Petersburg. He was honorably discharged from service and was mustered out at Madison, Wis., July 19, 1865.

Returning from the war, Mr. Adkins took up

his abode with a sister in Iowa county, Wis., and about two years later went to Lyons county, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits uninterruptedly until 1895, removing at that time to Scotts Mills, Ore., which has been his home ever since. Here he first engaged in mercantile business, but after a brief but prosperous career, his establishment was burned and the business was discontinued. In August, 1897, Mr. Adkins received his commission and became postmaster of Scotts Mills, and in 1901 was re-appointed to the same position, which he ably fills at the present writing.

In 1869, while a resident of Wisconsin, Mr. Adkins was united in marriage with Eliza J. Clark, a native of New York, born August 9, 1850. Fourteen children have been born to this union, as follows: S. Leonora, wife of W. F. Leeds, of Portland; Carrie L., wife of G. S. Hull, of Scotts Mills; Braman C., of Pipestone, Minn.; Gertrude M., wife of John Haugh, of Portland; Nellie, wife of William Cable, also of Portland; Guy D., of the same city; Olive, who is still at home; Arthur E., Samuel Eugene and Harry, who reside in Scotts Mills; and Margie, Bessie D. and Stella G., who also brighten the home with their presence. One son, Edwin S., died in Iowa, aged two years.

Mr. Adkins' home place contains twenty-two acres of land, adjoining the town, and he devotes a part of his time to fruit-raising. He has a fine orchard of about twenty acres, and raises many choice varieties of fruits, mostly prunes. His political views coincide with Republican doctrines, and he takes a fitting interest in affairs in his locality. Fraternally, he is a member of Butte Lodge, No 126. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of Silver Encampment. He has been delegate to county and state conventions, but never an aspirant for office.

HENRY B. SPRENGER. One of the most enthusiastic admirers of Clydesdale and driving horses and fine stock, generally, in Linn county is Henry B. Sprenger, a worthy representative of a fine old pioneer family of this state, and son of Nicholas Sprenger, mentioned at length in another part of this work. Born in Morgan county, Ohio, January 12, 1850, he was two years old when his father started with his wife and children for Oregon, and he was reared on the home farm, and educated in the public schools.

May 28, 1873, Mr. Sprenger married Izzie M. Powers, daughter of William Powers, one of the pioneers of this vicinity. The young people went to housekeeping on a part of the old donation claim, where Mr. Sprenger has since engaged in stock-raising. He owns two hundred and ninety-two acres of land, two hundred and

thirty-five of which are under cultivation. His enterprise and progressive spirit are apparent to all who are privileged to visit him in his pleasant home. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He owns property in Shedds, which is proof of his faith in the continued well-being of this favored part of the state.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Sprenger has come to the front as a representative man of more than ordinary usefulness, and his public spirit and absolute integrity have been apparent to those watching his administration of the offices intrusted to his care. At the present time he is serving as county commissioner, having been elected on the fusion ticket. He is prominent fraternally, and in Shedds Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M., has passed all of the chairs, as well as all of the chairs in the Grange, except that of treasurer. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sprenger, of whom Alida is the wife of Charles E. Powers, of Tangent; Lenna V. is deceased; Sarah L. is the wife of Charles A. Pugh, of Shedds, and Frederick J. and Harry G. are living at home. Mr. Sprenger is one of the substantial and reliable men of his township, his life and success reflecting great credit upon a community which cherishes high standards of excellence.

GEORGE W. COCHRAN. No farm in the vicinity of Albany has finer improvements, or is conducted on a more practical or scientific basis than that of George W. Cochran. Near by the comfortable and commodious house occupied by the present owner is a log house around which are clustered many memories of the old days, and which was built by James Cochran, the father of George, who established the family in the northwest in 1851.

James Cochran was born in the state of Iowa, and as a boy removed with his parents to Missouri, where he received his start in life, and lived for many years. His first wife, formerly a Miss Morris, lived but a few years after her marriage, leaving to the care of her husband two children, of whom James is in Idaho, and Paula Anna is deceased. The second wife, Ruth A. (Boggs) Cochran, was born in Virginia, and bore her husband six children. Of these, Andrew is at Arlington, Ore.; Eleanor, wife of J. H. Settlemier, of Woodburn, is deceased; Virginia died in childhood, while crossing the plains; George W. is living on a part of the old homestead; Emma K. is the wife of Lewis Simpson, of Idaho, and Pearne Alexander is a resident of Woodburn.

About 1851 James Cochran became dissatisfied with his prospects in Missouri, and, disposing of his farm, purchased the necessary outfit for

bringing his wife and children across the plains. They were but a comparatively short distance from home, when George W. was born in De Kalb county, Mo., May 17, 1851, and his infancy was therefore passed in constant journeying. As the coming of a little child gladdened the hearts of the home-seeking parents, the death of another child during the journey, filled them with sadness and a sense of loss. The Indians, fortunately, caused them little trouble, but they were, nevertheless, a weary and travel-worn company, glad to rest even among the crude and uninviting conditions among which they found themselves in Oregon. The father took up a donation claim of a section six miles south of Albany, nearly all of which was prairie land. The western boundary of this claim was marked by the Calapooia creek, which cut off a small section in the northwest corner of the claim. Mr. Cochran at first erected the log house before referred to, and which is being jealously preserved by his devoted children. As he prospered on his land, and got a fair start in the new country, he built a larger and more modern house, in which he spent the balance of his life, his death occurring July 26, 1863, at the age of forty-two years. He is survived by his widow, who has since made her home principally in Woodburn.

George W. Cochran was twenty-five years of age when, on October 1, 1874, he married Eugenia K. Couch, a native of Scotland county, Mo., who crossed the plains with her parents at an early day. She is a daughter of P. Henry and Rebecca Ann (Morris) Couch, who came to Oregon from Scotland county, Mo., in 1865, locating in Harrisburg. They have resided in Linn county since that time with the exception of one year spent in Lane county. The young people went to housekeeping on a part of the old claim, and together have created as happy and comfortable a home as one would wish to see. They have two children, Ernest C. and James C., the latter at home, and both assist the father in caring for his splendidly improved and productive farm. Ernest C., the oldest son, was united in marriage in June, 1901, with Vivian Starr, daughter of Stephen C. Starr, of Tangent. They at once went to housekeeping in the first frame house erected by his grandfather, the founder of the family in Oregon. Mr. Cochran has all of the facilities for carrying on the most modern of general farming, and his dairy is equipped with all that is needful to conduct an ideal enterprise. He has a large number of Jersey cattle, besides other stock, some of it high-grade, including some fine blooded horses. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a broad-minded, liberal and popular man, contributing generously of his time and money for any cause destined for the wellbeing of the community.

JOHN ALBERT LAMBERSON, M. D. Those who blazed the western trail are pioneers well worthy of the country which they have made their own, and which gives them honor for the dangers and hardships borne in those early times. Numbered among these pioneers is Dr. John A. Lamberson, whose message has been one of welcome ministry, his life having been given over to the profession which means amelioration of the ills of suffering humanity. He is both the son and grandson of pioneers, the grandfather, Timothy Lamberson, a native of Bolivar, Ohio, having crossed the plains in 1845, and located in Oregon. The trip was made with ox-teams, and upon the arrival at their destination Mr. Lamberson took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres located on Scappoose plains, Columbia county, which was the home of the family for some years. In 1846 he went to California, where he remained for eighteen months in the pursuit of agriculture and stock-raising, at the expiration of this period returning to Oregon. Hardly had he returned when the gold excitement in the former state again attracted him, and in 1849 he made the trip to California and engaged in mining upon a tributary of the Sacramento river, where he met with a gratifying success. In 1850 he returned to his claim in Columbia county, and there built the first sawmill in the locality, a tiny cabin on Scappoose creek, from which he shipped lumber to many parts of the country. In 1859 he ventured to Sonora, Mexico, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and in 1860 he located permanently in Arizona, where he established the town of Walnut Grove. He built the first grist-mill in the place, most of it being the work of his own hands, his burrs being made from granite, his trade having been that of a stone-cutter, and the belts being made from rawhide. Connected with his milling interests he also engaged in mining and farming, the combination of lucrative work affording him quite a fortune. His death occurred in Walnut Grove, Ariz., in 1891, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Lamberson was a Whig, and later a strong Abolitionist. During the later years of his life he was a Republican. Possessed of a lively, energetic temperament, his real worth won for him many friends. He bore the privations and hardships of a pioneer life with an optimism characteristic of the pioneer settler of Oregon, California and Arizona. Timothy Lamberson's son, Daniel, was tortured to death by the Apache Indians near Tucson, Ariz., about 1865. His body was riddled by arrows and hanged among the chaparral. The eldest son, Samuel, the father of Dr. Lamberson, was also a native of Bolivar, Ohio. He crossed the plains with his parents in 1845, at the age of fourteen years, being

old enough, however, to appreciate the trials and dangers which such a journey meant. He became a stockman and farmer in Oregon, remaining for some years upon the paternal homestead. In 1876 he disposed of this property and removed to Gilliam county, Ore., where he continued in the stock business, making his home there the remainder of his life. While preparing to join the family reunion at Condon, Gilliam county, December 24, 1901, he died of heart disease on the prairie near Condon, at the age of seventy-three years. His loss was not felt alone by the family, for his years of peaceful, kindly living had endeared him to many. He had married Mary Jane Armstrong, a native of La Harpe, Hancock county, Ill., who started across the plains with her parents in 1852. The journey was one which can never be effaced from her memory on account of the misfortunes that accompanied the party. Her mother, Mary Jane Armstrong, died of the cholera and was buried on the banks of the Platte river, and her father, John Armstrong, a native of Indiana, passed away the latter part of the year 1852, near Baker City, Ore., a victim of mountain fever. To Mr. and Mrs. Lamberson were born sixteen children, four sons and twelve daughters.

The oldest of his father's children, John Albert Lamberson was born in Columbia county, Ore., June 16, 1854, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. In 1872, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the academy of Prof. George W. Curtis, at Vancouver, Wash., and through application and hard work secured an excellent foundation for higher studies in the three years which he spent there. After leaving the academy he went to Arizona, where he found employment in the Hassayampa mines, where he met with a fair return for his labor. In 1876 he settled in eastern Oregon, engaging in the stock business at Fossil, remaining there for six years, three of which were spent in the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. W. W. Oglesby, now of Cottage Grove. At the expiration of this period in 1882, he removed to Lebanon, Linn county, and began practicing with Dr. D. W. Ballard, an old resident physician, who had been appointed in an early day by President Grant as governor of Idaho territory. Their professional interests continued together until the death of Dr. Ballard. In 1890 Dr. Lamberson became interested in the sale of cascara sagrada bark, and from a small beginning he is now under contract to collect all of that product to be found in the states of Oregon and Washington, as it is grown only in the Pacific northwest. When he first began the business there were only about twenty tons consumed annually, but the annual consumption is now two hundred tons. In addi-

tion to this business he is also interested in shipping balsam fir, principally to New York markets, having begun this in connection with Capt. George Pope, of Portland, Ore., who has since left the business entirely to the doctor. Leading up to this business was his help in promoting the establishment of the Essential Oil Company for the manufacture of cedar, hemlock and peppermint oils.

Though interested along various lines. Dr. Lamberson has never forgotten that his practice means more to him than any other work, and he has neglected no opportunity to become proficient therein. In 1891 he passed an exhaustive examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners, his clear, practical knowledge and judgment winning words of commendation from the board, accompanied by the much-valued medical certificate. He then continued his practice, and in 1900, with Dr. J. Linsey Hill, of Albany, Ore., as companion, he took a special course in surgery in the New York School of Clinical Medicine. Upon his return from New York City he worked for a month each spring under the instruction of Dr. A. E. Rockey, of St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, Ore., and a warm friendship exists between the two men. Through intense application to his work, which has characterized every effort of Dr. Lamberson, he suffered a paralytic stroke, January 25, 1902, which has partly incapacitated him, leaving him able to attend to the office practice only.

The marriage of Dr. Lamberson occurred in Lebanon, in 1882, and united him with Mahala Mossholder, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Joseph Mossholder, who emigrated to Oregon in 1863 and, locating in Lebanon, built the first hotel in that town. The one child born to them is Norman Vivian, who was born May 22, 1885, and is now attending Santiam Academy. Inheriting more than ordinary talent, this representative of the pioneer family of Lamberson displays it in the writing of excellent poetry, having begun its composition at the age of thirteen years. Another member of the household of Dr. Lamberson is an adopted daughter, Hazel May, who is also unusually talented, being a contralto singer of no little ability. As a Republican in politics Dr. Lamberson is very much interested in the movements of his party, local or national, and lends his best efforts toward advancing what he considers the broadest principles of government. His busy life admitting of no room for political honors, he has nevertheless given his time in various ways, serving for several terms as committeeman. In 1896 he edited a Republican paper called the Lebanon *Truth*, which met with success under his able management, though he discontinued the publication at the close of the political campaign of

that year. Fraternally he belongs to a number of different orders, being tent physician of the Knights of the Maccabees, in which he has served as commander for eight terms. He was appointed state physician in 1899 for one term, consisting of one year. In the Woodmen of the World he is a member of Lamberson Camp, No. 507, which was named in honor of himself, and in which he serves as presiding officer; he is also associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Order of Pendo, for which he is general examiner. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lebanon.

WILLIAM O. HUDSON. To the student of nature the nurseryman's occupation opens up fascinating vistas of investigation, and he has the added satisfaction of seeing his products sent forth to beautify and gladden the world about him. No humdrum life is his, but one fraught with never-ending interest, that interest felt while watching growth from seed to perfection, and in working always near to the heart of nature. A particularly appreciative disciple of horticulture is William O. Hudson, whose many years of practical experience with flower and shrub, fruit and vine, has entitled him to rank among the most cultured of those who plant, train and develop.

All of the active life of Mr. Hudson has been devoted to horticulture, his first interest therein having been aroused on his father's farm in Allegan county, Mich., where he was born July 28, 1846. The four other children in his father's family spent their youth as did he, in assisting with the work around the home, and in attending the public schools. As a young man he took up the nursery business, and from the beginning strove to learn all that his teachers had to tell him. At the age of twenty he started out on his own responsibility, went to Missouri, and worked in a nursery in that state for about two years. With this experience he then returned to Michigan and started the Allegan County Nursery, a venture which proved successful, and to which he devoted nineteen years of the best part of his life. In Michigan he married, December 13, 1870, Anna Donaldson, who was born in Ohio, and of which union there have been born three children: Cora L., the wife of H. H. White, of Wasco City; Albert D., of Tangent; and Florence A., of Eugene.

In 1891 Mr. Hudson disposed of the Allegan County Nursery and, having heard favorable reports of the soil possibilities of Oregon, brought his wife and children to Tangent. For three years he served as foreman of the Settlemier Nurseries, and in 1893 became identified with the Pacific Nursery Company, now owned

by himself and son. Father and son have proved of great help to each other, are most congenially associated, and do one of the largest businesses in this county. They own one hundred and fifty-two acres of land, about sixty of which is under nursery cultivation. A visit to this nursery reveals many interesting sights, and the visitor is impressed with the many-sided knowledge of things that grow, as shown by the many kinds of plants, the neatness and compactness of arrangement, and the modern facilities for watering, wintering, and general care. Mr. Hudson is past master of his calling, and his plants seem to understand and appreciate his interest, and to respond with dutiful alacrity to his expectations. He is well and favorably known throughout the entire county, and his products find a ready market in the surrounding states, and in towns all along the coast. Mr. Hudson has never taken any special interest in politics, and generally votes for the man best qualified to fill the office. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, and is a member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Albert D. Hudson, the son and partner of William O., was born in Michigan, September 17, 1874, and came to the west with his father in 1891. As a lad he became versed in the work around the nursery, and has steadily advanced to the fore, so that he is today a remarkably well informed nurseryman. He married Golden Knighten, a native daughter of Oregon, and an earnest sympathizer with her husband's business. Mr. Hudson is independent in politics, is fraternally a Knight of the Maccabees, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a young man of great promise, and should his father retire from his present responsibility as general manager of the nurseries, he will leave the business in most capable and business like hands.

ENOCH D. SLOAN. Conspicuous among the older residents of Albany is Enoch D. Sloan, who has attained distinction as one of the brave and courageous pioneer settlers of Linn county, and is deserving of honored mention in this biographical volume as a veteran of the early Indian wars. Coming here when the country was but sparsely populated, he took up land that was in its pristine wildness, and while clearing his claim was also actively identified with the establishment of the great lumber industry of the Pacific coast by the erection of a saw-mill. At the present time he is carrying on a substantial business as a wagon and carriagemaker, his shop being located on West Second street, Albany. A son of the late William Sloan, he was born June

12, 1831, in Montgomery county, Ohio, seven miles north of the thriving city of Dayton.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, William Sloan moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, when young, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits several years. Removing with his family to Covington, Ind., he resided there until 1853, when he came with his family to Oregon, making the journey across the dreary plains with bull-teams. He located first in the Umpqua valley, but afterwards took up land in Linn county, about eight miles from Albany, and there carried on general farming until his death. He married Mary Dunkereley, who emigrated with her parents from England, her native country, to Ohio, when a girl of ten years. Of their family nine children, eight sons and one daughter, six sons survive, three of them being residents of Oregon.

Being but a small child when his parents left Ohio, E. D. Sloan was brought up and educated in Indiana, on the home farm. Learning the carpenter's trade when eighteen years of age, he subsequently worked at that occupation until 1853, when he came with his parents to Oregon, driving five yokes of bulls all the way across the plains. Settling in Linn county soon after his arrival, he began work as a carpenter, and took up a donation claim about three miles from the village of Albany. He cleared the land, bringing a large part of it under cultivation, and erected a saw-mill on the Callapooia river. Thus well started in business, he carried on general agriculture and lumbering quite successfully for awhile. Enlisting in 1855 in Company D, First Regiment of Oregon Volunteers, he took an active part in the various engagements with the Indians of the northwest, remaining in Walla Walla county, Wash., until June, 1856, when he was honorably discharged from service.

Returning then to Linn county, Ore., Mr. Sloan resumed work at the carpenter's trade, and did considerable building, hewing the timber from the forests, and putting up houses, confining his operations as a contractor and builder to Albany and vicinity. Becoming well known as a skillful mechanic, he was for five years employed by the government, being for two years carpenter at the Warm Springs Indian reservation, and for three years at the Klamath Indian reservation. Coming back to Albany, Mr. Sloan followed his former trade until 1897, when he removed to Pendleton, where he was engaged in business with his brother for five years. Since the fall of 1902 he has resided in Albany, where he is prosperously employed as a wagon and carriage manufacturer, as previously mentioned.

Mr. Sloan married, while living near Albany, Emily Haley, who was born in Illinois, and came to Oregon with her parents in 1847. Their only

child, Burr M. Sloan, is employed as a government carpenter at an Indian reservation in North Dakota. Politically Mr. Sloan is an adherent of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Indian War Veterans' Association. Mrs. Sloan is a valued member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN R. SMITH. A pioneer who has met with most gratifying returns for the days of hardships and privations which he passed when the country was new, for the dangers he faced in the unsettled wilderness, for the strength of youth which he gave to the upbuilding of the commonwealth, is J. R. Smith, the postmaster of Lebanon, Linn county, Ore. He came to Oregon in 1852, and has spent most of the intervening years within the borders of the state, where he has won more than local renown through the display of characteristics which have contributed to the country's greatness.

The father of J. R. Smith, Dr. Elijah Smith, was also a pioneer, emigrating from his native state of Ohio to Iowa in 1837, where he remained until he settled permanently on the Pacific slope. His father was John J. Smith, a native of Kentucky, who came to Ohio in an early day and located in Madison county, his land being that upon which the town of Mount Sterling was afterward built, and toward which he helped very materially. His occupation was primarily that of a millwright, though he combined the interests of farming with his trade. He owned both a saw and a gristmill. In 1838 he removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, and there engaged in farming, his death occurring there at the age of eighty-six years. Elijah Smith removed to Iowa, in 1837, and located in Jefferson county, where, with his farming, he combined the practice of medicine. He had made a special study of cancer, and it was in this line that he really made his greatest successes. He soon became well known throughout the state through his evident knowledge and practical treatment of the disease. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, and entered the mines at Placerville, and two years later he came north and located in Oregon. He took a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Marion county, near the town of Sublimity, and, combining farming with the practice of medicine, he soon became as thoroughly known in Oregon as he was in the middle west, people coming to him for relief from every part of the northwest. Later in life he removed to Macleay and passed a few years in retirement, where he died in 1885, at the age of eighty-six years. He had married Annie Riddle, a native of Ohio, who died in Salem, Ore., in 1880, when

seventy-five years old. She was the daughter of John Riddle, who was born in Ohio, and spent the greater part of his life there, engaged in the cultivation of the soil. His death occurred in his native state.

Of the eleven children born to Dr. and Mrs. Smith, six sons and five daughters, J. R. Smith is the oldest, and was born in Madison county, Ohio, September 23, 1830, and remained at home with his parents for many years. He received his education in the primitive schools, and when about twenty years old he crossed the plains with his parents and became a resident of Placerville, Cal., where he engaged in mining, in which he enjoyed a fair degree of success. In the fall of the same year he returned to Iowa with his parents, arriving in the state which had so long been their home, in January, 1851. The next year found them again upon the plains, this time bound for the great northwest. This son soon became independent, and engaged in work in which he hoped to reap substantial returns. In the Waldo Hills, Marion county, he engaged in buying and selling cattle and following the carpenter's trade, and a few years later, through energy and industry, he was able to make a purchase of land, the first being near Sublimity, and consisted of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he remained for two years. At the close of that period he sold this property and bought two hundred acres in the same locality, upon which he engaged in farming and stock-raising, until 1865, when he became the owner of land in the neighborhood of Lebanon. Thirty years passed away while he made this place his home and many changes came to the sturdy pioneers of this one-time wilderness. In 1895 he removed to his present home, a pleasant, well improved residence on Bridge avenue, Lebanon, and with two acres of rich land to cultivate. On his first residence in the city he engaged with his son in the drug business. Mr. Smith still owns a farm in the vicinity of this place, comprising three hundred and fifty acres of land.

The marriage of Mr. Smith took place in Marion county, Ore., Ann E. Peebler, a native of Iowa, becoming his wife. The five children which blessed their union are: Mary M. is the wife of D. V. S. Reed, a professor in the high school of Heppner, Ore.; Flora M. is the wife of George N. Bolton, of Moro, Ore.; I. M. is a physician at Tillamook, Ore.; Addie is the wife of W. S. Mayberry, an educator of Milton, Ore.; and N. W. is assistant postmaster under his father. Through the influence of the Republican party, of which he is a staunch and active partisan, Mr. Smith was appointed, in 1899, postmaster at Lebanon. He has also been a delegate to various state and county conventions, and a school director for many terms. During the Rogue River

war of 1855-6 he was first lieutenant in a minute company, stationed at Sublimity, but they were never called out to active service. In religion Mr. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church of Lebanon.

VALENTINE H. CALDWELL. Living on his pleasant and well appointed homestead, four miles southwest of Albany, Valentine H. Caldwell is numbered among the most extensive landholders, and successful agriculturists of Linn county. Beginning life for himself on a low rung of the ladder, his worldly capital being \$7.50, he has since made diligent use of his faculties and opportunities, and has proved himself a useful and worthy citizen, well meriting the confidence and esteem in which he is held throughout the community. He is a son of John Caldwell, and was born in Kentucky. His father was born of Irish ancestors in Kentucky, but from the age of six years until his death, at the age of four score and six years, he was a resident of Missouri. He married Mary Stockton, a native of Kentucky, and she survived him, living to a very advanced age.

The oldest of a family of five children, Valentine H. Caldwell received his knowledge of books in the subscription schools of his native state, and remained beneath the paternal roof-tree until attaining his majority. In the spring of 1852 he started across the plains, driving an ox-team for his uncle, who was captain of the train. While on the way several members of the party, including his uncle, died from cholera. Arriving in Oregon, Mr. Caldwell spent a short time near Monroe, Benton county, after which he engaged in mining near Jacksonville, Jackson county. Settling then in Marion county, he took up a donation claim near Sublimity, and subsequently lived there and in that locality until 1868. Coming then to Linn county, he purchased one hundred and forty acres of land, which are now included in his present homestead. He has since made extensive purchases of land, being now the possessor of twelve hundred acres, more than one-half of which are in a good state of cultivation, being devoted to general farming and stock-raising. In the latter industry he has met with excellent success, chiefly breeding and rearing Red Durham cattle. On this homestead Mr. Caldwell has made marked improvements, having erected new buildings of modern character, his barns and outbuildings being commodious and convenient, and his farm amply supplied with the necessary tools, machinery and appliances for successfully carrying on agricultural operations.

With the exception of six years, Mr. Caldwell has been engaged in agricultural labor since coming to Oregon. During the Yakima Indian war

he enlisted, in 1856, and served one hundred and six days under Captain Hardin, being on guard duty the greater part of the time. Although taking an earnest interest in public affairs, he has never been an aspirant for official honors, but has warmly supported the principles of the Prohibition party. He is identified with the Oregon Pioneer Association as a member, and belongs to the society organized by the Indian War Veterans.

In 1863 Mr. Caldwell married Sarah Grier, a native of Ohio, and into their home seventeen children have been born, namely: John H., now deceased; Mrs. Mary S. Kantz, of Roseburg, Ore.; George, residing in Portland; Seth, deceased; Jackson, living in Washington; Mrs. Nellie Hughs, of Pendleton, Ore.; Charles, of Walla Walla, Wash.; Fannie, at home; Mrs. Martha Marsh, of Odessa, Wash.; Lydia, of Roseburg; William, living near Albany; Frank and Fred, twins, living at home; Jane, at home; James; Media, at home; and Almetia, twin sister of Media, deceased. In these days when so much is said about the small families of native Americans, it is refreshing to come upon a household such as Mr. Caldwell's. Mr. Caldwell united with the Baptist Church in 1851, and has served many years as one of its deacons. Mrs. Caldwell is also a member of the same church, having joined in 1871.

WILLIAM B. HENDERSON. The sense of security and substantiality one feels when speaking with William B. Henderson is borne out in his character and attainments, and he is known today among the chief developers of the sections in which he has lived. Mr. Henderson comes of a family which came to the fore in the early emergencies of the country, its members filling many positions of trust and responsibility, and his grandfather on the paternal side serving with distinction in the war of 1812. As far back as is known his people were tillers of the soil, an occupation followed by his parents in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he himself was born, October 9, 1839. He comes of long-lived ancestry on both sides of the family, his father living to be eighty-six, and his mother eighty-eight years of age.

Mr. Henderson had eleven brothers and sisters, all of whom were reared on the Guernsey county farm, and were taught to be practical agriculturists, as well as upright and useful citizens. William B. was studious as a lad, and made the most of his opportunities at the public school in his neighborhood, eventually qualifying as a teacher, an occupation to which he devoted several years of his life. Beginning at the age of nine-



Stephen Rigdon

Zilphia C Rigdon

teen, he taught for five or six years in Ohio. His advent into a more strenuous activity began in 1862, when he joined his brother, A. C., in the necessary preparations for coming to the coast. Via the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco they finally arrived in Portland, and Mr. Henderson lived for the first three years in Polk and Marion counties, where he taught school for three years. Following this he taught for two years in Linn county. In the year 1867 he was united in marriage with N. Jane Deckard, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1853. Her parents, Anderson and Lydia Deckard, settled on a donation claim ten miles south of Albany, where they lived for the balance of their lives. After his marriage Mr. Henderson farmed for a time, and in 1870 purchased a drove of cattle and took them to Crook county, where he engaged in stock-raising for a couple of years. In 1872 he purchased a place of three hundred and forty-one acres two miles southwest of Albany, comprising a portion of the old Jarvis Briggs donation claim. Two years later he sold part of this farm, and in 1878 moved to Umatilla county, with the best development of which he was connected for about twenty years. He was one of the largest wheat raisers in the county, his last crop being ten thousand bushels. He owned three quarter-sections of land, and also extensively raised cattle, sheep and horses. He was one of the chief promoters and organizers of the town of Helix, and was instrumental in getting the postoffice there, also in laying out precincts and town-sites. At the present time he is a large property owner of Adams, Umatilla county. Although never active in politics, he held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and, taken all in all, was as prominent and progressive and forceful a man as the country had known in its history.

From Umatilla county Mr. Henderson came to Albany and bought five acres adjoining the town, where he is still living, and upon which he has made extensive improvements. He also owns two hundred and seventy-three acres near Albany, which he himself manages, and he also owns a farm of three hundred and forty-four acres in Benton county. He is extensively engaged in raising Cotswold sheep and fine cattle, and, needless to say, his farms are valuable and very productive. Since 1869 he has been comparatively alone, for his wife died that year, leaving to his care two children, of whom E. Maud is living with her father, while Guy S. until recently lived in New York city, where he gained quite a reputation as an artist and designer. He is now connected with the Holmes Business College of Portland, having charge of the penmanship and art department.

Since his seventeenth year Mr. Henderson has been a member of the Christian Church, and has ever since been active in church work, contributing generously of his means towards its maintenance and general charities. No one in this or Umatilla county bears a more enviable reputation for absolute fair dealing and personal integrity, nor has any been more successful in turning to good account the advantages by which they were surrounded in a new and strange country.

STEPHEN RIGDON. Wherever men have gone in the pursuit of wealth, no matter how remote the location, how lonely or unpromising the conditions by which they are surrounded, it invariably necessitates self-sacrifice combined with all the ennobling influences which are embodied in human make-up. Of such character was John Rigdon, father of Stephen Rigdon, the latter one of the most prominent and influential farmers of Lane county.

John Rigdon was born in Pennsylvania, October 15, 1796, and was reared on a farm, receiving his preliminary education in the district schools. As a young man he left home and started for the west, locating in Ohio, where he entered the ministry and preached in connection with farming. December 8, 1818, he married Catherine Logan, who was born in the Buckeye state June 12, 1798. They continued to live in Ohio until removing to Illinois in 1832. It was while living in Iowa, to which he removed in 1848, that he became interested in the far west, and as the numbers westward bound increased every year, he was more and more convinced that his best and broadest opportunity lay the other side of the Rockies. Starting out in March, 1852, he had rather an uneventful trip across the plains, and in Oregon settled in Polk county, remaining there about two years. Mr. Rigdon then came to Lane county and took up a claim five miles southeast of Pleasant Hill, in a place known as Rattle Snake valley, where he farmed for the remainder of his life, although his preaching took him from home for many months during the year. He was one of the organizers of the first church in this part of the county, and he was one of the first ministers in this part of the state. Those familiar with his life and work unhesitatingly credit him with accomplishing more good than did any other similarly engaged in the county, although the scope of his activity was by no means a local one. It were impossible to even estimate the number of miles traveled by this pioneer preacher in his more than ordinarily busy life, for he counted no effort too great providing some soul was benefited thereby. Probably no man of his time could lay

claim to greater familiarity with both well known and out of the way places in Oregon and Washington, for he visited both states with impartial spirit, going wherever there was demand for his services, and performing them regardless of financial remuneration. Few students of the bible saw so clearly through the mazes that perplex, vex and discourage travelers on the highway of life, and his sermons were as clear and convincing as his mind and heart were bright and true. His eloquence, humanity and goodness drew to him many fine and distinguished friends, and no home in the county was better known, more eagerly sought, or more hospitable. Mr. Rigdon retired from active life a few years before his death, which occurred in March, 1859, at the age of eighty-two years, his wife living to be eighty years of age. His first wife dying June 15, 1834, Mr. Rigdon married in Illinois a Miss Laughlin, who was born in Kentucky. They had one child, who died in infancy. For a third wife he married Mary Bell, a native of Ohio, and of this union there were born several children, of whom Mrs. Phœbe Parker lives in Lane county; George lives in Union county; and Addie lives near the old place.

Stephen Rigdon was reared on the old farm in the middle west and preceded his father to the coast in 1850. He also came with ox-teams, but stopped in California after a journey of four months and a half, and remained there until 1853. He was fairly successful, and joined his people in their new home in Lane county the richer by a few hundred dollars. After a short visit he left for Marion and Clackamas counties, looking for a desirable permanent location, and in the spring of 1854 located in Lane county. The same year he was united in marriage with Zilphia Bristow, who was born in McDonough county, Ill., in 1834, and crossed the plains with her parents in 1848. The young people went to housekeeping on a part of the father-in-law's donation claim, Elijah Bristow being one of the foremost pioneers of his time and the owner of a large tract of land. He was the first white man to take up land within the limits of Lane county, and is credited with building the first house in the county. The two hundred and seventy-five acres now owned by Mr. Rigdon have been improved under his direction. His barns and out-buildings are of modern and convenient construction. He is engaged in stock-raising and small farming, and is one of the successful and prominent men of his vicinity. Bearing an honored name owing partly to the exemplary life of his father, his own character and attainments are in keeping with what one might expect from so noble and kindly a source. The elder Rigdon was a Whig of intense convic-

tions, and his son is a Republican, the majority of the local offices in the community having fallen to his share during the recent years. Having no children of his own, he has adopted a son, Paul L. Bristow, who has lived with the family for forty-two years. This adopted son is a nephew of Mrs. Rigdon, and is married and has four children, Jeannie W., Clarence R., Lillie, and Edith. Mr. Bristow is now conducting the home farm. He was the son of E. L. Bristow, one of the pioneers of the Willamette valley and a man of literary attainments. Mrs. Rigdon died at the home where she and her husband had lived for so many years May 11, 1903, leaving behind her a multitude of friends and a void that is impossible to fill. She was one who always took the lead in charitable matters in her neighborhood.

ANDREW EDGAR WRIGHTMAN, M. D. Among the more recent arrivals in Oregon is Andrew Edgar Wrightman, of Silverton, who since September 20, 1902, has practiced his profession here. He is a young man of strong intellectuality, marked individuality and keen enterprising spirit and the future promises him success. He was born in Bowmanville, Canada, October 8, 1876, a son of John Wrightman, whose birth occurred in St. Ignace, Mich. His grandfather was a native of England and when a young man came to the United States, locating first in St. Ignace, Mich., where he engaged in the lumber business. At the time of his death his son John took the business and conducted it for some time. He subsequently removed to Canada, where he had mills on the river Trent. He was recognized as one of the leading representatives of the lumber trade of his day, owning between thirty and forty different mills, together with a large number of logging camps and employing hundreds of men. His business grew until it had reached extensive proportions, making him one of the leaders in the entire country. He was also a prominent Orangeman, and while entertaining his employes one night at one of his lumber camps five miles south of Chatham, Canada, the Catholics, who disliked him because of his connection with the Orangemen and because he would not employ them as laborers, came to the camp and with clubs and knives began fighting the employes of Mr. Wrightman. He displayed great valor in attempting to restore peace, but he and two of his men were killed and a number of others were injured. This occurred in 1879. Mr. Wrightman had also been connected with the Fenian Raid. He was a very wealthy man, whose large and important business interests had been built up through his own efforts and returned to him

splendid success. At the time of his death his family were living in Chatham. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Gould, a native of Canada, who now resides in Bowmanville, Ontario. She was a distant relative of Jay Gould. Her father came to Canada at an early day from England. He was a farmer and an Indian fighter and for many years lived in Toronto, where his death ultimately occurred. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wrightman were born two sons and five daughters.

The doctor is the youngest of the family, and acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town. When but nine years of age he went to Tidioute, Pa., where he secured a position as landscape painter in a chair manufactory. After a short time in that position he went to Jamestown, N. Y., where he was employed at his trade and then started a business of his own as a painter and landscape artist. In 1889 he removed to New York City, where he was employed in landscape painting of opera scenery for John Coe & Company. He possessed natural artistic ability and produced some very creditable work. In 1890 he took up his abode in Toronto, Canada, where he established the Toronto Portrait Company for enlarging pictures, thus instituting a business which is still in existence. In 1891 the doctor withdrew and went to Minneapolis, Minn., and in the fall of the same year he again went to Jamestown, N. Y., where he took charge of the chair manufactory business of the firm of Curtis & Page, continuing in that capacity until 1893.

In the year mentioned Dr. Wrightman became a student in Dwight L. Moody's School at Mount Hermon, Mass., where he pursued a literary course for two years and in 1895 he became a student in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, where he pursued a theological course. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1896, and entered upon a four years' course in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and in 1899 he went to Baltimore, Md., where he pursued a special course in the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, making a specialty of the diseases of the blood and skin. He also took a special course on the diseases of women and children in Child's Hospital, and in 1901 he returned to Cincinnati, where he completed his studies in the Eclectic Medical Institute. Then locating at Mansfield, Ohio, he practiced there for four months and on September 20, 1902, he arrived in Oregon, locating at Silverton, where he has since engaged in practice with growing success. He also owns a half interest in the drug business of Lewis Johnson & Company, Mr. Johnson being his brother-in-law.

July 9, 1902, in Jamestown, N. Y., the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Helen Marie

Johnson, a daughter of J. W. Johnson, who was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and came to the United States in 1886, at which time he established his home at Jamestown, N. Y., and there engaged in dealing in ice. He had a monopoly of the trade at that place for twenty-seven years and did a very extensive and prosperous business. He was also proprietor of the Buffalo House in that city, and he is now a well known and prosperous real estate man of Jamestown.

The doctor and his wife have already won many warm friends in the leading social circles in Silverton. He is a most pleasant, genial gentleman, popular wherever he goes. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Congregational Church. In his profession he is giving evidence of ability, which promises well for a successful future. Few men have talent along as many lines as has Dr. Wrightman. He not only possesses much natural artistic ability, but is a fluent and forceful writer and has considerable poetic talent. One of the beautiful little gems which he has written is "Night Thoughts," and we here give it as a specimen of his literary ability:

When the winds are sadly moaning
Thro' the trees so tall and bare,
And the moon's rays gently gleaming
Making night seem soft and fair;
Then my thoughts go slowly stealing
To the shores of long ago,
Where the sun of childhood shining
Kept away all care and woe.

On the shores are loved ones standing,
Who were dear as life to me;
But they're now beyond the billows
Breaking on life's troubled sea.
Shall I know them up in Heaven
Where the gates are open wide?
Will they happily be standing
Close to my dear Savior's side?

When the angels softly singing
Fill the hills with welcome song,
Shall I hear their voices ringing
Sweetly from the angel throng?
Will they, when the harps of Heaven
Send their music out afar,
Lead me by the hand so gently
Thro' the golden gates ajar?

From the wind now softly sighing
Comes a voice both clear and sweet,
And it says, "Yes, up in Heaven
You will all your loved ones greet."
Now the voice is lowly pleading
That I tread earth's path aright,
So at last I'll live in glory
Where there's no more wind of night.

DR. JOHN McLOUGHLIN. The name most early connected with the pioneer history of Oregon is that of Dr. John McLoughlin, who

came to Oregon in 1823, as director for the Hudson Bay Company, acting under authority of the British government. For twenty years thereafter he was called governor of Oregon, by courtesy and authority of the company with which he was identified, the territory over which he exercised control extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean and from California to Alaska. It was a dangerous and lonely life, but that earnest and unfaltering courage demanded in the pioneer was fully met by the character of Dr. McLoughlin; no better man, no truer pioneer could have been chosen to prepare the way for those who were to come after and live in the prosperous conditions which to-day make of Oregon a state equal to any in the Union. It is no less a pleasure than a duty to recall the lives of such men.

Dr. John McLoughlin was born in Quebec, in 1784, and received his education in France. He was the representative of Scotch ancestry and many of the strong traits which distinguished this people made up the character of the man who proved so potent a factor in the early life of the northwest. That he was earnest in purpose, energetic in action and indomitable in will all the records of his life show, and as a mere lad he entered the service of the old North-West Fur Company and put to practical use his native characteristics. For about twenty-four years he saw much of the hardships and dangers which made up the life of the traders, and in that time he labored patiently, passing, step by step, from the lowest to the highest position that could be given him. When the object of the Northwest Fur Company was attained and they were admitted to the privileges of the Hudson Bay Company, whose name they assumed, Dr. McLoughlin came to Astoria and accepted the responsibilities of the first governor of Oregon. Beyond the official duties which the position entailed upon him the doctor put forth his most earnest efforts toward advancing the interests of the territory over which he had assumed control, and for which he foresaw a great future. He it was who first brought wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes and tame grass seeds to Oregon, and it was through his indefatigable efforts that to agriculture was devoted so much time and attention in those early days. Soon after coming to Astoria he moved the post to Vancouver, Wash., and in every possible way encouraged settlement, as well as meeting with success in his official capacity. Through a kindly benevolence and wide charity he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, winning the regard of all nationalities, although he stoutly maintained the interests of the Hudson Bay Company.

With the coming of the American pioneers into the country made habitable by Dr. McLoughlin.

conditions were changed and there came a time of trouble into the life of this truly noble man. From 1840 to 1847 he witnessed the gradual decline of his personal authority, the falling away of those who had been his staunch adherents, and the shadow of an almost universal condemnation which well nigh obscured his life of service in Oregon. His was a peculiar position. In English employ for many years, he labored zealously for the interests of his native country upon disputed territory; with the coming of the American pioneers he gave to them the humane and courteous treatment which was a part of his character, gaining inevitably the condemnation of his own government and not the friendship of the other, since he had so long been considered unfriendly to American colonization. He, therefore, stood alone. Later in life he absolved allegiance to the British government and became a citizen of the United States, but through religious opponents he lost his fortune, and at his death, in 1857, was a poor man. In religion Dr. McLoughlin was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, but was broad and liberal in his views in the matter of religious beliefs, as well as in all that pertained to his daily life among the pioneer condition of early Oregon.

CHARLIE LONG. Much attention is paid to fruit-raising in western Oregon, and the fruits are of fine quality and flavor. Apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, grapes, and various other fruits grow in abundance. Mr. Long, the subject of this sketch, has a delightful little farm of twenty-three acres in the vicinity of Silverton and raises fruit quite extensively. An Ohioan by birth, he was born in Washington county, March 13, 1860. He is a son of Martin S. and Martha A. (Carroll) Long.

Martin S. Long was born April 6, 1820, in Belmont county, Ohio, and was left an orphan at the tender age of three years. He was cared for, however, by a Belmont county family, with whom he lived until he attained the age of eighteen years, when he began to make his own way in the world. He went to Louisville, Ky., where he learned the trade of a ship-carpenter. During the Mexican war, he went to sea in pursuit of his chosen calling, but subsequently returned to Washington county, Ohio, where he married a Miss Pinkerton. Four children blessed this union, two being now deceased. Those living are Mrs. Susan Miller, of Harmer, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary E. Randell, of Seattle, Wash. The mother of these children died in Washington county, Ohio. Some time later, Mr. Long contracted a second matrimonial alliance in Morgan county, Ohio, where he was united with Martha A. Carroll, of Maryland. After marriage, they

made their residence in Washington county, Ohio, until 1874, when they came to Oregon. They took up their abode near Gervais for about a year and a half, and then purchased a two hundred and eighty-acre farm, about two and one-half miles north of Silverton. They reared six children, as follows: Emma, of Linn county; Charlie, the subject of this biography; Clara, deceased; James C., of Polk county; Amos W., of The Dalles; and Minnie, who resides near Salem. Both parents lived to a good old age, the father being seventy-five and the mother seventy-one years of age at the time of her demise. The former was prominently connected with the Odd Fellows.

Charlie Long obtained his education in the district schools and assisted his father on the farm until he reached his majority. He then went to Walla Walla, Wash., where he spent two or three years at various occupations, and, after a brief trip through California, he spent the five years following in southern Oregon. He afterward returned to his home, where he was married and settled down on a part of the home place, where he still resides. He was united in marriage, November 5, 1892, with Frances Prouty, who was born in Nebraska, but came to Oregon in 1888. She is a daughter of Willard and Leonora (Sykes) Prouty. Mr. Long is a man of good principles and his name is respected throughout his community. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

THOMAS E. MILES. In spite of reverses which have often impeded a nevertheless successful career, T. E. Miles has firmly established himself as a business man of Scott's Mills, and was engaged in a paying and quite extensive mercantile enterprise, known as Miles & White, until 1898, when he purchased the entire interests. A devastating fire in 1897 temporarily crippled his prospects, but he has since recouped his losses, and not only owns his store and residence, the latter of which is one of the finest in the town, but is the possessor of considerable other valuable property.

Had Mr. Miles followed the teachings of his youth he would always have been a farmer, for his people reared him to this occupation on the farm in Wabash county, Ind., where he was born March 2, 1857. His father was the owner of a farm in that county, upon which he lived for some years, then removed to Wayne county and lived there until his death, at the age of seventy-two years. He is survived by his wife, aged seventy-six years, now living in Wayne county, Ind., and who is the mother of six children. Until his twenty-sixth year T. E. Miles remained on the home farm, but after his mar-

riage, in 1883, with Sarah C. White, a native of the Hoosier state, he went to housekeeping in Dickey county, N. D., in 1883, and lived in that state until 1894, coming then to his present home in Scott's Mills.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miles, of whom Walter R., the oldest son, is at college; while William L. and Mary E. are living at home. Mr. Miles is a Prohibitionist in politics, and is a member of the Society of Friends. Though never desiring official recognition, he has filled local offices, and is at present clerk of the school board, and a notary public. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Miles is typical of all that is honorable and reliable, traits which are not only appreciated in his business connections, but from a social standpoint render him a proper man. He is successful and well favored with this world's goods, and has many friends in the town of his adoption. June 14, 1903, he sold his mercantile business interests and invested in timber land, which he intends developing.

WASHINGTON L. COON. Both as an educator and breeder of high-grade stock, Washington L. Coon won praise because of his thoroughness, reliability and adherence to the best possible methods in his chosen occupations. He is recalled as a man of whom his adopted state had reason to be proud, and whose adaptive and pleasing personal traits won him many friends among his pupils and business associates. Born in Jefferson county, Ky., March 10, 1825, he was of English and Dutch ancestry, and came of parents who devoted their entire lives to farming. At the age of six he moved with the rest of his family to Warren county, Ill., and when eighteen years old removed to Pike county, Mo., remaining there until the spring of 1850.

After a journey covering the usual six months, Mr. Coon arrived in Oregon, September 19, 1850, and settled upon the farm now occupied by his wife, and located fifteen miles southeast of Albany on the Willamette river. Having studiously availed himself of the opportunities of the early subscription schools in Illinois and Missouri, he applied himself to teaching school in this neighborhood for several winters, working on his claim of three hundred and twenty acres in the summer. He was engaged in packing to the mines for several years; and in taking several droves of cattle to California. In 1864 he returned to Illinois, via Central America, the next year locating and teaching school in Montgomery county, Ind., for one year. He then returned to Mercer county, Ill., and taught until 1870, and also took a course in the State Normal in Illinois, gradually working his way eastward, through

Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and returning to Washington county, Pa., where he remained for a time. Here good fortune came to him, inasmuch as he met and won Mrs. Susan A. Bane, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., January 17, 1840, and whose father, George Speer, died when she was a child. Her mother, Margaret (Leadwith) Speer, was of Scotch descent, and was born in the state of Maryland. The marriage of Mr. Coon and Mrs. Bane occurred March 15, 1875, and the same spring they came to Oregon and began housekeeping on the claim taken up by the husband in the early days.

Mr. Coon was an extensive raiser of high-grade stock, making a specialty of fine draft horses. He was a good business manager, was thrifty and economical, and both made and saved money. From time to time extensive improvements were made on the claim, and today it is one of the best improved properties in this section. The same house built by the husband in the early days is still occupied by his wife, although modern improvements have changed its character somewhat. Mrs. Coon also owns one of the finest timber tracts on the Willamette. Mr. Coon never interested himself in politics aside from the formality of casting his vote for Republican nominees, but he was very active in the United Presbyterian Church of Oakville, of which he was one of the first members in this district. To himself and wife were born the two children who live at home, Michael S. and Sarah Margaret, the former of whom manages the farm for his mother. Mr. Coon died on his farm March 28, 1901. He was sincere in all his beliefs and a Christian from principle.

WILLIAM J. FISHER. One of the most popular and promising members of the later generation around Albany is William J. Fisher, superintendent and manager of the county poor farm, and owner and manager of a large wood-yard in Albany. Should Mr. Fisher weary of farming or general business he could turn his attention to engineering with reasonable chances of success, for in his younger days in Canada, where he was born in Ontario, October 25, 1873, he learned the trade of engineering, but has never practiced it for purposes of livelihood. John Fisher, the father of William, was also a native of Ontario, and was born May 10, 1836. In his young manhood he married Margaret Orr, a native of Ireland, and in 1892 brought his family to Linn county, Ore., settling on the farm which is still his home near Albany. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. William J. is the third of the five children, the others being Sarah J., of

Canada; Jeanett, also living in Canada; James, deceased; and Robert, at home.

Educated in the public schools of Ontario and Albany, William J. left the school room to learn engineering, but continued to live at home until his marriage with Winnie Sprenger, a native of Oregon. The young people went to housekeeping on the county poor farm, of which Mr. Fisher had been appointed superintendent and manager, and where they have since lived. The poor farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres of fertile land, and has good improvements, including facilities for carrying on the kind of general farming required at such an institution. The wood-yard at Albany, started some time since, has proved a profitable source of revenue, and, taken in connection with the farm, is about all that Mr. Fisher has time to attend to. Like his father, he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and he is one of the most influential members of the Grange. He has an interesting household, and one in which hospitality and good fellowship abound, two bright children, Lawrence and Violet, contributing to the beauty of his home. Public-spirited to a marked degree, Mr. Fisher may be depended on to promote any wise undertaking which has for its object the improvement of the town or county, and of one thing his friends may be sure: he will advance steadily and surely to the front, his efforts being based always on the substantial and worthy.

HON. AUGUSTUS C. JENNINGS. Earnest and faithful in whatever he undertakes, with that inherent force and wide understanding which characterizes the typical American, the Hon. Augustus C. Jennings has become one of the most prominent men in Oregon during the last twenty-five years, a position won by personal application and a close adherence to those principles which constitute the loyalty and honor of manhood. He has never been found lacking in those qualities needful in party or personal friend, and he has come to be recognized as a substantial factor in affairs of state or community. He also interests himself intelligently in stock-breeding, having a thousand head of Cotswold sheep, which he puts out on shares. In the time of our country's need, as a boy of eighteen years, he gave his youth and strength in the cause of national union, and is now numbered among the veterans who claim a nation's gratitude.

The Jennings family is of English ancestry, though long associated with the progress of the western world, the father, Charles M. Jennings, being a native of Pennsylvania. Animated by the same spirit which prompted his forefathers to become citizens of the colonies, he removed to

Davis county, Iowa, at an early day, being numbered among the pioneers. In connection with the improvement and cultivation of a farm, he conducted a mercantile establishment in Drakesville, Iowa, his interests remaining so identified until his death, which occurred in that location. His wife was formerly Hannah Glover, a native of New Jersey, and her death occurred in her home in Iowa. Of the eleven children who blessed this union four are now living, and of these Thomas, who served in Company B, Thirtieth Iowa Regiment, is located as a practicing physician in Drakesville, Iowa, and Joseph C. is a resident of Lane county, Ore., where he is engaged in farming; Adda is the wife of Charles W. Wilson of Moulton, Iowa.

The second youngest of the children is A. C. Jennings, his birth occurring in Drakesville, Davis county, Iowa, January 16, 1845. His boyhood years were passed in the location of his birth. While receiving a good education in the common schools of the state he gained an insight into commercial life that was of great benefit to him. He was carrying the mails between Drakesville and Centerville in 1863, when he enlisted in Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, being mustered in at Davenport, Iowa. He was sent to Benton Barracks, at St. Louis, after which he participated in many engagements in Arkansas, among them being Grand Prairie. He continued in the service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out in February, 1866, then returning to his home in Iowa. After some work in his father's store and an attendance at the high school, he engaged in teaching in the public schools, and later became one of the substantial merchants of Drakesville, where he remained until 1875. His brother, Joseph C. Jennings, having located in Lane county, Ore., in 1854, Mr. Jennings decided to also settle in the west. He first rented a farm near Irving, upon which he engaged extensively in the cultivation of grain. Combining with this employment a broad political interest, he remained in that location until 1894, when he removed to Eugene.

A Republican whose loyal maintenance of principles has won him the confidence of party leaders, Mr. Jennings was chosen in 1889 to represent his district in the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1891, a large majority attesting the popularity of the candidate. During the second term it was his privilege to help elect John H. Mitchell to the United States senate. In June, 1894, Mr. Jennings was elected county clerk, and took the oath of office in July. He was re-elected to this office in 1896, and during the four years in which he served the plans for the new court house were drawn up and the building nearly completed. At five different times he has been called upon to serve as chief

clerk of the house of representatives, the first being in 1887. In 1893 he was employed in the office of the secretary of state, in 1898 was chief clerk of a special session of the legislature and followed this with a similar service in the sessions of 1899, 1901 and 1903.

Mr. Jennings was married in Iowa to Miss Rhoda Burks, a native of Indiana, who died in Oregon. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, eleven are now living, and all make their home with their father with the exception of the following: Mildred, wife of Samuel Flint, located near Irving; Mattie, wife of E. L. McPherson, of Eugene; Helen, the wife of C. P. Sylvester, of Eugene; Elbert, of Portland; and Hetty, the wife of J. G. Robinson, of New York. August, 1900, Mr. Jennings was again married to Mary Van Duyn, who was reared in Bloomfield, Iowa, and there married. Socially Mr. Jennings is a member of the Commercial Club, and fraternally belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; the Woodmen of the World; and J. W. Geary Post No. 7, G. A. R., of which he is past commander. He is a member of the Christian church, in which he officiates as trustee and chairman of the official board.

MRS. MARTHA BARNES. Since her ninth year the life history of Mrs. Martha Barnes has been interwoven with the changing conditions of Oregon, ranging in extent from the pioneer desolation and crudeness of '45 to the surprising development of the present time. A resident of Albany since the death of her husband in 1885, Mrs. Barnes is one of the pioneer women around whom gathers a world of good will and social prominence, and whose many fine personal characteristics bind to her indefinitely a host of worthy friends. Born on a farm near Weston, W. Va., she is the seventh of the ten children born to her parents, Henry J. and Eliza (Allen) Peterson, natives respectively of Virginia and Massachusetts. Distinction is conferred on the maternal family by the war record of Ethan Allen, the famous colonel of the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war, and the paternal side of the house has no less a worthy representative in the Rev. Peterson, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church whose era of greatest usefulness centers around the strenuous times culminating in the Civil war. Mr. Peterson led the useful and self-sacrificing life of the early clergyman, and though a southerner in character, chivalry and manner, he vigorously espoused the cause of the down-trodden slave, freeing those upon his own plantation as soon as he became convinced that slavery was wrong.

Henry J. Peterson was reared in West Vir-

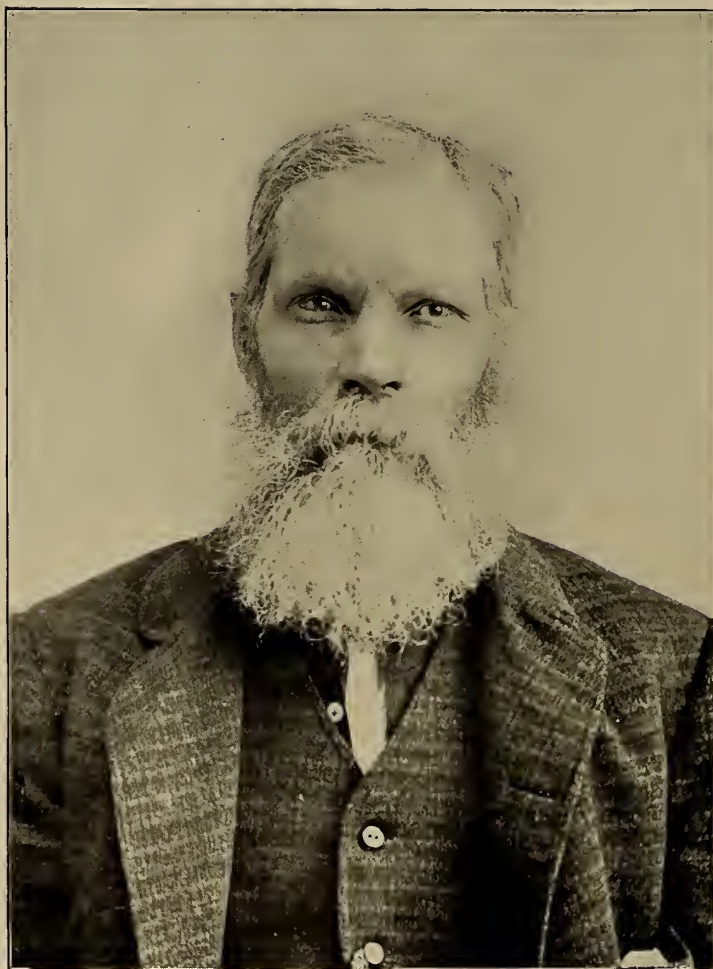
ginia, and as a young man made many moves in search of a desirable location. From Indiana he removed to Medina county, Ohio, afterward to Illinois for one winter, and still later to Henry county, Iowa, his last home in the middle west. In 1845 he prepared for a journey across the plains which, in the extent of its adventure, deprivation and suffering, equaled that of any undertaken at that very early time. Five sons and five daughters had been added to his family, and for their transportation to the coast he had five wagons, each with from three to five yoke of oxen, as well as a yoke of oxen on the wagon used to transport their provisions. The Indians proved very troublesome, and constant vigilance was required on the part of the emigrants to preserve their ownership of the stock. They came by way of the ill-fated Meek's cut-off, one of the most troublesome routes presented to early emigrants to the west, and it is doubtful if any aggregation of men, women and children arrived at The Dalles at any time in the emigration days, more weary, discouraged, or hopeless. For many days and weeks food had been scarce, and towards the latter part of the journey starvation stared them in the face. One son two years old died on the Green river cut-off, and was left in a grave beside the river. The father stopped the first winter on the Tualatin plains, and in the spring of 1846 moved to Howell's Prairie, and later to Santiam. In 1848 he took up a claim at Peterson Butte, twelve miles southeast of Albany. He was a natural mechanic, and applied his ability to the construction of a home more comfortable than that of many less skilled in the art of construction, and around him established a large stock-raising enterprise, probably the most successful in his vicinity. He was influential as a politician, and was a member of the First Territorial Legislature, which convened at Oregon City. His children followed his example and took up farms of their own, many of them settling around him as neighbors, often visiting the old home, with its memories of struggle and adversity. The wife died in 1861, and the husband in 1864, both firm believers in the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church. Asa, the oldest of their children, died in Lebanon, Ore.; William died in Albany; Marshall, a veteran of the Rogue River war, lives in eastern Oregon; Henry lives at Plainview; Granville died on the plains; Lydia, the wife of Mr. Parish, died in Linn county; Sarah is the deceased wife of Mr. Brooks of The Dalles; Laura, now Mrs. Ketcham, lives in Pomeroy, Wash.; Martha, now Mrs. Barnes; and Eliza, now Mrs. Walker of Athena, Ore.

Mrs. Barnes celebrated her ninth birthday on the plains, and after reaching Oregon lived with her parents, attending irregularly the early pub-

lic schools. She learned to speak the language of the Chinook Indians, and thus was called to maintain amicable relations with these untutored neighbors. Her marriage at Peterson Butte, December 24, 1862, was one of the notable events of the neighborhood, her husband, Charles Barnes, being well and favorably known as a successful stockman. Mr. Barnes was left an orphan in his native state of New York when a boy of seventeen, and his life was uneventful until the opportunity came to cross the plains in an ox-train in 1853. He worked his way to the coast driving oxen and loose stock, and, arriving at his destination, found employment in southern Oregon and California, both as a farmer and miner. Laden with more than the ordinary returns from the mines, he came to the Willamette Valley and was married, afterward purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he farmed five years. He added materially to his possessions, in time owning four hundred acres near Plainview. He was always an enthusiast on the subject of fine stock, and his land was invariably devoted to its raising, little attention being paid to general farming. After renting out his farm he devoted some time to driving horses over the mountains to California, and on his return located in Albany, where he engaged exclusively in the stock business. He had many fine horses and secured high prices for them, being an excellent judge of thoroughbreds, and dealing only in the best. Mr. Barnes accumulated a comfortable fortune, and at the time of his death, December 9, 1885, at the age of forty-eight, left his wife and children in good circumstances.

At 238 East Fifth street Mrs. Barnes has a new and commodious home, where is exercised unstinted hospitality, and where her friends delight to gather. She is the owner of the four-hundred-acre farm in this county, with the exception of the town site of Plainview, and she also owns another farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the same neighborhood. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, of whom but one attained maturity, Loella, now Mrs. LaForest. In political preference, Mrs. Barnes is a Republican.

JOHN W. WRITSMAN. To be the possessor of twelve hundred acres of land in one body in one of the most fertile parts of Benton county must needs carry with it a sense of security and satisfaction which the most independent might envy. Such is the good fortune of John W. Writsman, whose industry and good management has enabled him to purchase all but the six hundred and forty acres inherited from his



ALFRED WILSON.

father. That he is an excellent agriculturist, in touch with modern and scientific methods utilized in older and more stable farming communities, is apparent to all who visit him in the midst of his activity, and note his commodious residence, convenient and modern barns, and general up-to-date improvements. This farm is located two and a half miles from Wells Station, and is devoted principally to stock-raising, sheep, goats and cattle bringing a large yearly revenue.

The fifth of the seven children of Francis and Lucinda (Office) Writsman, John W. was born December 29, 1840, in Andrew county, Mo., and in 1847, when seven years of age, he crossed the plains with his parents. The father took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, erected a small log cabin for the temporary accommodation of his family, and proceeded to clear his land and put in the seed. This small cabin is still standing, and, with its infinite reminders of the peril, deprivation and loneliness of the pioneer days, is a prized possession of its owner. In those times neighbors were few and far between, provisions were often scarce, and toil from early morning until sunset precluded much of the joy or recreation of life. Francis Writsman succeeded well in his adopted state, and at his death in 1877, at the age of seventy-six years, left a large and valuable property to his heirs. The wife who shared his uphill road to prosperity survived him until 1901, being then ninety years old. Mary J., the oldest daughter in the family, is the wife of James Horn, of Grant county; Julia is the wife of Joseph Chamberlain; Susan is the widow of Mr. Perrin; Caroline is the deceased wife of Mr. Williams; John W. was the next born; Josephine is the wife of J. H. Parsons, and James lives in Los Angeles.

John W. Writsman availed himself of such educational chances as were possible in his youth, and is today a well informed and very progressive man. He bears an honored name in the community, and a continuation of his present success is the wish of all who are privileged to know him.

ALFRED WILSON. Few men are more familiar with western history than Alfred Wilson. What to most of the present generation is a matter of reading is to him a matter of memory. He has been a participant in many of the advances connected with early travel over the plains and with the settlement of the west, and is thus very familiar with life upon the great stretches of country that lie between the Mississippi valley and the ocean. He served in the Mexican war, and is among the few survivors

to-day of that struggle. He bore his part in the work of improvement and development as the tide of emigration steadily flowed westward, and to-day he is one of the respected, honored and successful agriculturists of Yamhill county, where he owns a valuable tract of land of thirteen hundred and sixty acres.

Alfred Wilson was born in Tennessee, April 2, 1826, and two years later his parents removed to Howard county, Mo., where he was reared upon a farm. There he became acquainted with Kit Carson and there sprung up between them a friendship which existed until the death of the latter. In 1846, with the noted explorer, hunter and guide, he went to the Rocky Mountains on horseback, starting from Fort Leavenworth. He made this trip in the hope of benefiting his health, and afterward he traveled with Kit Carson, piloting people across the country. Often he slept with Mr. Carson under the same blanket and shared with him in all the experiences, encounters and hardships which went to make up the life history of that famous man. Mr. Wilson has killed many a bear with his hunting knife, thus coming into close contact with the animals. With Mr. Carson he acted as pilot to Stevenson, a trader who went from St. Louis to New Mexico. Mr. Wilson was engaged to drive a six-mule team across the plains, starting from Mann's Fort on the Arkansas river. After being out five days they were attacked by the Indians, and at that time Mr. Wilson killed his first red man, a Comanche. He narrowly escaped death, for five arrows penetrated his clothing. Five days later there was another attack by the Indians, but day after day some progress was made, until finally the party reached the last mountain, when he left the train and returned.

In 1848 Mr. Wilson enlisted for service in the Mexican war as a teamster, and after reaching the land of the Montezumas he enlisted as a scout in advance of the army, or, as they were called, a ranger. He was at the battle and in the siege of Santa Cruz, Mexico, where the troops surrounded the town, and for six days they subsisted upon one meal a day. Mr. Wilson was one of those chosen to throw bombs into the town, and did his full share in winning American victories there. After the close of the Mexican war he returned northward and several times crossed the plains, making a trip in 1849 and another in 1850. In the latter year he was captain of a company that came to Oregon with an ox-team, journeying from Fort Hall westward. He and his brother also came along to Oregon and on the trip killed three Indians. They proceeded to the vicinity of McMinnville, and Mr. Wilson put in a crop for Dr. Sutton, operating the latter's land on shares for a year.

In the summer of 1851 he secured a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres where Riley Fendall now resides. In the fall of that year he was crippled while in the woods by a man hitting him back of the knee with an ax. The injury proved so serious that for eighteen months he was unable to engage in any labor. About that time news came that emigrants crossing the plains were in a starving condition, and Mr. Wilson then busied himself in taking up a collection wherewith to secure provisions to take to the travelers. He raised nearly \$800 for that purpose, and it may well be supposed that he was hailed with gratitude as a benefactor to those who were suffering great hardships for lack of food as they journeyed westward. At another time Mr. Wilson suffered a second accident, having a leg broken by the falling of his horse when near McMinnville. However, his life altogether has been a prosperous one and has been filled with many incidents which have made his history eventful, and left to him many pleasant memories. In 1852 he secured a donation claim where he is now living, becoming the owner of three hundred and twenty acres in this way. He has made all of the improvements upon the property, and substantial buildings now stand as monuments to his enterprise, while well tilled fields indicate his careful supervision. As the years have passed he has added to his property until he now has thirteen hundred and sixty acres of land in one body. He is largely engaged in raising horses upon his ranch, and has some very fine animals which bring a good price in the markets.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married. In 1854 he wedded Miss Mary Sailing, and unto them were born ten children, eight of whom are now living: Melissa, wife of Ira Stephens; Lovina, wife of John Lady; Minnie, wife of Leander Lady; Lilly, wife of George Ball; Meluda, wife of James Le Masters; Lucinda, wife of William Bridwell; Edward Nazzard; and Col. Harley Murphy Wilson. Mrs. Wilson died in 1890, and in 1894 Mr. Wilson was again married, his second union being with Miss Rebecca Bryan. In his political views he is a Republican, having supported the party since its organization. His life history, if written in detail, would furnish more thrilling chapters than are usually found upon the pages of fiction. He knows what it is to endure hardships, incident to a journey across the plains before the advent of railroads. He also knows what it is to fear the skulking foe and to meet him in battle in the methods of warfare employed by the red men. He has also been a participant in his nation's battles, and he has likewise performed the no less important

work of reclaiming a wild district for the purposes of civilization, that nature may yield of its rich resources for the support of men.

JAMES P. WILSON. Not far from Wells Station is the two-hundred-acre farm of James P. Wilson, a man who stands high in the estimation of his fellow-men, and who has materially advanced farming interests in this county. Born in Kentucky, near the Virginia line, September 15, 1823, he was seven years of age when his parents took him to Vermilion county, Ill., where he helped to improve a crude farm, and worked hard from morning until night. At the age of fourteen, in 1837, he accompanied an older brother to Iowa, and near Keokuk, took up government land in the wilderness. The land was wild and partially timbered, and the desolation was increased by the absence of other settlers, few having as yet arrived to assist in the development of a very promising stretch of country.

The Wilson boys succeeded in Iowa, and James P. took unto himself a wife who was Theresa Kilgore, an interesting girl living in the neighborhood. Of this union one child was born—a son, named Albert. His wife dying, Mr. Wilson later married Mrs. Lucy Rowe, who bore him three children—Rebecca, Robert and Edward W. Robert still lives on the home place, with his family, consisting of his wife, who was Miss Lillie Dixon, and their three interesting children, Clement, Ray and Vera. By her first marriage Mrs. Wilson had one son, Ira Rowe, who is still living.

With his wife Mr. Wilson crossed the plains to California with ox-teams in 1852, and after five months of comparatively pleasant association with other home and fortune seekers arrived in Sacramento City, where he followed gardening for a couple of years. He then took up three hundred and twenty acres of land in Sacramento valley, remained thereon until 1867, and then came to Benton county, Ore. After living on a farm near Philomath for a couple of years he bought a farm near the Mountain View schoolhouse, consisting of three hundred and sixty acres, and upon which he made his home for some years. He then bought his present farm near Wells Station, where he is engaging in general farming and stock-raising. Ever since his first ambitious voting days he has been a stanch defender of the Democratic party, and in his present neighborhood has served as school director and road supervisor. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and in his daily life conveys the impression of moral strength and uprightness attributed to the fol-

lowers of that denomination. A successful farmer and genial man, Mr. Wilson commands the respect and good will of all who know him.

WILLIAM CREES. Occupying a position of prominence among the respected and highly esteemed citizens of Corvallis is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. A man of progressive enterprise and much force of character, possessing excellent judgment and good business ability, Mr. Crees has met with undoubted success both in his agricultural labors and in his investments, by judicious toil and wise economy accumulating a handsome property. For a quarter of a century or more, he lived and labored on the farm which he still owns, but of more recent years he has rented his homestead property, and he and his good wife are living at ease in their comfortable home in the city of Corvallis.

Of excellent German ancestry, Mr. Crees was born January 2, 1836, in Allegheny county, Pa., about fourteen miles below Pittsburg, a son of John Crees, Jr. His grandfather, John Crees, Sr., was born and educated in Germany. Leaving the fatherland when a boy of sixteen years, he came alone to New York city. He remained in New York state a few years, serving an apprenticeship at the millwright's trade, then purchased a mill in Berks county, Pa., where he lived for awhile. Disposing of his property there he removed, in 1802, to Allegheny county, crossing the river at Fort Pitt on a ferry boat, and from that time until his death, at an advanced age, was profitably engaged in general farming. He became an extensive landholder, and bequeathed to each of his children, five sons and one daughter, a farm.

John Crees, Jr., was born in 1785 in Penn's Valley, Berks county, Pa., but spent the larger part of his life in Allegheny county, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Mary Gunsollis, who was born in Allegheny county, a daughter of Samuel Gunsollis, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a prosperous farmer, who spent his declining years in Mercer county, Pa. Of the eleven children born of their union, one son and three daughters survive, William, being the only one residing in the extreme western part of the Union.

Gleaning his early education in the district schools of his native place, and working hard on the farm from boyhood, William Crees remained on the parental homestead until thirty-five years old, from the age of sixteen years having sole management of the farm of two hundred acres. Coming to the Willamette Valley in 1871, he located in Benton county, buying a

farm of two hundred and twenty acres, about one and one-half miles northwest of Corvallis. This he has improved, and brought to a very high state of cultivation, until it is now known as one of the most desirable and attractive estates in the county. For many years he made a specialty of butter-making, being a leader in that industry, and of cutting hay for market, raising large quantities of the latter. He used modern machinery in manufacturing butter, in 1873 introducing into the state the first endless chain dog-power for churning, later bringing in the Cooley automatic creamer, in which the cream is raised while immersed in water, thus preventing contamination from anything in the atmosphere. Mrs. Crees proved herself an able coadjutor by formulating a method of her own for mixing and working the butter, and ere long had won for herself an enviable reputation as a butter-maker, the president of the Oregon Agricultural College, B. L. Arnold, when he tested it, pronouncing it the best country butter he had ever seen. Making ninety pounds of butter a week, Mr. Crees sold it at his own price, thus ruling the market. He subsequently sold his milk, supplying Corvallis. In addition to dairying, and raising hay, he made fruit-raising somewhat a specialty, having excellent orchards on his farm. The past few years he has rented his farm and now lives, as before mentioned, in the city.

Mr. Crees married first, Miss Catherine Trimmer, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in that state, leaving five children, namely: Harris W., a farmer in Washington; Mrs. Sarah Ellen Mays, of Elk City, Ore.; Mrs. Clarissa Irene Young, of Oregon City; Mrs. Celesta J. Scrafford, of Corvallis; and Mrs. Kate C. Gragg, of Corvallis. He married for his second wife, Sarah J. Brooks, of Pennsylvania, who came to Oregon with Mr. Crees, but only lived two months after reaching this place. His third marriage took place in Allegheny, Pa., April 10, 1873, with Mrs. Louisa (Blair) Rishaberger, daughter of Frederick and Augusta (Owelder) Blair, both of whom were born in Germany, and died in Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. Crees' first husband, John Rishaberger, a native of Pennsylvania, was in business for many years in Allegheny City, but on account of ill health moved to a farm in Alliance, Ohio, where his death occurred six months later. To Mr. and Mrs. Crees has been born one child, Gussie B., now the wife of M. E. Grausbeck, of Portland, Ore.

Mr. Crees takes an active interest in public affairs, and is now serving his second term as a member of the city council. He was formerly a Republican in his political affiliations, voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, but is

now a Prohibitionist, and a member of the State Temperance Alliance, and Mrs. Crees belongs to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ARTHUR C. MILLER. Among the men who have quickly risen to a financial prominence is Arthur C. Miller, who has been numbered as a citizen of Oregon only since 1879, through industry, perseverance and business judgment having acquired a handsome fortune since that date. In addition to his farming interests, which may well be considered to take considerable of his time, as he now has one thousand acres in his home place, he is active in several business enterprises, being part owner of a store at King's Valley, and since 1902 having a one-third interest in a \$10,000 mercantile establishment at Airlie, Polk county.

Arthur C. Miller was born in Chickasaw county, Iowa, September 10, 1857, and in 1865 his parents returned to their native place of Schuyler county, N. Y., and he remained with them there until his twenty-first birthday. After working for a short time on a farm he decided to try his fortunes in the west and in 1879 he came to Oregon, and at once became employed in farming in King's valley. After four years he rented land and became independent in his work, this proving so successful that in a few years he was enabled to purchase a farm of eighty-six acres, out of which has grown his present affluence. He has also three hundred and twenty acres of timber land, and now holds a contract to take out three million feet of lumber. Among his interests is the raising of Percheron horses. In 1892 he bought out the Chambers Brothers, a mercantile establishment in King's Valley, and after two years in which he conducted the business alone he took in, as a partner, W. S. Alcorn. Since 1892 he has served as postmaster.

In 1883 Mr. Miller married Miss Hettie Allen, and they are now the parents of three children, Curtis, Paul and Algy. In his political convictions Mr. Miller casts his vote with the Republican party.

JAMES LYMAN LOMBARD. In his younger days James L. Lombard learned three distinct trades, to any one of which he might be applying himself at the present time with reasonable assurance of laying by a little each year. Instead, his ambition has led him into broader channels, and he is today one of the most successful and prosperous contractors in the city of Eugene. With his advancement in the business world have come the social and

other prerogatives of wealth, including one of the fine homes of the city, and distinction and prominence in the fraternal organizations of the county. Around him on all sides are evidences of his participation in the upbuilding of the city, for as a contracting plasterer he has done the work on Science Hall, one of the university buildings, Chrisman, McClung, Eugene Loan and Savings bank, and Gross Hotel buildings, besides scores of the largest and finest residences in the city and surrounding country. His own residence at 227 West Eighth street is a model of comfort and modern elegance, and is besides the center of an unstinted and genial hospitality. At one time Mr. Lombard owned two hundred and forty acres of land seven miles south of the city, on fifteen of which he raised large quantities of fruit, and derived a substantial income from its shipment. Later, the stress of business necessitated the sale of the fruit ranch, but the little property contributed greatly to his health and enjoyment, and its cultivation is recalled as one of the most congenial and satisfactory efforts of his life.

Patriot sires and model dames were included in the early family of which Mr. Lombard is a member, and his maternal great-grandfather Hobbs slept on his knapsack for a pillow upon many of the battlefields of the Revolutionary war. His paternal great-grandfather made his home for some time at Cape Cod, where Cornelius Lombard, the paternal grandfather, was born. Cornelius Lombard settled at Bangor, Me., at a very early day, drawn there by the opportunities for lumbering, which at that time were not exceeded in any part of the United States. His son, James A. Lombard, the father of James L., was born at Bradford, near Bangor, and not only followed his father's example as a lumberman, but branched out into general building and contracting in Boston, Mass., removing at a later day to Fall River, the same state, where he died at the comparatively early age of fifty-one years. He married Martha Hobbs, who was born in Bradford, Me., her father and grandfather both being natives of the northern state. Mrs. Lombard survives her husband, and is making her home in Otter Tail county, Minn.

The eldest of the three children living in his father's family, James L. Lombard was born in Bradford, Me., October 15, 1858, and was educated principally in the public schools of Boston, finishing at the high school of Fall River. At the age of sixteen he began work which eventually led up to his present trade of a plasterer. In 1879 he located in Sioux City, Iowa, and learned the stone mason's trade, at which he worked for about nine years, in connection with contract plastering. In 1888 he came west to Eugene, Ore., stepping at once into a fair

business, and advancing as his ability and business sagacity began to be appreciated. With him to the west came the wife whom he had married in Battle Creek, Iowa, and who was formerly Sarah E. Bowser, a native of Argyle, Wis. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lombard, Naomi I., James B., Richard S., Grace, Sarah, Belle, Harry, Ruth and Christine, and all make their home with their parents. Mrs. Lombard died in October, 1897.

Politically Mr. Lombard is devoted to Republican principles, but has never actively participated in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and active in promoting social and other undertakings in the city. While in Danbury, Iowa, he became a member of the Danbury Masonic Lodge, and is now identified with Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, K. T.; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Foresters; Eagles; Woodmen of the World; and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Lombard is one of the progressive and enthusiastic men who are bound to inspire others with a keen relish of life, and who look instinctively on the bright side of things. Success carries with him because it enjoys his company, and because it feels that it has been fairly won, and is estimated at its correct valuation.

SOLOMON KING. A history of the substantial men of Benton county were sadly incomplete without due mention of Solomon King, who has been a resident of Oregon since his twelfth year, and who has in the meantime been identified with its business, political and agricultural upbuilding. Distinguishing features have characterized the western career of this honored citizen, chief among which is the fact that he has served as sheriff of Benton county for a longer time than has any other man who has held the office. Born in Madison county, Ohio, near Columbus, February 26, 1833, he is a son of Naham King, who was born in New York state, and there married Serepta Norton.

Naham King was a man of resource, and withal was an interesting personality, achieving success in the greater part of his undertakings. Soon after his marriage he removed with horse teams from New York state to Ohio, where he settled on a farm, and from where he enlisted in the war of 1812. At a later period he moved from Madison to Franklin county, Ohio, and from there to Carroll county, Mo., in 1841. His farm was a fertile one, well improved and profitable, and he made money through the sale of general farm commodities. Eight children were

born into his family, and these were educated to the best of his ability, and in time some of them married and had homes of their own. There was a strong community of interest existing between the various members of this large family, and all relied upon the superior judgment of Naham King, whose strength of character and success inspired confidence. It was not surprising therefore that when the father made up his mind to cross the plains all of the children should accompany him, share in his enthusiasm, and aid him by every means in their power. In 1845 the family band started out as well equipped as any which undertook the hazardous venture, having five wagons with from three to five yoke of oxen each, and thirty-five head of fine Durham cattle. The entire party consisted of sixty-five wagons, under command of Captain Tevalt and Stephen Meeks, and they were more than six months on the way. From Boise City they went by what was known as the Meeks cut-off, and in consequence lost their way and had to retrace their steps a long way. This unnecessary delay entailed severe hardship in more ways than one, for they ran short of provisions, and wearied their cattle exceedingly. From The Dalles the party came down to the Cascade Falls on a raft, and here transpired the first real sorrow in the family, for John King, the oldest son in the family, together with his wife and two children, died on this trip down the Columbia on a raft of pine logs. The rest of the band came from the falls to Linton by boat, the cattle being driven over the trail, and on to Washington county. All wintered on Gale creek, near Forest Grove, and in the spring of 1846 Naham King went on a tour of investigation, finally settling in the valley in Benton county which has ever since borne his name, and of which he was the first settler. This valley is six miles long and from a mile to a mile and a half wide, and is all open and fertile land, and here Mr. King took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres, while his son-in-law, Lucius Norton, took up a similar amount, and another son-in-law, Rowland Chambers, took up the same amount. Two of the sons later took up six hundred and forty acres each, and Stephen, one of the sons, and Mr. Chambers, put up a grist mill.

In the spring of 1849 Mr. King moved to Portland for a year, and then settled on a claim of six hundred and forty acres near Wren's Station, where he lived until his death in 1857, at the age of seventy-three years. He became prominent in political and other affairs, and helped to elect the first senator to congress. His wife, who survived him until 1863, dying at the age of seventy, was the mother of fourteen children. Of these, John died coming down the Columbia; Stephen, who helped to

erect the grist mill and served throughout the Cayuse war, died in November, 1854; Isaac died in the fall of 1866; Amos N. died in Portland in 1902, having been interested for many years in a tannery, and also in building and contracting; Solomon; Rhoda married Eli Summers and lives in Heppner, Ore.; Lydia married John Williams of Portland; Abigail married B. Fuller, now deceased; Eliza married Rowland Chambers; and Hope married Lucian Norton. The other children died young.

Twelve years old when his father and the rest of the family crossed the plains, Solomon made himself useful during the trip by driving his brother-in-law's ox-team for more than half the way, and in other ways contributed to the comfort of the homeseekers as only a young, strong and enthusiastic boy is capable of doing. When he first arrived in King's valley there was no sign of a schoolhouse, and when plans were finally made for the education of the rising generation he helped to hew the logs and put in the slab benches. He himself imbibed some knowledge at this primitive educational center, but for the greater part was dependent on his own resources for his practical all-around education. He worked hard to improve the land and place it on a paying basis, and when twenty-one years of age had saved enough money, and had bright enough prospects to justify him in taking a wife in the person of Maria King. Thereafter he assumed the management of his father's farm until 1872, and then moved to Corvallis, where he engaged in the livery business for fourteen years. While there he became greatly interested in politics, and was elected sheriff of Benton county on the Republican ticket in 1876, being successively re-elected five times, and serving in all ten years, the longest time any incumbent has held that office.

His term as sheriff expiring, Mr. King soon after bought a farm near where the college is now located, and lived thereon until 1891. He then came to his present farm one and a half miles from Corvallis, where he has prospered exceedingly, and added to his original purchase. Until recently he owned a thousand acres of land, but the greater part of this has been divided among his children. His money has been made with Short-horn cattle and general farming, and he has also conducted a very successful dairy business for several years. Of the six children born to himself and wife, Annie is the deceased wife of W. B. Kinder, the latter living near Lebanon; Eli married Miss Tomkins and lives on the home farm; William G. married Alice Bird and runs a sawmill at Burns, Ore.; Abraham married C. Bussey and lives near Corvallis; and Scott is with his father. Mr. King is well known fraternally, and is identified with the

Ancient Order of United Workmen. Of unquestioned integrity, great common sense in all of his dealings, and of indefatigable energy, Mr. King commands the respect and good will of all who know him, and is richly deserving of the financial success which has come his way.

THOMAS J. PHILPOTT. On an average sized farm in middle Missouri William J. Philpott farmed for many years, having settled there after removing from his native state of Virginia, where he was born February 22, 1822. When a young man he married Sarah Darby, and with her crossed the plains to Oregon in 1851, his outfit consisting of four yoke of oxen, plenty of clothing and provisions, and several milch cows. On the way he was attacked by Indians, some of his cattle were stolen, and one of his party was killed. Otherwise his trip to the west was uneventful, and he arrived at his destination in this county with sufficient means to start life under favorable conditions. He took up a claim two miles north of Holley, where he farmed for many years, and where his son, Thomas J., was born June 14, 1854. The elder Mr. Philpott finally retired from active life, and his death occurred in Oakville in December, 1900.

Reared on his father's farm, and educated in the public schools, Thomas J. Philpott developed habits of thrift and industry, and considerable sagacity as a business manager. He remained at home until twenty-eight years of age, and then moved to the A. R. Breeden donation claim, of which he now owns two hundred and sixty-six acres, under a high state of cultivation. He is engaged principally in stock-raising, and upon his fertile meadows graze Short-horns, Durhams, Cotswold and Merino sheep, and fine horses. He understands and likes stock, and makes it a rule to have only the best on his farm. His general improvements are in accord with modern ideas of farming and stock-rearing, his home is comfortable and commodious, and he is to be congratulated upon the many evidences of good management to be found upon his paying and valuable farm.

Through his marriage, in 1882, with Sarah R. Rice, a native of Linn county, six children have been born into the family of Mr. Philpott: Tracy, Cleveland, Justin, Vera, Franklin and Landis. As a Democrat Mr. Philpott has been quite active in the county, although he has never worked for office, holding with credit, however, those of school director and road supervisor. He is a member of the Grange at Halsey, has been treasurer of the same for some time, and in his religious inclinations is identified with the Christian Church. Mr. Philpott is a scientific and

successful farmer and stock-raiser, broad minded and liberal promoter of the general well being of his neighborhood, and a man in whom his friends and associates place the most implicit confidence.

WILLIAM PRESTON. The harness, saddlery, paints and oils establishment of Preston & Hales has a reputation in keeping with the high character of the men directing its management. William Preston, the senior member of the firm, who is a Mason of high degree, and one of the prominent men of Eugene, is a practical harness-maker, having fortified himself with the trade when he first started to make his own living. His life has practically been spent in handling leather goods, and no better judge of fine workmanship is known in the state. The present headquarters of the firm are in the building which was erected in 1902, and constructed with particular reference to the manufacture of harness and saddles, and to the handling of a complete assortment of paints, oils, and glass. The ground dimensions are 30x114 feet, and two floors are occupied by the company, which caters to a large trade by no means local in extent.

Born in Picton, Prince Edward county, Ontario, Canada, in 1844. Mr. Preston is the youngest of the five children born to his parents, George and Isabella (Beatty) Preston, farmers by occupation, and both of whom died in Ontario. George Preston came from Ireland as a young man, and after living for a short time in New York City proceeded to Ontario, with his wife, locating on a farm. William remained at home until about twenty years old, in the meantime, at the age of seventeen, serving an apprenticeship to a harnessmaker in Picton. In the fall of 1864 he went to Oswego, N. Y., and worked at his trade, and in 1868 invested his earnings in transportation to California by way of Panama. At Calusa, Cal., he worked at his trade for three years, and in April, 1871, made his way to Oregon, and worked as a journeyman for a couple of years. Feeling amply qualified to conduct an independent harness business he bought out Sam Ashley's harness shop on East Ninth street, but later sold out and bought a harness shop in partnership with L. T. Bragg on Willamette street, north of where he is located at present. A year later he bought his partner's interest and continued alone for five years, at the end of that time taking C. H. Hales into the business under the firm name of Preston & Hales.

In Eugene Mr. Preston married for his first wife, Iola Bristow, daughter of W. W. Bristow, one of the pioneers of Oregon. Mrs. Preston, who was born in Lane county, died not long

after her marriage, leaving a daughter, Etta V., now the wife of Emerson L. Fisher of Eugene. For a second wife Mr. Preston married Miss Emma C. Hunsacker, also born in Lane county, and daughter of Daniel Hunsacker, a retired pioneer of the state living in Eugene. Three children have been born of this second marriage, Vera, who died in infancy, and Donald and Guerold are living. Mr. Preston's activities have extended to political life, and he has always maintained the interests of the Republican party. For six years he served as councilman of Eugene, and has been a member of the school board for three years. He is prominent fraternally, and is a member and past master of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; Eugene Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, of which he is past eminent commander; and ex-officer of the Grand Commandery of Oregon; also a member of the Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is a man of broad sympathies, intense public spiritedness, and may be counted on to further financially and otherwise, all efforts for the general improvement of the city.

MRS. SAMANTHA ANN HUDDLESTON. The early days of territorial development and the birth and growth of a statehood is often recalled to the present generation by Mrs. S. A. Huddleston, one of the old members of the society of Lane county, her home having been in the vicinity of Eugene since 1847. She came as a child to the west, settling here when the primitive conditions which prevailed entailed the greatest hardships and privations upon the pioneers, and with but a vague promise of the future which awaited the country to give them courage and cheer amidst their efforts. Passing years have brought the changes which required great faith to foresee, and her home is now among the affluent ones of the state of Oregon as it exists today.

There is more than a passing interest attached to those sturdy products of the middle west and a deep and absorbing pleasure in going over the events of their lives. Mrs. Huddleston was in maidenhood Samantha Ann Davis, the daughter of Benjamin Davis, who was a native of Ohio. He was a tailor by trade, and when a young man he removed to Plymouth, Ind., and in 1847 outfitted with ox-teams and wagons and prepared to bring his family into the west. The trip occupied six months and was full of the dangers and hardships incident to the life of the early travelers. They came by the southern route, the only firearm which the father had being an old flintlock gun, and though they arrived safely in Oregon, September, 1847, two

years later it was impossible to come by that passage. With his wife and six children he located on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres two miles from the present site of Eugene, though at that time there was no city in the vicinity and the subject of this sketch rode on horseback in this region when the grass grew to the pony's back. Their first year in the west was one of untold hardships, for they were penniless, with the exception of seventy-five cents which the father had. They built a log house for a temporary shelter and though wheat sold at \$5 per bushel, they lived on boiled wheat, served without salt or milk. The first soda was made from ashes, and the first soap from balsam drawn by the mother from the fir trees and made with lye, and vinegar was produced from the Oregon grape until they began to use the crab-apple. Salt-rising bread was another of their homely products. The first dress which Mrs. Huddleston had made for her in her western home was from an old wagon cover, washed, and dyed with alder bark, and the first dress purchased being English calico and costing seventy-five cents a yard. Wild animals of all kinds roamed the country, and made hunting a common and much-enjoyed sport.

As the finances of Mr. Davis increased, the second year in Oregon finding him among the wheat-growers, which brought them an income, he added a frame addition to his log house, the first of the kind in Lane county, and the frame house which finally took its place was also the first of its kind. This latter is still standing, a landmark of those early times. All the provisions of the family were brought from Vancouver, Wash., at that time their nearest mercantile point. Mr. Davis became a successful man in the country, accumulating property which he proceeded to improve, and taking a strong and active interest in all that concerned the welfare of the growing state. He had the confidence and esteem of all his fellow-citizens, who respected him for the many sterling qualities which distinguished his character and made him valuable as a member of their community. His death occurred upon his claim in 1856, at the age of forty-nine years. He had married Catherine Slater, a native of Pennsylvania, whose father died in Ohio, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years. The mother made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Huddleston, until her death at the age of eighty-seven years, in 1897. Besides Mrs. Huddleston, she was the mother of the following children: Lemuel E., located in Yaquina Bay, Ore.; Iantha Jane, who became the wife of F. Castleman, and died in Portland; Lycurgus, located on a part of the old claim; William Lewis, in Summit, Ore.; Caroline, who became the wife of Edward Davis and died

in California; and Melancthon M., in the steam-boat business at Yaquina.

Mrs. Huddleston was educated in a subscription school in Yamhill county in her girlhood, her marriage to James Huddleston occurring in Lane county, in 1853. Mr. Huddleston was born in West Virginia and was left an orphan at a very early age, after which he made his home with an uncle, who resided on a farm. When about twenty-three years old, in 1851, he crossed the plains with ox-teams and the next spring engaged in placer mining in California. After a short time he returned to the Willamette valley, and engaged in the mercantile business in Eugene in partnership with A. P. Ankeney, this store being the first in Lane county. The building utilized for the purpose was a shed, or "lean-to," belonging to the house of E. Skinner. Later they erected a store building at the point where the bridge now enters the city and still later built at the corner of Ninth and Oak streets a frame structure which was considered at that time to be exceedingly large. For a time the two men were connected in this business, and then Mr. Huddleston became sole proprietor. When Mr. Huddleston first came to Eugene he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres which is now a part of the land upon which the city is situated, only one hundred and sixty acres being left in the estate. He made his home upon this farm, engaging in agricultural pursuits in connection with his mercantile interests until he disposed of the latter in 1856 and devoted his energies to the improvement and cultivation of his farm. His death occurred November 27, 1891. Politically he was a Democrat and had served his party for one term as county treasurer. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Encampment.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Huddleston has laid out an addition to the city of Eugene, in the spring of 1903 apportioning thirty acres on the west side to city lots. She has one son, Henry C. Huddleston, a native of Eugene, who was formerly in business here, but now combines his interests with those of his mother. He is, like his father, of Democratic convictions.

JOHN C. CHURCH. Long associated with the commercial activity of Eugene, Lane county, John C. Church is not forgotten in business circles, though several years have passed since he came to his death through a fall from the top of the electric light building. Not only an important factor in the business world, Mr. Church also stood high as a man of integrity and earnestness of purpose, the esteem given to an honorable and upright citizen being his throughout his residence in Eugene. Previous to his re-



Robert Callison
Dolly Callison

moval to the west he was located in various states of the middle west, where he served as a soldier in the Civil war.

Mr. Church was born in Genesee county, N. Y., June 22, 1834, and was left an orphan at a very early age. His father having been a farmer, he was more or less trained in agricultural pursuits, and especially so in those frugal and industrious habits which foretell success in life. Coming toward the west, he first located in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, where he remained until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining for the ensuing six years. Satisfied with his returns, he went back to Ohio, traveling by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after a brief period in that state he removed to Iowa, where he engaged in clerking in a mercantile establishment. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Second Iowa Regiment of cavalry and served for four years, during which time he became orderly sergeant of Company C, and was afterward promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Soon after the close of the war he removed to Macon, Mo., where he engaged as a clerk in a hardware establishment, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Eugene, Ore. In connection with J. F. Robinson he established a hardware store, the firm name being Robinson & Church, and together they built up a large and lucrative business, which was successfully continued for many years. Disposing of his interests to Brown & Griffin, he engaged in the electric light business with Mr. Robinson, the concern being known as the Eugene Electric Light Company, of which Mr. Church became president. When the building was nearing completion Mr. Church came to his tragic death, the date being August 3, 1897.

In politics Mr. Church was a Republican, and was active in the work of establishing the principles of this party in his adopted city. For one term he served as county judge of Lane county, and was a member of the city council for two years. He was a member of J. W. Geary Post, G. A. R., and fraternally he was an Odd Fellow and a Mason of the Knights Templar degree.

The marriage of Mr. Church occurred in Macon, Mo., November 16, 1869, and united him with Adaline Greene. She was born in Richmond county, Ky., the youngest of seven children born to her parents, H. M. and Adeline (Campbell) Greene, both of whom also owed their nativity to the state of Kentucky. The father of the former came from Ireland and settled there, bringing with him the traits of an English, Scotch and Irish ancestry. Mrs. Church's father was a farmer, and became a resident of Macon county, Mo., where he died. All of the children of that family are now liv-

ing, though the only one in Oregon is Mrs. Church, who was reared in Missouri and received her education in the public schools and Huntsville College. She has the following children: Lee W., chief engineer of the Lane County Electric Light Company; Earl H., a graduate of the University of Oregon, and served in the Philippine Islands under General Summers in the Second Oregon Regiment; Erminie E., and Curtis H. Since her husband's death Mrs. Church has made her home in Eugene, where she owns considerable property.

ROBERT CALLISON. In the neighborhood where he has grown old in the service of agriculture and general advancement, Robert Callison is universally associated with the wife who has traveled the uphill road with him, and whose economy, bravery and unflinching sympathy have never wandered or forsaken him. At present retired from active life, these pioneers of 1848, these Kentuckians so far from the surroundings of their birth and childhood, are one of the most delightful and interesting couples to be found in Lane county. The oldest married people in this part of Oregon, their minds are stored with valuable facts personally noted during their long residence here, and their wit in conversation might well be envied by the rising generation.

A hard struggle for existence characterized the youth of Mr. Callison, who was born in Adair county, Ky., June 5, 1818. His parents dying when he was a small boy, he started away from home to make his own living at the age of fifteen, his first work bringing him in \$6 a month and board. In 1833 he made his way overland with teams to Illinois, accompanied by his uncle and family, and inspired in his journey by the fact that four brothers had preceded him to Illinois. He lived and worked with his uncle and brothers until his marriage, December 5, 1839, with Polly Bristow, who was born in Kentucky, October 28, 1820, her father, Elijah Bristow, having been born in the Old Dominion state in 1786. The Bristows emigrated to Illinois in 1827, and Elijah came overland to California in 1845, then to Oregon, his family following in 1848. All of the members took up claims in Lane county, and the father lived to be eighty-five, and the mother eighty-three years of age. A brother of Mrs. Callison taught the first school in Lane county. The family became identified with political, church and social advancement. Elijah Bristow was a soldier in the war of 1812. In his family were fifteen children, two besides Mrs. Callison being alive at the present time.

After his marriage Mr. Callison located on

a farm in McDonough county, Ill., remaining there and prospering for nine years. His outfit for crossing the plains in 1848 consisted of a wagon with two yoke of oxen, and one of cows to furnish milk during the journey. Fearlessly they joined the band of fifty wagons which ventured forth into the practically unknown, and, overcome with weariness each night, pitched their tent only to face the incessant march of the following day. It is not remembered that anything out of the ordinary happened on this mission to the west, and at the end of seven months the various members of the cavalcade dispersed to their respective claims, Mr. and Mrs. Callison coming directly to Lane county, and settling on a claim of a section of land on what is now known as Pleasant Hill. Several years later they bought their present farm of six hundred and forty acres, comprising the W. W. Bristow donation claim, made the extensive improvements which have increased its value from year to year, and which now forms one of the most modern and productive properties in Lane county. As early settlers on their farm Mr. and Mrs. Callison had but two neighbors, and their long drives over the new country revealed few signs of activity, agricultural or otherwise. Long since they have deeded their large farm to their only son, Josiah T., and their daughter, Lucetta, widow of W. H. Baughman, their respective portions. This venerable couple have two granddaughters, ten grandsons and thirteen great grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Callison live on one hundred and twenty-five acres which they reserved for their home.

A large share of the influence of this worthy family is due to the uprightness of their lives, and to their participation in church and educational advancement. Mrs. Callison was thirteen and her husband fifteen years of age when they joined the Christian Church, and their allegiance has never wandered from the denomination thus early espoused. They, and the father of Mrs. Callison, were the chief promoters of the Christian Church on Pleasant Hill, and they are two of the three charter members of the church which have survived the changes of all these years. A Republican in politics, Mr. Callison cast his first vote for the first President Harrison, and though working at times for the recognition of his friends, he himself has never desired to hold office. Broad-minded, generous, practical and well abreast of the times in which he lives, Mr. Callison commands the best thought of his neighbors and friends, his life work placing him among the foremost of the noble band whose courage and nobility have accomplished the redemption of Oregon.

MRS. ROSALIA BAUSCH. Floriculture and women seem such a natural combination that one scarcely requires a practical demonstration of their ability in this direction. In no other country in the world have women given the subject such profound and serious consideration, or have so well succeeded in carrying out ambitious projects of catering to large and exacting trades, in direct competition with men of larger means and infinitely greater resources. The greatest opportunities of the kind are by no means confined to our sister state of California, for one has but to call attention to such successful florists as Mrs. Rosalia Bausch of Eugene, in substantiation of Oregon's claim of supremacy. Mrs. Bausch has by far the largest floral establishment in the town, and its conduct has been and still is characterized by shrewdness, tact, and good judgment.

Mrs. Bausch possesses the home-loving and practical traits of the typical women of her native land, Germany, where she was born at Wieselburg, on the Danube, in Bavaria, and where her father, Joseph Auman, was a well known blacksmith. The latter married Monica Kuchler. In the Fatherland eight children were born into his family, all of whom he brought to America in 1854, Mrs. Bausch being at that time thirteen years old. Settling in Manitowoc, Wis., Mr. Bausch worked at his trade until retiring from active life, his death occurring at the age of seventy-seven years. Prior to coming to America Mrs. Bausch had received a practical education in the Gymnasium at Regen, and no member of the family was more delighted than she when the family boarded the sailer Beta, at Bremen, and spent six weeks of storm and calm ere they landed at Baltimore, Md. Stopping at Pittsburg and Chicago on the way to Wisconsin, she completed her education in the latter city and grew into a graceful and attractive woman, making many friends among her schoolmates and members of the German colony. August 5, 1856, she was united in marriage with Peter Zimmer, a native of Dolheim, Luxemburg, Germany, and who was engaged in building and contracting in Manitowoc, Wis. Mr. Zimmer died in Dakota. His wife afterward went to St. Paul, Minn., and in 1876 came to San Francisco with friends.

Soon after her arrival in the west, in April, 1876, she was united in marriage with Peter Bausch, a native of Bayford, Luxemburg, Germany, who in his youth learned the shoemaker's trade in the neighborhood of his home. He was more than an ordinarily fine workman when he came to America in 1876, eighteen years of practical experience in the finest shops in Paris having fitted him for the most delicate and artistic work in his line. He settled first in Al-

bany, Ore., and in the fall of the same year took up his residence in Eugene, where he engaged at his trade for two years before retiring from active life. His death, September 17, 1894, left a void in the hearts of many friends who had been attracted to him in the west, for he was a genial and kindly man, large of heart and gentle in his judgment of humanity at large. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religion was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

In taking up the burden of life after the death of her second husband, Mrs. Bausch displayed a great deal of courage and determination, for she had little to depend on for immediate support, and had never qualified for earning her own living. In 1893 she started a florist and greenhouse enterprise, which from the first grew apace and encouraged her with more than expected returns. A natural lover of flowers, she studied the nature and peculiarities of the blooms which developed under her watchful care, growing more and more familiar with the many members of her interesting family. At present her greenhouse measures 16 x 40 feet, and in the summer time she has outside gardens of roses and other flowers. She supplies the largest trade in Eugene, and her collection includes many rare and fine specimens of the florist's art, including orchids of many varieties. A comfortable home is owned and occupied by Mrs. Bausch at 118 West Seventh street. With every thought for their ultimate welfare, she has reared three of her five children, all of whom were born of the first marriage. Of these, Mary is the wife of Frank Kading of Penn. N. Dak., while John and Frank are living in Eugene, the latter a master carpenter. Mrs. Bausch is a member of the Rebekahs and of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH W. STEWART. In Lane county are to be found many thorough-going, keen-sighted business men who have achieved success in life through their own tact, sound judgment, and persistent determination. Prominent among this number is Joseph W. Stewart, of Springfield, who, in his long and prosperous career, has accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to enable him to pass his remaining years in ease, surrounded by not only the comforts but the luxuries of life. A man of honest worth, ever ready to support all enterprises conducive to the best interests of his town and county, he has gained in a marked degree the respect and confidence of his fellow-men, and is held in high esteem in the community. A son of the late Elias Stewart, he was born September 13, 1835, in Macoupin county, Ill. His grandfather, Brison Stewart, was born and reared in Virginia, but subsequently moved to Tennessee, thence to

Illinois, and in 1839 settled in Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his years. He was a tiller of the soil, and as a pioneer assisted in breaking the land in three of the states above mentioned. He enlisted as a soldier in the closing years of the war of 1812, but was never called into active service.

The oldest of a family of eight children, six of whom grew to years of maturity, Joseph W. Stewart received his early education in the district schools of Missouri. Coming to Lane county in 1852, he assisted his father in the labors incidental to life in a new and uncivilized region, remaining at home until 1862. Going then to the mines of Boise, Idaho, he met with success in his search for the golden ore, returning home in 1863 with \$1,200 in gold. For a few months thereafter he was employed as a clerk in a store at Eugene. On November 5, 1863, he moved to Springfield, Ore., where, in partnership with his brother, John Stewart, and Mier Rosenblatt, he embarked in business as a general merchant. In 1865 Mr. Stewart and his brother bought out the interest of the remaining partner of the firm and conducted a successful mercantile business until 1873, when the partnership was dissolved. Taking the store, Mr. Stewart continued its management alone until March 26, 1902, when he sold out to T. G. Chandler, and has since lived retired from active pursuits. Mr. Stewart has large property interests to look after, owning considerable real estate, a large part of which is in town lots. He has twenty-two acres in one body adjoining Eugene on the southwest, which he has named in honor of his father, the Elias Stewart addition, twenty acres of it being platted. He is also owner of three blocks on Cottage Hill, in Eugene, and in the city of Springfield has a fine residence, two store buildings, and other property, including twelve city lots. He manages his own real estate interests and conducts an extensive business besides in loaning money.

In 1864, near Eugene, Mr. Stewart married Julia Walker, who was born in Greene county, Mo. She died August 16, 1874, aged twenty-seven years, leaving two children, namely: Henry, who is telegraph operator and station agent for the Southern Pacific Railway Company at Comstock; and Hattie, wife of A. O. Wheeler, an engineer, residing at Portland, Ore. On December 2, 1875, Mr. Stewart married Elizabeth Evans, who was born in Baltimore, Md., but, being left an orphan when young, came to Oregon, in 1874, to live with her brother. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children, namely: James E., a butcher in Springfield; Mary Ethel, wife of J. L. Clark, postmaster at Springfield; and Harry M., who is assistant postmaster. Politically Mr. Stewart is a staunch supporter of the

principles of the Democratic party. He has filled many positions of public trust and responsibility, having been postmaster at Springfield for eight years, serving through President Hayes' administration and during the first term of President Cleveland; he was school director a number of years; was a member of the city council several terms; and at the present time is serving most efficiently as city treasurer.

L. W. BROWN, M. D. A profound and ever-increasing knowledge of medicine and surgery, more than ordinary penetration into possible business chances, and the requisite executive ability, as well as a public spirit wide enough to cover all phases of life and activity, have conspired to make the career of Dr. L. W. Brown a notable one in Eugene. Today he is unquestionably the most in demand of any who follow his calling in Lane county, and he is the oldest in Eugene to subscribe to the principle of *similia similibus curantur*. Preceded by twenty years of practical professional experience in Philadelphia, he came to Eugene in 1887, and, liking the people and country, has since made this his home. He is especially devoted to surgery, and some of his most satisfactory results have been accomplished along this line, his success creating a demand for his services throughout southern Oregon.

Of substantial farming stock, Dr. Brown was born in Lorain county, Ohio, February 2, 1844, the fourth of the seven children born to Lewis and Mary (Henninger) Brown, natives respectively of Prussia and Ohio. Lewis Brown came to America as a young man, and settled in Lorain county, where he farmed continuously until his death in 1851, when his son L. W. was seven years old. The death of his wife had occurred the year before. The orphan children were kept together during their early years on the Lorain county farm in Ohio, and when L. W. Brown was still young he went to Cleveland and became a clerk in a drug store. While there he became interested in medicine, and after two years in the store, began to study with Dr. S. R. Beckworth, professor of surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College. Having completed his tuition under this capable guide he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, being graduated therefrom in the spring of 1864. The Civil war then approaching its end, he became post-surgeon of the General Hospital No. 7, of Louisville, Ky., with the rank of captain, served his time, and, returning to Philadelphia, entered upon the practice which covered the long period of twenty years.

In enumerating the business enterprises which have profited by the co-operation of Dr. Brown, mention should be made of the Eugene Theatre

Company, of which he is a director and the vice president, and which has recently completed a \$30,000 opera house. He is a director in the LeRoy Mining Company, operating in the Bohemia mining district, and manufacturing steam machinery for mining and development. He has stock in a number of prominent mines, and, taken all in all, is a most successful mining promoter. Dr. Brown was pension examiner for five years, or until the obligations of an extensive practice obliged him to curtail outside responsibilities. He is examiner for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Lions. Since his first voting days he has been in favor of Republican principles, and in many ways has furthered the local interests of his party. While still living in Pennsylvania, Dr. Brown married Isabelle Lotridge, who was born in La Crosse, Wis., and died in Philadelphia in 1878, leaving two children: Isabelle J., a graduate of the University of Oregon, now the wife of Prof. R. H. Dearborn of the University of Oregon; and Leonard G., also educated at the University of Oregon, a graduate of pharmacy, and at present secretary and treasurer of the Erie Copper Mining Company of Salt Lake City, Utah.

FRED FISK. The office of sheriff of Lane county has never been more ably maintained than by its present incumbent, Fred Fisk, whose broad education and earnest intelligence peculiarly qualify him to hold a position where judgment as well as action is required in the discharge of duties. Mr. Fisk was born in Fisk, Adair county, Iowa, December 10, 1873, the son of Judge A. H. Fisk, a native of Northfield, Vt. The latter was the son of Henry Fisk, also a native of Vermont, who became an early settler of Adair county and passed the remainder of his life there as a farmer. A. H. Fisk engaged in business in that county as a stockman and farmer, making his home in the town of Fisk, which received its name from his own. He was a prominent and influential man there, serving as a member of the board of supervisors, but he left his well grounded interests to find a home among the interesting conditions of the state of Oregon. He first located in Lane county, engaging in the mercantile business in Eugene, where in 1892 he was elected county judge for four years, after which he retired from public duties and so remained until his death December 2, 1901. Politically he was a Democrat and fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason. He married Elizabeth Emerson, a native of Vermont.

Fred Fisk was reared in Iowa and educated in the public schools of that state. He was fifteen years old when the family removed to

Eugene, and he at once entered the high school, from which he was graduated in 1891, for a short time thereafter serving as a clerk. Eager to win in an educational race for which he had special ability, he entered the University of Oregon, and in 1897 was graduated with the degree of A. B. In the same year he won the state oratorical contest and also the inter-state oratorical contest, open to the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Upon leaving the university Mr. Fisk went back to Iowa and passed the years of 1897-98, and on his return to Oregon was appointed, September 1, 1898, deputy sheriff under Sheriff W. W. Withers, his principal duty being the charge of the office. He continued in this position until the unfortunate death of the sheriff, February 7, 1903, when he was appointed by the county commissioners as sheriff of the county. He took charge of affairs at once, his ability being promptly demonstrated by the able manner in which he took up the work so suddenly laid down. As a Democrat, Mr. Fisk has upheld the interests of the party in such a way as to prove the depths of the loyalty with which he adheres to the principles advocated.

Mr. Fisk is also interested in real estate in this part of the state, being the owner of timber lands in Lane county. In his fraternal relations he was made a Mason in Eugene Lodge No. 11 and is now a Royal Arch Mason. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He is an active member of the Alumni Association of the University of Oregon, and a member of the Commercial Club.

PROF. GEORGE COOTE. It is well-nigh impossible to overestimate the great progress that has been made in scientific agriculture during the past half century, more especially that made since the establishment by congress in each of the states and territories of an agricultural experiment station. In order that the highest possible results shall be obtained in each of these stations, it is necessary that the staff of instructors must be composed of men of ability and education, whose preliminary training shall have especially fitted them for the work in hand. Noteworthy in the faculty of the Oregon Agricultural College is Prof. George Coote, who is at the head of the floricultural and gardening department, also having supervision of the vegetable department at the experiment station.

A native of England, and the descendant of an old and respected family, Professor Coote was born, February 28, 1842, in Bromley, Kent county. His father a life-long resident of England, was successfully engaged in agricultural

pursuits, the occupation by which his ancestors lived and thrived, for many years. He married Martha Keeble, who was born in County Essex, England, and died in her native land. Three children were born of their union, two of whom are living, George, the subject of this brief sketch, being the only one to cross the Atlantic, and settle in a newer country.

Brought up on the home farm, and educated in the national schools, George Coote remained with his parents until sixteen years old, when he entered the employ of Mr. Jack, a noted florist and gardener, with whom he served an apprenticeship of four years, at Langley Park, Beckenham, County Kent. After working as a gardener for three ensuing years, he had the entire charge of laying out seven acres of private grounds, arranging the landscape in an artistic manner, subsequently having charge of the grounds from 1864 until 1868. Assuming then the management of a large estate in Down, County Kent, he became a neighbor of Darwin, with whom he formed an intimate acquaintance, and oftentimes helped him in his work, and aided him in the various experiments in the fertilizing of orchids, and in the development of plants. Becoming interested in the Pacific coast through a friend, T. E. Hogg, who was connected with the Corvallis & Eastern Railway Company, Mr. Coote emigrated to America in 1877, coming under the auspices of a London company to take charge of seventy thousand acres of land apportioned to Oregon in 1862, the interest arising from the proceeds of said land being devoted to the instruction of the industrial classes in such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanical arts. The company failing a few years later, Mr. Coote purchased land west of Corvallis, and was there engaged in general farming for five years, later being located at Yaquina bay.

Accepting, in 1888, the appointment as assistant professor of horticulture at the Oregon Agricultural College, then just opened, he laid out the college grounds, erected the greenhouses, and subsequently filled the chair of horticulture. A year later he was made superintendent of grounds, a position which he ably filled for three years, when he accepted his present position as professor of floriculture and gardening. The professor is a recognized authority on all questions pertaining to horticulture, floriculture, vegetable and landscape gardening, through his wide experience in these branches gaining wisdom and knowledge of great value to himself and his students.

Professor Coote married, at St. George's Church, Beckenham, England, Miss Mary Ann Harvey, who was born in Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, and they have two children,

namely: Annie, wife of W. Butler, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; and Edith, wife of Prof. E. F. Pernot, of Corvallis. Politically Professor Coote is a Democrat, and fraternally is a member of Corvallis Grange No. 242, in which he is now serving his second term as master. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church, of which he was for a number of years lay reader, senior warden, and vestryman.

HENRY E. PARRISH. On the farm which is now his home, Henry E. Parrish was born January 18, 1848. In Oregon, a date so remote, while not indicating anything beyond a man in his prime, carries with it an impression of primitive and pioneer conditions, which was certainly the case, although the grandfather, E. E. Parrish, and the father, Gamaliel Parrish, were already well established in the state, they having crossed the plains in 1844. The grandfather removed at a very early day from his home in the east to Ohio, where Gamaliel was born, and where he reared several other children, all of whom, except one son, accompanied him to Oregon. He was both a physician and minister of the gospel, and in Oregon settled on a claim near Jefferson, Marion county, in what was known as Parrish Gap.

Gamaliel Parrish remained at home until 1847, and then took up a section of land near Plainview, a portion of which comprises the farm of Henry Parrish. He went to the mines of California in 1849, making the trip to and fro by water, and bringing home with him much more money than he had hoped to make in the mines. Before settling on his farm, February 25, 1847, he married Miss Lydia M. Peterson, and the young couple settled down to housekeeping in a little round-log house with one room, and here made themselves as comfortable as possible for some years, eventually replacing the log house with one of more modern construction. The wife died on the farm May 14, 1876, and was survived by her husband until November 12, 1884. Henry E. is the oldest of their three children, and Sarah E., the only daughter in the family, is the widow of Alpheus Frum, while Granville E. lives in Yakima, Wash.

Henry E. Parrish remained with his father until his twenty-eighth year, and in the meantime had acquired a practical education in the public schools, receiving from his father a thorough agricultural training. Somewhat weary of the monotony of farming life, he went to Lebanon in 1884 and conducted the St. Charles Hotel for eighteen months, afterward managing a restaurant with fair results for a couple of years in the same city. For a year he lived on a farm in Benton county, and for a year and a half operated

a farm near Plainview. He then returned to the old homestead, where he has since lived, and where he owns two hundred and fifty-six acres of the original claim. He is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and dairying, and on his property has made many improvements in addition to those made by his father in the early days. July 26, 1876, Mr. Parrish married Miss Emma Bates, who was born in Marshall county, Iowa, and crossed the plains with her parents in 1864. Arnie J., the only child born into the Parrish home, died in 1896, at the age of six years. Mr. Parrish is a Republican in politics, though never seeking official recognition, and with his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He is honorable and upright in all of his dealings, and in his neighborhood is regarded as a very successful and public-spirited citizen.

CHARLES PATTISON. Ten miles south of Albany is the sixty-five-acre farm of Charles Pattison, who, in his younger and more rugged days tilled many acres of land in this fertile valley. Mr. Pattison belongs to that class of successful men who have worked out their own destiny, and who, at no stage of his career, has received material financial or other aid. His father, William, a native of Ireland, was born in 1798, and at a very youthful age was left an orphan. Thereafter he went to live with his paternal relatives, with whom he came to America in 1803, settling on a farm in South Carolina. In 1818 the entire family removed to the state of Illinois, William remaining with his friends until his marriage with Mary Mumford, a native of South Carolina. Eventually he became a farmer in Randolph county, where his son, Charles, was born December 24, 1833, and where he remained until the spring of 1849. The father was ambitious of better things, and, having outfitted with ox-teams and wagons, started across the plains with his wife and children, experiencing on the way but little trouble with the Indians. They were on the road about nine months, and in the late fall reached Multnomah county, Ore., where they spent the first winter on a farm. In March, 1850, Mr. Pattison moved to Oregon City, where he followed laboring until the fall, when he took up his residence in Cowlitz county, Wash., on a section of land. This continued to be his home for eighteen months, and, not being pleased with the location, he moved near Olympia, in the Puget Sound region. Eight or nine years later he moved to Lane county, Ore., where he bought four hundred acres of land, and where his death occurred at the age of seventy-five years. He was survived by his wife until her eighty-second year,

her death occurring at the home of her son, Charles, with whom her last years were spent. William Pattison was a man of strong character and much natural ability, and in the early days served faithfully in the Yakima war for three months. He was a member and active worker in the United Presbyterian Church, which he joined as a young man, and was ever afterward devoted to its interests.

The children of William Pattison numbered six, and all were reared on the home farm, starting out at comparatively early ages to earn their own living. Charles chose blacksmithing as a means of livelihood, but never plied his trade to any extent. At the age of twenty-eight he took up an adjoining claim to the old homestead, and made that his home until 1880, when he bought his present farm of sixty-five acres in the Oakville vicinity, ten miles southwest of Albany. He is interested in general farming and stock, and has found his occupation both congenial and remunerative. At no time in his life has Mr. Pattison taken more than a passive interest in politics, but is ranged on the side of Prohibition. Armilda, the first wife of Mr. Pattison, who died in 1877, bore him four children, three of whom are living: Mrs. Ida Morris, who lives in Washington; Mrs. Agnes Shough, living in Albany; and Mrs. Anna Barton lives at the paternal home. For a second wife Mr. Pattison married Sarah Redford, a native of Missouri, of which union there have been born three children: Nellie, of Portland; Alice, at home; and John W., assisting his father with the home farm. Like his father, Mr. Pattison served in the Yakima Indian war for three months, during 1855-6, and he recalls many thrilling experiences with the red men in the early days. He also is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, practical and public-spirited, Mr. Pattison commands in large measure the respect of the community in which he lives, and towards the improvements of which he has so earnestly striven.

EDWARD ERNEST UPMEYER. A many-sided ability and the faculty of not only recognizing but creating opportunities, has enabled Edward Ernest Upmeyer to lead a life of more than ordinary interest and usefulness. In fact there are few important enterprises in and around Harrisburg which have not been influenced by his judgment or promoted by his practical assistance. At present retired from active participation in the interests which are still conducted under his name, Mr. Upmeyer has amassed a fortune in stock-raising, land speculating, saw-milling, and other lines of enterprise, and in his rise is an inspiring example of the man who builds upon

the sure foundation of practical business judgment and fair dealing.

Inheriting strong and reliable characteristics of his Teutonic ancestors, Mr. Upmeyer was born in Baltimore, Md., October 28, 1842, his father, Ernest, having settled in the Maryland city upon his arrival from Prussia in 1835. A carpenter by trade, the elder Upmeyer found ready employment during his active life, and, being a master workman, commanded good wages. His removal with his family to St. Louis, Mo., in 1846, resulted in a change for the better, but his death, which occurred two years later, in 1848, cut short a career still promising, although he had reached the half century mark. With him from Prussia came his wife, Sophia (Holstein) Upmeyer, and four of their children, five more being born in the United States. The parents were devoted to each other and to their home. The mother also died in 1848, six weeks after the death of her husband.

After his parents' death, when he was five years old, Edward Ernest went to live with a cousin at Trenton, Ill., and remained there until the spring of 1868. He then started out to farm on his own responsibility, and in 1869 married, in Louisville, Ky., Liza Jane Bain, who was born in Manchester, England, and came to the United States with her friends at the age of eighteen years. Locating in Louisville, Ky., Miss Bain taught in the public schools of that city for twelve years, or until her marriage. The young people settled near Lawrence, Kans., and afterward removed to Hutchinson, the same state, at the end of a year taking up their residence in Salina county. Here Mr. Upmeyer owned and managed a threshing machine for three years, then with his gains went to Bear Valley, Colo., the following year locating on a rented farm near Harrisburg, Ore. His actual start in life Mr. Upmeyer dates from 1885, when he bought two hundred and eighty acres of land two miles east of Harrisburg, but still made his home on the rented farm, which comprised about a thousand acres. He began to buy, sell and raise stock on a large scale, and to a greater extent than the average newcomer succeeded from the first, increasing his business from month to month, until at the end of two years he stepped down and out, his efforts having netted him a tidy little sum.

Locating in Harrisburg in 1888, he purchased a warehouse and stored wheat and oats for three years, and in 1890 purchased a saw-mill in the town, which he conducted successfully for twelve years. In 1894 he became one of the promoters of the Harrisburg Water Power Canal, was the first president of the company, and eventually became the sole owner of the concern. Saw-mill and canal were in a flourishing

condition in 1902, when Mr. Upmeyer had an opportunity to dispose of both advantageously, which he did to Booth & Kelley Lumber Company. Needless to say, the margin from these transactions was sufficient to insure him a life of ease and independence, a consummation fully earned by his years of devotion to the best tenets of business. In the meantime, in 1901, he had added to his landed possessions, and at the present time he has five hundred acres within two miles of Harrisburg, besides a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of timber land on the Siuslaw river.

The Republican party in Linn county has profited by the substantial support of Mr. Upmeyer, who has been mayor of Harrisburg for one term, has been a member of the council many times, and for nine years has endeavored to promote educational excellence in the community as a member of the school board. He is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Since early manhood he has been a member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife also belonged. Mrs. Upmeyer was an invalid for the last six years of her life, and notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of her husband in her behalf, her death occurred March 19, 1903. No children being born to Mr. and Mrs. Upmeyer, they adopted Dena Holt, who is now the wife of E. J. Nixon, a farmer near Harrisburg. A. B. Hulett, a general merchant of Island City, also owes his training from thirteen years of age to these large-hearted people, who gave him a home and a practical education, and started him out in life. Mr. Upmeyer has an abiding confidence in the slow and sure ways of making a living, and anything on the speculative order has never appealed to his judgment. His advancement has been steady, and dictated by sober thought and practical common sense, and has met with the approval of conservative and painstaking associates in the business world. Mr. Upmeyer is one of the organizers and president of the Klamath Lake Navigation Company, which are operating both freight and passenger boats on the Klamath Lakes in southeastern Oregon.

ALFRED R. LOCKE. Among the well known early settlers of Benton county who have contributed to its agricultural upbuilding is that to which Alfred R. Locke belongs, himself a native son of the county, and born on the farm which is still his home, November 10, 1850. Upon the increasingly fertile acres redeemed from the wilderness by his father he was reared to a life of toil and usefulness, but though encouraged in industry, and in the development of his abilities as a whole, fine opportunities were

his, also, especially in the line of education. He was a student at the public schools for many years, which training was supplemented by a course at that excellent educational center, the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis.

After his father's death in 1873 Alfred R. and Alonzo, his brother, assumed control of the old donation claim, and amicably managed the same together for about six years. Alfred then bought out his brother's interest, and has since conducted the whole independently and with great success. He owns two hundred and twenty-seven acres, and carries on general farming and stock-raising, and also has a large dairy business. Located five miles north of Corvallis, on the Independence road, the farm is admirably adapted for all kinds of farming, and has accommodations for a large number of stock.

May 30, 1876, Mr. Locke married Maryetta Williams, who was born in Missouri, and whose father died when she was a child. The meeting between the young people occurred when Mr. Locke was making a visit in Missouri, and almost immediately they came to the west, locating on the old donation claim, where the young wife received a warm welcome from her husband's people. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Locke, of whom Horace is at Corvallis, Ore., while Walter and Otto are living with their father. Mr. Locke is a Democrat in politics, but has never desired to enter the ranks of office-seekers. He is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a bright and enterprising man, well posted on current events, and above all else is in touch with the agricultural advancement in his neighborhood.

ROBERT A. SMITH. The untiring industry of Robert A. Smith has gained him the possession of a farm of ninety-eight acres three miles from Corvallis, where he has a pleasant home, and most congenial occupation. He has been a farmer for many years, and during that time has kept abreast of the times, and improved his property with everything calculated to facilitate a general farming and stock-raising industry. In western Canada, where he was born May 17, 1837, Mr. Smith was reared on his father's farm, but in his youth had few educational advantages. That he has more than made up for this deficiency argues his appreciation of knowledge as a whole, for he is today a well informed man, and an interesting observer of the people and happenings around him.

Starting out to make his own living at the age of nineteen, Mr. Smith worked on farms by



A W Patterson



Amanda C. Patterson.

the month for several years, and upon coming to the United States settled near Aurora, Ill., where the breaking out of the Civil war found him saving money through farm labor. Responding to his adopted country's call he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was sent south guarding government property, serving in this capacity until the close of the war. After the restoration of peace he went to the pineries of Wisconsin, and from the lumber camps to Dallas county, Iowa, where he found employment on a farm. A short time afterward he bought a farm, and married Mrs. Janet Wheeler, widow of James Wheeler, and daughter of Alexander McTaggart, the latter of whom was born in Scotland and died in Iowa. Mrs. Wheeler had two children, of whom James A. is living with his step-father. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of whom Etta is a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, and Robena is a graduate of the State Normal of Monmouth.

In 1874 Mr. Smith left Iowa and came to Benton county, Ore., living for two years in the town of Corvallis, but not liking it as well as he thought he should, returned then to Iowa. In 1889 he returned to the coast, convinced by his experience that after all this was one of the garden spots of the country. This time he located three miles from Corvallis, which is his present farm, and to which he has devoted the best years of his life. He is a quiet, unassuming man, and averse to office-holding or participation in public affairs. He is a Republican in politics. Upright and honorable in all of his dealings, Mr. Smith has the esteem of his neighbors and associates, and his farm and himself are a distinct credit to a thriving community of agriculturists.

A. W. PATTERSON, M. D. That giving, not living, is the more important part of life, has been demonstrated in the career of Dr. A. W. Patterson, one of the pioneer physicians of Oregon, and a worthy representative of one of the noble and unselfish professions that have helped to lift the world to a higher plane in its physical, social and moral status. In his many ministrations in the early days of the country he came in contact with those whose character was to form the foundation of the western commonwealth, and with all conditions that tried the souls of pioneers and proved their worth; and not until a retrospective glance is taken can one realize his forceful personality as an individual and his consecrated effort toward the upbuilding of the state and the advancement of western civilization. It is well to pause in the march of

progress and review the lives of such men, for they are a constant inspiration toward higher living, and an example which the younger generation can make no mistake in following.

The grandfather of Dr. Patterson, John by name, was born in Scotland, came to America in the eighteenth century, and became a soldier under Washington in the Revolutionary war, while in service receiving a slight wound. He died during the war, while the army was wintering in New Jersey. His son, Andrew, was born in Bucks county, Pa., and was reared to manhood in that locality. He became apprenticed to a manufacturer of spinning wheels, and after serving his time became connected with a carpenter and cabinetmaker. He continued in this business for many years and later in life engaged in farming in Armstrong county, where his death occurred in 1832, at the age of sixty-one years. Moral and upright, he lived the righteous life of a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was formerly Jane Lindsay, a native of Shippensburg, Pa., who had been left an orphan at an early age. She was reared by an uncle who was in business in Jamaica, N. Y., and was known as Jamaica Lindsay. Mrs. Patterson died in Butler county, Pa., the mother of eleven children, of whom five sons and three daughters attained maturity.

The youngest son and the only one now in Oregon is Dr. A. W. Patterson, who was born in Armstrong county, Pa., October 4, 1814, and reared upon his father's farm. His education was received in Bassingham Academy and the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg. Upon the completion of his studies he took up the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Joseph Gazam, and later went to Philadelphia and entered Pennsylvania College of Medicine, then a new school started by a part of the faculty of Jefferson Medical College. Previous to his graduation in March, 1841, with the degree of M. D., he had practiced for one year in what is now Pittsburg, as his first course of lectures had been taken in 1839. After his graduation he located in Greenfield, Ind., and practiced for a time, and then returned to Pittsburg, and after practicing there for some time he began to travel through the west as a representative of a surgical instrument manufacturer. In April, 1852, he became one of a party of five to start on horseback for the more remote west, the first part of the journey being in company with an emigrant train, which, however, they soon left in the rear, arriving at The Dalles August 28, being among the first emigrants of that year. With the good judgment which has uniformly distinguished the business ventures of Dr. Patterson, he took up a donation claim one mile west of Eugene, Lane county, the fulfill-

ment of his expectations being in 1853, when the county seat was located in that city.

Turning his attention to public service, Dr. Patterson became a government surveyor, and was also awarded the contract by the county commissioner to survey the plot of Eugene. In 1854 he undertook the work of laying out the town, forty acres of which was donated by Char-nel Mulligan and a like number of acres by Eugene Skinner, Eighth street forming the division line. The work was a success, and met with the commendation of those most interested, and he felt encouraged to continue his surveying, which he did for a couple of years in both Oregon and Washington. At the breaking out of the Rogue River Indian war he was selected to raise a company, but declined to do so, suggesting instead Captain Buoy, who had served in the Black Hawk war, his own inclinations leading him to prefer an appointment as a physician. Receiving no call, however, in that line, he agreed to accept the first lieutenantcy in the company, which reached the battle ground on the evening of the third day of the battle of Hungry Hill. He there met the commissary-general, Dr. Joseph Grew, who asked him to accept the position of surgeon. Notwithstanding the fact that he could not offer his resignation until the following day, Dr. Patterson went to work immediately dressing the wounds of the men, and the next morning after having resigned his commission as lieutenant he was commissioned and appointed by General Grew as surgeon, in which position he remained until April 15, 1856, when he resigned. During the Rogue River campaign the service was exceedingly strenuous and told upon the strength of even the doctor's rugged constitution, and as recruits were needed he was appointed to return to Eugene to secure enlistments, which he immediately did. In the spring of 1857 he took a contract to survey six townships in Lane county, during which service he was much in demand, as he was one of the very few physicians in the country. Upon the appointment of a new surveyor, General Chapman being the man selected, Dr. Patterson was offered the position of chief clerk, which he accepted and ably maintained until a change of office, when, having secured a contract to survey five townships between The Dalles and the John Day river, he took up surveying once more. In the spring of 1862 he began the practice of medicine in Eugene and continued faithful to the interests of his profession for thirty-three years, in 1897 seeking a retirement much needed after a life of such arduous labor. Several years previous to his retirement he had confined his practice to office consultation.

In the various public movements which were vital to the growth of the country, Dr. Patterson

has ever fulfilled his part as a loyal and intelligent citizen. In the early educational enterprises he exercised a strong influence, for four terms serving in his county as superintendent of schools, and also as school director, a monument reared to the memory of his services being the Patterson School, which was named in his honor. In connection with Samuel Simpson he was engaged for some time in getting up a series of school books to be used in the schools of the Pacific coast. They wrote five Pacific coast series, which were used for a number of years, and also wrote three readers and one speller, which were published by Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco. As a Democrat he served one term in the territorial legislature in 1855, and as state senator from 1870 to 1874. With all these public interests he has not neglected the cultivation and improvement of a part of the land which forms his adopted county, being one of the early hop-growers. His ranch near the city was washed away, and he then bought what is now Patterson's Island and started a yard. Of a farm of seventy acres he devoted forty to the cultivation of hops. This land is universally conceded to be the best in the world for the growth of this plant. He has also spared no pains in his work, having sent to England for the first hop roots, securing the English varieties.

In 1847 Dr. Patterson was married in Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth Sovern, the daughter of Rev. Levi Sovern of Pittsburg. She died in 1848 with her only child, and both were buried in the same grave.

In Eugene, July 4, 1859, Dr. Patterson was married to Amanda C. Olinger, a native of Iowa, and the eldest of six daughters and two sons, of whom four daughters and one son are now living, born into the family of her parents. Her father, Abraham Olinger, was born in Dayton, Ohio, the son of John Olinger, and as a farmer he removed to Iowa, from which state he crossed the plains in 1843 with ox-teams. He was in the first train of emigrants to the Willamette valley, which they reached after a journey of nine months. He first located in Yamhill county, where he engaged in farming for three years, when he removed to the Waldo hills, in Marion county, settling two and a half miles from Daniel Waldo's place and becoming a sturdy and reliable citizen. He engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in that location. His wife was Rachel Stout, born in Missouri, the daughter of Ephraim Stout, who crossed the plains in 1843 and died in 1852. Mrs. Patterson was reared in Oregon and educated in the public schools, and attended Willamette University for a short time. She is the mother of four daughters and one son, all of whom are living, of whom Augusta is the wife of Mr.

Karlstrom, of Point Terrace, Ore.; Anna is the wife of Mr. Potter, of Eugene. She is a graduate of the University of Oregon in the class of 1885. Ida is a graduate of the University of Oregon in the class of 1886, and is now principal of the Patterson school; Clyde Llewellyn is a student at the conservatory of music in Ithaca, N. Y.; and Harriet is a graduate of the University of Oregon in the class of 1903. The home of this pioneer family is now located at No. 387 East Eleventh street, where a beautiful residence has been erected. Dr. Patterson is a member of the State Medical Society. He was made a Mason while in the eastern states, and now belongs to Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M. In religion he is a member of the Unitarian Church.

WILLIAM S. HURST. The history of every city of progress always includes the biographies of certain of its enterprising citizens who have been prominent in forwarding the growth and development of the place and by their exertions have mounted the ladder of success to an enviable position. To this class of citizens we must include the name of W. S. Hurst, who is the head of the commission house of W. S. Hurst & Co., of Aurora, Ore.

The firm of W. S. Hurst & Co. was established in 1893, and began business in a small way. In 1902, Harvey A. Hinkle, one of the most expert hop-buyers on the western coast, was admitted as a partner. Besides the main commission house in Aurora, the firm has now three branch houses, at Aurora, Hubbard and Canby. In addition, agents are employed at every point where car-load lots can be obtained or handled. The firm handles all kinds of grain and produce, but makes a specialty of buying and selling hops, potatoes and onions. They pay the highest market prices, and liberal advances are made on consignments. Their produce is marketed in Alaska, California, Texas and all western points. The business, which was small in the beginning, now aggregates from \$60,000 to \$100,000 annually.

William S. Hurst was born in Wasco county, Ore., October 5, 1863, and he is a son of John Daniel and Helen (Corlburg) Hurst, the former a native of Rheinstadt, Germany, and the latter of Sweden. When thirteen years old his father crossed the ocean with a brother and located in New York, later coming on to Oregon. He and his wife reared a family which consisted of four sons and one daughter, the eldest of whom was William S., the subject of this biography.

While still a lad he found employment in the flouring mill owned by his father and uncle. His common school education was broadened by a thorough course in the Portland Business Col-

lege, at Portland, Ore., from which he was graduated in 1883. The year following his graduation he went to Aurora and entered into partnership with his father in the milling business, purchasing at that time a third interest in the Aurora Mills. In 1893, as mentioned, he established the commission house, besides which he handles both fire and life insurance in Aurora and surrounding country.

In 1890 Mr. Hurst was united in marriage with Amelia M. Ritter, of Clackamas county, Ore. Her father was John Ritter, and was born in Austria. Upon coming to this country he located first in Pennsylvania, later in Missouri, and finally settled permanently in Clackamas county, Ore. He is now retired, a highly respected citizen of Marion county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have been born one son, Reginald W., and one daughter, Ruth D., both of whom are at home. The family favor the Presbyterian Church in their religious worship.

The foregoing record of Mr. Hurst offers a splendid example of what may be accomplished by one who allows no obstacle to impede his advancement. In addition to his individual business interests, Mr. Hurst has won and retained the confidence of the people, and has filled various offices of public trust. He has served as justice of the peace in Aurora four terms, as school director, and as notary public; and he has been active in politics. Fraternally he is a valued member of the A. F. & A. M., the K. of P., the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the W. O. W.

ABSALOM C. WOODCOCK. The highest tenets of legal science find expression in the large professional practice of A. C. Woodcock, one of the most courteous and energetic members of the Lane county bar. In his rise from obscurity and comparative poverty Mr. Woodcock presents an example of perseverance and determination which may well serve as an example to whomsoever rebels at the limitations which shut in his youthful horizon. Starting in to make his own living at the age of thirteen, he demonstrated innate ability and faithfulness, for at a time when farm labor was poorly rewarded he was able to command \$20 a month and board. He is the fourth of eleven children born to W. D. and Alizina (Cornelius) Woodcock. The chief cause of the family's financial stress lay in the fact that his father died in 1870, leaving his large family dependent upon the output of the donation claim on the Molalla upon which he had settled in 1845.

W. D. Woodcock was a native son of Illinois, but was reared and educated in Missouri. He possessed grit and determination, for he started

across the plains in 1845, an undertaking hazardous in the extreme, and holding out but one chance in a thousand of ever reaching his goal. Fellow travelers in the ox-train with him were Absalom Cornelius and his family, one member being a daughter, Alizina, whose youthful charms seriously impressed themselves upon the hopeful and ambitious young homeseeker. At the parting of the ways in Oregon Mr. Cornelius settled on a claim near Turner, Marion county, but his daughter soon after became mistress of the farm on the Molalla, and thus yet another of the innumerable romances begun around the campfires and on the dreary march across the plains, was brought to a happy termination. Mr. Woodcock died at the age of fifty-two, and his wife survived him until 1889. Besides Absalom Cornelius, who was born on the Molalla farm July 23, 1859, there are living at the present time seven other of the eleven children: W. D. is a blacksmith in Lake county, Ore.; W. S. is a stockman in Wasco county; T. P. is a large commission man of Weiser, Idaho; Newton and Jasper are twins, the former living in Weiser, Idaho, and the latter in Wasco county, Ore.; Keziah is the wife of E. B. Ramsby of Lake county, Ore.; and Ada is the wife of W. H. Harriman of Wasco county, Ore.

A. C. Woodcock was eleven years of age when his father died, and at thirteen he began to work on the farm of William Barlow, one of the best known of the early pioneers. He saved everything possible out of his wages of \$20 a month, and at the end of a year went into a butchering and stock business at The Dalles with his brother, T. P. While thus employed he made up for a somewhat defective education by attending the public schools during the winter time, and in 1879 entered the sub-freshman class of the University of Oregon at Eugene, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of B. S. Afterward he was appointed a tutor in the university, and at the same time took up the classical course, being graduated therefrom in 1887 with the degree of A. B. In the meantime he had become interested in the study of law, and after preliminary training under Dolph, Mallory, Bellinger & Simon of Portland he was admitted to the bar in October, 1887. In partnership with George S. Washburn he began practice in Eugene, continuing alone after the death of his old friend, and in May, 1903, inaugurated a partnership with L. T. Harris, under the firm name of Woodcock & Harris. The firm is engaged in a general practice of law, in addition to which they are attorneys for the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company, and other representative firms of the county.

A stanch Republican, Mr. Woodcock has been

prominently identified with party affairs in the town and county, has served as chairman of the county central committee, and has been a member of the state committee, and of the state board of equalization. He is a member of the State Bar Association, of the Eugene Commercial Club, and of the native sons. Fraternally he is connected with Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; the Royal Arch Masons; the Commandery; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Woodcock is held in high esteem by all who have the honor of knowing him, and to those familiar with his advancement his outlook is an unusually gratifying one, fully warranted by recognized capability, deserved popularity, and thorough adaptation to the requirements and amenities of his profession.

WILLIAM ANGUS McPHERSON. The history of Oregon is indelibly stamped with the personality of those men who came when the country was a wilderness and gave to the making of a state the best part of their lives, in the various avenues which go to make up the daily routine of life, exerting strength and intellectual effort toward general advancement. A self-evident fact is the potent influence exerted by the newspapers of the country, and it was through this medium that the voice of William Angus McPherson spoke for the uplifting of mankind in the pioneer days now fast passing into history, and though he, too, is of the past, his influence still lives and ever makes for the betterment of the state which he made his home as a pioneer of 1852.

William Angus McPherson was born in Chatham county, N. C., February 22, 1828, the son of William and Margaret W. (McDonald) McPherson, and when a small boy he was brought to Iowa by his parents and reared to manhood near Keokuk. In 1850 he became interested in the possibilities of the west, and the same year came to Oregon and spent the winter near Jefferson, Marion county, and in the spring of the following year went overland to California. During this journey he encountered the Indians in southern Oregon, but was successful in making his way to the mines of the Golden state, where he mined during the summer and met with success. In the fall of 1851 he returned to Iowa via the isthmus and spent that winter in his old home. His father having died in 1849, just prior to the first trip across the plains, Mr. McPherson found himself the principal support of the family, and his interest in Oregon being no less because of his success in California, he decided to locate permanently in the former territory. In company with his mother, brother-

in-law and the two little children of the latter, he crossed the plains in the spring of 1852 and upon his arrival bought the right to two hundred and fifty acres of land located in Linn county, near Jefferson, and at once engaged in farming.

October 7, 1852, Mr. McPherson married Nancy Jane Fenn, who was born in Pike county, Ill., May 17, 1840. She was the daughter of John Fenn, who, in 1847, brought his family across the plains by ox-teams, and after a six months' journey over the Cascade route they arrived in Oregon City, Ore., where three weeks were passed before attempting to locate permanently. In Oregon City Mr. Fenn married Elizabeth Jory, a sister of his first wife, Mary Jory, who had died a year before the trip was made to the west. But a little later in the fall the family went down the Willamette and Columbia rivers in a canoe manned by eight Indians, and located near William Hobson's donation claim on Clatsop plains. In the spring of 1849 the family removed to Marion county, and the father left them with the Jorys in Salem and went to California by water, and mined for a short time. He met with success and about Christmas of the same year he returned to Oregon, and in the following spring bought the improvements on a donation claim in Linn county, located six miles north of Albany, and it was in that location that Mrs. McPherson grew to womanhood. After marriage Mr. McPherson and his wife took up their residence on his farm before mentioned, where they lived until 1858 and then removed to a farm near Scio, same county, and passed the ensuing five years. It was in 1864 that Mr. McPherson took up newspaper work, locating in Albany, where he was the editor of the *Albany Journal*, and was connected therewith until 1866, when he was elected state printer on the Republican ticket. Until the expiration of his service as state printer he lived in Salem, and from that city he removed to McMinnville and started *The Blade*, and after two years again located in Linn county, in 1871, engaging for a short time in farming. After a short period of newspaper work in Albany he was compelled, through failing health, to change his place of residence, and on locating in Roseburg, Douglas county, in 1873, he became the editor and proprietor of the *Plaindealer*, in the publication of which he continued successfully for several years. From Roseburg he went to Ashland, and was there associated with Oliver Applegate in editing the *Ashland Tidings*, a paper which had been established by Mr. McPherson and William Sutton. In 1878 Mr. McPherson withdrew, and after three years spent in Jacksonville in the newspaper work, he went to Portland and was there connected on various

papers, among them being the *Oregonian* and *Vindicator*. His death occurred in that city, in the midst of a still busy career, January 28, 1891.

With the passing away of Mr. McPherson the work with which he had been connected for so many years lost a man of no small ability, and one who put forth his best efforts to broaden and uplift the spirit and standard of this western state. He was a loyal, patriotic citizen, who never wavered in his allegiance to his native land, and at the time of Civil warfare he was earnest and faithful in his endeavors to keep public opinion in sympathy with the government. While in Salem he edited a paper known as the *Unionist*, which was strongly anti-slavery, and voiced the principles which he endorsed. Politically he was a Republican, and had been one throughout his entire life. In religion both himself and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and for the greater part of his life he was connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Three weeks previous to his death Mr. McPherson voiced the thoughts which took possession of him as he viewed the grandeur of the accomplishments of the quarter century and more since he first cast his lot with the Oregon pioneers, in a poem entitled "Portland Heights," which is filled with beautiful thoughts and strongly descriptive of the changes which the years have brought, and speaks eloquently of the talent which he gave to the western cause.

PORTLAND HEIGHTS.

'Tis forty years since first I stood
 Upon these heights; 'twas bright spring time.
 Glade, forest, river, lake and wood
 Were vocal only with the chime
 Of nature's melody; the birds
 Chanted their matin songs while borne
 Upon the zephyr's wings that stirred
 The sweet aroma of the morn.
 Like incense from a censer cast,
 There came the rich perfume of lands
 Where perennial summers last
 And crystal waters lave the sands
 Of limpid lakes.

Lone, solitude, primeval stood
 Portress at the opening dawn,
 And gladsome nature seemed to brood
 O'er pleasing phantasies, all drawn
 From out the mystic realms where dwell
 The muses, on Bœotia's hight,
 And streams of music ever swell,
 Where scenes celestial greet the sight,
 The pheasant drummed his monotone,
 Deep within the forest shades,
 While the plumed grouse sat perched alone,
 And antlered deer, o'er verdant glades
 Wandered with stately grace.

The mountains reared their lofty hights,
 Just as they now appear; old Hood,

In pride, proclaimed her regal rights,
 As like a sentinel she stood
 Athwart Aurora's brow. But come,
 And, with me, nearer view, a scene
 Of sombre hue; a dreary zone
 Of wilderness; no glittering sheen
 Of sunlight, no radiant ray
 E'er shone within its shades. Deep, dark
 And fathomless it seemed; bright day
 Recoiled upon itself; the lark
 Soared high above the gloom.

The river coursed its widening way
 On to the moonmad sea; its tide
 Flowed on unvexed, nor stop, nor stay
 Delayed its onward flow. There plied
 No busy steamers then, to wake
 The echoes of its fir-clad shores,
 No rumbling train to rudely shake
 The pulseless solitude. No oars
 The silvery wavelets cleft, save when
 The Indian, in his light canoe
 Glided the waters o'er to fen
 Or glade, his timid game to woo
 With crafty wiles.

From where I sat there was no sign
 Of human habitation viewed,
 Save where a rude and homely line
 Of cabins reared their walls, unhewed,
 Along the river's shaded bank;
 There the brave pioneer had spread
 His tent, 'neath the balm trees' dense, dark
 Canopy, where erstwhile no tread
 Nor sound disturbed the quietude
 But the wolf's long howl, or the fierce
 Warwhoop, when the savage, in rude
 And bloody strife, remorseless, pierce
 Each other to the heart.

Behold what changes time hath wrought!
 The birds, the timid deer have fled,
 And in some mountain glen have sought
 A safe retreat from sportsmen, led
 Thither, joyous, in the noisy chase.
 Felled is the forest, and where sang
 The feathered warblers not one trace
 Is seen or heard. Silent the twang
 Of bowstring—gone the dusky race
 That ruled, with undisputed sway,
 This empire—boundless, dreary space,
 Where last the radiant light of day
 Bids earth goodnight.

Transformed are all things, and I gaze,
 Bewildered and perplexed with dread,
 Upon the scene; one glittering maze
 O'ercomes me, and I seem to tread
 Upon enchanted ground. The past
 Recedes, a panoramic view,
 Fleeting as Orpheus, to the vast,
 Illimitable sea, to strew
 Its piteous pageants on the shore
 Of bleak forgetfulness. A change,
 Mysterious, wondrous, has o'er
 Landscape, stream and mountain range
 Its mantle cast.

A city, proud in wealth and power,
 Rises like fabled Phoenix, o'er
 The ashes of the past. Dome, tower
 And minaret rear heavenward more

Than thrice ten thousand gilded spires
 To mark the onward march of art,
 Science—religion's sacred fires
 Illume an ever busy mart,
 Where commerce spreads her purpling wing
 And thronging thousands westward pour,
 One living tide, and hither bring
 Trophies to deck the golden shore
 Of sunset sea.

Thus have I sang, in numbers rude,
 Of buried years, when buoyant youth
 And high resolve bright flowers strewed
 Along ambition's path; and truth,
 And hope, best boons to mortals given,
 Guided my wayward steps and led
 Me onward, upward to a haven
 Of blissful rest. But time has fled,
 Unstrung my lyre, my task is o'er.
 Proud city of the west, all hail!
 And all hail to friends who never more
 Shall greet me, as I homeward sail,
 On life's tempestuous sea.

AUGUSTUS J. F. VITUS. For various and well founded reasons the Vitus family commands the attention of people in Lane county. First and foremost it supplies the comforting assurance that obstacles, however great, are by no means insurmountable, and that good judgment, perseverance, and plenty of common sense are excellent aids in accomplishing one's desires. The law of heredity, however much it may be questioned by later day science, is convincingly emphasized in this instance, for Augustus J. F. Vitus, the founder of the family in the far northwest, has handed down his fine traits of character, his strong will and unflinching rectitude, to several sons who represent collectively and individually the backbone and sinews of the commonwealth.

Born in Prussia, Germany, April 5, 1828, Mr. Vitus comes from farming stock, although his family was represented among the trades and industries of the Fatherland. According to custom, he ceased to be dependent upon the support of his parents after his fourteenth year, at which time he began to work in the silk mills of Prussia, and was thus employed until coming to America in 1852. At this time he was twenty-four years old, strong of frame and clear of mind, and filled with great enthusiasm for the land to which so many of his friends had emigrated. The sailing vessel successfully weathered calms and storms, landing in New York at the end of five weeks. Mr. Vitus looked around for work, and not finding it in the silk mills, identified himself with a tannery near Dunkirk, N. Y., remaining there during the winter, and the following spring making his way to Philadelphia. Here he entered the woolen mills and learned the trade of weaver, removing in 1865 to Springfield, Ill., where he

was similarly employed. In 1872 he removed to Caldwell county, Mo., where he purchased one hundred and eighty-one acres of land, and contemplated spending many years in its improvement. His hopes were doomed to disappointment, for drought interfered with the maturing of the crops, and he not only lost them all, but was obliged to sacrifice his farm upon which he had intended to pay a large installment that year.

In the face of this first setback in America Mr. Vitus decided to come to the far west with his family, and arrived in Oregon in the spring of 1878. With his sons he found employment on farms surrounding the town, and in the spring of 1879 rented a farm with his sons in Lane county. This venture proved even more disastrous than the last, for after renting for one year the strugglers found themselves in debt about \$4,000. Mr. Vitus decided after five years of renting to purchase a farm, and for this he was obliged to go in debt \$12,000. This fact alone would discourage the average man who had already experienced hard luck, but father and sons bravely put their shoulders to the wheel, paid off the indebtedness, and established themselves as men possessing business judgment of a high order, and more than average perseverance. Thus has the father transplanted to the larger opportunities of the states the reliable and always welcome Teutonic traits, admittedly as strong and upbuilding as any that come to us from foreign shores.

Broad-minded and liberal in all of his tendencies, Mr. Vitus makes no exception of politics, and though inclined towards the Republican party believes in voting for the man best qualified to serve the public good. For a time he served as postmaster of Junction City. Through his marriage with Minnie Behren in 1851, eight children have been born into his family, the five sons who are reflecting great credit upon his teaching and example, and three daughters. The sons are mentioned elsewhere in this work, and the daughters, Rosa and Mary, are the wives respectively of F. H. Miller and Benjamin Frank Andrews. Although a comparatively old man, Mr. Vitus is still in heart, mind, and physical activity the equal of many men twenty years his junior.

JOSEPH PIRONI. The popular manager of the Henry Weinhard ice plant and beer depot at Eugene is indebted for his success to many years of faithful and efficient service, during which time he has worked his way from a comparatively humble to a very responsible position. Possessing the adaptiveness of the Latin race from which he springs, augmented by a practical

home and business training in the staid and conservative town of Herstelle, Westphalia, north-western Germany, where he was born May 26, 1857, Joseph Pironi came to America in 1875, at the age of seventeen, well equipped for whatever chance might have in store for him. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Pironi, was born almost within the shadow of Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy, and came of a family long associated with that beautiful and historic region. As a boy he learned the tinsmith's trade, and for years traveled through his vineclad, olivegrown and resplendent country, now visiting an inland town, and now a picturesque aggregation of highly colored houses basking in the sunshine, on a hill lapped by the blue Mediterranean. In time he made his way to the north, settling in the less romantic kingdom of Westphalia, Germany, where he worked at his trade until retiring a few years before his death. In Herstelle, Westphalia, his son, Henry, the father of the subject of this review, was born, and in his youth also learned the tinsmith's trade. He married a native daughter of Westphalia, Regina Wustefeld, whose father, John Wustefeld, devoted his active life as a captain on the boats plying on the Weser river. Henry Pironi is now living retired in Herstelle, Germany, but the wife who bore him three sons and three daughters has long been deceased.

Joseph Pironi in common with the custom of the country, began to earn his own living at the age of fourteen, at which time he was apprenticed for three years as clerk in a large wholesale and retail commission house. Having completed his time of service he clerked in another concern for a year, and after arriving in America in 1875, located in Baltimore, where he hoped to find employment along the line for which he was amply qualified. Failing in his intention, he did not spend any time in bemoaning his fate, but at once applied himself to learning the baker's and confectioner's trade, following the same until coming to Oregon in 1879. Encouraged by the outlook in Corvallis after working in a bakery for a year, he contracted a partnership with August Hodes, in a bakery and grocery business, under the firm name of Hodes & Company, conducting the same until disposing of his interest in 1888.

In Portland Mr. Pironi entered the employ of T. Leebe, an old-time and well known baker of the city. After two years, he became identified in the capacity of shipping clerk with the company whose interests he now represents. After eight years of close application in the various departments in which he was called upon to serve, his worth received substantial recognition through his appointment to his present position as manager of the ice plant and beer

depot, in November, 1899. The firm's ice factory has a daily capacity of seven tons, and the depot has enormous storing capacity, sufficient to supply a trade not only local, but extending into Douglas county. A retail and wholesale business is carried on, and under the present management the business has greatly increased, system and orderliness being apparent to all.

The first marriage of Mr. Pironi occurred in Corvallis, to Josephine Dubille, a native of Canada, but reared and educated in Portland. Four children were born of this union, of whom Leo, the oldest child and only son is employed in the carshops of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Portland, while Gertrude, Aileen and Marie are living at home. For a second wife Mr. Pironi married a native daughter of Portland, Mary Shelland, and one child, Henry Paul, is the result of this union. Fraternaly Mr. Pironi is connected with the Sons of Hermann, of Portland, in which he has served as president and secretary; and he is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Eagles, of Eugene. He has made many friends since coming to Eugene, and is rightfully regarded as an important part of its social and business structure.

JAMES CYRUS SABIN. Many years of practical experience with stock of all kinds has qualified James Cyrus Sabin for the successful conduct of his business. He has been associated with stock for practically his entire business life, and is able to place a correct value upon different grades of stock. A speculative spirit has also led him into other lines of profit, notably country and town properties, in the disposal of which he has invariably realized his monetary expectations. Much of his country land is rented out, as are also his town lots and a business block on the main street of Harrisburg, Ore. In 1900 he purchased a farm of eighty acres three miles northeast of this town, upon which he has sixty head of cattle and three hundred sheep, and to which he retires at times to get away from his many business responsibilities.

Born in Medina county, Ohio, August 16, 1847, Mr. Sabin is a son of Orson, and grandson of Charles Sabin, the latter of whom was born in the east and was the founder of the family in Medina county. At one time the grandfather owned and operated a farm in New York state, where his son Orson was born and reared. In Ohio Orson farmed and learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1868 removed to Berrien county, Mich., where he combined farming and carpentering with considerable success. In March, 1846, he married Ellen Brown, a

native of Wayne county, Mich., who died in Medina county, Ohio, leaving two sons, of whom James Cyrus is the oldest. Orson Sabin died in November, 1863, at the age of thirty-nine.

Educated in the public schools of Michigan and Ohio, James Cyrus Sabin was reared on his father's farms, and welcomed the outbreak of the Civil war as an opportunity in which to gratify his love of adventure. His youth and home duties prevented his enlistment at the beginning of the strife, but when seventeen years old, in February, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, First Michigan Cavalry, and became a soldier in the Army of the Potomac. His company was consolidated with the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry and sent to protect the mail route against the Sioux Indians, and on this campaign Mr. Sabin was detailed as a teamster in the quartermaster's department. After being discharged from the service December 7, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., he returned to Michigan, and turned his attention to logging in the northern part of the state. He also speculated in stock and lumber, and with considerable success to his credit decided to join the forces who were profiting by the superior opportunities in the northwest.

Arriving in Portland February 22, 1877, he spent a week in looking around, and then visited Salem, Dallas and Albany, in the latter town becoming associated in business for a short time with J. B. Roberts. He was variously employed for twenty-three months, and in 1878 returned to his old home in Michigan, remaining there until June of the following year. Again in Oregon, he spent the summer in herding sheep in the eastern part of the state, and in the fall came to Harrisburg and worked on farms for a couple of years. Since coming here in 1881 he has taken a prominent part in the advancement of the town, and established a home immediately after his marriage, October 2, 1881, with Mrs. Emma (Scott) White, who was born in Iowa, and crossed the plains with her parents in 1853. Her father, Samuel R. Scott, was born near St. Charles, Ohio, and from there moved to Iowa, remaining there until outfitting with ox-teams for the long journey over the plains. He spent the first winter in the west in Salem, and in the spring went to the mines of Josephine county, remaining there until 1873. Returning to Salem, he engaged in flour milling and afterward farming, and now lives retired in Harrisburg, spending a portion of each year with his son-in-law, Mr. Sabin. Clyde E., the oldest child and only son born to Mr. and Mrs. Sabin is living in Portland, and the daughter, Ethel H., is living with her parents. Mr. Sabin cast his first presidential vote for a Republican candidate, and has since given that party his unswerving

allegiance. At present he is a member of the city council, an office to which he has given many terms of service. For the second time he is serving as master workman of Harrisburg Lodge No. 39, A. O. U. W. With his wife and children he is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Sabin is a typical representative of western enterprise and thrift, and his undertakings have been characterized by conscientious dealings and upright and reliable business principles.

ROBERT McMURPHEY. The architect of his own fortunes, a man of action, possessing broad and charitable views, and aiding every well considered movement for the advancement of education, morality and the general well-being of the community, Robert McMurphey, president of the Willamette Valley Woolen Manufacturing Company, is one of the most enterprising and forceful of the citizens of Eugene. He is one of the younger generation of business men of Lane county, having been born in Pierce county, Wis., February 16, 1866. From a noble Scotch ancestry he has inherited the thrift and reliability which have proven the foundation of his success. Mr. McMurphey represents the sixth generation of his family in America. The family was founded in this country by Robert McMurphey, who came from the north of Ireland in colonial days, and arrived in New York with but sixpence in his pocket. His descendants lived principally in the state of Delaware, where George Washington McMurphey, father of the subject of this review, was born. He was the seventh son in a large family, and Robert McMurphey is the seventh son in his family, which consisted of thirteen children. The early life of G. W. McMurphey was spent in Delaware, where he was engaged in farming and milling. In young manhood he removed to Pierce county, Wis., where he purchased land from the Indians and inaugurated a farming interest in the wilderness. His marriage with Maria A. Rice in 1848 was the first wedding ceremony performed in Wisconsin territory. The Rice family located in Wisconsin in 1846, removing thence from Boston, Mass., where Mrs. McMurphey was born. Her father, James R. Rice, was also a native of that city. Mr. McMurphey resided on his farm fifty-five years, or until attaining the age of eighty-two years, and has but recently effected the sale of the property. He is now a resident of Prescott, Wis.

Equipped with a high school education and subsequent training received at the St. Paul (Minn.) Business College, Robert McMurphey began his independent career as a clerk in a Wisconsin office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis

and Omaha Railroad Company, subsequently becoming a clerk in the office of the general passenger agent of the Great Northern Railroad Company at St. Paul. Being appointed private secretary to the superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Livingston, Mont., he remained there until 1889, when he removed to Portland, Ore., as private secretary for George H. Andrews, secretary of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. July 31, 1893, he was united in marriage with Alberta Shelton, a native of Salem, Ore., and the only daughter of Dr. T. W. Shelton, a prominent physician of Salem, who later was identified with business and professional affairs in Eugene. Dr. Shelton was the founder and first president of the Eugene Water Company, and by reason of an active and well appointed life accumulated a fortune. Upon his death in 1893 his son-in-law, Mr. McMurphey, removed to Eugene to look after his varied interests, and assumed the management of the water works, improving and enlarging their capacity, with which enterprise he is still connected.

In December, 1901, Mr. McMurphey incorporated the Willamette Valley Woolen Manufacturing Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. For the furtherance of the business the present modern and finely equipped mills were erected in that year for the manufacture of cloth and woolen goods in general, native Oregon wool being utilized. The plant is a four-set mill, is operated by water power, and gives employment to about eighty persons. For the sale of the output of the mills the concern has established branches in San Francisco, Chicago and Philadelphia, and the blankets, robes, flannels and other cloths manufactured find their way to foreign markets, as well as to the principal cities of the United States.

Attractive personal characteristics have placed Mr. McMurphey in touch with the most exclusive social life of Oregon, and among his personal friends are many men of great prominence in political, industrial and fraternal circles. He was one of the organizers, the first vice president and the second president of the Eugene Commercial Club, and still fills the latter office with dignity and satisfaction. Fraternally he is connected with Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M.; Oregon Consistory No. 1, of Portland; the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Woodmen of the World; the Independent Order of Red Men, and the Knights of Maccabees. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church, in which he

serves as trustee. Five children have been born to him and his wife, named as follows in the order of their birth: Lois Alberta, Robert Shelton, Adah Antoinette, Elsie Mearle and George Winthrop.

Though a comparatively young man, Mr. McMurphey wields a wide and powerful influence among the business men of the Willamette valley. Perhaps the foundation of his strength among his fellowmen is the high public spirit he has always exhibited. In all those movements which have for their aim the elevation of the moral tone of the community or the advancement of the material interests in other departments of life, educational, social, religious, commercial and industrial, he has taken an active interest, always exhibiting an unselfish spirit. By men of discriminating intelligence he has come to be regarded as a high-minded man of affairs, whose chief aim is an honorable business success and the elevation of the city of Eugene to the highest rank among the cities of the northwest which it is possible to attain.

CLARENCE FREDERICK SOMERS Practical and businesslike in all his methods and dealings, C. F. Somers has combined with these sturdy qualities an enterprising spirit which well fits him for citizenship in a comparatively new country. He makes his home in Eugene, Lane county, and since the fall of 1902 has acted as president of the Eugene Planing Mill Company, of which he was one of the organizers. The vice president is P. J. Olsen, the secretary and treasurer being P. Lorenzen. They have erected a new mill on Lawrence street, the dimensions of which are 44x80 feet, and have equipped it with all modern machinery, including a thirty-horsepower steam engine and a dry kiln, where they turn out all kinds of planing-mill stock.

There were six children born in the Somers family, five of whom are now living, the second being C. F. Somers, who was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 14, 1851. His father was Frederick A. Somers, a native of Barnet, Vt., and though a stonecutter by trade he followed farming throughout the principal part of his life. In 1853 he removed to Lombard, Ill., and later located in Doniphan, Neb., where his death occurred. He married Sarah E. Hardy, a native of Bangor, Me., born in 1828, the daughter of Capt. Charles Hardy, who followed the sea for a livelihood and was thereby lost. Mrs. Somers is now living in Doniphan, Neb. C. F. Somers was reared in Illinois on his father's farm, and interspersed his home duties with an attendance at the district school. He remained at home until attaining his majority, when he became an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, in Wood-

stock, Ill., where he served for two years. From that city he settled in Rockford, of the same state, and engaged in the prosecution of his trade until December, 1877, when he removed to Doniphan, Neb. There he became the owner of eighty acres of railroad land which he proceeded to improve, at the same time engaging in contracting and building in that city. Becoming dissatisfied with the existing conditions of Doniphan, he decided to remove to the west, and in 1890 he located in Baker City, Ore., where he was employed for eleven months in a planing mill, and in 1891 he located in Portland and followed his trade until the fall of 1892. He then purchased nine and a half acres of land four miles west of the city of Eugene and engaged in contracting and building here, which he continued successfully until the fall of 1902, when he withdrew from that employment to enter upon his present work. This business is rapidly becoming one of the principal industries of Eugene and is adding very materially to the business prestige and future growth of the city.

In Rockford, Ill., Mr. Somers was married to Miss Elizabeth Elwick a native of that state, and their two children are Daisy and Dorilla. In religion Mr. Somers is a member of the Christian Church, in which he officiates as a deacon, and in politics he has always been a staunch and earnest Republican. Personally, he is a man of many fine qualities and is liberal and enterprising as a citizen, worthy to be named among the representative men of Eugene.

MRS. EMALINE WALLIS. Enjoying the affection and esteem of a younger generation while occupying the position of honor which belongs to her as a pioneer, Mrs. Emaline Wallis is one of the connecting links between the early days and the present affluence and prosperity of Oregon, living and faithfully laboring in the one, which service has given her the right to ease in the present.

Mrs. Wallis was in maidenhood Emaline Lindley, born in Nashville, Tenn., the daughter of Jonathan Lindley, of South Carolina, where her grandfather, also Jonathan Lindley, was a planter. The father was a farmer and became a stock-raiser in Tennessee, when he removed to Cedar county, Mo., where his death occurred at the age of fifty-five years. His wife was formerly Clara Ann Terry, a native of Georgia. She died at the age of eighty years, at the home of Mrs. Wallis, having crossed the plains with her in 1852. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindley, seven attained maturity and two are now living, Mrs. Wallis being the only one in Oregon. She was reared in Missouri

from her seventh year, and received her education in a little log schoolhouse, where the distribution of knowledge was conducted in a primitive way. February 18, 1847, she married Matthew Wallis, who was born in North Carolina and had come to Missouri when quite a young man, where he became a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1852 this family outfitted with ox-teams, two wagons, some loose cattle and necessary supplies and set out upon the journey which meant so much in those early days. They left Missouri April 15 and arrived at Foster's, September 13, the trip having been made over the old Barlow route, during which they had encountered the Indians at Snake river, when the further progress of the party was disputed. They succeeded, however, in making their escape, and this was their most serious trouble during the journey.

On their arrival in Oregon, Mr. Wallis took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres located two and a half miles west of Eugene, Lane county, and there erected a hewed log house which is still standing as a type of the early habitations of the country. Into the improvement and cultivation of this farm, both Mr. and Mrs. Wallis put the strength and energy of their young lives, making that their home for many years. In 1873 they removed to the city of Eugene, but still conducted their farming interests, adding to their property by continued purchase until the estate numbers besides the original claim over a thousand acres, which is now utilized as a modern stock farm and also in the cultivation of grain, this property being rented at present. A handsome residence was built in Eugene, and there Mr. Wallis died July 17, 1895. He was a member of the Christian Church in which he officiated as deacon. In politics he was a Democrat.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Wallis continues to reside in Eugene. Of her family of six children Clara married John Duncan and resides near Dayton, Wash.; Alice became the wife of John Welch, of Portland; Margaret married Rufus Edmunson, of Eugene; Webster is a farmer located near Dayton, Wash.; M. Sneed is a clerk in the sheriff's office in this county; and Harris L. is a farmer of Eugene. Mrs. Wallis is a member of the Christian Church and a Democrat. Through the membership of her husband with the Royal Arch Masons she belongs to the Eastern Star.

FRANCIS FELLER. One who desires to know the extent of the farming possibilities of Marion county need look no further than the splendidly equipped farm of Francis Feller, which stretches out over eight hundred and sixty

acres in extent, and is located four miles from Butteville. This property is well tiled and ditched, has modern barns and outhouses, and its fences are kept in good shape by a painstaking and orderly owner. Until 1884 he carried on general farming and stock-raising exclusively, but that year he put out twelve acres in hops, and since then from time to time has increased his acreage of that product, until at present the hop pickers have to wander over seventy acres. This is probably the largest hop enterprise in the county.

Until his fourteenth year Francis Feller was reared on a farm in Lorraine, a province which at that time belonged to France, but which was ceded to Germany in 1871, where he was born July 28, 1840, and where his father was extensively engaged as a horticulturist, and more especially a grower of grapes for wine-making. In 1855 the ancestral property was disposed of and the family embarked for America in a sailing vessel, forty days later moving slowly into the great harbor of New York City. At Galena, Ill., the father bought a farm, and two years later, in 1857, Francis Feller came to Oregon with Peter Feller, of whom he borrowed the money for transportation via the isthmian route. From Portland he came to Butteville, June 6, 1857, and in the vicinity of the town found work on the farm of William Case. For the following few years he tried his luck in the mines of Idaho, and upon returning to Oregon felt dissatisfied, so again visited the mines in 1863. This time he remained for a year and a half, and was so successful that upon his return he was able to purchase for cash a farm of four hundred and twenty acres, the same being now occupied by Jacob M. Miller. He remained on this farm and made many improvements, but finally disposed of it in 1875, and purchased the eight hundred and sixty acres upon which he now lives, and which is located four miles from Butteville.

March 12, 1865, Mr. Feller was united in marriage with Miss Reuamah Whitney, of which union there were born nine children, the order of their birth being as follows: James P., a farmer near Butteville; William, a resident of British Columbia; Alfred and Charles, living on the home farm; Elizabeth, wife of Clarence Beringer, of Benton county, Ore.; Nellie, wife of Clarence Scheurer of Portland; Hattie; Annie; and Ida. The faithful mother of this large family died October 1, 1892, at the age of forty-five years. January 8, 1895, Mr. Feller married Ida Garrett, who was born in Clackamas county, a daughter of Thomas Garrett, who crossed the plains in 1852 from Missouri and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Marquam. One daughter,

Ivy, was born of the second union of Mr. Feller.

Although his large farm is a wearing responsibility, Mr. Feller finds ample time to interest himself in political and other matters in his county, and although he has been defeated in his candidacy for the legislature and as county commissioner, his showing has been a good one, considering that his political faith is contrary to his Republican environment. His liberal and progressive ideas of farming have resulted in a keen interest in the welfare of his fellow agriculturists, and in this connection he was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, has been president for three years, and is still a director. He is also one of the organizers and chief promoters of the Hop Growers' Fire Insurance Company, and has been a director therein for many years. For more than twenty years he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is now a member of the Cham-poeg Lodge No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Multnomah Chapter, of Salem. He is also a member of Protection Lodge No. 2, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Salem. Mr. Feller bears an enviable reputation in the vicinity of Hubbard, and in fact is known throughout the length and breadth of Marion county as one of its substantial and thoroughly reliable citizens.

WALTER T. WILES. The term "captains of industry" is a familiar one of the day and has arisen from the conditions existing in the world when business activity has replaced the records of war and conquest in the world's history. The men who awaken public attention and regard are those who control the large commercial, industrial and financial interests or manage the professional labors. Each city has its representatives who have worthily won this title, and in Corvallis Walter T. Wiles is a representative of this class. He is today the cashier of the First National Bank of Corvallis, a man of keen discrimination in business, of sound judgment and unflagging industry.

Born in Benton county, near Wells, June 17, 1860, he is the fourth in a family of seven children whose parents were John and Martha Ann (Hughart) Wiles, respected and honored pioneer settlers of Oregon, who are represented elsewhere in this work. His childhood days were passed on the old homestead and his early education was acquired in the public schools. Subsequently he entered the Oregon Agricultural College and later he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until May, 1887, when he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of inspector of customs under Q. A.

Brooks, collector for the district of Puget Sound, Wash., the custom house being at Port Townsend, that state. Mr. Wiles remained in charge of his duties for some time and then resigned in order to return to Oregon and take charge of the home farm. Later he entered the pharmacy of Foshay & Mason at Albany, Ore., and in due time became prescription clerk. In 1890 he resigned that position and returned to Corvallis, where he became one of the incorporators of the First National Bank. He was elected a member of the board of directors and assistant cashier and later he was also chosen to the position of vice president of the bank, holding the two positions until November, 1895, when, upon the death of W. T. Peet, the cashier, Mr. Wiles was elected his successor and since that time has filled the responsible position which he now occupies. The success achieved and the high standing of the First National Bank are due in no small degree to his ability as a bank official. His affable manner, courteous treatment of the clients of the institution, his straightforward dealing and his accuracy in all transactions with the public—these inspire the greatest confidence, and thus in association with other officers in the institution, he has placed the bank upon the substantial plane which it now occupies, ranking it among the most reliable banks of the entire state. Mr. Wiles is also largely interested in farming, and owns a part of the old family homestead near Wells. This is a well improved place in which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the Aberdeen Polled Angus cattle.

On October 8, 1890, in Linn county, Ore., was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wiles and Miss Mary Brandon, a native of that county and a daughter of Alexander Brandon, who was born in Madison county, Ind. Her paternal grandfather, Moses Brandon, was a native of Pennsylvania and when a young man removed to Madison county, Ind., where he married a Kentucky lady. Subsequently he took up his abode in Minnesota, where his remaining days were passed. Alexander Brandon crossed the plains to the Willamette valley when a young man, the year of his emigration being 1851. Here he married Mrs. Armina (Whipple) Andrews, who was born near Meadville, in Crawford county, Pa., a daughter of Albert Whipple, also a native of the Keystone state. She first married Harrison Andrews and removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio. About 1863 Mr. and Mrs. Andrews started for the northwest by way of the Panama route, but a few days after leaving Panama Mr. Andrews died. His widow then continued her way to Oregon and in the year 1865 she gave her hand in marriage to Mr.

Brandon. By her marriage with Mr. Andrews she became the mother of one son, C. L. Andrews, who is now chief deputy collector of customs in Skagway, Alaska. Mr. and Mrs. Brandon still reside upon the old donation claim at Plainview, Linn county, Ore., which Mr. Brandon took up as a home when he came to the northwest as a pioneer settler. Five children were born of their marriage, namely: Mrs. B. Whealdon, of Idaho; Mrs. Wiles; Alfred, who is living on the old homestead; Mrs. O. G. Chamberlain, of Athena, Ore.; and Anna, who resides at home. Mrs. Wiles was educated in Albany College, and is a most estimable lady. Unto our subject and his wife has been born but one daughter, a lovely and affectionate child named Frances Alberta. Mr. Wiles belongs to the Ancient Order of the United Workmen and to Corvallis Cabin of the Native Sons, of which he is the treasurer. Although his time is largely taken up by extensive and important business interests, he never neglects his duty as a Christian and is a useful and active member of the First Baptist Church of Corvallis. He is now serving on its board of trustees and during the building of the house of worship and for several years afterward he served as clerk of the board. He has also been very active in Sunday school work. In politics he is a Democrat where national issues and questions are involved, but at local elections does not consider himself bound by party ties. His unswerving purpose, his unquestioned fidelity, his unflinching honesty and his unchanging will have commanded the highest respect of all, and there is in Corvallis no one held in warmer esteem than this native son of Oregon.

CHARLES O. PETERSON. Few of the thousands of people who take advantage of the product known as excelsior, in the loose meshes of which can be transported in perfect safety to the uttermost parts of the earth the most costly or fragile articles, realize to what extent its manufacture is a money-making and employment proposition. A visit to the factory and warehouses of the plant of C. O. Peterson and W. J. Royse at Eugene, would convince the most casual observer that he is in the midst of a live, substantial, and far-reaching business, based upon sound commercial principles, and contributing to an enormous outstanding trade. Especially would one gain a complete understanding of the business were one accompanied on the tour of inspection by Mr. Peterson, the junior member of the firm, whose many years of practical experience in this line qualify him to speak authoritatively. The plant has a few protected patents not known to others similarly

equipped, besides the most modern machinery, ten machines being operated the year around. The exclusive machinery facilitates the manufacture of the product, the capacity being ten tons per day of twenty-four hours. This output of course necessitates a large amount of wood that must be kept on hand, and from two thousand and five hundred to six thousand cords are continually in process of seasoning, the latter an absolute necessity in this department of manufacture. Balmwood alone is used to make the thin shavings, and the banks of the Willamette yield up many trees in the course of a year. Once finished, the product is pressed into bales of one hundred and forty pounds each, average weight, and shipped to different parts of Oregon, California, Washington and Utah. The two large buildings at the corner of Sixth and High streets are supplemented by warehouses holding many tons, and the whole enterprise is adequately protected from fire by the best hydrant and fire system known in the west. From sixty to seventy-five hands are employed to cut wood for the mill, about five months of the year, and many more are required for the operation of the plant.

Mr. Peterson, who embodies in his make-up the push, energy and force of the successful western business man, is a native of Iowa, and was born near Lansing, December 20, 1868. Nine years later, about 1877, he accompanied his parents to Lacerter, Wash., where his father died, and where he was left to support himself at the age of twelve years. He had much to be thankful for, however, as he was strong-limbed and stout-hearted. For two years he worked on a farm for his clothes and board and the privilege of attending school for a few months, and two years also he spent on a farm in Benton county, Ore. At the age of sixteen he arrived in Portland, and after various attempts at employment began working for Henry Nicholi of the Portland Excelsior Mill, remaining there for about two years. He seemed to take naturally to the work, advanced rapidly, and was promoted even further after entering the Willamette Falls Excelsior Works at Oregon City. Here he became foreman of the mill, but his work was interrupted by the death of his mother and the necessity of temporarily withdrawing to settle the estate. Afterward, he went to Lebanon and engaged in the excelsior manufacturing business for himself, purchasing an interest in the concern of O'Neill Brothers, which operated under the name of O'Neill Brothers & Peterson for six years. While thus employed Mr. Royse, his present partner, purchased the O'Neill interests and in this manner the business was continued in Lebanon until September, 1899. Owing to superior facilities

for conducting the business it was removed to Eugene, and the present mill and warehouses erected.

In Oregon City Mr. Peterson married Hannah Stuart, a native of Iowa, and whose father, Joel A. Stuart, a builder by occupation and now living retired in Seattle, Ore., came to Oregon with his family in 1868. Albert and Myma, the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, are living at home. Mr. Peterson has taken an active interest in Democratic politics, and for two terms was a member of the town of Lebanon council. He is a member and past officer in the Knights of the Maccabees.

JAMES M. STAFFORD. A member of the legislature in 1887, and again in 1889, James M. Stafford has also served Lane county in many other official capacities, elected thereto by his fellow Republican townsmen. Under public observation he has proven himself possessed of clear judgment, and disinterested devotion to the public welfare, at the same time enjoying the satisfaction of having been elected without canvassing, or any solicitation of votes. A resident of Oregon since his tenth year, he was reared on the farm which is still his home, and which was taken up by his parents, William and Priscilla J. (Ramsey) Stafford, in 1852. The parents were born and married in Indiana, and at an early day removed to Atchison county, Mo., where their son, James M., was born May 18, 1842. Missouri continued to be the home of the Staffords until 1852, when the father outfitted with three wagons, eleven yoke of oxen, fifteen cows and three horses, out of which he had, at the end of his journey, fourteen steers two cows and two horses. From May until November the train moved slowly over the plains, the travelers leading for the most part an uneventful existence, and meeting with little resistance from Indians, weather or illness. In the fall the father took the three hundred and twenty acres above referred to, and in November erected a one-room log cabin, about 18x18 feet in ground dimensions. Fortunately the land was mostly prairie, and more easy to cultivate than the heavily timbered properties. Success attended his efforts, and in 1866 he sold out and moved to a farm near Halsey, Linn county, still later moving to Umatilla county in order to engage in extensive wheat-raising. In 1888 he took up his residence in Tacoma, Wash., and died there June 30 of that year at the age of seventy-four years. For the last three years of her life his wife lived with her son, James M., her death occurring January 23, 1903, at the age of eighty four years. Since 1853 she had

been a member of the Christian Church, during which year she joined the church with her husband, both working zealously thereafter for the promotion of the cause of truth and morality.

The first departure from accustomed grooves in the life of James M. Stafford was when he went to Idaho, and with the rough and daring element in search of fortunes in the mines experienced a decided change from the quiet farming existence. Fourteen months sufficed to convince him of the dignity and usefulness of the life he had left behind, and returning to it, he has never ceased to pay it the homage of a sincere, practical and industrious devotion. In 1866 he bought four hundred acres of his father's farm, and October 25, 1866, married and brought to the old home, Sarah Hardman, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Backus) Hardman. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stafford eleven children were born: Of these Marion F. is the oldest; Lina F. is the wife of Findley Lena; Clara M. is the wife of John Haines of Eugene; Geneva M. is the wife of Thomas Seavey; Laura V.; Pearl; Fred J. died at the age of fourteen years; Walter; William G.; Edgar L.; and Esther B.

At the present time Mr. Stafford owns five hundred acres of land in the Mohawk valley, seven miles northeast of Springfield, and carries on principally stock-raising, having large numbers of Shorthorn cattle. In addition to his political services he was prominent in the Mohawk Grange during its existence, serving as master, and in many ways promoted the best interests of the association, and for many years was master of the Pomona Grange. Mr. Stafford enjoys the prestige arising from a successful career, and from the possession of those personal attributes which win and retain friends, and inspire confidence in those with whom he is associated.

JESSE H. SMITH. A busy, energetic and capable life has been that of Jesse H. Smith, who has long been a resident of Lane county, his home being in the vicinity of Natron. He was born in Polk county, Mo., February 20, 1837, and came here in 1849 with his parents, for a more detailed account of whom refer to the sketch of William F. Smith, the oldest son of the family, given on another page of this work. The duty of this young emigrant while on the trip was to guard the cattle, and after his arrival in Oregon he lived the life of a pioneer's son in his father's home until 1854, when he helped to build the first courthouse in Eugene, there being only four other men detailed on the work. In 1856 he went to the mines in southern Oregon and located with others on Grave creek, where he took out a half cupful of gold every

day, but after nine days they were driven out by the Indians. Returning to his father's farm he remained there until the death of the latter, in the meantime purchasing a farm of three hundred and thirty-three acres, where he lived for a year. This property he sold and invested the proceeds in the farm which he now occupies, at the present time owning seven hundred acres of land, it having been reduced from twelve hundred by the distribution of a large amount to his children. Throughout his life he has carried on general farming and stock-raising, and has also been largely interested in the dairy business.

The marriage of Mr. Smith occurred in 1856, and united him with Miss Mary Grigsby, and of the five children born to them Sadie is the wife of John Laird, of Garfield, Whitman county, Wash.; Emma is the wife of James Wallace, in this vicinity; Cora is the wife of Newton Lindley, also in this vicinity; Walter is a merchant in Natron; and John died at the age of twenty-one years. In his political relations Mr. Smith has always been a stanch Republican, and through the influence of this party his son Walter was made postmaster at Natron. In religious views the family are all in accord, their membership being in the Christian Church.

ALBERT S. WALKER. The advancement and prosperity of the thriving little city of Springfield, Lane county, Ore., is largely due to the progressive and energetic captains of industry, who early perceived its advantages as a business center and have been influential in developing its resources. Prominent among these is Albert S. Walker, now one of its foremost citizens and a prosperous real estate dealer and insurance agent. A native of Missouri, he was born January 11, 1846, in Greene county, a son of the late William Walker, an Oregon pioneer.

William Walker was born in Georgia, but spent a large part of his earlier life in Chattanooga, Tenn. Going to Greene county, Mo., in 1843, he lived there four years, working as a millwright and a cabinetmaker. Coming across the plains in an ox-team train in 1853, he located first in Lane county, Ore., taking up three hundred and sixty acres of land near Creswell, where he lived four years. Removing to Eugene in 1857, he established himself in mercantile pursuits, dealing in drugs and general merchandise until 1861. Investing then in land near Eugene, he carried on ranching ten years in that location, and then, in 1871, purchased a farm at Pleasant Hill, where he pursued his independent vocation until his retirement. He attained a good old age, dying at Springfield, Ore., in 1881, at the age of seventy-eight years. One of the representative

pioneers of this section of the state, he rendered material assistance in developing one of the best counties in Oregon, and was an important factor in advancing its educational, moral and political status. In his younger days he was a Whig, and afterward affiliated with the Republican party, and was in hearty sympathy with the Abolitionists. He married Mary Shields, who was born in Georgia, and died, at the age of seventy-six years, in Eugene, Ore. Of the nine children that blessed their union, Albert S. was the only son.

Having been but seven years of age when he came with his parents to Lane county, Albert S. Walker obtained the rudiments of his education in the common schools, afterwards attending the old Columbia College, at Eugene, for two years, finally graduating therefrom. Assuming charge of the farm which his father owned in the vicinity of Eugene, he conducted it from 1862 until 1881, being successful as a farmer. Locating then in Springfield, Mr. Walker established himself as a blacksmith, winning a large and lucrative patronage in this vicinity. Since retiring from his trade in the spring of 1903, Mr. Walker has been actively engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he is meeting with encouraging success, handling both farm and town property. He has acquired a good share of this world's goods, and owns a well improved ranch of forty acres, lying about three miles southeast of Springfield.

Mr. Walker married, in Polk county, Ore., in 1868, Miss Sarah L. Higgins, who was born in Massachusetts. Her father, the late Seldon Higgins, also a native of Massachusetts, was a dyer by trade, and worked for a number of years in the mills of Woburn, Mass. Leaving his native state in 1851, he came with his family by train to the Missouri river, and then across the plains with ox-teams, to Oregon. Locating in Polk county, he purchased three hundred and sixty acres of land in Spring Valley, and was there engaged in general farming until his death, at a venerable age, in 1898. In common with the other pioneers of his county, he labored with untiring energy to develop a farm from the wild country in which he had settled, and was successful in his efforts. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of eight children, all living at home, namely: Herbert E., William F., Mary B., Ralph Gladstone, Jessie May, Grace, Ida and Joy. A man of broad and liberal views, alive to the important needs of the day, Mr. Walker has been influential in educational and political circles, and besides serving ten years as school director has the distinction of having served in 1891 as the first mayor of Springfield. He has likewise served as councilman, and is one of the leading Republicans of the

city. For twenty-two years he has been identified with the independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member and past noble grand of the subordinate lodge, and a member of the encampment. He also belongs to the fraternal order of Woodmen of the World. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee, and also the superintendent of its Sunday School.

BRUNO C. VITUS. The road to success, with its innumerable windings, furnishes a never-ending theme to the old and young, the latter because they desire, and the former because their own course still charms with its gain, or endears with its sorrow and misfortune. Each succeeds in his own way, yet certain underlying principles light the careers of the truly successful. These same principles lead more often through hard and disappointing ways, as many right in our own midst might testify, and were one to select an example of the truth of the saying it were impossible to find a better than that furnished by a whole family, banded together and working for their mutual benefit, and that one in Lane county. The family referred to is that of Augustus J. F. Vitus, himself one of the most prominent of the pioneers, and the father of sons who would scorn the idea of failure in life.

Bruno C. Vitus, the second child of the five sons and three daughters of Augustus J. F. Vitus, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., December 17, 1852, and his removal to Philadelphia, Pa., followed not many months later. He was twelve years old when the family located in Springfield, Ill., where he attended school for nine years, and then accompanied his parents to Breckenridge, Mo., in 1873. Long years before, the sons and father had established a sort of co-operative existence, inspired by peculiarly strong family ties, and the harmonious blending of dispositions and aspirations. They had not been successful in Missouri, and when they arrived in Oregon in 1878 the family assets consisted of thirty-two dollars and a wonderful amount of determination. A cook-stove was purchased for thirty dollars, some tinware for the remaining two dollars, and a sack of flour was purchased on credit. It was necessary for all hands to start out at once to earn money for the necessities of life, and father and sons succeeded in finding work on the surrounding farms during the first summer. That fall they rented a farm, and went in debt for a considerable amount, the following year blasting their expectations, owing to rust on the wheat. They were obliged to borrow \$4,000, paying fifteen per cent interest, and the drain of such an expenditure, even with the most favorable crops, can be imagined, but hardly

appreciated. Nevertheless, this difficulty was overcome by pluck and perseverance, and in time the sum of \$25,000 was paid in full on the farm. After getting started this was comparatively easy, and they often made as high as \$13,000 a year on grain and stock. For sixteen years father and four sons worked together on the six hundred and ninety-five acres, their name standing for all that was reliable and substantial in business, and fine and honorable in character.

In 1894 Mr. Vitus left the home farm and with his earnings bought his present farm of three hundred and twenty-seven acres two and a half miles northeast of Springfield. This by no means represents the whole of his investments, for he owns fifty lots in an addition to the city of Eugene on the south and has other property scattered over the county. For his first wife Mr. Vitus married, in 1894, Theresa Kimmel, who lived only six years after her marriage. The present Mrs. Vitus was formerly Dorothy Blume, daughter of John F. and Henrietta (Kriese) Blume, who was married in 1900, and who is the mother of two children, Maurice Bruno and Cosima Dorothy. The Vitus home is a pleasant and hospitable one, surrounded by well kept lawns, and outhouses and fences of modern and substantial make. The farm is all valley land, and Mr. Vitus devotes the greater part to stock and hog raising. He is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally associated with the Eugene Lodge of Elks. Personally and from a business standpoint, Mr. Vitus exerts a wide influence in Lane county, his reputation resting upon his own individual efforts, rather than upon any dignity and honor cast by his capable and prominent father. He is broad-minded, enterprising and public-spirited, fostering education, morality and integrity.

AUGUSTUS J. F. VITUS, JR. Yet another of the sons who are helping to maintain a standard established by an earnest and capable pioneer is Augustus J. F. Vitus, Jr., the namesake of his sire, and in many respects the counterpart of the older man. Mention having been made elsewhere of the ambitious man who brought his family to Oregon in 1878, and who has given to his adopted state sons of whom she may well be proud, it is necessary only to say that in his home he enforced obedience, and reared his children to improve and use the faculties with which they had been endowed. Augustus J. F., Jr., was born near Springfield, Ill., August 8, 1867, and was therefore eleven years of age when he came to this state.

After coming to the west Mr. Vitus completed the education begun in the public schools



JAMES M. SPORES.

of the middle west, and with his brothers and father conducted their large stock-raising and milling business. He then identified himself with his brother, Robert, leaving his other brothers and father sole possessors of the former enterprise. The two brothers own about a thousand acres of land, six hundred of which are given up to grain cultivation, and the balance to stock and general farming. No more enterprising or successful young men are contributing to the upbuilding of this section, nor are any more enthusiastic in their praise of the state which has given them an assured income, as well as a pleasant home and genial friends. Mr. Vitus was happily married to Laura Westrope, the ceremony having taken place November 19, 1902. From her native Sonoma county, Cal., Mrs. Vitus seems to have brought a disposition and character tinged with the brightness and cheerfulness always expected of the daughters of California. This young couple are well educated and progressive, alert to the happenings in the outside world, and by no means confining themselves to the borders of their farm. Both are members and workers in the Baptist Church, and Mr. Vitus is a stanch Republican, although he is never troubled with official longings, and would in all probability refuse tendered offices. He has many friends in the neighborhood and county, and is destined to take an important part in the development of agriculture and stock-raising.

JAMES M. SPORES. One of the largest family gatherings which came to Oregon in 1847 was that gotten together by Jacob C. Spores, the founder of an honored name and a large farming and ferrying interest in Lane county. His son, James M., to perpetuate whose memory this sketch is written, and whose death on his farm near Springfield, February 22, 1900, caused widespread regret, was born while his parents were living in Winnebago county, Ill., May 19, 1835. In 1846 the family removed to Missouri, and in the spring of 1847 carried out the object which had inspired their emigration, the making of a home among the crude but promising conditions of the northwest. Jacob C. Spores reared a large family, some of whom married young and had children of their own, all living around the old folks, or on nearby farms. These helped to swell the number of the party with western aspirations, and all lent a helping hand in the extensive preparations required for the overland jaunt. Many horses and cattle accompanied the expedition, and in due time, and with the usual number of unpleasant occurrences, the west was reached, holding out to the industrious and resourceful pioneers varied and giant possibilities.

The grandfather settled on a farm near Coburg, and the town afterward springing up on a portion of his land, he was the very first thus to identify his fortunes with the now prosperous locality. At that time a man by the name of Eugene Skinner occupied the townsite of Eugene. Jacob C. Spores set about making himself comfortable in his new surroundings, and on his section of land erected a log cabin near where the bridge has since been built. He regarded the river from the standpoint of utility, and, knowing that many must pass and repass before much had been accomplished in the way of upbuilding the neighborhood, he started a ferry across, which was as useful as it was novel and enterprising. He was the architect and builder of the ferry-boat, making it out of rough timber, a strong but unwieldy structure, calculated to weather the stress and storms of a long and varied career. The boat was not erected too soon, for during 1848-9 hundreds of miners passed that way on their way to California, and all were glad to avail themselves of the easy transportation, thus swelling the receipts from this pioneer water-craft, and giving the ferryman a good start in life. With the advent of the bridge the boatman's occupation disappeared, and something of the pathetic surrounds the thought of the modern innovation, for many years had passed since the cumbersome craft first glided over the water, and many memories had been stored up in the mind of the ferryman. It was necessarily a part of his life, and as such was hard to part with. He continued to make his home on the old place for the remainder of his life, both himself and wife living to an advanced age.

While James M. Spores was driving an ox-team across the plains for his father he dreamed many dreams, and fortunately was able to realize more than does the average dreamer in this world of chance. A turning point in his life was his marriage, March 27, 1853, with Mary C. Thomas, member of one of the pioneer families of Oregon, and a native of Calhoun county, Mich., where she was born in 1832. Her parents, Jonathan and Jeanette (Simons) Thomas, were born in New York state, moved soon after to Michigan, and from there went to Illinois in 1836. In Winnebago county the father took up government land, and, in the spring of 1852, crossed the plains with seven yoke of oxen, three cows and a mare, his family at that time consisting of his wife and five children, of whom Mrs. Spores is the oldest. Louisa, the second daughter, married Frank Powers; Samuel lives near Coburg; Almira married John H. Milliron, and lives on the McKenzie place, and John lives on the home place near Coburg. The family were nine months in accomplishing the journey to Oregon, and their

trip was characterized by all of the horror and dread of that great cholera year. At the end of the trip Mr. Thomas found that he had just two oxen and the mare with which to start life in the west, all of the other stock having died on the way. The following spring he took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Coburg, and here the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring in 1876, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. J. M. Spores moved near the farm now occupied by his widow, and worked in the sawmill for a time, afterward returning to his father's farm and assisting him with the ferry-boat. In June, 1857, he located on the farm where his last days were spent, and which at the time consisted of one hundred and sixty acres. Practical and progressive, he utilized the most advanced ideas in further improving his farm, additional land being required as his interests increased in variety and extent, and in time he accumulated nearly one thousand acres. The farm is unrivalled for location, being five miles northeast of Springfield, on the McKenzie river, and in the Mohawk valley. Mr. Spores was sufficiently public-spirited to appreciate the duty of every able-bodied citizen from a political standpoint, and he gladly gave his services towards maintaining a high standard of excellence in county government. He was county commissioner for two terms, and served on the jury for sixteen years continuously. From early manhood he gave his moral and financial support to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was fraternally connected with the United Workmen. Since his death, his widow has continued to reside on the home place, and, assisted by her sons, expects to carry out the plans so well laid by her popular and highly respected husband. A large family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Spores, the oldest daughter, Arminda, being the wife of Thomas Jenkins, and living on the home place; John married Emma Drury, and lives near his wife's mother; George married Josie Clark; Mary S. is the wife of George Smith, of Coburg; Samuel lives in eastern Oregon; Irene is the wife of John Reneger, of this vicinity; Frank married Belle Barrett, and lives near his mother; Charles is engaged in mining at Nome, Alaska; Daniel married Kate Drury, and Leila lives in Portland. Mr. Spores was a man of leading characteristics, and he not only succeeded from a financial standpoint, but made many and true friends, leaving to those bearing his name the heritage of a nobly-lived and well-directed life.

HON. JAMES L. COLLINS. Prominent among the representative men of Polk county is Hon. James L. Collins, known not alone as one whose name was among the first to be identified with the American settlements in Oregon, but rather for his intimate relations with the permanent history of our commonwealth. Beginning in pioneer days, in the midst of undeveloped resources and a rude civilization, he gave himself wholly to the western cause, faithful in the pursuit of duty, whether in camp or field, as a soldier in defense of the settlers or a citizen in the material upbuilding of the country; through the changes of time and progression he has advanced his own interests and those of his adopted state by lifting himself to a position of exceptional prominence among the many who are entitled to the esteem and admiration of the present generation. The interest which attaches to the pioneers of Oregon is not inspired by curiosity, but rather by that affection which centers about the lives and deeds of those who blazed the trail for the westward march of progress. Before touching upon the life of Judge Collins we will give a brief outline of the ancestry to which he owes those characteristics which have enabled him to become a power among many hampering conditions. His maternal grandfather was a descendant of Thomas Wyatt, a man well known in the history of England through his opposition to the marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain, and who was beheaded by her orders for his participation in the rebellion which occurred about 1554. Sir Henry Wyatt, the father of Thomas Wyatt, was a member of the privy council or Henry the Eighth. His maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Sea, was descended from the Duke of Argyll, while his father's mother was Jane Eddings, the representative of an old Virginia family. Smith Collins, the father of Judge Collins, was born in Orange county, Va., in 1804, the son of George and the grandson of William, both of whom were natives of the same location. The latter was an intimate friend of General Washington and served under him in the Revolutionary war. He was a Virginia planter and died in the Old Dominion. George Collins moved to Montgomery county, Mo., and later by a division of this county he found himself located in the new county of Warren, near Warrenton, where he owned a large tract of land on Barracks creek, and was engaged extensively in the culture of tobacco and corn. He served in the war of 1812, and died in Missouri in 1845.

Smith Collins was a boy of ten years when the British burned the city of Washington, and he heard the cannonading and saw the conflagration. His home remained in Virginia for

many years, and at the age of eighteen he learned the tanner's trade at Port Republic, that state. On the completion of his apprenticeship he went to Fayetteville, N. C., where he worked as a journeyman for a Mr. Prince, and later removed to Cheraw Hill, S. C., and became foreman for H. G. Nelson. In 1827 he located in Missouri, where his father had previously settled, both being pioneers in this state of the middle west. He brought with him a little mare for which he was offered forty acres of land now in the heart of the city of St. Louis, which was then only a little french village with the greater part of the land about covered with black-jack. When the Collins family left the state, nineteen years later, St. Louis had become an important city of the south, with flourishing markets and substantial business houses. On his arrival in Missouri Mr. Collins became superintendent of the Stevenson tannery in St. Charles county, where he remained until 1829, when he opened a tanyard and shop near his father's home on Barracks creek. He was married the same year and shortly afterward his father-in-law, Douglas Wyatt, gave his daughter forty acres of land located on Chariton creek, where Mr. Collins subsequently established a tannery and conducted the same in connection with farming.

In 1846 Mr. Collins outfitted for the trip across the plains, having decided to become a pioneer of the northwest. Besides ten yoke of oxen he brought with him valuable loose cattle and horses upon a trip made memorable by innumerable hardships and dangers. They crossed the Kansas river, thence followed the Republican fork, and the Platte river, by Ft. Laramie, and on to the Black Hills. They were not molested by the Indians until they reached the Humboldt valley, in Nevada, but from there on they encountered considerable difficulties. One week was consumed in passing through the Umpqua canon, a distance of twelve miles, as they were compelled to bridge over the rocks, follow the streams, etc. Upon their arrival at the present site of Eugene City, they found but one house, that having been built by Eugene Skinner, but with no occupants. Here the subject of this sketch remained with the wagons and exhausted stock during the winter, while the rest of the family proceeded on pack-horses, to the settlements on the Luckiamute river, about sixty miles further north.

In the spring of 1847 Mr. Collins took up a donation claim located between the Luckiamute and Soap creek, in Polk county, and entered at once upon the work of reclaiming the land from its wilderness state. The stock which he had brought with him to Oregon he turned upon the open range. By energy, perseverance and man-

agement he acquired a large amount of property, in later years trading stock for land in the southern part of Polk county, which he retained until the time of his death. Mr. Collins had brought with him to Oregon several hundred dollars' worth of leather, the first brought into the state, and on his claim he established a small tannery which he conducted for several years. Mr. King, the first settler of King's valley employed him to finish some leather which he had previously tanned, but could not curry and finish.

Mr. Collins was married in 1829 to Miss Eliza Emily Wyatt, who was born near Mount Sterling, Ky., in 1812. She was a daughter of Douglas Wyatt, a native of Kentucky and pioneer of Warren county, Mo. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins, namely: Jane E., who became the wife of M. M. Neeley, and died in Oregon; James Layton, the subject of this review; Francis M., of Dallas; George Smith, who was killed at the age of six years while crossing the plains; Eliza Melvina, of Dallas, the widow of William P. Shaw; Douglas Wyatt, of Klickitat county, Wash.; William Wallace, of Polk county; David Crockett, who was drowned in Forest creek in 1875; Alexander H., of Dallas; Emily A., who became the wife of Richard Wells, and died in Polk county; Mary I., the wife of Elvin Carter of Klickitat county, Wash.; and A. S., of Prineville, Ore. The eight children first mentioned were born in Missouri and accompanied their parents to Oregon, while the last four were born in Polk county. Mr. Collins died in 1872.

James Layton Collins was born in Warren county, Mo., May 9, 1833, and shortly before his thirteenth birthday he was en route for Oregon, a member of the first company that ever came by way of the Klamath lakes, and across the Siskiyou, Umpqua and Calapooia mountains into the Willamette valley. He was often detailed to drive the foremost team that broke down the thick sage brush upon the trackless waste and was thus in the van of danger and difficulty throughout the greater part of the trip. On October 10, the party arrived in the Willamette valley at the present site of Eugene City. There a great many of the hardships and perils of pioneer life fell upon the shoulders of Judge Collins, then a mere lad, the necessity of providing game in sufficient quantity for the support of himself and two sick companions, enforcing him to shoulder his gun, and with its breech breaking the ice in the sloughs and streams, wade through them in order to reach good hunting grounds on the other shore. In the spring of the following year he settled with his parents in Polk county where he helped to erect and improve their pioneer home. For several years he remained at home, assisting in the

general work of the farm. During this period he followed out his natural inclinations and began to devote every spare moment to study; not being able to procure lights, he pursued his studies by the glow of the pitchwood fire in the rude fireplace, the foundation for knowledge having been laid in the subscription schools of his native state. After a few years, when the family could manage to get along without his assistance, he became a student in the old Oregon Institution at Salem, then conducted by Professor Hoyt, and which has since become Willamette University. Being under the necessity of working for his maintenance while attending school, he was first employed by Father Waller. Professor Hoyt soon recognized the intellectual qualities of the ambitious lad, and employed him to cut wood and to work in the campus garden, for these services paying him twenty-five cents per hour. He occupied a room in the upper story of the college building, and for two years put in many hours of hard labor daily, and soon became proficient in Greek and other branches.

In 1853 Judge Collins went to the mines of northern California, where he remained until the fall of 1855, when he returned to Oregon. The legislature being in session, he secured a position as reporter for the *Democrat-Standard*, and continued as such until the close of the session, during which the capital was removed from Corvallis to Salem. A few days before the adjournment of the legislature Capt. B. F. Burch organized Company B of the recruiting battalion of the first regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, for service in the Yakima Indian war. Judge Collins at once enlisted, and after the adjournment of the assembly he joined the troops in the field on the Columbia river and participated in the hardships and perils which followed. He was with Col. Thomas R. Cornelius throughout his famous "horse-meat campaign," when the volunteers pursued the Indians for two months, being often reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon the horses captured from or abandoned by the Indians in their flight. He also took an active and honorable part in the battle of the Simcoe, which won for him the respect of his officers and the confidence and esteem of all his comrades in arms.

After the close of hostilities Judge Collins returned to Polk county and engaged in teaching school, at the same time continuing his studies. He had previously studied law under Hon. B. F. Harding and Hon. L. F. Grover while a resident of Salem, and in 1859 he made application for admission to the bar. Judge Wilson, then District Attorney, wrote the motion for his admission, a committee was appointed, consisting of Judges J. G. Wilson, George H. Williams and Ben Hayden, to examine him, and he was

admitted November 19, of the same year. During the session of 1864 and the special session of 1865 he was chief clerk of the house of representatives. In 1869 he was appointed by Gov. Geo. L. Woods county judge of Polk county, and the same year was appointed by Judge Deady to the office of United States commissioner, which he has held up to the present time. He has served as deputy prosecuting attorney for several years and has been attorney for the state in managing the school fund of Polk county for the past fifteen years. In politics the judge is a Republican, though he had been a Democrat until the breaking out of the Civil war. At that time he abandoned that party and as a member of the state convention at Eugene City aided in organizing the Republican party for its first effective campaign in Oregon. He has also served as chairman of the county central committee, and was a member of the state central committee and has served as a member of the Dallas city council. As county superintendent of schools for two years he was active in the promotion of educational matters, being instrumental in the organization of Dallas College, and takes great interest in all movements pertaining to the general welfare of the community. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as trustee.

The marriage of Judge Collins occurred in Polk county in 1861, Miss Mary Whiteaker becoming his wife. She was born in De Kalb county, Ill., in 1846, the daughter of Benjamin Whiteaker, who was one of the pioneers of Polk county in 1847, and a relative of John Whiteaker, the first governor of Oregon. Mrs. Collins died in 1864, leaving one daughter, Nellie, who is a graduate of La Creole Academy, the state normal school at Monmouth, and the New York state normal college at Oswego, N. Y. She is now critic in the state normal school at Madison, S. D., which position she has occupied for the past ten years. On January 1, 1867, Judge Collins married for his second wife Miss Mary E. Kimes, a native of De Kalb county, Mo., and a daughter of Lewis Ray Kimes, who started with his family for Oregon in 1852 and was drowned while attempting to cross the Missouri river. His widow continued her journey to Oregon, locating in Yamhill county, where was born her son, Lewis Ray Kimes, now a prominent farmer of Polk county. To Judge and Mrs. Collins were born ten children, namely: Ray Smith, deceased; Edgar Layton, of Kalamazoo, Wash.; Mary, wife of Prof. E. E. Watts, of Washington county, Ore.; Ednelle, a teacher in the public schools of Dallas; Ben David, deceased; Ora; Frank Wyatt, a mechanical engineer in the Union Iron Works of San Fran-

cisco; Louise; James Dean; and Margaret, deceased.

In 1859 Judge Collins opened an office in Independence, but since 1860 has been continuously engaged in the practice of law in Dallas. By his contemporaries he is regarded as an able lawyer, a safe counselor, a strong pleader, well grounded in the principles of his chosen profession, and equipped with unexcelled ability to apply them correctly to the case in hand. A young attorney once cast reflections upon the integrity of Judge Collins. Governor Gibbs replied: "He is a man who may safely be trusted with uncounted gold." An attempt was once made to throw out of court a case in which Judge Collins was the attorney. Judge Boise, who presided, said: "Judge Collins has practiced before me, and has uniformly appeared with the best papers ever presented in my court." The motion was overruled.

This brief outline of the life record of Judge Collins illustrates what careful and thorough preparation, determination and perseverance, supplemented by a righteous ambition to attain a position of responsibility and honor, will accomplish. Many a young man of the present generation, or of generations yet to come, doubtless will find in the story of his life much that will prove an incentive to earnest and conscientious effort, and without these qualifications no man may hope to make a success of his elected vocation, regardless of the extent of his mental attainments.

GEORGE EBERHARD. To his appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of an agricultural life George Eberhard owes his finely improved farm in Marion county, and the competence which enables his family to enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. As long ago as 1860 his good judgment suggested the purchase of the three hundred and twenty acres which have been his home, and whereas at that time only sixty acres were cleared, his industry has completed the clearing of one hundred and fifty acres in all. All kinds of grain and general produce attain maturity upon the well tilled acres each year, and fine stock graze in contentment under the summer sun. This land is a portion of the old Peter Burke donation claim, and cost the present owner but \$1,200. That its value has increased many fold in the meantime is apparent to all who visit this hospitable home, and note the progressive methods employed by the tactful, resourceful and diligent owner.

The state of Ohio has contributed many native sons to the upbuilding of Oregon, and to this

class Mr. Eberhard belongs, he having been born near Bucyrus, Crawford county, November 25, 1832. When he was four years of age his parents removed to St. Joseph county, Mich., where he grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated principally in the public schools. As time went on he realized the limitations by which he was surrounded on the Michigan farm and wisely determined to strike out for himself, although in a strange land and with but scant available resources. Accordingly, in 1855, when about twenty-two years of age, he set forth for San Francisco by way of Panama. Arriving at his destination, he went at once to the mines in Eldorado county. Altogether he spent about five years in California, alternating between mining and ranching, and in 1859 came to Oregon, locating in Marion county.

In January, 1866, Mr. Eberhard was united in marriage with Louise Jones, and of the six children born to this union three are living: Barbara, the wife of Mr. Austin; John P.; and George A. David L., Benjamin F. and Walter are deceased. Mr. Eberhard is a Democrat in politics, and has held the offices of school director and supervisor for many years. Fraternally he is a member of the Grange.

CHARLES P. FULLERTON. The romance-tinged history of the early days in Oregon were sadly incomplete without due mention of the career of that pioneer of pioneers, C. P. Fullerton, at present living in retirement in Corvallis. That the mention of a name in the owner's locality calls up instinctively the dominating characteristics which his friends of many years have carefully observed is invariably true, and in Mr. Fullerton's case the keynote of his influence would seem to be an absolute and unquestioned integrity. With this admirable trait for a foundation, he has traveled the weary years since 1846, accomplishing substantially and conservatively, and in such way that his position has never been swayed by passing events. Born in Troy, Lincoln county, Mo., September 1, 1830, he comes of Revolutionary stock, for his grandfather, Arannah, left his home near Pembroke, Mass., and stacked his musket on Revolutionary battlefields. He served from September 28, 1777, to November 1, 1780, enlisting as a private and being mustered out as sergeant. On the Massachusetts farm Rufus, the father of C. P. Fullerton, was born, and from his native state removed to Missouri in 1823 or 1824. He was a merchant and farmer, and died in his adopted state in 1842. His last years were spent alone, for his wife, Janet (Pringle) Fullerton, died in 1836, leaving three children, of whom

C. P. is the only one living. Mrs. Fullerton was a native of Connecticut, and with her father, Norman Pringle, removed to Warren county, Mo., in 1820, locating on a large farm at what is now Hickory Grove. One of her sons, L. B., came to Oregon in 1851, and died some years later in Salem.

Left an orphan at the age of about eleven, Mr. Fullerton was reared on a farm in Missouri, and when fifteen years of age had a chance to come to the coast with his uncle, V. K. Pringle. Starting out with ox-teams and provisions April 20, 1846, he drove nearly all the way across, and on the way encountered some sorry experiences. He happened to be in the Applegate cut-off, and, in company with others similarly placed, nearly starved to death. The party reached Salem December 25, 1846, and the Fullertons spent the winter in the town, the uncle settling on a farm near Aumsville, Marion county, the following spring. C. P. lived with his relative for a year, but much to his disappointment there was no school for him to attend, and consequently his western education has been entirely of his own getting. Soon after reaching the west he became familiar with the dangers as well as advantages of the wilderness country, for duty compelled him to enlist in the Cayuse war during 1847-8, first as a private in Capt. W. P. Pugh's company, and later in the company of William Martin. Having completed his two enlistments he returned to his home, and in April, 1849, started across the mountains to California, where he hoped to make a fortune in the gold mines. His expectations were evidently not realized, for during September, 1849, he started back across the mountains, fully resolved to henceforth rely upon more certain, even if slower, means of livelihood.

In 1851 Mr. Fullerton took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres south of Salem, which he improved, and to which he added until he possessed four hundred and eighty-two acres. He engaged principally in grain and stock-raising, his farm being located four miles south of Salem. Success rewarded his efforts to clear his land and make it profitable, and he became prominent in his locality, promoting its all-around interests, especially along educational lines. Realizing his own want of opportunity upon arriving in the far west, he saw to it that the youth of the rising generation had better chances, and assisted in establishing the first school in his district. He was an officer of the school board up to the time of selling his farm and removing to Alsea, Benton county, in 1887. Here Mr. Fullerton bought six hundred and forty acres of land, upon which he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and where he made his home until disposing of the same in 1901.

December 31, of that year, he located in Corvallis, and the following year built one of the attractive residences of the town, and which is surrounded by fifteen acres of land.

Through his marriage in Yamhill county, in 1854, with Cornelia M. Lady, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of William G. Lady, a Yamhill pioneer of 1854, eleven children have been born: Lucy T., now Mrs. C. J. Bradner, of Seattle; Walter, engaged in the stock business in Crook county; Mark, a graduate of the Willamette University, and an attorney at law, in Olympia, and member of the supreme bench of Washington; David, engaged in mining in Alaska; Finley, living on a part of the Alsea ranch; Rufus, a merchant in Kennewick, Wash.; Nellie C., now Mrs. D. H. Glass, of Oregon City, and an educator by occupation; Juliet at home; Lucian, in Crook county, Ore.; Josephine, a teacher in Corvallis; and Charles, Jr., attending the Oregon Agricultural College. A Republican in politics, Mr. Fullerton has never had any desire for public office, but at one time did serve as justice of the peace at Alsea. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the estimation of his many friends in Corvallis and throughout the county, Mr. Fullerton is representative of the highest western citizenship; strong of character, upright in motive and act, and genial in manner, he commands the respect and esteem of all who have ever been associated with him.

ADOLPH F. PETERSON. Many of the handsomest residences, the most modern and practical public buildings, and the most ambitious architectural accomplishments in general in Corvallis are due to the skill and artistic appreciation of Adolph F. Peterson, one of the foremost builders and contractors in Benton county. The armory of the Oregon Agricultural College, and the court houses of Wheeler, Gilliam and Sherman counties may be mentioned as fair samples of his excellent and substantial construction. Since coming here Mr. Peterson has found his way into the front rank of the business community, and his very successful career may be taken as typical of the best and most progressive class of Swedish-Americans.

In Minnesota, whither have settled so many of his countrymen, Mr. Peterson was born at Mound Prairie, Washington county, August 8, 1858, his father, John F., being one of the very earliest settlers of that section of the north. John F. Peterson was born in Smaalán, southeastern Sweden, and when about fourteen years of age was apprenticed to a crown tailor of Stockholm. In his native land he married Katrina Harden, a native of Stockholm, and member of a promi-

nent Swedish family, and three children were born to this union in the old country. With his wife and children Mr. Peterson came to America at an early day, and in New York city was swindled out of considerable money by his supposed friends. In this way the savings of many years were lost, and it was with difficulty that he succeeded in getting his family to St. Paul, Minn. The northern metropolis at that time consisted of a few small log cabins occupied by some French settlers and Indians, and the new arrival was probably as ignorant as they of the teeming industry and giant enterprises which would one day have their birth upon his farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Had he foreseen, he would probably have held his land until it increased in value, but as it was he saw nothing beyond rather barren and not particularly profitable acres fit for certain kinds of grain and general produce. So he disposed of his land and removed to Sauk Center, where he engaged in farming until the Sioux Indian outbreak in 1861-2. Thus surrounded by danger, his family were obliged to make their escape with ox-teams to St. Cloud, and from there to St. Paul, where they remained until peace was restored. In the meantime the father had taken up the defense of the settlers, and was serving as a scout under General Sibley, his oldest son standing valiantly by his side, and assisting in every way in his power to break the sway of the murderous red men. Father and son participated in the battle of New Ulm, and assisted in the capture and subsequent hanging of thirty-eight of the ring-leaders among the Indians. Not content with his service in the north, Mr. Peterson then enlisted for the Civil war, then at its height, in Company G, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which company was composed of Swedish and German citizens. With the rest of his comrades he went south, fought bravely upon many a field of battle, and finally died of exposure and deprivation in Little Rock, Ark. That his valor was appreciated, and that his sad end touched a sympathetic chord in at least one heart, was proven when a comrade-in-arms walked three hundred miles to inform the widow of his untimely and tragic death. This faithful wife, who had braved the dangers and trials of the early pioneer days in the north, finally died in St. Paul, mourned by her large family of children, nine in all, of whom Adolph F. is the eighth. One of the sons, John by name, is engaged in the real estate business at Grant's Pass, Ore., and served as assistant surgeon during the rebellion; and Victor distinguished himself as a second lieutenant during the Civil war.

In St. Paul Adolph F. Peterson received his education in the public schools, but quit during the junior year at the high school to apprentice

to a carpenter. In the meantime his brother had come to Oregon and engaged in the sawmill business on Yaquina bay, and in 1875 Adolph joined him, and unsuccessfully engaged in saw-milling. But success came to him when he became foreman of construction on the United States jetties at the mouth of the Columbia river. His superior, J. S. Polhemus, gave him the most superior recommendations when he left his service at the expiration of eight years. During his service for the government Mr. Peterson married Etella Thompson, a native of Corvallis, and daughter of R. M. Thompson, a man of great prominence in this part of the county, having succeeded as postmaster, merchant and agriculturist. Mr. Thompson was foremost in public affairs in Corvallis, and was an active worker in the Republican party. More extended mention of this early settler may be found elsewhere in this work.

Owing to the precarious state of his wife's health Mr. Peterson removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he built and contracted for a couple of years, after which he returned to Corvallis, and has since made this his home. Three children have been born into his family, Ileen, Raymond George and Agnes Reka. He is a Republican in politics, and though often urged to accept office, has steadfastly refused all honor of an official nature. He is fraternally popular and well known, and is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Artisans, the Knights of Pythias, and the Degree of Honor. He is well adapted to his chosen calling, to which he brings an astute mind, a clear conception and a versatility which finds expression in delightful, harmonious and practical effects.

JUDGE VIRGIL E. WATTERS, who is now serving upon the county bench, dates his residence in Oregon from 1877 and in Benton county from 1884. He was born in Holton, Jackson county, Kans., in 1863. His paternal grandfather, Dr. James Watters, was a representative of an old New England family of Scotch-Irish descent. Leaving the east he settled in Indiana and afterward removed to Wassonville, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1857 he removed to what is now the city of Holton, Kans., where he spent his remaining days, dying in 1891, when more than ninety years of age. Thomas G. Watters, the father of the judge, was born in Rockville, Ind., and reared in Iowa, and later became one of the pioneers of Kansas, taking a very active part in its early development. He arrived in that state in 1857, settling first in Lawrence, and later took up his abode upon the

prairies of Jackson county, where Holton now stands. He was actively interested in the border troubles and being a warm friend of the cause of freedom, his home became a station on the famous underground railroad. He entertained John Brown on his last trip over that section of the country. He became one of the founders of the city of Holton, and was there engaged in the jewelry business for a number of years. For several terms he served as sheriff of Jackson county and at the time of the Civil war he joined a Kansas regiment and did duty at the front. In 1877 he brought his family to Oregon, settling in Ashland, where he again engaged in the jewelry business until 1879. In that year he removed to East Portland, where he continued in the same line of trade in what is now Grand avenue. In 1880 he became a resident of Hillsboro, where he conducted a jewelry store up to the time of his death, which occurred March 4, 1885. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and to the Baptist Church, and in early life he gave his political support to the Republican party, but at the time Greeley made the race for president he joined the Democracy and was afterward one of its advocates. He married Climena Bevens, who was born in Indiana, and who went with her parents to Iowa at a very early day. The Bevens family was of English descent and was represented in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Watters survived her husband for several years and died in Oakland, Cal., in 1893. She was the mother of twelve children, six of whom reached years of maturity and became residents of Oregon, but all now are living in California with the exception of the judge.

Judge Watters of this review was the third in his father's family and was born in Holton, Kans., August 8, 1863. There he attended school until 1877, when the family removed to Ashland, Ore. There he went to work on the *Ashland Tidings*, edited by Captain Applegate, a distinguished officer of the Modoc war. The judge learned the printer's trade and afterward acted as a compositor on the *Lakeview Examiner* until 1879, when he went to East Portland. There he worked on the *Evening Telegram* until the fall of 1880, when he came to Hillsboro, where he joined his father in the jewelry business, continuing in that line until the spring of 1884. At the latter date Judge Watters removed to Yaquina Bay district and was engaged in the jewelry business there until 1885, when he was appointed postmaster of Yaquina. In fact, he established the office and was the first postmaster, his appointment being made by President Cleveland. In 1892 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the position of county recorder of conveyances and was elected by a

majority of one hundred and thirteen. During the legislative session of 1893 the county was divided, Summit being made the line, and in 1894 Judge Watters was re-elected to the office of county recorder for Benton county by a majority of sixty-eight, serving in that capacity until July, 1896. He was then nominated for county clerk on the Democratic ticket and was elected by the very large and flattering majority of five hundred and twenty-six. Again he was chosen to the office in 1898, and for a third term in 1900, and thus he served until July 7, 1902. In that year he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county judge and was elected by a majority of thirty-four for a term of four years, entering upon the duties of the position July 7, 1902.

The judge was married in Washington county, Ore., to Miss Dora A. Wiley, who was born there. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Jane Baldra, was the first white woman born in Oregon, her birth having occurred on Tualatin plains, August 1, 1840. Her father was an Englishman who came to this section of the country from Hudson Bay in 1839. Judge and Mrs. Watters now have three living children: Ethel Jane, Alice Marie and Thomas Virgil. Their second daughter, Minnie, died at the age of four years.

The judge is an Ancient Odd Fellow and is a past officer in both the lodge and encampment. He was made a Mason in Corvallis and is a past master of the lodge. He is also past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which position he served for two terms, and he is now grand overseer of the grand lodge of Oregon of that organization. Judge Watters was converted to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Corvallis, and for several years he has been president of its board of trustees, is president of its board of stewards and is superintendent of the Sunday school. He is actively interested in everything that pertains to municipal reform and the enforcement of law, and his influence is felt on the side of improvement and right and advancement. For some years he was active in the fire department of Corvallis and his energies have been directed along many lines contributing to the general good. During his early boyhood his father met with financial reverses in Kansas so that the youth of our subject was one of hardship. During his boyhood he did much toward the support of the family and after his father's death he conducted the business and took care of the younger members of the household. Later he sent his mother to California for her health. He holds friendship inviolable and regards a public office as a public trust.

EPHRAIM LOONEY SMITH. Among the reliable, substantial and prosperous citizens of Lane county there is probably no one who stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-men than Ephraim L. Smith, of Springfield. A man of active enterprise and practical ability he has been intimately associated with the agricultural prosperity of this part of the state, and has contributed in a large measure towards its development and advancement. For two years he has been a resident of Springfield, and in the meantime has effected upon the property which he owns in this vicinity improvements that in their character speak in a forcible manner of his skill, wise management and cultivated tastes. A son of John Smith, he was born in Polk county, Mo., November 24, 1840.

Spending the larger part of his life in Polk county, Mo., John Smith removed from there to Oregon, crossing the plains with an ox-team train in 1849. Locating in Lane county, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres about ten miles southeast of Eugene, and having improved a productive ranch, was there engaged in general farming until his death, at the early age of forty-four years. He married Mary Looney, who was born in Alabama, and died, while yet a young woman, in Missouri. Four sons were born of their union, Ephraim L. being the youngest.

After receiving a limited education in the common schools of Missouri, Ephraim L. Smith came with his parents to Oregon, and attended the district schools of Lane county during the winter terms, assisting his father in the farm labors during seed time and harvest. At the age of seventeen years he began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, living with his cousin, Clint Looney, and later with Henry Hill near Lorain. Establishing a blacksmith's shop in Eugene, Ore., in 1859, he was there employed at his trade two years. Upon his return to the donation claim which his father took up from the government, Mr. Smith turned his attention to agriculture, and was there profitably engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1901. He still owns this estate, which is one of the finest in its appointments and improvements of any in the vicinity. On it are three residences, one being a commodious house of thirteen rooms, the others being conveniently arranged, but smaller. He has also good barns and out buildings, and a railway station, store and blacksmith shop are on the farm. He is especially interested in stock-raising, having a fine herd of one hundred cattle, Durhams and Shorthorns, and a choice lot of Poland-China hogs. In 1901 Mr. Smith removed to Springfield, buying one of the finest residences in town, and has since made his

home here. In 1902 he purchased one hundred acres of land adjoining the town, it being a well improved place, with a two-story, modern house, and all the necessary buildings for successful farming and fruit-raising. He is a large landowner, his acreage, including his farms and town property, aggregating over eleven hundred and thirty-three acres.

Mr. Smith was married, in Vancouver, Wash., February 14, 1866, to Sarah E. Taylor, who was born in 1851, while her parents were en route across the plains. Her father, David M. Taylor, a native of Iowa, came to Oregon with his family in 1851, and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Harrisburg, and lived there until 1860. Going then to San Buena Ventura, Cal., he there spent his remaining years and died October 31, 1895. Eleven children were born of this union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Mrs. Anna Hansacker, deceased; Franklin, deceased; Lulu, wife of Augustus Sundermann, of Pilot Rock, Ore.; Jennie, deceased; Hattie, wife of Clifford Powers, of Cottage Grove; Dollie and Ollie, twins; Bertie F.; Myrtle, deceased; Etta; and Fay. In his political views, Mr. Smith is a decided Republican, and has served as road supervisor, and as school director. He is public spirited and liberal, ever ready to contribute toward beneficial enterprises, and is a valued member of the Christian Church of Thurston.

GEORGE H. MURCH. The record of a man who has risen to a position of influence and honor in the community possesses much of inspiration to the general public, and as an example for members of the rising generation is certainly of inestimable value. That prosperity is the portion of those not afraid of hard work is one of the most forceful lessons derived from the careers of men like George H. Murch, who has not failed to realize that fortunes, like Rome, are not built in a day, and that sooner or later honest and well directed effort is bound to win recognition. In tracing the career of this honored farmer of Lane county one comes across many useful lessons, and the following facts in regard to him are gladly submitted:

Mr. Murch was born near Jay, Essex county, N. Y., February 21, 1817, but notwithstanding his age enjoys reasonable health, the result of his unflinching good humor and many public interests. At the age of sixteen he left his father's farm and began to earn his own living in a nail factory, and in 1838 he removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, and for a time worked on a near-by canal for a few months. In 1840 he took up government land in Platt county, Mo.,

and while tilling that became interested in the travelers who were passing his way on the overland trip to the west. With a friend, John Jones, he made arrangements to follow the westward emigration in 1846, and, arriving at Bridges, visited some friends there until October of the same year. Four men comprised the party which came from Bridges down the Snake river, and they traveled with horses as far as The Dalles. Two Indians brought them down the Columbia river in a canoe, and Mr. Murch stayed for a time in Oregon City, soon after going to Washington county, near Hillsboro. For a few months he worked for J. S. Griffen, and in the spring of 1847 went to The Dalles in a canoe, and there joined the First Oregon Regiment of mounted riflemen, for service in the Cayuse war. During the summer he served in various parts of Oregon, participating in two battles at Wells Springs, with headquarters later at Whitman's Station, to protect the emigrants as they came from the east.

Following his Indian fighting experience Mr. Murch settled on land near Hubbard, Marion county, and in the spring of 1849 he went to California on a sailing vessel with some companions, each man taking his own provisions. He proved an exceptional rather than average miner, for upon returning to Oregon on another sailing vessel in the fall of 1849, after a six weeks' trip, he brought with him the encouraging sum of \$4,000. Investing \$800 of this money in a freighting boat, he ran it between Oregon City and Portland. He was successful beyond expectation, and cleared in all \$7,000. Next he engaged in a general merchandise business in Oregon City with Ben Simpson for a couple of years, and then moved his goods to Corvallis, remaining there for a couple of years. His goods were next taken to Winchester, southern Oregon, and in the meantime, in 1854, he had taken up three hundred and twenty acres of land three miles east of Coburg, upon which he settled after finishing up his mercantile business. Sixteen years on this farm accomplished large results, and a valuable farm was developed out of a practically useless property. Locating in Coburg, in 1870, Mr. Murch has since made this his home, with the exception of five years spent in Eugene to educate his children. From time to time he has added to his farm, and at present owns two thousand five hundred acres of land. His property has been devoted principally to stock-raising, and his improvements and general appointments are up-to-date and superior.

The first wife of Mr. Murch, who was formerly Barbara A. Cooper, whom he married in 1854, died in 1859, leaving a son, Horace, now

mining in Idaho, an older child having died in infancy. October 26, 1863, Mr. Murch married Mrs. Mary E. Stone, widow of Edwin Stone, and daughter of Robert Henderson, the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, and settled first on a farm in the state of Missouri. Mrs. Murch came to the west with her parents in 1846, and was nearly nine months crossing the plains. They came via the Applegate cutoff and suffered great deprivations, running short of provisions, and having great trouble with the Indians. Mr. Henderson went to Yamhill county in the spring of 1847, taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Amity, where he died in 1890, at the age of eighty-two years. He left his claim during the gold excitement in 1849 and made a few thousand dollars in the mines of California. By her first marriage Mrs. Murch had one daughter, Mary, wife of Thomas N. Strong, a prominent attorney of Portland. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murch, of whom Lucy D. is the wife of F. D. Chamberlin, an attorney of Portland; Philura E. is a teacher of French at the Ann Wright Seminary of Tacoma, Wash.; Jessie E. is a teacher in the public schools of Portland; Herbert E. is now teaching in Yale College; and four children, George, Arthur, Welden and Edward, died within ten days of each other of diphtheria. Mr. Murch has invariably fostered progress in his neighborhood, and has been the friend of education, morality and uprightness. That he appreciates intellectual training is evidenced by the superior advantages which he has given his children, all of whom have realized his ambitious hopes for them. He enjoys the confidence of all with whom he has been associated in whatever capacity, and no pioneer of the early days has more disinterestedly or faithfully contributed to the upbuilding of a prosperous region.

ROBERT A. JAYNE, M. D., of Springfield, Lane county, was born in Washington, Iowa, January 27, 1859, the son of Daniel and the grandson of Timothy Jayne, both natives of Pennsylvania, from which state the grandfather served as captain in the Revolutionary war. The father came as far west as Iowa in 1855, locating in Washington county, where he engaged in the prosecution of his trade of stonemason. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and later became a corporal, his company forming a part of General Grant's army. He died at Napoleon, Ark., in April, 1862, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife was in maidenhood Martha Ann Young,

born in Kentucky, and died in Shedd, Ore., in 1902, when seventy-eight years old. She was the daughter of Alexander Young, also a native of Kentucky, and who, after a residence in Indiana, moved to Washington county, Iowa, in 1849, and took a large claim where he farmed until his death at the age of eighty-three years. Of the two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Jayne, Dr. Jayne was the older, and his preliminary education was received in the common schools of his native state. In 1882 he entered the Washington Academy, which he attended two and a half years. He then accepted a position as clerk in a store, where he remained until the fall of 1888. Having accumulated sufficient means for his immediate needs he once more took up his studies, entering the medical department of the University of Iowa, from which he was graduated three years later with the degree of M. D. He came at once to Oregon, and located at Shedd, where he remained until November, 1902, when he moved to Springfield, where he is now engaged in general practice.

The marriage of Dr. Jayne occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., on July 2, 1895, and united him with Hattie Watkins, a native of that state, and their two children are Earl A. and Robert Wyeth. In fraternal affiliations the doctor belongs to the Woodmen of the World; Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of the Macabees, being medical examiner for each of them. In politics he casts his ballot with the Republican party, and is active in his efforts for the advancement of the principles which he endorses. For one term, 1896-97, he served as coroner of Linn county.

MARION WALLACE. Both in the industrial and agricultural lines of work has Marion Wallace contributed his share toward the development of Oregon and her supremacy as a state, now being located in Natron, Lane county. He is the son of James A. Wallace, who was born in 1821, and emigrated to the northwest in 1852, crossing the plains with ox-teams and one pony, nearly all of which perished upon the journey. In the then embryo state the father then took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres and made that his home until his death. His wife was formerly Irene E. Daniels, and she died in 1900, the mother of six children, who are as follows: W. D.; Marion of this review; J. C.; Mary E.; Lucy A.; and Emma.

Marion Wallace was born in Warren county, Ill., in the city of Monmouth, January 1, 1848, and was four years old when the journey was made across the plains. Since that time he has been a constant resident of Lane county, reared to manhood upon the paternal farm and trained

to an agricultural life. He remained at home until 1875, engaged in farming with his father, when he married Nancy M. Vaughan and located upon another portion of the home place, where he continued successfully following agricultural pursuits until 1893. At that date he located in Natron and opened a blacksmith shop, combined with which work he also repairs wagons, and conducts a feed-chopper. He now owns two hundred acres of land in addition to his interests in the town of Natron. In politics he adheres to the principles advocated by the Republican party, but has never cared to hold office. He is a member of the Order of Lions. The children which have blessed the union of himself and wife are as follows: Myron L.; Clara May, wife of Levi Castleman; Marion G. and Melvin W., who are twins; James A.; Daniel W.; Nannie E.; and Georgia M.

JAMES C. BRATTAIN. The example of a successful, prominent and more than ordinarily endowed father is an heritage to be appreciated and emulated. The faculty for so doing is apparent in the lives of James C. and F. M. Brattain, sons of that honored pioneer, Paul Brattain, around whom centers much of interest and importance in the early history of Lane county. At present occupying the donation claim taken up by their sire in 1852, these two, the youngest in a family of ten children, are fulfilling the expectations warranted by their early training and character inheritance, taking a foremost part in politics and social life, and maintaining a standard as progressive farmers not excelled in any part of the Willamette valley. In addition to the home place of one hundred and sixty acres, the brothers own jointly a stock farm of a section on the McKenzie river, and three hundred and twenty acres on Fall creek both of which places are given over to extensive stock-raising. Both men are in touch with the progress in all parts of the world, are well informed on current events, and to an exceptional degree enjoy the confidence of an enlightened and exacting agricultural community.

Paul Brattain was born in North Carolina, December 30, 1801, and at an early age went to Tennessee, at the age of sixteen making his way overland and by river to Hancock and Morgan counties, Ill., where his forceful personal characteristics were first recognized and approved. Taking up a large tract of land, he entered the arena of politics, and in time was elected to the constitutional convention of Illinois, where his opinions were valued and noted. He married Elizabeth Carter, who encouraged and applauded his success, and who lived to share and sympathize with the joys as well as the shadows

of his life. He left his home to participate in the Black Hawk war, and about 1838 moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, where his son, James C., was born November 14, 1844. Taking up government land near Birmingham, he continued his political career as a member of the constitutional convention of Iowa, and at a later period became treasurer of the board of public improvements at Des Moines. This board had to do principally with river improvements, and at times large sums of money were left in the hands of the treasurer. To the intense chagrin of all concerned, the safe of the board was broken open during Mr. Brattain's administration, and several thousand dollars taken out.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. Brattain followed the example of two of his children who had come to the west in 1849 and 1850, and outfitted with four wagons, fourteen yoke of oxen, and one mule team, his wife and eight children being members of the party. It is not recalled that anything out of the ordinary marred the progress of the overland journey, and in fairly good condition the travelers spent the first winter near Peoria, locating on the donation claim now occupied by the two sons, the following spring. Here, as heretofore, Mr. Brattain caused his influence to be felt, and aside from various political offices of note, he served as county clerk from 1854 to 1859, and was finally a member of the constitutional convention of Oregon, making the third state in which he had helped to frame the laws. This was a record of which he was justly proud, for it is given to few men to be thus honored in three distinct parts of the country. Before the war he was devoted to the Democracy, but the wail of the southern slaves seemed to ring in his ears, and moved him to espouse the cause of the north. His death occurred August 29, 1882, at the age of four score and one years. With his wife he was a member of the Baptist Church, towards the support of which he generously contributed. John, the oldest of his ten children was a pioneer merchant of Baker City, Ore., and died there in 1893; Thomas J. is a stockman of Lake county, Oregon; Elizabeth, who married James Elbert, died July 29, 1902, in Lane county; Alfred is a rancher on the McKenzie river; William C. is a resident of Spokane, Wash.; Mary lives on the home place; Martha married Robert Hadley and died in 1868; Amelia A. is the wife of J. F. Smith, a rancher of Jasper, Lane county; Francis M., living on the home place with his brothers, and was a member of the legislature of 1899.

WILLIAM O. ZEIGLER. Actively identified with many of the leading interests of Eugene is William O. Zeigler, an esteemed and respected

citizen, who is widely known to the traveling public as proprietor of the Hoffman House, one of the best equipped hotels of Lane county. Well educated, enterprising and progressive, he is meeting with unquestioned success in his present occupation, and is numbered among the representative men of the city, alike in business, educational and political circles. A son of Richard Zeigler, he was born in Lodi, Wis., October 7, 1851. His grandfather, Christian Zeigler, was a life-long resident of Pennsylvania, his home farm being near Carlisle.

Born and reared near Carlisle, Pa., Richard Zeigler located in Indiana when a young man, and resided there until after his marriage. Going then to Wisconsin, he carried on farming near Lodi for nine years, and then returned to Indiana, settling in Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, where he was employed as a tiller of the soil for a number of years. On retiring from active pursuits, in 1892, he came to Oregon, and has since been a resident of Eugene, and is living retired at the age of seventy-six years. He is held in respect as a man of Christian character, and is a member of the United Brethren Church. He married Deborah Osburn, who was born in Chambersburg, Ind., in 1830. She is the daughter of the Rev. David Osburn, a minister of the Christian Church, who was born in New York state, and died in Lodi, Wis. Of the seven children, five sons and two daughters born of their union, all are living with the exception of one son.

The oldest child of the parental household, W. O. Zeigler was reared as a farmer's son, living in Lodi, Wis., until nine years old, and afterwards on the home farm in Indiana. On leaving the district school he attended Roanoke Academy two years, after which he was engaged in teaching a number of terms. In order to better fit himself for his professional labors, he then completed the scientific course at the Otterbein University, in Ohio. Subsequently locating in Tippecanoe county, Ind., he taught school near his old home, and at the same time owned and managed a farm of considerable size. In 1889 Mr. Zeigler migrated to Arlington, Gilliam county, Ore., where he taught school until appointed by President Harrison postmaster of that city, a position that he retained four years. As a teacher he was very popular and successful, both in Indiana and Oregon, his professional career covering a period of fifteen years.

Coming to Eugene, Lane county, in 1893, Mr. Zeigler made an entire change of occupation, opening a bakery and confectionery store on Willamette street, where he was in business three years. Purchasing the Hotel Eugene in 1896, he conducted it most successfully until 1899,

when he became proprietor of the Hoffman House, which is located opposite the First National Bank. Under his able management this house stands second to none in the county as a place of public entertainment, and he is recognized by its numerous patrons as one of the most genial and popular of hosts. Mr. Zeigler also owns a farm of sixteen and three-fourths acres, lying four miles northwest of Eugene, and this he devotes entirely to the culture of fruits of various kinds, raising and canning all the cherries, apples, pears, and prunes used in his hotel.

While a resident of Tippecanoe county, Ind., Mr. Zeigler married Miss Jennie Thompson, a native of Illinois, and they have two children, namely: Zella and Wilma. In politics Mr. Zeigler is an uncompromising Republican, and served as a member of the county committee. While living in Arlington, he served as justice of the peace, and, in 1902, was elected a member of the school board of Eugene for a term of five years, during which time important work is to be done, the board having erected at a cost of \$35,000 a new high school building, which is an ornament to the community as well as a practical benefit. He is connected with several fraternal orders, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the American Order of United Workmen; and the Woodmen of the World. He is a prominent member of the United Brethren Church, the secretary of its board of trustees, and was formerly superintendent of its Sunday school.

GEORGE CLINTON THOMPSON. A very genial and popular purveyor to the public of Brownsville is George Clinton Thompson, engaged in a general merchandise business under the firm name of G. C. Thompson & Son. Mr. Thompson is a native of the Hoosier state, and was born near Elkhart, Ind., September 11, 1851. His paternal grandfather, William, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, and served throughout the war of 1812, afterward removing to Charleston, still later making his home in the pioneer wilderness of Illinois, where his death occurred early in 1830.

Enoch Thompson, the father of George Clinton, was born in Charlestown, S. C., March 12, 1808, and was a sturdy little lad of seven when his father moved across country to Illinois in 1815. He helped to clear the farm in Adams county, and eventually learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he was working when the Black Hawk war broke out. After serving with distinction in that conflict he farmed and built with moderate success, and in 1832 moved to Chicago, Ill., where he found more ready demand for his skill. August 27,

1833, he married Mary A. Kinzie, who was born in Virginia, as was also her father, and the next year, in 1834, the young people removed to Galena, Ill. The lead mines excitement was then at its height, and he profited to some extent by this opportunity, remaining in Galena until removing to Elkhart, Ind., in 1848. As heretofore, he worked at his trade as carpenter and joiner, and while in the Indiana town George Clinton was born, the seventh in the family of nine children. In 1852 Mr. Thompson moved to Adel, Iowa, and for ten years worked at his trade, in 1862 disposing of his interests and crossing the plains with his family to California. Two years later, in 1864, he came across the mountains to Oregon, locating on a farm near Albany, where he lived for a couple of years. In 1866 he came to Brownsville and engaged in the furniture business, and was thus occupied almost up to the time of his death, July 18, 1883, at the age of seventy-six years. He was fairly successful from a financial standpoint, and by nature a mechanic, accurate and painstaking and very skillful. He was a Democrat, and though not an office seeker, served four terms as justice of the peace.

Following the example of his father, George Clinton Thompson learned a trade in his youth, but instead of that of carpenter and joiner he turned his attention to house-painting, and papering. In 1882 he began clerking in a general merchandise store, at the same time keeping his eyes open, and mastering every detail of the business. Out of his comparatively moderate earnings he saved money sufficient to purchase, in 1894, the grocery store of F. McRa, to which he added from time to time, and finally converted into the well equipped general merchandise store owned and managed by him at the present time. He carries a complete line of general commodities required in a thrifty community, and pays particular attention to the individual requests of his customers, ordering such necessities as they desire, and treating all with the greatest courtesy and consideration.

In Brownsville Mr. Thompson married, November 20, 1873, Clara Looney, a native of Lane county, Ore., who has become the mother of five children, two of whom are living. Walter E. Thompson is in the general merchandise store with his father, and Frank H. is at home. The latter is deserving of special mention as a courageous private in the Spanish-American war, and as one of those who underwent the deprivations and dangers in the Philippines, where he was shot through the nose and lost his right eye at the famous battle of Malabon. Mr. Thompson is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Affable,

conscientious, and possessing excellent business ability, he commands the respect of the business community, and the good will and esteem of a host of friends.

ALBERT D. HALL. The third generation of the Hall family in Oregon is ably represented by A. D. Hall, one of the progressive and very successful agriculturists of the vicinity of Willard. He was born on the old Benjamin F. Hall donation claim near Woodburn, September 6, 1857, a son of Benjamin F. and Mary Ann (Johnson) Hall, natives respectively of Missouri and Illinois, the former born at Liberty, Mo., October 19, 1826. His mother was born in Tazewell county, Ill., July 2, 1829.

James E. Hall, the founder of the family in the northwest, and the grandfather of A. D., was born in Virginia in 1798, and by trade was a stonemason. He was reared on a farm and educated in the early subscription schools. In his native state he married Cynthia Grooms, who was born in the Old Dominion state in 1804. At a very early date these young people removed by horse teams to Missouri, the journey being a long and tiresome one, but they finally found a fertile farm in the wilderness of Clay county, where they made a home and lived in comparative comfort until crossing the plains to Oregon in the spring of 1845. In the spring of 1846 they settled at Champoeg, Marion county, where the grandfather took up a donation claim, upon which he lived for many years. He was one of the familiar figures in his neighborhood, a good farmer, excellent man, and the personification of industry and frugality. During the latter years of his life his wife and himself lived with their children, he attaining the age of eighty, and she the age of ninety-four years. They raised a family of nine children, to whom they gave every advantage in their power, and whom they taught to lead upright and worthy lives.

Benjamin F. Hall crossed the plains with his parents in 1845, and assisted in clearing the pioneer farm near Champoeg. In 1848 he went to California, where he prospected and mined with indifferent success for a few months. Returning to Oregon he took up a claim near Woodburn. In 1853 he married Mary Ann Johnson, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1851, her father, Rev. Neill Johnson, being one of the pioneer and best-known ministers in Oregon. Mr. Hall has up to the present time lived on his original farm, where he has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising. From his first voting days he has been a Republican, and has taken a keen interest in the undertakings of his party in this state. The following

children have been born to himself and wife: A. D.; Sophrona, wife of G. W. McLaughlin, of Buena Vista, Ore.; Elmer N., of Buena Vista; Edwin T., of Salem; William W., of Salem; Charles C., of Woodburn; Edith E., the wife of John Haller, of Woodburn; and James J., of Woodburn.

The youth of A. D. Hall was uneventfully passed on his father's farm, but after his marriage in 1886 with Julia S. Smith, a native of Columbia, Mo., and a daughter of Jacob Smith, he located on a farm near Woodburn, which continued to be his home for about fifteen years. He then bought his present home of two hundred and two acres in the Waldo Hills, twelve miles east of Salem, where he has more than realized his expectations as a general farmer and stock-raiser. For the past fourteen or fifteen years he has interested himself extensively in Jersey cattle, and for many years has derived additional income from the management of a threshing-machine during the harvest season. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of six children: Hubert N., Annie M., Agnes S., Oren, Alice, (deceased), and Alma F. Mr. Hall is affiliated with the Republican party, and has several social connections, among them being the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has held all of the chairs, and the Grange at Macleay. In religion he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and contributes liberally towards its general support. Mr. Hall is a broad-minded and well informed agriculturist, and keeps abreast of the times on all topics which appeal to wide-awake and progressive members of the community.

HON. W. H. HOBSON. The family of which Hon. W. H. Hobson of Stayton is a representative was established on the Pacific coast in 1847, and since 1848 has been closely identified with Oregon. His father, Hadley Hobson, was born in the state of North Carolina September 6, 1811, and was the son of a brick manufacturer. In his youth he learned the brickmaking business under the direction of his father, and was also apprenticed to a mason. Until he reached the age of twenty-four years he remained at home and worked at his trades with his father. Fortified with an abundance of practical experience, he then went to Missouri, locating in Jackson county, where he worked at his trade of brickmaking with his brother, who had preceded him there. Eventually they entered into a partnership for the purpose of conducting a contracting business, in which their efforts met with success. They erected some of the important buildings of that county and vicinity, including the his-

toric Chapel Hill Seminary, located in Lafayette county, Mo. While a resident of Missouri he married Emily S. Speinhauer, a native of South Carolina, whose parents came to the United States from Germany about 1812.

With his wife and children, and his brothers, George and Alfred, Mr. Hobson crossed the plains in 1847, with an outfit of ox-teams and wagons, bound for Oregon. During the journey they encountered many experiences of an interesting and not always agreeable nature. At times they were subjected to many hardships. It had been their original intention to go to Oregon, but they lost their way and entered California by mistake. Determined to make the best of the situation, Mr. Hobson at once engaged in gold-mining in that state, to which work he applied himself until the fall of 1848, when, with his family, he started for Oregon by way of the Pacific, arriving at the mouth of the Columbia river after a journey of five weeks. Coming to Marion county he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres a mile north of the site of Stayton, all of which was wild land, densely covered with timber for the greater part, and the home of game hitherto undisturbed, except by the roving Indian. In a little clearing this hardy and determined pioneer erected a round-log house containing one room. It will surprise people unaccustomed to the hardships of the early days to know that there was not a nail in the entire house. There were puncheon floors, and all the finishings were of the most crude nature; but the place was a paradise to the little family so far from their old home and so pitiable in their utter loneliness. Their neighbors were remote and their resources most meagre, but they managed to make themselves comfortable and to transform their wilderness home into a semblance of order, peace and comfort.

Soon after seeing his family well established in their home, accompanied by William Waldo, Henry Smith, Rufus Smith and Frederick Taylor, Mr. Hobson returned to the mining district of California, succeeded in gathering enough gold to pay a goodly percentage of the cost of his claim, and returned home. Soon he was free from debt, and from that time forward his possessions increased. From time to time he added to his original claim until he owned about fifteen hundred acres of land, most of which was very fertile and easily cultivated after the removal of the timber. He engaged in cattle and sheep raising and general farming on a large scale, and he took an active part in the general improvement of his county, aiding in the building of good roads, the erection of schools and the promotion of

all worthy enterprises. He was a man of sterling traits of character, inherited principally from Quaker ancestry, in the principles of whose religion he was thoroughly and conscientiously schooled in his youth. The ten children in his family were as follows: Mary Ann, the widow of John Barker, of Heppner, Ore.; W. H.; George and Francis M., deceased; Lemuel, a rancher near Mehama; Amanda, wife of Dr. John Parker, of Salinas, Cal.; Emily and Amelia, twins, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter the wife of Eugene Warner, of Ukiah, Cal.; Jeanette, of San Jose, Cal.; and Hadley, a rancher residing near Mill City, Ore. The noble mother of this large family of children lived to the age of eighty and one-half years, her death occurring at San Jose, Cal., in February, 1894.

Hon. W. H. Hobson, lawyer, merchant and distinguished public citizen, was barely two years of age when his parents brought him to Oregon, and he grew to early manhood on the claim upon which he spent many years in hard labor. When the duties of home permitted he attended the school conducted in the little log cabin in the neighborhood, his first and best remembered teacher being Samuel Denny. By the time he had reached his twentieth year the town of Sublimity had been founded. Thither he repaired as the nearest and most promising center of activity, and conducted the store owned by his father for a time. Subsequently, in Aumsville, he managed the business of Simpson, Hunt & Co., and then went to Sublimity and started a small grocery store. Upon the expiration of a year he located in Stayton, where he engaged in the grocery business until 1871. From that time until 1874 he enjoyed a general trade at Stayton in partnership with Uriah Whitner. After disposing of this store he and his former partner bought another in Aumsville. After disposing of this in 1876 the partners built the Gardner grist-mill at Stayton, and in connection therewith operated a general store. Mr. Whitney withdrew from the association in 1883, after many years of amicable and satisfactory business, and thereafter Mr. Hobson took as his partners Messrs. Shaw and Simms. The building was afterward enlarged to meet the demands of an increasing trade. In 1888 the partners and Lee Brown went to Mill City and organized the Santiam Lumber Company, in connection with which they built a large saw-mill and engaged in a flourishing business. In keeping with the demands of that somewhat isolated section they started a general store and logging railway, and their combined energies resulted in the establishment of a very remunerative industry. In

1898 these combined interests were disposed of to the Curtis Lumber Company, after which Mr. Hobson returned to Stayton and resumed the conduct of his merchandising business. In 1897 he sold out and established a dry goods business at Salem, continuing the same for four years. Subsequently he started a similar enterprise at Stayton, which concern he still owns and manages.

Mr. Hobson's first marriage united him with Ella Gibson, who was a native of Marion county, Ore., and a daughter of Hon. Guyan Gibson. She died January 10, 1878, leaving a daughter, Pearl, now the wife of E. C. Peery, of Scio, Ore. December 12, 1880, he married Annie Thomas, who was born in East Portland, the daughter of Mrs. Arminda Thomas, of Stayton, Ore. She is the mother of two children, Alta and Everett.

A staunch supporter of Republican principles, Mr. Hobson has been prominently before the public for several years as a promoter of his party's interests, and has held important offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen and the citizens of the county. In 1894 he was the nominee of his party for the state senate, was elected, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected joint senator for Linn and Marion counties, both terms of service giving the greatest satisfaction to all interested. During the first session he was a member of the committees on claims, commerce, navigation and federal relations.

Fraternally Mr. Hobson is a member of Santiam Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., of Stayton, of which he is past master. In the Grand Lodge he has filled nearly all the offices, including that of Grand Master in 1897-98. He is a member of Multnomah Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and De Molay Commandery, No. 5. He is also a member of Stayton Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in the grand lodge.

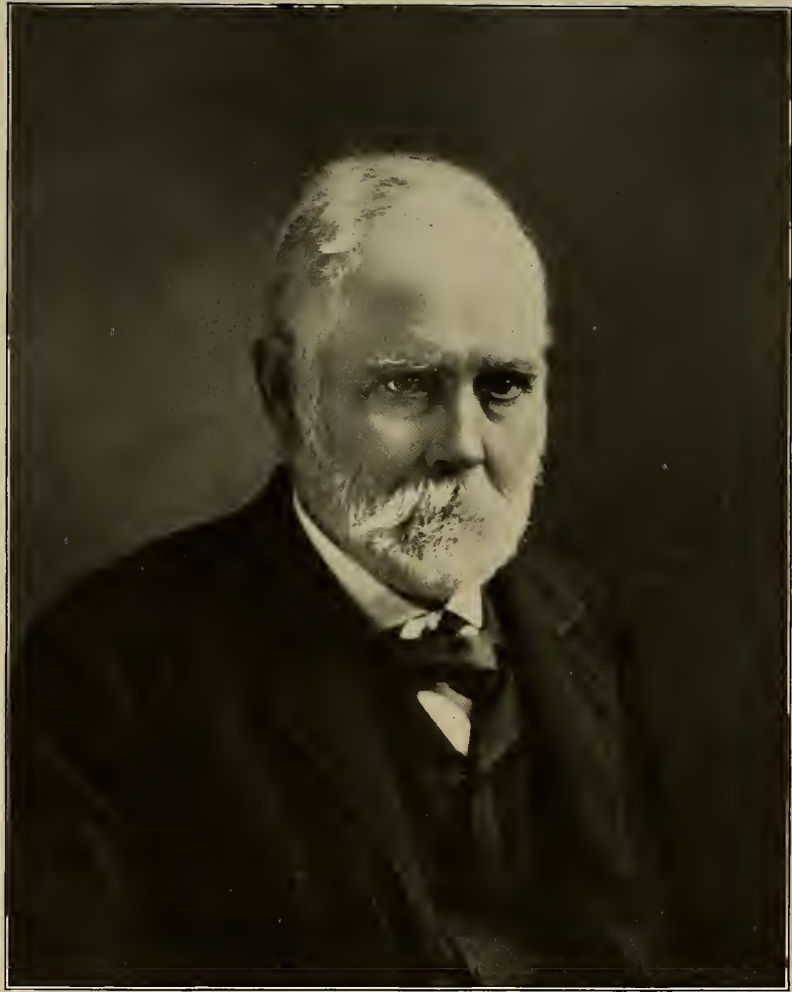
Mr. Hobson has well interpreted and acted upon the possibilities at hand in the great northwest, and his various commercial enterprises have contributed, beyond the possibility of estimating, to the general upbuilding of the localities in which he has operated. He is a man of strict integrity. No question as to the motives which have actuated him in any of his undertakings has ever arisen. In his public life he has always aimed to conserve the best interests of his constituents and the state at large. Probity, broad-mindedness, liberality of views, good fellowship, and a sincere and unselfish desire to assist in the promotion of all enterprises looking to the betterment of the public welfare, are the most pronounced traits in his character, as understood by those who

know him best. The record of his life, both public and private, has been above reproach. The outline of the principal events in his career presented here shows how closely he has been identified with the rise and progress of the state of Oregon, and forms, in itself, an interesting chapter in the annals of the northwest.

HENRY AMBLER. Although buying and selling town property and farms is a means of livelihood with Henry Ambler, and a very remunerative business, he is at the same time a promoter of all-around county interests to a greater extent than perhaps any other man in Philomath. His enthusiastic advocacy of the climate, resources, and general advantages of Benton county have led him to noticeable achievement in peopling vacant but productive farms, in placing men in fortune-making positions upon stock-raising properties on main-traveled roads, and in establishing homes in quiet nooks within the jurisdiction of the town. People who would otherwise not have settled here have found the assistance of this prominent real estate, insurance and loan merchant so valuable and convincing that they are now a part of the great commonwealth of Benton county, one of the garden spots of Oregon.

In appearance and personality Mr. Ambler suggests the prosperous Englishman, whose mind and abilities have expanded under the genial welcome of his adopted country. He was born in Yorkshire, the most northern and largest county of England, August 2, 1858, his father, Thomas, having been born in the same locality, in 1836. The family name was a very familiar one in Yorkshire for several generations, and was bolstered up by the notable achievements of some of its members, principally the paternal grandfather, Timothy, who was a large paper manufacturer, and amassed quite a fortune in that way. His business was conducted under the firm name of Timothy Ambler & Sons, and he probably knew as much about paper as any man in the north of England. He was a man of high moral character, and died in the faith of the English State or Episcopal Church, at the age of seventy years. Thomas Ambler was trained in paper manufacturing, and after the death of his father undertook the management of the business, with his brother James. He died in 1872, while yet a young man, leaving his wife, formerly Susanna Illingworth, a native also of Yorkshire, and two children, a son and daughter, the latter, Emily, being married and a resident of Leeds, England.

After graduating from the grammar school in Yorkshire, Henry Ambler engaged in the whole-



Robert Garrison

sale paper business in Keighley, England, and, in 1881, crossed the ocean to the United States. Near Sedalia, Mo., he engaged in farming for about eight years, and, in 1890, came to Oregon, locating on a ranch in the Waldo hills, Marion county. Here he engaged in fruit-raising and general ranching, his principal source of revenue being prunes. Two years later, in 1892, he located near Philomath and raised fruit upon a forty-acre ranch, which he afterward sold at a profit, and turned his attention to the real estate business. The town had need of so wise and discriminating a judge of its various properties, and he at once stepped into a waiting opportunity, as much the community's as his own.

One year before coming to America Mr. Ambler married Georgia Phillips Graves, a native of Middlesex, England, and daughter of Christopher Graves, member of a firm of large ship-builders and owners, engaged with the Australian trade. The business of Phillips & Graves is still one of the substantial enterprises of Middlesex, the firm offices being located at San Dunstons House, Shepperton, London. With his wife, Mr. Ambler is a member of the Episcopal Church.

ROBERT PATTISON. An example of energy and perseverance is presented in the career of Robert Pattison, who has risen to prominence as an agriculturist in Lane county, and is the owner of four hundred and thirty acres of land three and a half miles north of Eugene. This is all cultivated land and valuable, and since acquiring it the owner has turned it to good account, engaging in general farming, stock-raising and dairying. Born in Randolph county, Ill., January 13, 1828, Mr. Pattison is descended from an Irish family long identified with that northern portion of the island known as County Antrim. His father, William, was born in this sea bordering county, with its mountains and bogs. When he was just seven years of age his mother brought him to America, his father's death having occurred in the meantime. Locating in South Carolina, the youth grew to manhood, and gained a fair education in the public schools, also a general knowledge of farming and stock-raising. About 1820 he started for Illinois, and in Randolph county bought a farm, locating thereon with his wife, Mary (Montfort) Pattison; who was born near Columbia, South Carolina, about 1800. The gold fever which agitated the country in 1849 found Mr. Pattison as amenable to its influence as any tiller of the soil in his neighborhood. He soon sold his farm and invested the money in an outfit to cross the plains. Six children had in the meantime been born

into his family, and with these and his wife he left home April 4, 1849, arriving at The Dalles, November 3, of the same year. The trip was an exceedingly hard one, deprivation, illness and Indian disturbances rendering the life of the travelers a constant vigil. The family had twelve yoke of oxen when they hopefully turned their faces towards the boundless plains, but at the end of the trip all of their cattle were dead. A raft furnished the means of transportation down the Columbia river to Vancouver, and the first winter was spent in that town, the family moving the following spring to the Puget Sound region, Wash. Locating in Thurston county, Mr. Pattison engaged in general farming and lumbering, and in 1858 removed to a farm on the Mackenzie river, Lane county, Ore., where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. He was survived by his wife, who went to live with her son, Charles, in Linn county, and there died at the age of seventy-six years. Of the nine children, eight of whom were sons, Robert and Charles alone survive, the latter being a resident of Oakville, Linn county.

Robert Pattison had received a common school education in Illinois and Washington, and he came to Lane county before his parents died, purchasing a farm of one hundred acres on the Mackenzie river. Three years later he sold out and bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, three and a half miles northeast of Eugene, to which he has added by subsequent purchase, and now has four hundred and thirty acres in Lane county. He married in 1859 Isabella Eakin, who was born in Ireland in July, 1830, and came to Oregon from Illinois in 1869. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pattison, of whom W. T. lives on a farm across the river from Eugene; George is deceased; John is living on the home farm; Maggie is the wife of Mark F. Fleming, of Irving; and Belle is at home. Mr. Pattison cast his first vote for James G. Birney in 1849, and has since been a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Eugene, and was one of the first to join at the organization of the church in 1861. He is connected with the Grange, and is popular in his social, church and business connections.

HON. WILLIAM A. JOLLY. To the person who closely applies himself to any occupation which he has chosen as his life calling there can come only good results—success and a high place in the esteem of those among whom his lot is cast. Mr. Jolly is no exception to this rule, for it has been by industry and strict attention to agricul-

tural pursuits only that he has attained to the position that he now enjoys. He owns two hundred and thirty acres adjoining Philomath, which was formerly a part of the Abbey donation claim, and here he carries on genral farming and stock-raising. In addition to his farm he also owns his home place of forty acres, located within the corporate limits of Philomath.

William A. Jolly was born in Ripley county, Ind., March 22, 1851, being one of four children born to his parents, who were farmers by occupation. He can scarcely remember his father, as the latter died when William A. was a child four years old, and when he was ten years old his mother, too, was taken from him. After this last bereavement he was taken into the home of an uncle in Brown county, Ohio, making his home with this relative until he reached the age of twenty-one, in the meantime receiving valuable instruction in the public schools of the vicinity. Upon reaching man's estate, however, he started out in life on his own account, his first venture being his removal to Carroll county, Mo., where he followed farming for four years. Not content with the results of his efforts there, and hearing of the possibilities which awaited the energetic young man in the west, he came hither in 1875, settling in Benton county, at what was then called "Dusty," but has since been changed to the more euphonious name of Bellfountain. After remaining there for about nine years he came to his present farm near Philomath, and at once began the improvement and cultivation of the property which he then purchased, and that his time and efforts have been well expended needs but a glance to decide. Subsequently he purchased his residence in the village of Philomath, where he now resides, and which is conceded to be one of the most commodious in the vicinity.

In the year 1876 was celebrated the marriage of William A. Jolly and Miss Nancy Porter, the latter a native of Oregon. Two children blessed this marriage, one of whom died in infancy, while Mary G. is at home with her parents. Mr. Jolly's fitness for public office was recognized when, in 1898, his fellow-citizens elected him to the office of mayor of Philomath, which office he filled for two terms. At present he is a member of the town council and is also serving efficiently as a member of the school board and as county commissioner. Fraternal affairs claim a portion of Mr. Jolly's attention, as is seen by his membership in the organization known as the Woodmen of the World. The family are identified with the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Jolly is serving as trustee. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Philomath College, and at the present time is president of the board. Politically, he upholds the tenets of the Republican

party. A popular man, esteemed for his integrity and nobleness of purpose, Mr. Jolly ranks among the best citizens of Philomath, toward whose upbuilding he takes an interested part.

JACOB WHITAKER. That well-remembered pioneer, Jacob Whitaker, Sr., a typical German, who brought his enthusiasm and reliability to the western coast and made his home among the agricultural possibilities of Benton county, left the heritage of a good name and honorable career to his children, and besides accumulated sufficient means to give them a start in life. Of these children who are maintaining the prestige of their sire, his namesake, Jacob, occupies a worthy place in the community, and as a resident of a portion of the old Whitaker donation claim has long since established a reputation as a consistent and successful farmer and stock-raiser.

Born in Richland county, Ohio, September 16, 1837, the younger Jacob was reared on a farm, and received such education as came within reach of his childhood years in the early subscription schools. With the rest of the family he came to Oregon in 1853, his mother having died in the meantime, leaving to the care of his father four children, of whom he was the oldest, and at that time sixteen years of age. Starting out with four to do future credit to the family name, there were but three when the little party, consisting of six wagons, reached Oregon, one having succumbed to disease on the plains. The father located on the donation claim ten miles from Corvallis, now occupied by his sons, John and Jacob, and there followed his trade of stonemason and brickmason, adding to these means of livelihood the trade of carpenter. He died in Corvallis, June 9, 1883, honored by all who knew him, a member of the Catholic Church, and a man of high moral character.

The portion of the old homestead occupied by the present Jacob Whitaker consists of two hundred and sixty-seven acres, eighty of which are under cultivation. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, and has a well-equipped farm, fitted with modern buildings and implements, and in every way adapted to the ideas of a progressive and purposeful farmer. He took possession of his farm directly after his marriage, in 1864, with Nancy Housley, who was born in Ohio, and at present has about completed a new house, built after modern designs, in which his family will have all of the conveniences of the city and the advantages of the country. Of his five children, Eva is the wife of Clifton Gould, of Corvallis; John and Fannie are at home; Alice is the wife of Carl Porter, of Corvallis, and Nellie is the wife of J. D. Campbell, of Independence, Mr. Whitaker is independent in politics,

and has never worked for either his own or his friends' election to office. Like his father and brothers, he is a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church. A very public-spirited and affable man, he commands the respect of all with whom he has to do, and exerts an influence in keeping with his practical and helpful personal characteristics.

JUDSON WEED. Although not one of the older commercial enterprises of Philomath, the grocery business of Judson Weed has become an important factor in maintaining the business integrity of the town, representing as it does the business stability and practical ideas of one of its most honored citizens. Born in Jackson county, Ohio, April 14, 1847, Mr. Weed is a son of Gilbert and Abigail (Patton) Weed, the latter of whom was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va. On the paternal side Mr. Weed claims a worthy ancestor in his grandfather, William, a soldier in the war of 1812, and for a portion of the service in the quartermaster's department. The grandfather was born in the state of Connecticut, and at a very early day located in New York, where his son, Gilbert, was born August 20, 1804. The family removed to Gallia county, Ohio, about 1813, and here he died at the age of eighty-four years.

In Gallia county, Ohio, Gilbert Weed was reared on a farm, and in time learned the stonemason's trade, and also that of the bricklayer. In 1836 he removed to Jackson county, Ohio, where he combined his trades with farming, and where he died in 1888. His wife's father, William Patton, was born in New York state, and as a young man removed to Virginia, locating in Greenbrier county. He was a farmer during his entire active life, and his career was dignified by worthy military service, directed for the greater part against the Indians. Although his father was fairly successful in life, it became necessary for Judson Weed to provide for himself at a comparatively early age, the farm in Jackson county being hardly adequate for the supporting of sixteen children, twelve sons and four daughters. The tenth of this large family, Judson, worked hard on the home farm, but during the winter time attended the district schools, where he studied arduously, as became a youth who early appreciated the advantages of a practical education. That he might enjoy further advantages as a student, he began to work out on the farms surrounding that of his father, and while thus employed the Civil war broke out, throwing the country into a state of turmoil and uncertainty. He continued to work until 1864, and then enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, serving four

months as a private. After his discharge at Gallipolis, Ohio, he resumed his work on the farm, and continued to save money for his education. During 1868-'69-'70 he attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and thereafter engaged in teaching until 1875.

After coming to Oregon, in the latter part of 1875, Mr. Weed combined teaching and farming in Columbus county, his farm consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, which he greatly improved and rendered a valuable property. He still owns this farm, and rented it out in 1898, when he came to Philomath to engage in the grocery business. In Columbus county he was prominent in the general affairs of his neighborhood, and was so successful as an educator that he was elected county superintendent of schools in 1878, serving for one term, or two years. He also became much interested in Republican politics, was elected county assessor in 1886, serving for one term; and, in 1888, was elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1892. While in the legislature he was chairman of the committee on counties. Further honor awaited him in 1894, when he was elected county clerk, and re-elected in 1896, serving up to 1898.

Since coming to Philomath Mr. Weed has continued his interest in politics, and has not only been mayor of the town for one term, but has served on the school board, and as a member of the council for two terms. In Columbia county, Ore., he married Emma Van Blaracom, who was born in Minnesota, and who is the mother of three children: Oscar, taking the scientific course at the Philomath College; Gertrude, taking the same course at the college, and Ethel, attending the public schools. In religion Mr. Weed is identified with the Evangelical Association of North America, at Vernonia, Ore.

THOMAS K. FAWCETT. The ambitious men of the younger generation, who are destined to carry on the work begun by their sires in the very early days of Oregon, have a worthy representative in Thomas K. Fawcett, formerly engaged in extensive mining operations, but at present elaborating plans for a large stock-raising enterprise on his farm, two miles west of Bellfountain. A native son of Oregon, he was born at the Myrtle Creek mines, Douglas county, July 26, 1874, a son of George N. Fawcett, of Portland, residing at No. 353 Grant street.

Completing his education in the public schools of Portland at the age of sixteen, Thomas K. started out in the world on his own responsibility, naturally drawn to the mining business, which had surrounded his earliest and later years. Success did not come as readily as anticipated, for he tried his luck in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and

Colorado, before striking the rich claim in Baker county, this state, which netted him a handsome fortune. After operating the claim for a couple of years he disposed of it at a profit and bought other claims in the neighborhood, remaining thereabouts until 1902, and meeting with varying success. He then decided to turn his attention to stock-raising, and bought his present farm of seven hundred and sixty-one acres on the old Corvallis road, and which constitutes a portion of the Samuel Haptonstall, Charles McCoy and Martin L. Charles donation claims. Two hundred acres of his property are under cultivation, and a new residence is in process of construction which promises to be one of the most commodious and comfortable in the county. This home is destined to become one of the centers of hospitality in the neighborhood, for both Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett are possessed of tact and cordiality, and have the faculty of making and retaining friends. Mrs. Fawcett was formerly Anna C. Kelly, and she was born at Coos Bay, Ore., being a member of a prominent family of that section. One son has been born of this union, Tolbert K.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Mr. Fawcett was one of the first among his friends to enlist for service in the Philippines, and as a private in Company G, Second Oregon Infantry, he served fifteen months, and participated in twenty-six engagements, including the battles of Malabon, Pasig and Malinta. For meritorious action he was advanced to the rank of sergeant, and for a part of the service had charge of the military train. While in the orient he made a practical study of the people and prevailing conditions, and upon his return interested his friends with accounts of his observations. Mr. Fawcett follows the family tradition and is a staunch Republican, but has never taken an active interest in office-seeking or holding. He is identified with several of the social organizations in which the county abounds, and is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World.

ROBERT L. HENKLE. One-half mile east of Philomath is located the farm owned and operated by Robert L. Henkle, whose fine, up-to-date property at once attracts the notice of the passer-by. His acreage comprises one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he makes a specialty of general farming and stock-raising, sheep claiming the most of his attention. Mr. Henkle was born October 30, 1849, in Lee county, Iowa, the son of Zebadiah Henkle, who was born in old Virginia October 26, 1807. With his parents he removed to Illinois, and later to Iowa. For his life companion he married Miss Mary Wilson, a native of Kentucky, the young couple making their home in Iowa until 1866, when, by ox and

horse teams, they came across the plains, landing in California about four months from the day of starting. The following year, 1867, they came to Benton county, Ore., purchasing three hundred and twenty acres located two and one-half miles south of Philomath, there residing until his death, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow continued to live on the place for several years, but later removed to Independence, Polk county, making her home with her youngest daughter until her death, when seventy-seven years old.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henkle, three of whom are now deceased, and the names and residences of those living are as follows: Abraham, a resident of Philomath; George, of Corvallis; Mary, the wife of Samuel Davis, of Philomath; Eli, of Independence; Sarah, the wife of A. Nelson, of Independence; Etta, who became the wife of W. H. Walker, also of Independence; Robert L.; Amos, a farmer residing north of Philomath, and James, of Prineville. While a resident of Iowa the father served as county commissioner for several years, and was justice of the peace a great many years. Politically, he took an active interest in the welfare of the Democratic party, and in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member from early manhood, he could always be depended upon to co-operate in all measures which tended toward the betterment of mankind. In this, too, he had the support of his wife, who had been a member of the church from the age of fifteen years.

Robert L. Henkle was about seventeen years old when his parents removed from Iowa and made their home in the west. His district school education was supplemented by a course in the college at Philomath, after completing which he returned home, remaining with his parents until his twenty-third year. From 1871 until 1874 he worked for the neighboring farmers, and in the year last mentioned was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Newton, a native of Oregon. Their first home was about one and one-half miles south of Philomath, but three years later they moved to a farm located just east of town, which was the family home for the next fourteen years. Their next purchase was a tract of three hundred and twenty-two acres, formerly a part of the Eliza Liggitt donation claim, one-half mile east of Philomath. Here he owned two hundred and fifty acres, all under cultivation, twelve acres being devoted to hops, but has recently sold all but one hundred and sixty-two acres. In addition to carrying on general farming he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of raising fine grades of sheep.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Henkle, of whom the eldest, Ora, is a resident of Portland. The other children are at home with their parents and are named as follows: Roy, Chester, Ada, Mamie, Herman and Esther. Fraternally, Mr. Henkle affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is a staunch Democrat.

JOSEPH PARK. For many years the late Joseph Park was prominently identified with the agricultural and mercantile interests of Philomath, and in his death, which occurred December 22, 1902, Benton county lost a valuable and highly esteemed citizen. A man of sterling integrity and sturdy worth, his life record was a praiseworthy one, and his memory will long be cherished by the many who were bound to him by ties of kinship or friendship. One of a family of nine children, he was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 12, 1812.

Acquiring his education in the pioneer schools of Ohio, Joseph Park remained with his parents until he was sixteen years of age. Beginning, then, the battle of life for himself, he found his first occupation in boating, and for a number of years run flatboats down the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, in the meantime making his home in Indiana. In 1852, joining a company of emigrants westward bound, he came with a train of ox teams across the plains to Sacramento, Cal., during the trip of three months having no serious trouble with the Indians. Coming from California to Oregon by water, Mr. Park settled in Benton county, purchasing a farm on Muddy creek, about ten miles south of Corvallis. After living there eight years, he returned to Indiana, going by way of the Isthmus, and on Christmas day, 1861, took unto himself a wife. In the spring of 1862, accompanied by his bride, he again came west, traveling by ox-team train to Nevada, where he was engaged in farming and mining for two years. Continuing his journey toward the west, in 1864, he settled in Oregon, on the land which he had previously bought, and lived on it until 1869. Locating then in Topeka, Kans., Mr. Park was there employed in mercantile business for sixteen years. In 1885 he again came to Oregon. Purchasing five hundred and thirty acres of land about six miles southwest of Philomath, he made substantial improvements on the place, and brought a large part of the land into a highly productive condition. In 1890, with characteristic enterprise, he established a store of general merchandise in Philomath, the business being conducted by his sons under the firm name of Park Brothers. Taking up his residence in Philomath, he lived there until 1902, when he returned to his home farm, on which his death oc-

curred, December 22, 1902, as previously stated.

On December 25, 1861, Mr. Park married, in Indiana, Mary A. Curtis, who was born in that state in January, 1839. She survives him, and with the assistance of her son, William, is successfully conducting the homestead farm. Mr. and Mrs. Park became the parents of four children, namely: William, Joseph A., a child that died in infancy, and Harriet E. A strong Republican in politics, Mr. Park always took a warm interest in the welfare of his adopted town and county, and watched with genuine pride its gradual evolution from a wild country to a superb agricultural region, whose well cultivated and well stocked ranches indicated its general prosperity. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for twenty-one years served as chorister.

William Park, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Park, married Edith Conner, a native of Oregon, and they have five children, namely: Lawrence, Joseph, Mary, Vivian and Theodore. William Park resides on the parental homestead, where he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising in a successful manner. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Joseph A. Park, the second son, resides near Corvallis, and is numbered among the prosperous and esteemed citizens of that locality. He married Alice Conner, an Oregonian by birth, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Charlie, Ada, Ida and Winnifred.

JOSIAH H. HERRON. Among the influential young farmers of Benton county none suggest careers of greater promise than Josiah H. Herron, owner of a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land, one hundred of which are under cultivation. Mr. Herron comes of one of the prominent pioneer families of this county, and necessarily feels a great interest in his immediate surroundings, for he was born in the house which is now his home, September 13, 1870. His father, Robert Herron, an Irishman, lived to be fifty-five years of age, and served in the Rogue river war. His wife, formerly Mary W. Neil, married for her second husband, James Barclay, whom she survives, and whose farm of three hundred and forty acres she is still occupying.

Like all of the children in this well regulated home, Josiah H. was taught the value of industry, and schooled in every department of farming. At the district school he received a practical education, and remained under the paternal roof until his marriage with Lettie Edwards, who was born in Lane county, and whose father crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1853, settling

in Benton and afterward removing to Lane county. While engaging in general farming and stock-raising Mr. Herron devotes twenty-five of his three hundred and twenty acres of land to fruit, principally prunes, and for the latter he has erected a dryer, sufficiently large for public drying. His farm is modern in its appointments, and fertile in soil, being well adapted to a variety of interests. That the fortunate owner appreciates this fact is evident to all who visit him in the midst of his activities, and note the neat and painstaking appearance of residence, barns and fences.

Like his brother and father, Mr. Herron is a Democrat, and, though one of the youngest farmers in his neighborhood, has been elected to the school board, serving also as school clerk. He is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World, at the lodge of which he is a genial and always welcome visitor. Mr. Herron is popular, enterprising, and very affable, enters heartily into the general undertakings of his neighborhood, and appreciates his position and responsibilities as a member of a growing and cosmopolitan community.

JOHN A. BUCHANAN. But a few years ago Benton county was called upon to give up by death one of the most honored members of the community, a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, by his high moral character and the many sterling qualities which have made him a much-beloved citizen in his adopted state. He was the son of a Scotch emigrant who brought his family to the United States from England, where he had settled some years previous, and where John A. Buchanan was born. In 1854 he accompanied his brother, Robert L., to Oregon, the latter having made a previous trip. This brother now resides south of Corvallis. With the strength of character inherited from his Scotch ancestors John A. Buchanan soon found a place for himself in this growing west. After nine years in the mines in Idaho he selected agricultural pursuits for his life occupation, and with industry and perseverance through the pioneer years of this state he labored to become recognized as a successful farmer, in the process of which he acquired the title to many acres of valuable land. At his death he owned eight hundred and forty acres, a part of which was the old Proctor donation claim, and upon which he put the best and most substantial of improvements until now it represents one of the most valuable pieces of property in this section of the country. Mr. Buchanan engaged principally in general farming, being, however, much inter-

ested in wheat-raising, in which he was very successful. Not always a farmer, he owed considerable of his success to a fortunate venture in the Idaho mines, and also to other business interests. At the time of his death, which occurred very suddenly May 3, 1900, while he was engaged with the performance of some trivial duty, he was serving as county commissioner in the interests of the Republican party, of which he was a staunch adherent. He was a member of the United Brethren Church. The last resting place of this honorable pioneer is in Bellfountain Cemetery.

The marriage of Mr. Buchanan occurred January 15, 1873, in Douglas county, and united him with the daughter of a pioneer family, Miss Ruth Gardner, who was born in Illinois. Her father, Isaac M. Gardner, was a native of Baltimore, Md., who removed to Ohio at an early day, later following this up with a venture into the Prairie state. In 1853 he crossed the plains with his wife and three children, and after seven months of slow plodding of the patient oxen they descended from the Cascade mountains into the Willamette Valley, settling at Siulaw, where for seven years Mr. Gardner engaged in farming. Removing at this time to a farm on Elk creek, near Drain, Douglas county, he continued in this occupation, making his home at the present time in this location, being now eighty-four years of age. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. His wife, known in maidenhood as Hannah Krewson, was born in Ohio and died in Douglas county, Ore., in 1891. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gardner eight attained maturity, of whom six are now living. They are as follows: Ruth, the widow of John A. Buchanan; Susan, now Mrs. M. N. Ensley of Drain; Lucy, Mrs. Jacob Sawyer of Elkton; Emma, still a member of her father's home; Henry, a farmer near Drain; and Isaac, now a retired farmer of Drain.

When first married Mrs. Buchanan and her husband lived on his farm, which was located ten miles south of Corvallis, but since his death she has removed to Corvallis, making this city her home since 1901, on account of the educational advantages for her children, of whom there are seven living. The eldest of her children, J. Fred, is engaged in farming on three hundred and twenty acres of land in this county; Alice, a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College, is the wife of R. C. Herron, of Bruce, Benton county; Ernest is occupied in the stock business in Douglas county; Edith died at the age of seventeen years while attending the Oregon Agri-

cultural College; the remaining children, Claude, Mildred, Carrie and Lizzie, are all at home, the former being a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College, and the three younger are attending the public schools. Mrs. Buchanan looks after the interests of the home farm, upon which the family spend the summer months. Like her father, she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, her political convictions running parallel with those of her late husband.

JOSEPH GRAY. The labors which have resulted in the present high state of development noticeable in Benton county have been largely participated in by Mr. Gray, who is one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of the county. A native of Scotland, born June 30, 1828, his early life was not unlike that of many another youth of his acquaintance in the home land, but at eighteen years of age he determined to learn a trade and begin life in earnest. Choosing the carpenter's trade as the most congenial to his tastes, he at once set about to master it in all its details, and thereafter followed it in his native land until 1850, or until he was twenty-two years of age. It was in the year last mentioned that he first ventured from the scenes with which he had hitherto been familiar, going to Australia, and for four years was engaged at his trade in Melbourne.

The year 1851 was memorable in Australian history as the one in which gold was discovered in that country, and it is not surprising that Mr. Gray became enthusiastic in searching for the yellow dust as did so many thousands of others equally ambitious. After following the life of the miner for about six years he returned to his native land to visit friends and relatives, remaining but a short time, however, for in October of the same year, 1860, he landed in California. The following year he came to Oregon, settling in Benton county, where for four years he carried on farming upon rented land. At the expiration of this time, in 1865, he removed to his present farm of three hundred and thirty acres in the vicinity of Philomath, which he had purchased in 1862, and here he carries on general farming and raises stock, meeting with good returns for the care and labor bestowed.

It was while a resident of Melbourne, Australia, that Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Miss Annie Murray, a native of Scotland. Two children were born to this worthy couple, the eldest of whom, Isabelle, is a teacher in one of the public schools of Fresno, Cal.; and Alexander M. is interested with his

father in the conduct of the home farm. Religiously the family are identified with the Presbyterian Church, to whose maintenance they contribute, and they may always be found in the forefront of all measures tending to benefit mankind or upbuild the community.

ABRAM N. LOCKE. The name of Abram N. Locke is worthy of mention among the early pioneers of Oregon, for at the youthful age of five years he crossed the plains with his parents and became an inhabitant of the country where primitive conditions reigned supreme, and in the passing years he has added his aims and ambitions to the upbuilding influences that have made the greatness and prosperity of this commonwealth.

The birth of Abram N. Locke occurred near Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., September 1, 1842, his parents being A. N. and Harriett Sinett, natives respectively of Mississippi and Ohio. When a young man the father settled in Missouri, and there engaged in farming, remaining until 1847, when he was induced to undertake the journey into the west for the sake of the opportunities offered in the rich and productive lands, the times giving promise of rapid settlement. With his wife and four children he joined an ox train bound for the new settlements over the southern route of the old Oregon and California trail, coming by way of Canonville and Rogue river, and after six months spent in traveling he arrived at his destination. He at once took up a donation land claim of five hundred and fifty-four acres five miles north of Corvallis, Benton county, Ore., and in the years which followed he never had reason to regret his choice of a location. He continued to improve the land until his farm became one of the most valuable in the county. He remained in this location until his death, not too interested in his farming to take an active part in the affairs of his community at a time when men of worth and ability were most to be desired. Religiously he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and politically he was a Democrat, holding through this influence several important positions, among them being that of probate judge, in which he continued for six years; deputy sheriff for two years; and sheriff for a like period. Actively interested in all that pertained to the welfare or material growth of his adopted county, Mr. Locke gave liberally of his means toward every public movement, one of his donations being an acre of land to be devoted to the use of a cemetery, which was called by the name of the donor, and is now one of the finest burial

grounds in this part of the county. The donation was made in 1855. His wife also died upon the old homestead. Besides our subject, the other children of this pioneer family are as follows: Thomas, who died in Oregon; William, residing on a part of the old homestead; Alonzo, a resident of Linn county, Ore.; Alfred, also on a part of the home farm; Laura, deceased; and Jennie, located in Seattle, Wash., is the wife of Samuel Boreland.

The boyhood of Abram N. Locke was spent upon his father's farm, and interspersed with his usual home duties was an attendance of the public school, his first remembrance of the educational advantages of Oregon being of a little log house where the children of the pioneer settlers gathered for their share in the distribution of knowledge. Later he engaged with his father in farming, where he remained for three years; after attaining his majority, or nearly so, he went in 1862 on a prospecting trip to the mines located near Boise City, Idaho, and the next year, in company with his father and brother William, he took pack trains to that city and for some time was engaged in packing in the mines, from which labor he realized a considerable amount. On returning to Oregon he became the possessor of a part of the home place, which he has since continued to own, farming upon it for the principal part of the time. Four years of the time since his purchase he was engaged in the cattle business in Crook county, Ore., after which he sold his interests there and returned to Benton county. He now owns one hundred and ninety acres of the original claim, upon which he has built a residence and made many other improvements, following the example of his father in his endeavor to make a successful farmer and a good citizen. His specialty in agriculture is the cultivation of grain, most of his land lying in a rich and productive valley. He also owns two handsome residences in Corvallis, to one of which he retired in 1898, where with five acres of land he occupies his time and takes a well earned rest from the active duties of life, enjoying and appreciating the changes which have come within his range of vision, one of the greatest being the absence from the hills and forests of the wild animals which he hunted in his boyhood days.

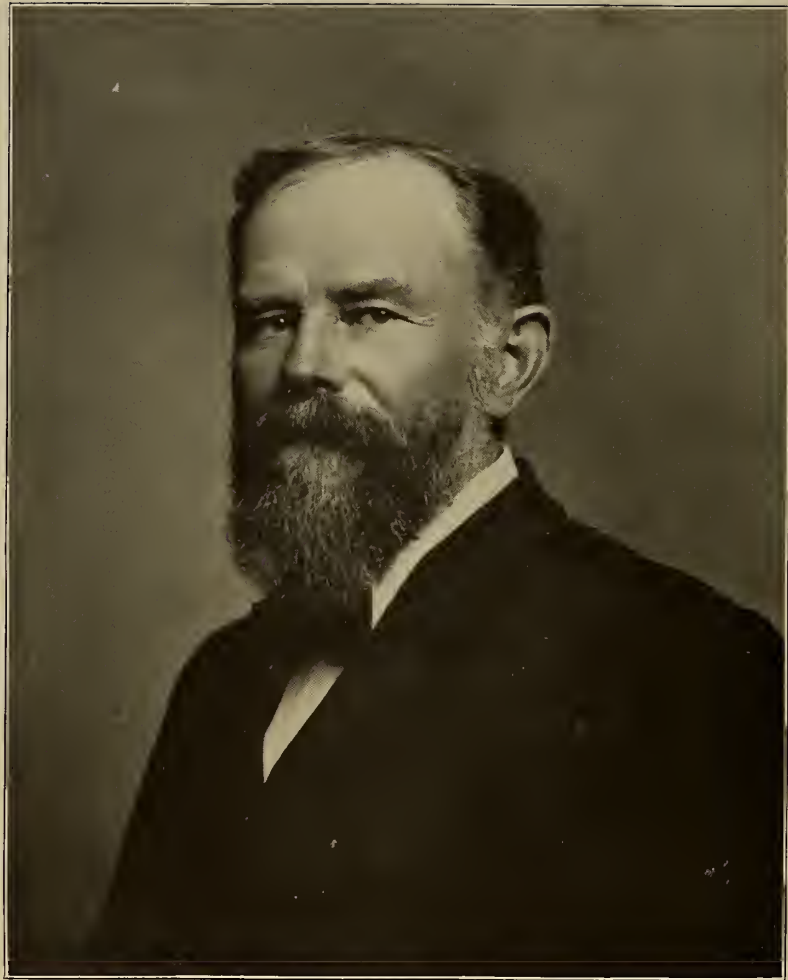
In Chariton county, Mo., Mr. Locke was united in marriage with Miss Annie Sinnett, a native of that state. Adhering to the convictions of his father, Mr. Locke is Democratic in his political affiliations, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having attained the Degree of Honor.

NELSON P. CRUME. The Brownsville flouring mills, owned and managed by Nelson P. Crume since 1901, is one of the substantial enterprises of the town, and one which is destined to continually enlarge its business. This prophecy is based upon the excellent quality of the flour produced, and which finds a ready market all along the coast. Since coming under the present management the old mills have been completely overhauled, new and modern machinery introduced, and a capacity of fifty barrels a day attained to. The power is water, and the visitor to the white interior finds a hive of industry, wherein the greatest system and order prevail.

In Daviess county, Mo., where he was born December 9, 1856, Mr. Crume was reared on the farm of his father, George W. Crume, who had settled there after leaving his native state of Illinois. The father left his home interests to serve in the Civil war, and became a martyr to the cause of the Union. Enlisting as a private in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, he took part in several of the first battles of the war, but died at Alton of camp fever, contracted while exposed to the rigors of the service, in 1863. His wife, formerly Malinda C. Thompson, was born in Kentucky, and some months after the death of her husband, married Lot S. Harris. The latter brought his wife and her children across the plains in 1864, locating on a claim near Scio, which he improved and lived upon until his death, in 1900. He is survived by his wife, who lives with her son, Quincy, near Carlton.

The oldest of the three sons born to his parents, Nelson P. Crume, was educated in the public schools, and entered the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, in 1875. In 1882 he engaged in farming near Brownsville, purchasing one hundred acres of land, which he sold in 1890, and thereafter engaged in a general merchandise business at Shedd's. Eleven years later he sold out and purchased the mills, to the management of which he has since devoted his energies. A native daughter of this vicinity, Sarah Harrison, became the wife of Mr. Crume, since his coming to Brownsville, her father, Robert Harrison, born in Lincolnshire, England, having come to the United States at an early day. Mr. Harrison located first in Michigan, from which state he crossed the plains in 1853 and settled on his present farm four miles northwest of Brownsville. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crume: George W., on the home place; Van A., deceased; Nellie; Bessie; Iris;



L. D. Scarborough

and Sarah. Politically Mr. Crume is a Prohibitionist, and he is at present serving his first term in the council. He is fraternally connected with the Blue Lodge No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brownsville, and the Woodmen of the World. A man of high moral character and unswerving integrity, he finds a religious home in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee, and towards the support and upbuilding of which he has liberally contributed both time and money for many years.

LEMUEL DUNCAN SCARBROUGH, M. D. The work which Dr. L. D. Scarbrough has done in the community in which he has made his home for a lengthy period has been varied in nature, but in no instance has its quality suffered, as thoroughness has been the doctor's watchword in all lines of business which he has cared to take up. He was born in White Plains, Ala., June 14, 1851, the son of a farmer of North Carolina, and the descendant of Scotch and English ancestry. The father, Lemuel, lived to the age of fifty-two years, while the mother, Nancy P. (McRae) Scarbrough, attained the age of eighty-five years. Of the twelve children born to his parents all attained maturity and the youngest was Lemuel D., of this review, his preliminary education being received in the public schools in the vicinity of his home. Afterward he attended Oxford College, in the town of Oxford, in his native state, and at the age of twenty-one took up the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Benjamin S. Evans, of White Plains, graduating from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1875, being one of the first class to graduate from that institution. For a year following his graduation he practiced medicine in Alabama, at the end of which time he came to Oregon and located at Creswell, Lane county, in which vicinity he has since remained, becoming one of the prominent and successful men of the section. Besides carrying on his profession he has been extensively engaged in general fruit farming, owning a ranch of two hundred acres, fifty-five acres of bearing prune and apple trees, one hundred and twenty acres of a hundred and forty-four-acre farm just set to fruit, and twenty-three acres adjoining Creswell upon which he has built a comfortable cottage, a substantial barn and other improvements, and has also a fruit dryer, the capacity of which is from five to six hundred bushels. In addition to this he has been engaged since 1882 in the general merchandise business in this town.

Dr. Scarbrough was first married in 1878 to Emma Redford, a native of Oregon, and of the three children born to them Marvin M. is a

student in the medical department of Yale University; Eba E. is at home, and the youngest died in infancy. Miss Clara Cochran, who was born in Cottage Grove, Lane county, became his second wife, and their five children, all of whom are at home, are named in order of birth as follows: Emerson, Carlisle, Dewey, Nancy G. and Crystal. In politics a Democrat, Dr. Scarbrough has always taken an interested part in the local affairs of his party and through this influence has held various minor offices in the vicinity. For twelve years he has acted as postmaster of Creswell. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has passed all the chairs, and is also identified with the Woodmen of the World, having held all the offices in this order, and in which he also acts as examining physician. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows also profits by his membership.

JOHN MORLEY. Closely identified with the farming interests of Marion county is John Morley, who is pleasantly located about three miles northeast of Silverton, where he is prosperously engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He is numbered among the veteran farmers of the county who have labored with unceasing toil in their chosen vocation, and are now enjoying comfortable competencies, acquired chiefly by their own efforts. Of good old Virginia stock, he was born May 9, 1823, in Jackson county, Ohio, a son of Moses Morley.

Moses Morley, a native of Virginia, born about 1788, removed with his parents, when a small boy, to Ohio, where he lived until after his marriage to Catherine Wadkins, a native of Maryland, and the birth of several of his children. In 1850, although then past the prime of manhood, he made an overland trip to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and settled near Sublimity, Marion county. Two years later he sent for his wife, who crossed the plains to join him, but their reunion was of brief duration, his death occurring the same year, in 1852. His widow spent her remaining days with their son, John, the subject of this sketch, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-three years. She was the mother of thirteen children, John Morley being the only survivor of the family.

Obtaining his early education in the district schools, and remaining on the old home farm in Ohio until twenty-one years of age, John Morley then left the parental roof and began the battle of life for himself, working for wages the first three years thereafter. In 1847, following the tide of immigration westward, he and two boys by the name of Darst started for Oregon, crossing the plains with an ox-team, and

being four months on the road. They crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph May 5, and reached the Willamette valley September 5. Becoming a pioneer of Marion county, he took up a claim near Sublimity, about three miles from the town, and after his marriage settled to housekeeping on property still nearer that place, living there about eight years. Removing to Silverton in 1862, Mr. Morley turned his attention to the milling business, operating a grist-mill there for eight years. In 1871 he bought a farm nearly three miles northeast of Silverton, after which he purchased the farm which he now owns and occupies. He has one hundred and forty-six acres of land, which he devotes to stock-raising and general farming, twelve acres being planted to hops.

September 20, 1855, Mr. Morley was united in marriage with Senah E. Jones, who was born in Missouri, and from that state crossed the plains in 1852, accompanying her parents, Lewis and Polly Ann (McAlpin) Jones. She passed to the higher life in 1886. To Mrs. Morley sixteen children were born, namely: George W., who lives near Silverton; Jerome, living at home; Levi, deceased; Nettie, wife of Philip Hicks, residing southwest of Silverton; Joshua M., of Silverton; Mary Catharine, wife of John C. Warnock, residing near Silverton; Laura Alice, wife of William S. Jack, of Silverton; Charles, residing near Silverton; Effie, wife of John Hicks; Iva B., at home; Rosa, wife of Howard C. Whitlock; Ella, wife of Dennis C. McCleary; John L.; Roy; Rachel, and Ruth.

JEREMIAH E. HENKLE. In a beautiful home in Philomath, erected in 1883, Jeremiah E. Henkle is living a practically retired life, the fortunate possessor of large property interests in town and county, and of the unbounded good will of his fellow townsmen. A resident of Oregon since his tenth year, he represents one of the pioneer families of the state, while not far distant, on a farm of three hundred and sixty acres, four miles west of the town, there is living his father, Ichabod, the possessor of a good name in this northwestern country. Ichabod Henkle is ninety-three years of age, is feeble in health, and as the result of a stroke of paralysis four years ago, is deprived of the gift of speech. Enshrouded thus in the shadows of life, and approaching that bourne whence no traveler ever returns, he can contemplate serenely his life-work, interspersed as it has been with more than ordinary accomplishment. He was born in Pendleton county, W. Va., October 10, 1810, and, when very young, removed with his parents to Fayette county, Ohio, in 1839 locating on a farm

in Lee county, Iowa. In 1849 he settled on a farm in Appanoose county, Iowa, and there lived with his family, working with his father, Jacob, who was born in West Virginia, and who moved to Ohio, and from there to Iowa with his wife and children. Jacob and his son, Ichabod, were the prime movers in the proposed emigration across the plains in 1853, and Jacob located on the farm where Ichabod is still dreaming his dreams, and waiting. Jacob lived to be seventy-seven years old, his death occurring in 1875. Ichabod developed the true western spirit, was full of push and energy and resource, and saw many ways of promoting the well-being of his adopted state. He was one of the original incorporators of the Corvallis, Oregon & Yaquina Bay Wagon Road Company, and was a director in the Willamette Valley Coast Railroad, predecessor of the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company. He married Mary A. King, who was born in Delaware, and who bore him three children, two sons and a daughter, of whom Jeremiah and Jessie only are living, the former being the second child.

At a very early age Jeremiah E. Henkle started in to perform his share of work on the farm, attending as opportunity offered the public schools of his neighborhood. In 1867 he engaged in working a saw-mill on the old farm, and in 1872 came to Philomath, where he was enrolled as one of the first students of the college of this town. However, scarcity of funds prevented his attending the college for more than one term, and an opportunity presenting itself to engage in business, he started a general merchandise enterprise in partnership with J. L. Shipley. Mr. Shipley dying in 1877, Mr. Henkle was left to manage the business alone, which he did uninterruptedly until 1891, when he sold his business and has since been on the retired list. In the meantime his interests had accumulated, and among other things he had purchased eight hundred acres of land, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, eventually placing thirty acres of his land under hops. He still owns the Henkle saw-mill on the south fork of the Mary river, with its surrounding two hundred acres, all of which is rented to his brother. He also owns a farm of four hundred and fifty acres near the town, as well as the store in which the postoffice is located, and a half block adjoining, with its three or four buildings.

Many interesting events have occurred in the career of Mr. Henkle, who is above all else public-spirited, and ever on the alert for opportunity. In 1859, with his father, Ichabod, he made a trip down the Yaquina river to the bay, a most exciting and interesting voyage, for they had to cut their way at every turn. In 1863 they undertook the same journey in a skiff, and, in 1867, Jere-

miah went by himself over the same route in a steambot, noting as he went the great changes which had come over the region in the meantime. In 1864 he enlisted for the Indian service in Company A, First Oregon Volunteers, and for a year was located at the Vancouver barracks. For a month the regiment was stationed at Fort Yamhill, and then went across the river country after Indians, remaining there for about nine months. He was discharged from the service June 30, 1866, and has always retained in his possession the gun and other equipment which constituted his war regalia. In 1880 he was chosen one of the receivers to make the first trip of ten miles down the Oregon & Pacific Railroad, and to receive the first ten miles that was completed from Toledo to Yaquina City—John Minto, of Marion county, and Robert Cohorn, of Lane county, being the other receivers. A Republican in politics, he has taken an active interest in his party's undertakings in this county, has served as councilman for ten years, and was postmaster of Philomath for twelve years. It will thus be seen that he has been intimately connected with pioneer as well as later enterprises, and has contributed his share towards their up-building.

In Philomath, Mr. Henkle was united in marriage with Lizzie Mason, daughter of George Mason, a native of Illinois, and who crossed the plains in 1853. Locating on a claim on Mary's river, Mr. Mason lived there for many years, but finally moved into the town, where he died at an advanced age. His daughter, Mrs. Henkle, died here in 1876, leaving a son, Otis C., who is now a hardware merchant of Dayton, Wash. In 1878 Mr. Henkle married Nancy A. Hunt, who was born in Oak county, Iowa, February 18, 1859, and whose father, Benjamin J., was born in Fleming county, Ky., November 16, 1821. The Hunts moved to near Des Moines, Iowa, in 1847, and, in 1869, crossed the plains with mule teams, making the trip to Washington territory in three months. Locating on a farm in the territory Mr. Hunt founded the town of Huntsville, and also started that educational institution known as the Huntsville Seminary, located in Columbia county. In 1900 he removed to Dayton, Wash., where he is living in retirement. He married Margaret Field, born in White county, Ill., and who also is living. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henkle, Rodell and Beulah, both of whom are living with their parents. Mr. Henkle is a member of the United Brethren Church, the liberal branch, and his wife is active in missionary and Women's Christian Temperance Union work. Mr. Henkle is one of the solid and substantial upbuilders of this part of the state, and while traveling his way has cemented many friendships of a lasting and beau-

tiful nature. He is one of those western noblemen to whom the coast country owes a great debt of gratitude, and whom it will ever honor for his character and undertakings.

SEYMOUR CHIPMAN. A widely known and prominent citizen of Corvallis and a veteran of the late Civil war, the brief life record of Seymour Chipman affords an excellent example for young men just entering the field of business activity, well illustrating the virtue of patriotism and showing the success to be attained by industry, enterprise and thrift. The representative of an old New England family, he was born June 30, 1833, in Essex, Chittenden county, Vt., a son of John Chipman. On the paternal side he comes of English ancestry, his great grandfather, Jonathan Chipman, having been born and bred in England, where he learned the hatter's trade. Subsequently emigrating to this country, he purchased land in Essex, Vt., and by strenuous labor cleared a homestead from the wilderness.

Thomas Chipman, the grandfather of Seymour Chipman, spent his entire life in Essex, Vt., being industriously engaged in farming pursuits. During the war of 1812 he offered his services to his country, and at the memorable battle of Plattsburg was captain of one of the companies in a prominent regiment. He took an active part in town affairs, and was a leading member of the Baptist Church.

John Chipman was born in Essex, Vt., in 1798, and there spent the first half of his long life. Coming into possession of a part of the ancestral homestead, he carried on general farming, and also worked at the carpenter's trade. Removing with his family to Illinois in 1843, he lived near Rockford for nine years, then took up his residence six miles north of Belvidere. In 1852 he migrated to Iowa, locating in Clayton county, near Strawberry Point, where he owned and operated a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Later, in company with his son, Seymour Chipman, he settled in Pocahontas county, Iowa, and lived there until his death, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Hoadley, was born in Vermont, a daughter of Thomas Hoadley. Mr. Hoadley, who was of Welsh descent, was born and reared in Vermont. In 1843 he removed to Illinois, but after living in the Prairie state a few years he returned to his old home in Vermont, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. Three boys and four girls were born of the union of John and Harriet (Hoadley) Chipman, and with the exception of two daughters all are now living. All of

the sons served in the late Civil war, LaFayette, now a resident of Pocahontas county, Iowa, having served in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, while Horace, who resides in Calhoun county, Iowa, served in the Second Minnesota Infantry. The mother died at a venerable age in Minnesota.

Seymour Chipman, the oldest son of the parental household, was a lad of ten years when he accompanied his parents to Illinois, making the long trip from Vermont by horse-teams. After completing his early education in the district schools he assisted his father in improving a farm, and during the harvest seasons was employed in threshing. Removing to Clayton county, Iowa, in 1852, he was at first engaged in milling as proprietor of a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and subsequently operated a carding-mill and a woolen-mill. On August 11, 1862, Mr. Chipman enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and on being mustered into service at Dubuque, Iowa, was elected fifer of the regiment. He took an active part in many important engagements, among the more notable being the battle at Port Gibson, on May 1, 1863, and the siege of Vicksburg, which was concluded by the capitulation of that city on July 4, 1863. The following month Mr. Seymour was taken seriously ill, and, on his return to the army, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he was actively identified until the close of the conflict, serving in the commissary department at Camp McClelland, Davenport, Iowa. On June 28, 1865, he was mustered out of service and returned home.

Establishing himself in business as a blacksmith and carriage manufacturer at Strawberry Point, Mr. Chipman remained there successfully employed until 1881. Going then to Gilmore City, Iowa, he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits for four or more years, after which he embarked in the hotel business, which he carried on until 1890. Coming then to Oregon, Mr. Chipman located first near Forest Grove, where he purchased a claim, on which he resided about two years. In 1893 he settled at his present home in Corvallis, where he has since exerted a marked influence in advancing the various enterprises inaugurated to develop its resources and promote its prosperity. During his active career he has accumulated a competency, being the owner of much valuable property in different parts of Oregon and of a good farm in Greenwood county, Kansas.

On August 14, 1853, at Strawberry Point, Iowa, Mr. Chipman married Prudence Maxson, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, which was likewise the birthplace of her father, Ephraim Maxson, and the lifelong residence of her grandfather, Jesse Maxson. Ephraim Maxson, a

farmer by occupation, removed from Ohio to Indiana, thence to Michigan, and finally to Iowa, locating on a farm in Clayton county, where he resided until his death, at the age of fifty-three years. He married Mary Smith, whose father, Peter Smith, died in Michigan. Ten children blessed their union, three of whom are now living. One son, David Maxson, who in the Civil war was a member of the regiment to which Mr. Chipman belonged, died while in the service of his country. Another son, Christian Maxson, is now a merchant in Edgewood, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Chipman are the parents of five children, namely: Mrs. Eva Moyer, of Gilmore City, Iowa; Charles, of Corvallis; Clarence, proprietor of a restaurant and bakery in Corvallis; Mrs. Lillian Theresa Simpson, of Portland, Ore.; and Vidella, wife of F. L. Miller, of Corvallis.

On August 14, 1903, Mr. and Mrs. Chipman celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Chipman met his friends at the door and received them with a hearty handshake and word of welcome. They passed into the parlor, where Mrs. Chipman, as active and light of heart as a girl of sixteen, expressed her pleasure at their presence. Here all registered, and, after partaking of the contents of the punch bowl, presided over by Mrs. Clarence Chipman, passed out onto the lawn where they were served with lunch. Mr. and Mrs. Chipman were the recipients of many handsome presents. The Mystic Shriners presented him and his wife with a beautiful loving cup. Upon it was inscribed the names of the donors, S. L. Kline, H. W. Hall, W. E. Yates, S. L. Hayes, Rev. MacLean, S. N. Wilkins, T. H. Crawford, Captain Harding and J. B. Horner. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Chipman made fitting response and each Noble drank to their health from the loving cup.

Politically Mr. Chipman is a staunch Republican, and while living in Iowa served sixteen years as justice of the peace, and was mayor of Gilmore City at the time of his removal to Oregon. Fraternally he was made a Mason at Strawberry Point, Iowa, in 1862, and is past master of Strawberry Point Lodge, F. & A. M.; and past high priest of Ferguson Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., of Corvallis, of which he is treasurer; he is a member of Corvallis Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; a member and thrice illustrious master of Oregon Council, No. 2, R. & S. M.; is deputy Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Oregon; and a member of Albany Commandery, K. T., while in June, 1903, he became a member of the Mystic Shrine of Oregon. He is a member, and past com-

mander, of Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., and in 1902 was junior vice commander of the Department of Oregon. Mrs. Chipman is a prominent member of the W. R. C., of which she is an ex-president and of the W. C. T. U.

JAMES C. REED. As an energetic farmer, James C. Reed has passed the years since he came to the west, and prosperity has smiled upon him in his patient, uncomplaining toil, and blessed him with an abundance as a reward for a well spent life. He makes his home upon the land which first became his property, in the early munificence of Oregon's fields, but each passing year has found him able to increase the number of acres until he now has a farm of nine hundred acres, all in one body, upon which is carried on general farming and stock-raising.

Born October 11, 1828, James C. Reed is a native of Knox county, Tenn., where his father was engaged as a farmer, that being the life to which he was reared. He had, however, taken up the saddlery trade and later added that of millwright. In Tennessee he married Elizabeth England, also a native of that state, who died in 1840. Two years later the father removed to Missouri. Four children had been born to them, of whom one other besides James C., is located in the west, George being located in Dilley, Washington county, Ore. The father died when about forty-five years old. After the death of his mother James C. Reed left home, thus early assuming the burden of self-support, but fortunately finding a home with an uncle, with whom he remained until attaining his majority, their home being also changed to Missouri soon after he became a member of the household. In the winter of 1849 he followed logging and rafting along the Mississippi river, and two years later was married, the home of himself and wife being in Missouri until 1853. With the courage and energy of their pioneer forefathers the young people then made the six-months trip to Oregon, the mode of conveyance being the slow-plodding oxen, and upon their safe arrival Mr. Reed took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty-five acres located in Lane county, ten miles south of Eugene and three miles north of Creswell. The passing years have justified the choice of location, for through the now improved and finely cultivated farm extends the Southern Pacific Railroad, which speaks so eloquently of the changes which time has brought to the pioneer settlers. Two hundred acres of this property is now in active cultivation, this and all the improvements which have kept pace with the changes going on being the result of the practical

and well directed efforts of the worthy possessor.

The wife who shared the trials and troubles of the early life and now enjoys the prosperity, was formerly Miss ANN E. Dillard, a native of Tennessee. She was the daughter of Samuel Dillard, of Kentucky, born there May 12, 1810, and in Tennessee he married Elizabeth Julian, whose birth occurred October 5, 1806. They made their home in that state until 1837, when they removed to Missouri. In addition to the farming interests in which he had always gained a livelihood, Mr. Dillard was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and it was both the desire to better his worldly condition and to carry the gospel into the new lands that led to their emigration in 1853, the entire family crossing the plains with ox-teams and settling in the vicinity of Lane county. This continued to be the home of the family until the death of the parents, the father living to be eighty-one years old and the mother fifty-two. Of the five children who were born to them four are now living, namely: Rufus, of Washington; William, also of Washington; Sarah, who became the wife of Robert Cochran, and is located near Cottage Grove, and Ann Reed. In politics Mr. Dillard was a Democrat, and fraternally he was associated with the Masonic order. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed were born the following children: Samuel D., who is at home with his parents; William P., deceased; Robert H., of Harrisburg; George D., also at home; Emma, now Mrs. George Jordan, of Washington; Joseph A., located west of Eugene; Lena, deceased; and one who died in infancy. Mr. Reed is a Democrat in his political convictions and through the influence of this party has held various minor offices in this vicinity.

JOHN M. MOYER. Persistent and painstaking effort, augmented by strong and forceful personal characteristics, have won for John M. Moyer a substantial place among the pioneer manufacturers and farmers of Linn county. Like the majority who came to the coast in the early days, he was not burdened with superfluous belongings or the wherewithal to purchase the same, and started out empty-handed to hew out his own destiny. His earliest childhood was spent in Schuylkill county, Pa., where he was born August 21, 1829, a son of Gabriel and grandson of Daniel Moyer, the latter of whom was born in the east and died at a very early day in Ohio. Gabriel was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife, Hannah Andrews, was of the same state, her death occurring in Ohio in 1888. A farmer and cooper by occupation, Mr. Moyer moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, about 1830,

later settling on a farm of ninety-one acres of timber land in Mahoning county. A still later place of residence was in Medina county, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1848, after many years of successful farming and work at his trade as a cooper. Of his fifteen children, eight of whom were sons, John M. is the third.

Of necessity the early education of John Moyer was limited, yet on the Pennsylvania and Ohio farms he gleaned a great deal of practical information, above all else learning the invaluable lessons of industry and economy. In 1848 he learned the carpenter's trade, and while working thereat became interested in the accounts of rich lands and still richer mines which came from the coast. With G. F. Colbert he began to prepare for the long trip, and the arrangements showed his desire to profit by the experiences of those who had gone before. Instead of ox-teams the partners bought a wagon, three horses and plenty of provisions and grain for their horses; and succeeded in reaching their destination at Foster's at the end of three months, a remarkably rapid journey, considering the drawbacks which they met on their way. After a couple of weeks on the Clackamas river as the guests of Mr. Arthur, they sold their outfit and started for the Calapooia river, meeting there another genial and hospitable host in the person of Elias L. Walters. Mr. Moyer was pleased with the location and remained for some time, and afterward worked at his trade at what was then called Calapooia postoffice, but which is now known as Brownsville. Almost his first undertaking was to build a house for H. L. Brown, whose daughter, Elizabeth, he married, June 4, 1857. Mr. Brown, after whom Brownsville was named, was born in the east, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846. He was a man of leading characteristics, and became very prominent in the little locality, where he conducted the first store, a general merchandise establishment, being the busiest center of activity in the locality. He was a Democrat in politics, and took a prominent part in his party's affairs in Linn county, serving as justice of the peace for many years, and as a member of the legislature for two terms. A man of fine principles and great energy, he was genial, approachable and humane.

Purchasing a herd of cattle in 1855, Mr. Moyer started for the mines of California the following year, but he returned soon after with illusions dispelled, and with an abiding confidence in slower but surer means of livelihood. In 1857 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, soon added sixty more, and began to clear his property, living the while in the most primitive manner. His trade proved useful at this stage of his career, for he soon made a comfortable home for primitive housekeeping. The

following spring the town of Brownsville was laid out by James Blakeley and others, and Mr. Moyer purchased a few lots, built a house, and removed his family there, soon thereafter engaging at his trade. During the Florence gold excitement in Idaho in 1862, he thought he saw an opportunity for making money rapidly by packing across the mountains. The severity of the weather, and the deep snows which impeded the progress of his wagons had not been taken into account, and he became footsore from the almost interminable journeys, and almost lost his sight from the constant glare of the snow. Some weeks later he returned to Brownsville weary at heart and the loser by \$800. Recovering his health and spirits Mr. Moyer worked at his trade until 1863, when he bought the Brownsville Planing Mills, formerly owned by William Linville, and which he fitted with modern machinery, and worked into a paying and extensive business. These mills passed into the hands of his son in 1875, and to the present time are one of the busy enterprises of the town. In 1861 he became interested in the Brownsville Woolen Mills, known then as the Linn Woolen Mill, which he also rebuilt, and which burned down the following year. In 1875 this mill was involved in litigation, and was sold at auction and passed into the hands of Mr. Moyer, who forthwith organized a stock company, and started the Brownsville Woolen Mills upon a successful career. He was president up to his retirement in 1889, and during his administration the mill extended its sphere of usefulness and sent its commodities into every part of the north and west. After its sale in 1889, Mr. Moyer still continued as its president and a large stockholder, resigning from the position in 1896. In 1889 he purchased stock in the Portland store on the corner of First and Alder streets. The Brownsville mill was 66x150 feet ground dimensions, was equipped with the most modern machinery, and turned out tweeds, cassimeres, flannels and blankets. In 1888 Mr. Moyer extended his field of usefulness to banking, becoming one of the incorporators of the Bank of Brownsville, of which he was president for many years. In 1890 he organized the Bank of Woodburn, of which he was active vice president for some years.

Independent in political affiliations, Mr. Moyer was the first mayor of Brownsville, and has served for many years as school director. It is but fitting that so early and ambitious a settler should actively participate in its general upbuilding, and this he has done uninterruptedly ever since coming here. In 1881 he planned and built one of the truly beautiful and commodious residences in the town, which he still occupies, and which has ever been the scene of hospitality and good fellowship. Of his six

children, four are deceased, while Edward D. is a resident of Portland, and H. Breckenridge is running the saw-mill near town. Thus is mentioned all too briefly a man whose far-sighted judgment, shrewd business ability, and unquestioned integrity has been of signal and lasting use in a progressive and appreciative community.

ELIAS KEENEY. May 10, 1846, Elias Keeney left Holt county, Mo., with ox-teams, and, after crossing the plains in about the average time, arrived at his destination three miles east of Brownsville, September 14; of the same year. This early pioneer, who represents the prosperous and successful agriculturist of the west, came to this state with almost no money, his worldly possessions consisting of the clothes he wore. An impression of his life and of his use of opportunity among strangers among whom he came without resources, is best gained by visiting his well equipped and modern farm three miles west of Brownsville. This property became his home a year after coming to Oregon, in 1849, and consists of six hundred and forty acres. Many changes have taken place during these fifty-six years of residence, and from a wilderness in the woods Mr. Keeney has developed a paying and valuable property, and one which has been a source of great satisfaction to its enterprising owner.

A native of Ray county, Mo., Mr. Keeney was born December 18, 1828, his father, John, and mother, Mary Ramsey (Buckhaultler) Keeney, being natives of Tennessee. The parents were early settlers in Ray county, where the father engaged in farming and stock-raising in pre-empted land, and there reared his eight sons and one daughter. He removed to Holt county, Mo., in 1842, but did not long survive his change of location, for his death occurred on his farm in 1845. He was survived by his wife, who came to Oregon on the second trip made by her son, in 1851, and died near Brownsville at the age of eighty-nine years. Among her children were twins, Elias and Ely, who began life upon very unequal footings, for Elias was unusually small, while Ely weighed eleven pounds. As time went on Elias showed the better and stronger constitution, and at the present time is not only much the heavier, but is the largest and strongest in the family.

Owing to the extremely wild conditions in Holt county, Mo., Elias received a limited education, for the schoolhouse was remote and the home duties arduous. To his quiet neighborhood came the cheering news of gold and fertile lands in the west, and though crossing the plains in 1846 was as yet a most hazardous and unusual undertaking, he cheerfully confronted the

undertaking, although he had practically nothing with which to start life in the far west. Once established upon the farm which he now owns, he returned to Missouri in 1850, and there married Margaret Jane Hyatt, who died in Oregon in 1861, leaving four children. Of these, Ely is a resident of Phoenix, Ariz.; Rebecca is deceased; Emma is the wife of James McHargue; and John.

The year of his marriage Mr. Keeney again started over the plains, bringing with him his wife, his mother, and all of the children with the exception of one brother and two sisters. Settling on his claim, he lived there until 1891, and then moved into Eugene to educate his children. In 1900 he went back to the farm, and in 1901 located in Brownsville, purchasing a little property on the south side, where he has erected a comfortable home. Some time after the death of his wife he had married Lucinda Van Winkle, who was born in Tennessee, and who died in Oregon. Nine children were born of this union, the order of their birth being as follows: George W., deceased; Rhoda, the wife of James Vaughn, a farmer of Halsey, Ore.; James M., of east Oregon; Edward Elias, deceased; Homer J., of Portland; Clarky, deceased; Roy J.; Ilena J., an educator in Shaniko, Wasco county; and one child, who died in infancy. The third marriage of Mr. Keeney, which occurred in 1887, was with Mrs. Matilda Noffsinger, who was born in Missouri, as was also her father, Hiram Lee, a native of Cape Girardeau county. Mr. Noffsinger farmed for many years in Missouri, and crossed the plains in 1863, locating near Cottage Grove, Lane county, where he bought land, and where he died in 1883, at the age of eighty-seven years. Four of his children are living: Martin H.; W. N., of Montana; Thomas H., of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Ida M., an educator of Eugene, Ore. Mr. Keeney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is an officer, and towards the support of which he is a liberal contributor. He is unquestionably the friend of education, and during his residence on the farm served for many years as school director. He has also served the Republican party as road supervisor for two years, but has never sought official positions or worked for other interests than those of his friends. He has been an interested spectator of the development of his section from a wilderness to the present agricultural and commercial prestige, and has contributed his share towards its larger and better growth. In the early days he had many experiences of a more or less unpleasant nature with the Indians, and in the war of 1848 enlisted in Company C, Fourth Regiment, as a private, under command of Captain Maxon. During this war he partici-

pated in the battles of De Chutes river, Wells Springs and Two Cannon, the latter conflict lasting three days. He was discharged in Oregon City, and thereafter returned to his ranch. He also served in the Rogue river war as a private, and well remembers the great conflict known as the Battle of the Meadows.

WILLIAM McLEOD. As his name implies, William McLeod is a Scotchman, with a faculty for making the most of every opportunity. He has engaged in several lines of activity since coming to the west and north. At present conducting a tannery business in Brownsville, he finds his occupation both successful and congenial, possibly for the reason that he is thoroughly conversant with it, and has inaugurated some new departures from the general line of tanning. He makes a specialty of saddle and skirting leather, and handles about one thousand hides a year. Since 1894 his business has been located in Kirk's addition, and his commodities have found a ready market in all of the coast towns, as well as in some of the cities of the east.

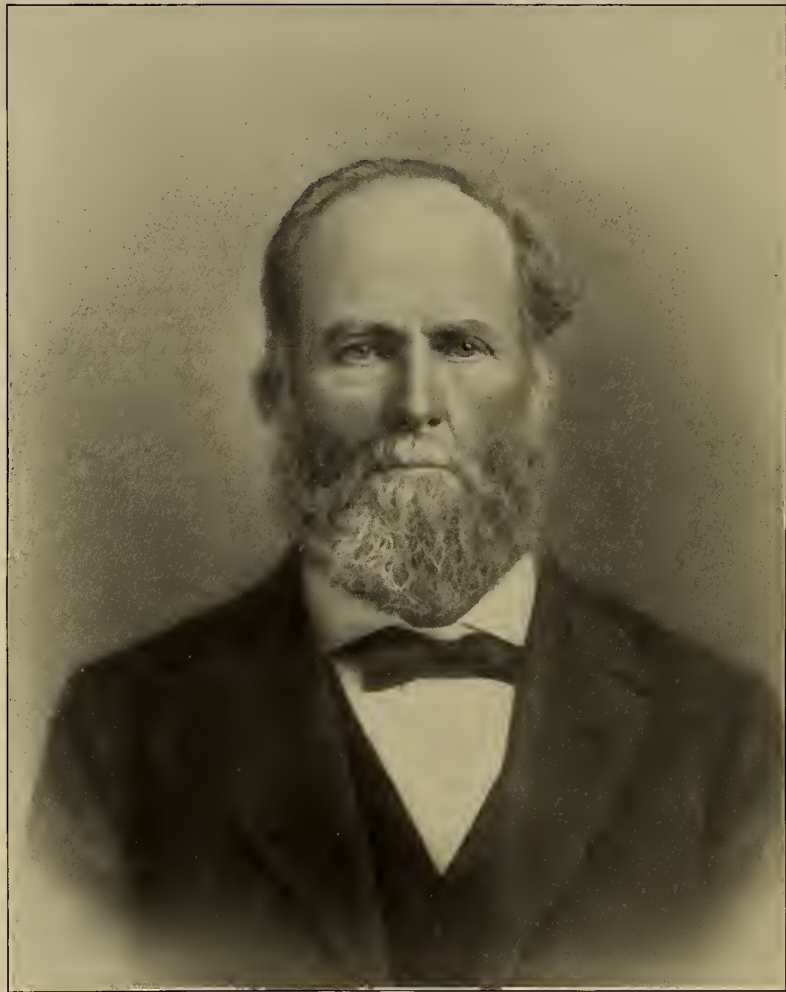
For many years the McLeod family was well known in Invernesshire, a maritime and highland county in Scotland, the largest in the kingdom, and extending across the island from sea to sea. Mountainous, rugged, and well wooded, it is a pastoral county, cattle, sheep, and wool being the principal sources of revenue. Trade is facilitated by the Caledonian canal, extending the whole length of the shire, and the farmers or stockmen fortunate enough to dwell within its boundaries as a rule are prosperous and fairly content. Donald McLeod, the father of William, was no exception, and for twenty years of his life he roamed over the rich lands of Inverness, buying cattle for a stockman of wealth and influence. He was not unmindful of opportunities beyond the sea, however, and, leaving behind the associations of his ancestors, he came to America in 1837, locating in Ontario, Canada, where he engaged in farming. The same year, in October, his son William was born, and was reared to an industrious life, attending the common schools of the county. The paternal farm consisted of one hundred acres of land, and here the father lived and prospered, and here his death occurred in 1855, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother, formerly, Sybella Forbes, also born in Scotland, died in Canada, leaving two sons and two daughters, two children having died in infancy.

Four years after the death of his father, in 1859, William, then nineteen years of age, came to California, having heard glowing reports of the mining chances on the coast. In Placer

county he engaged in gold mining for a couple of years, and in 1861 went to the Puget Sound country, later still making his way to the mines at Orofino, Idaho. In 1862 he located on Sauvies Island, in the Columbia river, and turned his attention to tobacco raising, a venture not entirely satisfactory, for we find him in Portland in 1864, engaged in getting out wharf timber and boat material. In 1866 Mr. McLeod came to Brownsville and engaged in the tannery business with A. E. Ellis, and after a year the entire business was owned by him, and independently conducted until 1877. He then went to Golden-dale, Klickitat county, Wash., and farmed and conducted a tannery, and in the spring of 1882 returned to Brownsville, where he re-purchased the tannery he owned before and conducted it for three years in partnership with a well known man of the town. In 1894 he sold out to his partner, and the same year built his present place of business, in the conduct of which he has so well succeeded.

In Brownsville, Mr. McLeod married Leah A. Riggs, born in Missouri, and who came across the plains with her mother in 1864, shortly after the death of her father, John Riggs. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McLeod: Mrs. Lizzie Roberts, deceased; Katie, deceased; and John and Florence, at home. Mr. McLeod is a Republican in political preference, and has been a member of the city council. He is prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a class leader, and contributes generously towards the support of the church. He is still interested in mines and owns considerable stock in the Calapooia Mill & Mining Company. Possessing excellent business judgment, tact and consideration for all whom he employs, and possessing unswerving integrity, he holds an enviable position in the business and social world of Brownsville.

THOMAS H. COOPER. In all save the accident of birth Thomas H. Cooper is a northwesterner, for he was just one year old when his family moved to Oregon, and his life since then has been passed within the boundaries of his adopted state. Born near St. Joseph, Mo., January 9, 1851, he is a son of James Cooper, who was born in Virginia, and who removed with his parents from Virginia to Indiana, and from there to Missouri at a very early day. Here James married Sena A. Evans, and in the spring of 1852 left behind him the familiar surroundings and started across the vast expanse of plains intervening between Missouri and the coast, with his family and a large emigration train. He had two yoke of oxen and two cows, and ere the jour-



R. S. Bonney



MRS. A. C. BONNEY.

ney was completed was obliged to use the cows for completing the journey, the oxen having given out under the severe strain. Arriving after six months at Oregon City, they spent the first winter on a farm in the vicinity, and for a bushel of wheat Mr. Cooper was obliged to work six days. In the spring of 1853 they went as far south as Eugene, looking around for a desirable place to settle, and finally located near Sublimity, Marion county, for two years. In 1855 they came to Benton county and took up three hundred and twenty acres of land in Kings Valley, where the father erected a small cabin, and the family lived in it until 1860. He then moved two miles west of Philomath, where he purchased eight hundred acres of land and engaged in dairying and the stock business. This property was disposed of in 1869, and he bought three hundred and twenty acres two and a half miles from Corvallis, where his death occurred November 27, 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years and eight months. He is survived by his wife, who is still living on the farm, and who is the mother of six children, of whom Thomas H. is the oldest; Nancy A. is the deceased wife of Morris Allen; Francis Marion is deceased; George W. lives in Benton county; Mary F. is the wife of Russell Lowell, and lives with her mother; and Robert is deceased.

Thomas H. Cooper was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools. October 10, 1875, he married Mary L. Scott, daughter of Prior Scott, of Benton county, and herself a native daughter of that county. Soon after his marriage he settled on his present farm, and has been so successful that he has added thereto and now has four hundred and eighty acres. He is engaged principally in the dairy business, and is at present milking twenty-five cows, a number of which are Jerseys. A Republican in politics, he has held various important offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen, and was elected to the legislature of 1895. Four children have been born to this successful couple, of whom Lewis E. is deceased; Minnie E. is the wife of E. J. Newton, of Benton county, and they have one daughter, Gladys; Fred R. is living at home; and George E. is also at home. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are members of the Congregational Church, and are respected and honored members of the community in which they live.

BRADFORD S. BONNEY. A typical pioneer of the very early days is Bradford S. Bonney, owner of a fine farm of four hundred and twenty-two acres adjoining Woodburn, upon

which he has lived continuously since 1849. More than any other of whom we have immediate knowledge, Mr. Bonney lives close to the heart of nature, and his association with the early days of Oregon has permitted that rare and fascinating interest in all that pertains to sportsmanship, for which this state has been justly famous. A resident of Oregon since his fifteenth year, Mr. Bonney was born near Sandusky, Ohio, August 30, 1825, a son of Truman and Plena (Townsend) Bonney, and grandson of Geris Bonney, the latter of whom was a farmer in Ohio, having moved there from his native state of Vermont. The grandfather was one of the heroes of '76, and for seven weary years lived in tent on the field, fighting in all the great battles of the war for independence.

Truman Bonney was born on his father's farm in Vermont, April 24, 1796, and as a young man accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he lived on a farm for many years. As a youth he learned the cooper and tanner's trades, which he followed at different stages of his career, in Fulton county, Ill., where he removed in 1833. His farm of two hundred acres was located twelve miles north of Lewiston, and here he prospered exceedingly. Notwithstanding his success, however, he became dissatisfied with his lot and exhibited the energy inherited from his ancestors. He was one of the first in his neighborhood to think about emigrating to the Pacific coast. In 1845 he had perfected his arrangements for the momentous trip, which were carried through without any particular mishap. Arriving in Sacramento City, Cal., in the fall of 1845, he remained until 1846, when he came to Oregon and took up six hundred and forty acres of land on French Prairie, Marion county. His death occurred in 1867 in Waconda, Ore. In early life he was a Whig, but later became a Republican, upon the organization of the party. His life was peculiar in some respects, for he never saw a railroad in his travels, being invariably ahead of them. He accumulated what was considered a large property in those days, and thus he was able to give his large family, consisting of seven daughters and six sons, a comfortable home. Of the children reared in the pioneer home, Hannah, who is deceased, became the wife of John Sherwood; George W. is living in Columbia Falls, Mont.; Mary A. is now Mrs. C. O. Boynton; Bradford S. is the subject of this article; Alvia is deceased; Sarah A. is the wife of E. Boynton; Miriam is the wife of F. Hibbler, of Santa Rosa, Cal.; Trumann is deceased; Lydia, formerly wife of Eli C. Cooley, now wife of A. Wood, of Woodburn; Laura, deceased, was married to James Strong; Charles R. is a resident of Portland; Wisewell is deceased; and Reuben,

born in Oregon, is now in the saddle and harness business in Portland, Ore.

As may be imagined, at that early day Mr. Bonney had but limited educational advantages in Illinois. After coming to California and Oregon he was too busy framing his future to spend much time attending school. His present broad, general information is therefore all the more creditable, for it suggests a practical application in later years. The farm upon which he now lives was in its natural state with one-third heavily timbered in '49, but at present he has about three hundred acres under cultivation. In the early days as now his chief diversion was hunting and fishing, and many interesting stories he can tell of the time when game could be sighted from his cabin door, and when one always had a gun at hand. His record included ten deer in a day, when game was most plentiful. He killed eleven elk during his lifetime. Bear abounded in the region, and many were the skins which he brought in from a chase. At the present time his admiration for nature and her chances is as keen as ever, and he takes frequent trips to the mountains and rivers, coming back invariably well laden and well content. So earnest has been Mr. Bonney in cultivating his land that he has had little time for politics, especially as he is independent, and in voting is guided solely by the personal qualifications of applicants. He is a member and elder in the Christian Church, and has been active in promoting the spiritual welfare of that organization.

The first wife of Mr. Bonney, to whom he was married in 1848, was Alzina C. Dimick, a native also of Ohio, born April 2, 1832, and whose father, A. P. Dimick, was born in the state of Vermont. From Ohio Mr. Dimick went to Boone county, Ill., where he resided for about twelve years, then came to Oregon in 1847, crossing the plains with ox teams, and locating on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. He was quite a politician, and a stanch Republican, filling the office of justice of the peace for the greater part of his life. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bonney, four sons and five daughters being alive at the present time. Of these, Augustus A. is living in Hood River, eastern Oregon; George F. is a farmer, three miles east of Woodburn; Sarah Ellen is the wife of B. F. Hall, of Salem, Ore.; Carrie M. is now Mrs. Young, of Woodburn; Charles T. lives in Woodburn; John Milton Wisewell also lives there; Esther P. is the wife of Elmer Hall, of Buena Vista; Laura is the wife of Allen Shaw, of Woodburn; and Ina D., the youngest daughter, also lives in Woodburn. After living together forty-nine years the wife and mother died April 2, 1897. The second marriage of Mr. Bonney was solemnized in

Woodburn December 4, 1898, with Mrs. Agnes Fisher, who was born in Cable county, W. Va., and whose father, Capt. James Flanagan Fisher, was born in Clarksburg, W. Va. Captain Fisher was eight years captain on the Ohio river boats between Pittsburg and New Orleans, and he was afterward pilot for the same length of time. Because of contagious disease he was taken to the pest house in Louisville, where, in a fit of delirium, occasioned by high fever, he jumped out of the window and killed himself. Mrs. Fisher had five children by her former husband, of whom all are living. In spite of advancing age Mr. Bonney retains to a remarkable degree his interest in the things around him, and his faculties are not perceptibly impaired. His life has been cast in honorable and industrious mold, and his efforts have rounded to the credit of his adopted state. Mr. Bonney has thirty-nine grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

JOHN W. BLAND. When five years of age John W. Bland became a resident of Oregon, being brought here at that age by his parents, Moses and Martha (Needham) Bland, who were pioneers in 1851. For a more complete record of their lives refer to the sketch of George H. Bland, which appears upon another page of this work. John W. Bland was born May 4, 1846, in Bartholomew county, Ind., but was reared upon his father's donation claim in Linn county, Ore., remaining upon this farm near Lebanon until he had attained manhood, learning many practical lessons in agriculture under the direction of his father. He also learned the carpenter trade, and early began to work at this, which he continued at intervals for many years. He finally located upon the farm where he now lives, near Lebanon, upon the Sodaville road, the dwelling being about three-quarters of a mile from the city. There are one hundred and ninety acres in the place, upon which he is engaged in carrying on general farming, stock-raising and dairying, in all of which he has been successful.

September 28, 1865, before he was twenty years old, Mr. Bland was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Powell, and the children born to them are as follows: Lillie, deceased, who married first Dexter Harris and afterward Charles Blodgett; Mareda P., who married Miss Laura Cornett, and who lives in Linn county; Wesley, also a resident of Linn county; Saloma, the wife of Homer Osbourne, of Linn county; Carrie the wife of William Calkins; Lucy, who died in Linn county; Charles and Mae, at home. In his political relations Mr. Bland affiliates with the Republican party, and, like his father, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is a member of Lebanon Lodge,

No. 47, I. O. O. F., having belonged to this order for twenty-four years. Mr. Bland has always been interested in all public movements, and especially along educational lines, in the interest of the latter acting as a member of the school board and trustee of the Santiam Academy, which position he held for several years.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MUNKERS. A worthy representative of a family of Oregon pioneers is found in Thomas Jefferson Munkers, a native son of the great northwest, in which he has proven himself so important a factor, through the display of business sagacity and quick decision taking a position of prominence in the affairs of Scio, Linn county. He, with others, established in 1892, a banking business in this city, and as the holder of considerable stock he became the president of the institution, and remained so for three years. In 1895 he sold his interest in the business, but in 1902 he bought it back, then converting the bank into a private institution, which is now known as the bank of T. J. Munkers & Co., with individual resources to the amount of \$50,000.

The records of the ancestry of the Munkers family have been preserved for many years, the grandfather, Benjamin, having been born in Georgia, September 17, 1799, and was reared in the state of Tennessee, where he became a farmer. In 1814 he removed to Jackson county, Mo., and from that state he crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1846, via the Platt river. Five months from the beginning witnessed the end of the journey and Mr. Munkers then took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, upon which he remained until 1871, when he came to his son's home, near Scio, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-five years. He was an old school Baptist, and politically was a Democrat. As a man who had met with success throughout the course of a long life Mr. Munkers was firmly fixed in his ideas and convictions, believing in no half-way measures in one's plans or beliefs. His son, Preston, the father of our Mr. Munkers, was born in Jackson county, Mo., November 28, 1820, and came with his father to Oregon and located on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres adjoining Scio on the north, and lived there until his death, at the age of sixty-nine years and eleven months. Inheriting a progressive spirit he became the owner of eight hundred acres of land, having met with the same success which had characterized the efforts of his father. With a religious and thoughtful temperament, heightened by a physical frame where weakness had early set its seal, Mr. Munkers combined an earnest and helpful

spirit which was manifested in many acts of public kindness, and the fulfillment of the duties of a citizen. His death was a loss to the community. He married Nancy Jane Crank, a native of Missouri, having been born there July 18, 1830, and dying here April 25, 1858, when only twenty-eight years old. She was the mother of three sons and two daughters, of whom Mary Susan was born April 15, 1847, and died April 21, 1866; Amanda Melvina was born December 16, 1849, and died August 18, 1866; John Riley was born April 28, 1851, and died May 7, of the same year; William Madison was born March 24, 1853, and died December 9, 1871, in California; the youngest of the children being Thomas Jefferson, of this review.

Thomas Jefferson Munkers was born on his father's claim, one-half mile north of Scio, Linn county, Ore., July 24, 1855, and was there reared to manhood. He attended the common school in the vicinity of his home, but the means for acquiring knowledge in those early times being necessarily limited, he has since acquired his wide fund of information through intelligent contact with the world, and through the medium of well directed lines of reading. When seventeen years of age he engaged in farming upon twenty-five acres of land, which he rented. On account of ill health he went to western Oregon in 1873, and passed much of the time in hunting until his return home in the following year. At that period he took charge of his father's farm, and has since conducted it, now owning eight hundred and five acres, devoted entirely to stock-raising, cattle and sheep forming the greater part of the stock. In addition to his banking interests he is manager of this large and productive farm.

In Washington county, Ore., Mr. Munkers was married to Miss Louise O. McNamer, who was born near Forest Grove, Washington county. She is now the mother of four daughters, namely Sylvia J.; Winnifred A.; Inez C.; and Opal L., all of whom are at home. As a Democrat, interested in the progress of his city and community, Mr. Munkers has often been called upon to serve in various public offices, among these being that of mayor, which he has ably filled for three years. He is a member of the county central committee, and almost every year acts as delegate to the county convention. He was at one time nominated for county commissioner, but on account of his many absorbing duties he refused to accept. For two terms he served as road supervisor, and as school director for more than ten years. In 1900 Mr. Munkers donated the land which is now occupied by the flax mill of this city. Fraternally Mr. Munkers has passed all the chairs of the Blue Lodge of Masons, and has also passed all the chairs of the Knights of

Pythias. In religion he follows in the steps of his ancestors, being a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he officiates as trustee.

JUSTUS E. HAMMOND. The substantial and well-to-do citizens of Silverton are well represented by Mr. Hammond, who holds an assured position in business, social and political circles, and at the present time is faithfully serving as recorder of the city of Silverton. He is a man of excellent ability and sound judgment, and the architect of his own fortunes in the highest sense implied by the term, gaining success in life by his own exertions.

In old colonial days two brothers surnamed Hammond migrated from their Massachusetts home to the British provinces, locating in Nova Scotia, one of them being the great-grandfather of Justus E. Hammond, on the paternal side. In Nova Scotia, in the town of Cornwallis, lived three brothers, Judah, Simon and Lothrop Hammond, the latter being Mr. Hammond's grandfather, who was born in the year 1765. He was a man of deep religious convictions, a minister of the Baptist denomination, and died in 1849, in the town of Andover, New Brunswick, preaching to his little flock from the pulpit of his church in the morning and dying in the afternoon of that day. George Franklin Hammond, father of Justus E., was born at Kingsclear, New Brunswick, June 2, 1821. In early life he settled in Andover, New Brunswick, where he was engaged in farming and blacksmithing until his death, in 1879, at a comparatively early age. He married Joanna Wright, who was born in New Brunswick, a daughter of Deacon Justus Earl Wright, a successful lumberman and farmer, and a deacon of the Baptist Church. Seven children blessed their union, two sons and five daughters.

Justus E. Hammond, the third child of his parents, was born February 16, 1849, in Andover, Victoria county, New Brunswick. He spent his early life on the parental homestead, becoming familiar with the various branches of agriculture and obtaining the rudiments of his education in the district school. At the age of nineteen years he began the battle of life on his own account, going westward to Maine, where he was employed in the lumber camps for awhile. Proceeding still farther westward in 1871, he located in Benona, Mich., accepting a position as head sawyer in a lumber mill, of which he was afterward the manager. Returning to New Brunswick in 1876, he visited his friends there for a month, then crossed the continent to Washington, settling near the Sound. Not particularly pleased with the country, however, Mr. Hammond came from there to Oregon the following

spring, 1877, and became a resident of Silverton, August 1, of that year, where he has since remained. During the first few ensuing years he worked at various employments, including dairy ranching. In 1888 he bought a drug store which he managed with excellent success for twelve years, when, on account of impaired health, he sold out that business, and has since lived retired from active pursuits until accepting the office of city recorder. During his business career he found time to take up the study of law, which he has continued to the present time.

On August 27, 1890, Mr. Hammond married, in Silverton, Josephine Bodimer, who was born in 1866, in Baden, Germany, but came to this country with her parents when about a year old. She died January 9, 1902, leaving three children, namely: Anna, Josephine and Brock. Mr. Hammond is a member of Silverton Lodge No. 45, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party, although he takes no conspicuous part in politics. A man of sterling integrity, he enjoys in a high degree the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN D. ARTHURS. From 1865 until 1879 the blacksmith shop of the Arthurs Brothers was one of the chief centers of activity in Brownsville, Ore. All things considered, as much trade came to them as fell to the lot of any other business in the town, its rise from a very small business being steady and substantial, and based upon the excellent work which was done, thus not only maintaining its earlier but adding to its more recent patronage. A stroke of paralysis in 1901 practically ended the business career of the senior partner, John D. Arthurs, although he had ostensibly retired from active participation in its affairs in 1897, intending to devote his remaining years to his immediate home circle.

Not the least encouraging item of interest in the life of Mr. Arthurs is the fact that he arrived in Oregon with the small sum of twenty-five cents, with which to begin his business career. He had crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1863, taking four months and a half to encompass the same distance which he thirty-three years later traveled over in three and a half days, surrounded by every luxury known to modern transportation. He had dreamed of a fortune easily made in the mines of California, but this dream seems not to have been realized, for he soon after found employment in Stockton and then in Visalia, Cal., coming from the latter town to Jacksonville, Ore. Through a friend of his brother, Jerry Martin, he succeeded in finding help, and after six weeks set off for Brownsville, a distance of more than two hundred miles, ac-

complishing the distance in six days and a half. In 1865 he started the blacksmith shop with his brother, both men being experts in their line.

Mr. Arthurs became known for his unswerving integrity, and for the courtesy and consideration which entered into all of his business relations. Many years before his retirement from business he had won the sincere esteem of the entire community, and his retirement, and subsequent severe illness, have called forth many expressions of regret and good will.

A southerner by birth and early training, Mr. Arthurs was born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 10, 1841, and comes of English paternal and Irish maternal ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather came from England and settled in North Carolina, where his father, Joseph, was born, and whence he removed, at the age of fifteen to near Nashville, Tenn. He married near Murfreesboro, Sarah Bingham, who was born in Tennessee, and died at the age of forty-five years, after rearing five sons and four daughters, of whom John D. was the third child. The maternal great-grandfather, Bingham, came from Ireland at an early day, presumably settling in Tennessee, where William, the maternal grandfather, was born, reared, and where he married and died. Joseph Arthurs served in the Seminole war under General Marion, and he removed to Missouri in 1842, remaining there until enlisting in the "last-call" regiment in Missouri in 1864. His Civil war experience though brief, was nevertheless fatal, for he contracted smallpox during the service, and died in an isolation hospital far from friends or family, in March, 1864.

After locating in Brownsville, Ore., Mr. Arthurs married Sarah Williams, who was born in Rock Island, Ill., June 15, 1844, and who is the daughter of C. A. Williams, one of the pioneers of 1845. Mr. Williams was born in New York state, but became a very early settler of the farming district around Kalamazoo, Mich., whence he removed to near Rock Island, Ill. Here he became interested in the tales which reached him from the far west, and in 1845 disposed of his interests and with his family crossed the plains to Amity, Yamhill county, Ore. Here he took up a donation claim which proved unsatisfactory, and which he sold in 1846 and took up a claim of a section on the Luckiamute river. To him is given the credit of starting the first sawmill on the Luckiamute, and of improving practically the first claim. In 1850 he removed to near Wells Station, Benton county, and in 1860 traded his land for a farm consisting of a section located west of Brownsville, Linn county, where his land for a farm consisting of a section accomplished much good in his life, and lived to be seventy-one years, seven months and fifteen

days old. His wife, formerly Mary Barber, was born in Pennsylvania, and died after the removal of the family to Brownsville. Mr. Arthurs was variously identified with affairs in Brownsville, and in the earlier days held several local offices, including that of councilman for two terms and school director for several years. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs, and his genial manner ever made him a welcome visitor at these lodges. Mr. Arthurs had a pleasant home in Brownsville, and his years of industry resulted in the acquisition of a liberal competence. He died at his home April 5, 1903, and was laid to rest in the Odd Fellows cemetery, mourned by a large circle of friends and missed by those who knew him best. The Odd Fellows lodge performed the last sad rite over the remains of their brother. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Arthurs were born two children: Ione W., the wife of James M. Smith, of Little Rock, Wash.; and Warren C., of Brownsville.

GEORGE H. BLAND. A well located and substantially established farmer in the neighborhood of Lebanon, Linn county, Ore., is George H. Bland, who is intelligently engaged in the cultivation of his farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres. Mr. Bland is the son of Moses and Martha Bland, pioneers of 1851. The former left his home in Jennings county, Ind., to which state he had removed in a comparatively early day, and started across the plains in February, 1851, with five yoke of oxen, one cow and a mare, the stock with which to furnish the bountiful acres which were promised him beyond the Rockies. In September, 1851, he arrived safely with his family in Linn county, in which section he remained until his death in September, 1873, at the age of fifty-four years. He first located on a donation claim of three hundred and five acres one and a half miles west of Lebanon, but later sold this and removed to another farm near Lebanon, where he spent the remainder of his days. Besides the effort which Mr. Bland made to advance the interests of his family, he took great interest in the church work of the community, being an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was formerly Miss Martha Needham, and of this union three children were born, namely: George H., of this review, born in Bartholomew county, Ind., November 9, 1840; Samantha, the wife of A. J. Powell, of Lebanon; and John W., located near this city. The mother died in July, 1895, aged eighty-seven years.

George H. Bland was eleven years old when the journey was made into the west, and it was in the common schools of Oregon that the

greater part of his education was received. Upon attaining manhood he entered heartily into the work of farming. He has been married twice, his first wife being Barbara A. Leedy, the ceremony performed in May, 1862. One child was born of this union, William A., now located in Colorado. Mrs. Bland died in December, 1864, and in January, 1866, Mr. Bland married Clara M. Powell, and the four children born to them are: Matilda O., who is the wife of John Miler; Minnie L., the wife of Marion Needham; Samantha R., the wife of D. W. Lawrence; and Clara P., at home. Mrs. Bland died in April, 1897. Like his father, Mr. Bland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as a class leader for many years. Interested in all public and educational movements, he has served on the school board in his vicinity. Fraternally Mr. Bland is prominent among the Odd Fellows, being a member of Lebanon Lodge No. 47, which he has represented in the Grand Lodge at several different times.

SAMUEL HENRY HORTON. The lessons which one gleans from the life of Samuel Henry Horton are forceful and practical ones, and are entirely destitute of the glamour which surrounds the success of many men in the northwest. Nothing but a hard hand-to-hand struggle with a not over-indulgent fate has brought him where he is, a representative of the brain and brawn and untiring perseverance of the working noblemen of the coast. To-day his sons are among the prominent lumber merchants of Lane county, and he, himself, is living in comfort in Corvallis, after many years' association with crude, pioneer and developing forces in the middle north and north-western sections of the country.

It is supposed that the emigrating Horton ancestor settled in New Jersey, at least the paternal grandfather, Samuel H., a blacksmith by trade, was born there in Sussex county, and in time removed with his family to the vicinity of London, Ontario, Canada. His two brothers, Ezra and John, remained in New Jersey. With Samuel H. to Canada went his son, Peter, the father of Samuel Henry, who also was born in Sussex county, and who in time learned the blacksmith trade in the little shop on the paternal farm, twenty miles south of London. Peter married Elizabeth Ramsey, a native of Canada, and whose grandfather, Henry, was a farmer and large land-owner in Ontario. In the little home near the blacksmith shop Samuel Henry was born April 5, 1834, the sixth of the three sons and five daughters in his father's family, and of whom two sons and one daughter are living. Of the sons who served their country in the Civil

war, Thomas E. D. served in the Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and died in Eastport, Miss.; Peter Horton removed to the states in 1846, when his son Samuel was twelve years old, settling six miles from Rockford, Winnebago county, Ill., where he began to vote at the end of the first year, and where he died at an advanced age.

What schooling Samuel Henry Horton received up to his twelfth year was gained in the seclusion of his home on the Canadian farm, for the district as yet boasted of no means of educating its youth. He was strong of limb and stout of heart when the family pulled up stakes in Canada and started out with ox-teams for Illinois, and after arriving in the wilderness of Winnebago county it was well that he had a rugged constitution. It befell him to assist in breaking the hard and unyielding Illinois prairie, which he accomplished with eight yoke of oxen, and after many weary hours of toil with his father and brothers. At the age of eighteen he began to hire out to the surrounding farmers, and about this time became interested in a threshing venture, which he conducted for some years. Threshing, as then conducted, was decidedly primitive, horses being the motive power. Threshing must have proved rather profitable, however, for February 20, 1854, he married, in Rockford, Ill., Agnes C. Fertile, a native of St. Lawrence, Ont., and daughter of Louis Fertile, a native of Paris, France. Mr. Fertile was a ship carpenter by trade, and was orphaned in early life, being compelled to earn his living when very young. After coming to the United States he served in the war of 1812, and subsequently lived in Oswego and Rockford, Ill., where he died at an advanced age. He married Julia Derosha, born in Ontario, and daughter of Stephen Derosha, of French descent. Of this union there were born fourteen children, ten daughters and four sons, of whom two daughters and one son are deceased. Three of the sons served in the Civil war, and of these Louis C. became a sergeant in the Ninth Minnesota Infantry; William was a soldier in the Third Minnesota, and Charles died from freezing, in the campaign against the Kola Indians. The year after his marriage, in 1855, Mr. Horton removed to Rochester, Minn., where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he improved, and where he managed to make a fair living. He became well known in his community, and was prospering beyond his expectations, when the breaking out of the Civil war turned men's thoughts from occupations, however peaceful, into channels of carnage and destruction.

In 1862 Mr. Horton enlisted as a private in Company F, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Fort Snelling. The

first fifteen months he was engaged in the Indian campaign along the frontier, and was then sent south to Missouri, remaining there during 1863-4. He next participated in the Sturgis raid, as duty sergeant, and was detailed to act as quartermaster sergeant. Everything was captured by the enemy but a mule which Mr. Horton managed to save, and three men who made their escape owing to his assistance, among whom was Captain M. J. Daniels, of Riverside, Cal. Retreating to Memphis, Tenn., he participated in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., and in various skirmishes in different parts of that state, and afterward went after Price in Missouri. Getting back to St. Louis, the regiment was sent to Nashville, Tenn., and in time participated in the famous battle of that town. Owing to wounds received in the right arm, right side and through the back, Mr. Horton was laid up in the hospital until June 13, 1865, when he returned home, after being mustered out in Louisville, Ky.

After the war Mr. Horton engaged in the ice business in Rochester, Minn., for four years, and in this town was born his oldest son, Henry L., the first white child born in that vicinity, and who is now forty-eight years old. In the meantime he had become interested in surveying, and as an expert in his line was selected to go to North Dakota to locate a colony, which he succeeded in doing in the northwestern part of the state. Pleased with the locality, he moved there himself, and soon after discovered coal on the Cheyenne, which he proceeded to develop until he had spent about all of his money in that way. Thereafter he turned his attention to freighting for the government, from Breckenridge, but soon returned to Minneapolis in the hope of retrieving his depleted finances. For three years he engaged in pickling tripe and pigs' feet, and, in 1875, came to Oregon, locating in Harrisburg, Linn county, where he engaged in the butchering business for three years. In 1879 he came to Benton county, and settled on a farm six miles west of Monroe, where he built a water saw-mill on Napoleon creek. This crude mill proved the foundation of the large lumbering business in which his sons are now engaged, and in which Mr. Horton himself made a small fortune. The primitive mill was later transformed into a modern steam mill with a capacity of ten thousand feet of lumber per day. As success came to him he added to his land, and in time had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, one of one hundred and sixty acres, and one of eighty acres, making in all three hundred and sixty acres. He finally sold his saw-mills and lumber business to his sons, but up to this day retains possession of his ranch, which is rented to responsible parties.

In September, 1902, Mr. Horton moved into Corvallis, where he intends spending the balance

of his life. Although advanced in years, and after accomplishing more hard work than falls to the lot of the average or even exceptionally busy man, he is still hale and hearty, and the personification of western enterprise. He is an expert mason and carpenter, and during his residence in Benton county has built some of the finest and largest bridges in the county. He is a Republican in politics, and though devoted to the best interests of his party, has never been officially connected therewith. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masons, and with the Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., of Corvallis. Of the four sons and five daughters born to this honored pioneer and his wife, Henry L. is a farmer and engineer in Benton county; Everett Jerome is a lumber merchant in this county; Belle is now Mrs. Enbody of Spokane, Wash.; Julia is now Mrs. Robson, of Walla Walla; Agnes is Mrs. Kelly, of Spokane, Wash.; Samuel is a lumber manufacturer of Benton county; Adelaide E. is Mrs. Conrad Gerhard; John is a lumber merchant, of this county, and Alice is Mrs. Hauck, of Gold Hill, Ore. Everett, Samuel and John comprise the firm of Horton Brothers Lumber Company, large lumber manufacturers, with mills sixteen miles west of Monroe Junction.

ELIJAH SKIPTON. The venerable and at the same time successful farmers of Benton county include Elijah Skipton, whose hand has not lost its cunning, or whose judgment has not been impaired by long usage. Since coming to Oregon, first in 1853, many acres of land have been tilled by him, and many harvests gathered into his commodious barns, there to await their utilization as food for man or beast. Even at the present time were Mr. Skipton unable to make his living as a farmer he could turn his attention to coopering with reasonable assurance of success, for he learned this trade in Iowa. He was born November 17, 1831, in Monroe county, Ohio. From the age of seventeen he has looked out for himself, and nothing of any practical value has come to him that has not been earned by his own industry. A fair common school education was acquired during the winter months of his childhood, but it may be said that he has learned far more from practical experience and keen observation than he ever did from books.

In 1851 Mr. Skipton removed to Iowa, and, in 1853, crossed the plains in an ox-train, being six months on the way. After six months of investigation in Oregon he went to California, and for three years mined and prospected with varying success. Returning to Iowa in 1856 he married Mary Marshall, a native of Ohio, and thereafter farmed for six years, or until returning to Oregon, in 1865. This time he thought to improve

upon his former traveling equipment, and chose horses and mules rather than oxen, a change which soon demonstrated its advisability. As before, he got through without any serious mishap, and the first winter in Oregon stopped near Philomath, the following spring purchasing one hundred and seventy acres of the James Chism donation claim, two miles south of Philomath. From time to time he added to his land, for he was successful in his adopted state, and at one time owned six hundred acres. This large property has been divided among his children, and at present he owns but one hundred and ninety-one acres. He has twenty acres in a prune orchard, but otherwise his farm is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. A fair sized two-story frame dwelling makes a comfortable home for his family, and his barns and outbuildings, agricultural implements and fences bespeak the careful, progressive and painstaking agriculturist.

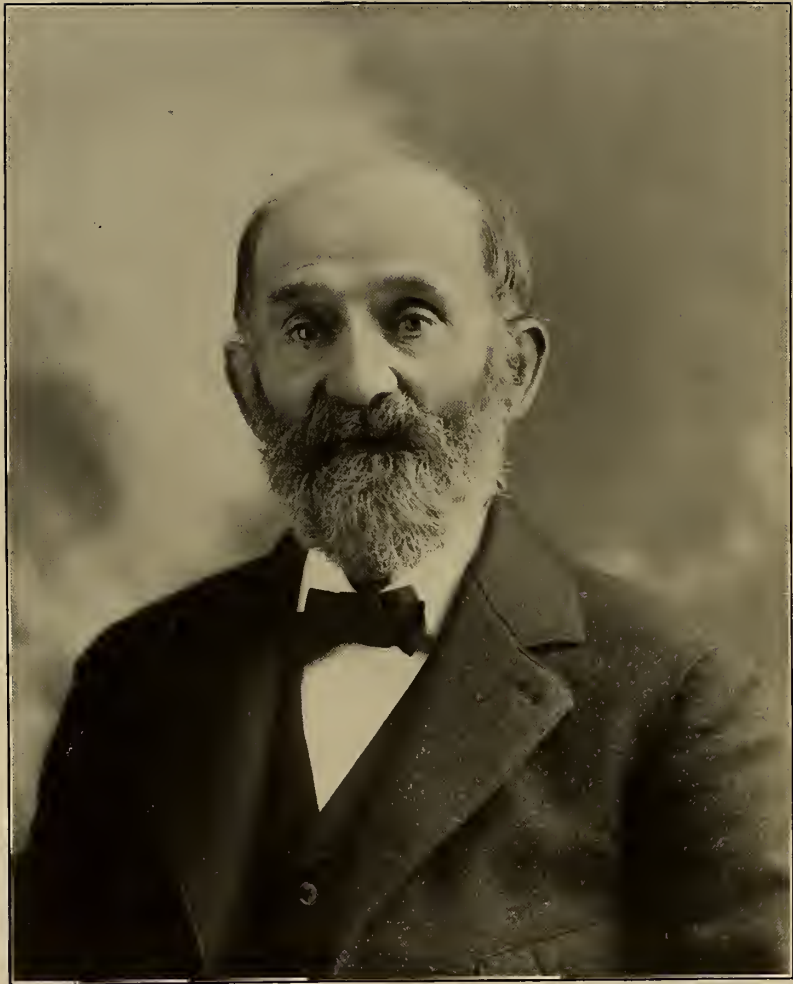
A staunch advocate of Democracy, Mr. Skipton has been prominently before the public as an office-holder, having held many positions of trust and responsibility in his county. For two years he served as county commissioner, for nine years as county assessor. Seven children have been born to himself and wife, of whom Isabelle is the wife of Professor Horner, of Corvallis; Rufus is farming in this vicinity; Frank is a resident of Albany; Otis lives near this place; Virtue is deceased, as is also Columbia and Archie. Mr. Skipton has made the most of his opportunities in this northwestern country, and while doing so has won the respect and good will of a host of friends and associates.

SCHULTZ BROTHERS. No two men living in Albany today are more closely connected with its substantial growth than the Schultz Brothers, owners and managers of one of the best meat markets and packing concerns this side of Portland in the Willamette valley. In the make-up of these two men are the social and economic traits which render the firm so admirable an adjunct to any community, and whose conservatism and practicability temper the enthusiasm of less cautious men. However, inheritance rather than birth is responsible for the characteristics noted in the present instance, for both the brothers owe patriotic allegiance to this country, Pennsylvania being their native state.

Herman R. Schultz, the senior member of the firm, was born in Pittston, Luzerne county, Pa., November 4, 1859, his father, Rudolph, having settled there when he came to America in 1851. Rudolph Schultz was born on his father's estate (Middle Gulmkau) county of Dantzig, West

Prussia, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of twenty, equipped with a college education and considerable knowledge of business. With his brother-in-law, Mr. Sturmer, he engaged in a grocery and meat market business at Pittston, Pa. About 1878 Mr. Schultz removed to Beverly, W. Va., and engaged in the hotel business, afterward taking up his residence in Omaha, Neb., where he again engaged in the meat business, then removed to Albany, Ore., in 1889 and went into the real estate business. He is now living retired in Albany, and having been born May 30, 1831, is past seventy years of age. He is a Republican in politics and is fraternally an Odd Fellow. His wife, Annetta (Himmen) Schultz, came with her father from Germany and located in Pittston, where her father died. Mrs. Schultz died in March, 1902, in Albany, Ore. The second of the five children in his father's family, Herman R. has a sister living in Albany, while his brother William is engaged in the meat business in Woodburn; his sister, Louise, is now Mrs. Goff of West Virginia; and his brother Frederick is his partner in business. From boyhood up Herman worked at the butcher's trade and at the age of eighteen moved with his father to West Virginia and worked in the hotel for four years. At the age of twenty-two he went to Fort Worth, Tex., but not liking it there came west to Omaha in 1884, and ran a meat market until 1889. He then came to Albany, Ore., and became interested in the real estate business, and among other accomplishments connected therewith laid out the Schultz addition, covering ten acres. In 1891 he became identified with his brother Frederick in their present meat market and packing business, bought this market, and has enlarged and improved it, introducing modern machinery for grinding and preparing meats. The firm has its slaughter house west of the town, and pack bacon and ham, selling at wholesale as well as retail, and it fortunately has at its head two men who thoroughly understand their business, and are conscientious and fair in dealing with their constantly increasing trade.

The extent of Mr. Schultz's responsibilities is by no means confined to his meat business, for there is scarcely an advance made in the general upbuilding of the town in which he is not in some way connected. His success has enabled him also to proceed independently, as evinced by his building the Albany Opera House in 1902. This place of entertainment would do credit to much larger and older communities, and by experts is pronounced the finest in the valley outside of Portland. The building is 50x100 feet, ground dimensions, and has a seating capacity of eight hundred. Mod-



E. W. Wolfard

ern in construction and suitable in every way to the purpose for which it was intended the stage is of such size that almost anything outside of grand opera can be produced properly. Mr. Schultz is otherwise a property owner in Albany, and a part of his property has been made through the transference of town and city lands. He is fraternally popular, and is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. He married in Omaha, Neb., Belle Daniels, who was born in West Virginia, and who is the mother of three children, Irvin, Mabel and Neta.

Frederick Schultz, junior partner in the firm of Schultz Brothers, was born in Pittston, Luzerne county, Pa., April 2, 1866, and with his father afterward removed to West Virginia and Omaha, in both of which towns he was interested in business with his father and brother. Like his brother partner, he early learned the butcher's trade, and for years profited by the business sagacity and ability of his capable and very successful father. In 1889 Mr. Schultz came to Albany and engaged in the meat business with his brother, William, the latter of whom sold his interest to Herman Schultz in 1891, since which Frederick and Herman have amicably and very successfully conducted their affairs.

In Albany Mr. Schultz married Lucy Gann, who was born in Illinois, and of which union there have been born four children: Earl, Louis, Anna and Helen, the last two being twins. Like his brother, Mr. Schultz is a Republican, and is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Woodmen of the World. A shrewd and practical business man, and a genial and large hearted companion, Mr. Schultz has many friends in Albany who predict a career of unusual financial success.

ERHARD WOLFARD. One of the most venerable and honored of the retired citizens of Silverton is E. Wolfard, formerly an extensive agriculturist of Marion county, and actively identified with its most substantial upbuilding. Mr. Wolfard was born in Alsace, December 22, 1818, and was just ten years of age when his parents came to the United States. His father followed the art of weaving for many years in France, but after coming to America engaged exclusively in farming. The family were sixty-four days on the water, the sailing vessel meeting with many storms and delaying calms. They settled in Stark county, Ohio, near Canton, and there lived between the years of 1828 and 1833. Their next home was in Scioto county, Ohio, where the mother died in 1835, and the father married a second time. He died at the age of sixty-eight years.

From the public schools E. Wolfard stepped into a carpenter's apprenticeship, and at the same time learned to be a blacksmith. These combined trades he followed for many years in Ohio, in which state, September 14, 1839, he married Aramatha Shope, a native of Ohio, and with whom he continued to live in Scioto county until 1853. He then outfitted and started across the plains with ox-teams, being six months on the way, and having a fairly pleasant journey. The Indians were not particularly troublesome, nor were the ranks of the little party disturbed by cholera or other serious illness. The family settled about five miles south of Silverton, where Mr. Wolfard bought a squatter's right, which he afterward proved up, and upon which he instituted many fine improvements. On his farm he had a little blacksmith and wagon shop, which he conducted for many years with fair success until moving into Silverton in 1887. For a short time in this town, he engaged in a mercantile business with his son, John, and then bought the ten acres of land comprising his present home, just outside the corporation of Silverton. He erected on his land a modern and comfortable dwelling and other buildings, and is pleasantly located and apparently enjoying the evening of a useful and worthy life. He still owns three hundred and sixteen acres of his original claim, which nets him a handsome income each year.

In politics Mr. Wolfard is a Republican, and has served as a school director for many years. Since 1849 he has been identified with the Masons, having been initiated into the order in Western Sun Lodge No. 91, at Wheelersburg, Ohio, and is now a member of Silverton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. Twelve children have been born to himself and wife, of whom the following are living: John M., who married Kate McCalpin, and is now a resident of Silverton; Mary, living with her parents; Amelia, wife of R. W. Carey, of Salem, the parents of three children; Geneva A., wife of Timothy D. Allen, residing in this vicinity; Charles D., who married Sarah Ann Small, the daughter of Isaac Small, of Turner, a pioneer of 1854, and with his family of nine children is living near Silverton; Eda, wife of John H. Riches, of Marion county. Mrs. Wolfard died July 13, 1866, aged forty-one years, five months and seven days. Mr. Wolfard has realized many of his expectations since coming to this country, and the land of his adoption has benefited by his public-spirit and worthy undertakings.

EDWARD BUXTON. As one of the keen, enterprising manufacturers of Corvallis, and a citizen of sterling worth and character, Mr. Buxton is well deserving of honorable mention in this biographical work. As junior member

of the firm of Sheasgreen & Buxton, he is actively identified with one of the largest and best known manufacturing establishments of the kind in Benton county, and indirectly connected with the building interests of all parts of the country, the products of the Central Planing Mills and Box Factory, the plant of this firm, being shipped to all sections of the United States, although more especially used in Oregon and the near-by states.

A native of Washington county, Ore., Edward Buxton was born July 28, 1850, in Forest Grove, a son of the late Henry Buxton. His Grandfather Buxton, who was born and reared in Yorkshire, England, was employed by the Hudson Bay Company to come to Manitoba with the first colony sent over, the ship in which he emigrated being frozen in Hudson Bay throughout the winter. Arriving in Manitoba, he operated a grist mill near Winnipeg until 1841, when he came to Oregon, settling on Tualatin Plains, taking up land, which he improved. Later he began farming about a mile west of Forest Grove, still later locating in Forest Grove, where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-six years.

Born in Manitoba, Canada, Henry Buxton lived there until twelve years old, when he came with his parents to Oregon, coming with ox carts as far as the Rocky Mountains, when the country became so rough that the oxen and few horses had to be packed with the goods and many of the party were forced to walk a part of the remaining journey. He assisted his father in clearing a homestead, and on reaching man's estate began farming on his own account, buying a right and having it recorded. Continuing in his chosen vocation, he met with both profit and pleasure in his work, carrying on general farming near Forest Grove throughout his life. He married Rosanna Wooley, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Jacob Wooley, who crossed the plains in 1845 with his family, and settled on a farm in Tualatin, Ore., where he spent his remaining days. Of the twelve children born of their union, Edward is the oldest child of the six boys and one girl now living. The father and mother both died in Forest Grove several years ago.

Reared on the home farm, Edward Buxton remained beneath the parental roof until seventeen years old, completing his early education at the Tualatin Academy. Having an aptitude for mechanical pursuits he learned the carpenter's trade in Forest Grove, and was there engaged as a carpenter and builder until 1878. The ensuing two years he was employed in the planing mill owned by Adams & Jones, in McMinville, going from there to

Portland, Ore., where he remained successfully engaged as a contractor and builder for ten years. Returning to Forest Grove in 1890, he operated a planing mill there for five years, then located in Corvallis as a contractor and builder. In 1899 Mr. Buxton purchased the interest of James Gray in the Central Planing Mill and Box Factory, as mentioned in the sketch of F. P. Sheasgreen, on another page of this volume, becoming junior member of one of the most enterprising firms of Benton county, and has since carried on a thriving business.

Mr. Buxton married, while living in Forest Grove, Elizabeth Roderick, a native of Illinois, and into their household four children have been born, namely: George H., a machinist in the Portland Iron Works; Daisy A., wife of George O. Sloan, proprietor of the Forest Grove Hotel; Harry E., a carpenter in Corvallis; and Minnie, a nurse in the Good Samaritan Hospital, at Portland, Ore. Politically Mr. Buxton is a firm believer in the Republican party, supporting it by all the means within his power, and while a resident of Forest Grove served as city recorder two terms. Fraternally he is a member of Holbrook Lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., of Forest Grove; and of the Eastern Star Chapter, of Corvallis. He is also a member of the Native Sons of Oregon.

ROBERT O. LOGGAN, M. D. A very prominent man in medical circles and one who has well earned his position among his professional associates is Dr. Robert O. Loggan, since 1889 a resident of Oregon, previous to that date being known in the Mississippi valley. His birth occurred in Polk county, Iowa, June 23, 1854, his father being Robert Loggan, of Scotch-Irish descent, a native of Ohio, born in that state October 25, 1820. In addition to the life of a farmer, to which he had been reared, the father devoted his time and attention as much as possible to ministerial work, being a member of the United Brethren Church. When but twenty years of age he removed to Indiana and located twelve miles south of Terre Haute, where he engaged in farming and religious work. In 1853 he settled in Polk county, Iowa, eighteen miles northwest of Des Moines, on government land, and continued his double vocation, for many years being elder of the church in his locality. In 1886 he retired from the active cares of life, and after traveling through the country, occasionally preaching, for a couple of years, made his home in Philomath until his death, August 16, 1903. He was a Republican in

his political principles and was always a strong abolitionist.

The wife who shared the early pioneer life of Mr. Loggan was in maidenhood Miss Katherine Pickard, born in Vigo county, Ind., the daughter of John A. Pickard, a native of Georgia. In 1817 he removed to Indiana and settled in Vigo county, where he successfully engaged in farming and carpenter work, and where he died in 1863, at the age of eighty-three years, having acquired quite a competency. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Loggan were nine in number, being four sons and five daughters, all of whom are living except two. Mrs. Loggan died July 29, 1903, nearly eighty-four years of age.

The fifth of his father's family was Robert O. Loggan, and until twenty-one years of age he remained at home, interspersing his duties with attendance at the public schools. Upon attaining his majority he entered Lane University, located at Le Compton, Kans., and continued his studies from the fall of 1875 until 1881, when he graduated with the degree of B. S. In 1892 the same college conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. S. Upon leaving college he began teaching school with a view to studying medicine when financially able. In the fall of 1884 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1886. Settling in Cuba, Republic county, Kans., he soon built up a lucrative practice, remaining, however, but three years before coming to Oregon, where his success has been but the outgrowth of the energy and intelligence displayed throughout the entire business life of Dr. Loggan. In addition to a general practice he has become largely interested in the political and social life of the city of Philomath. For three years he has served as mayor, and has been a member of the council for a like number of years; he has served as school director for eight years, and is at present chairman of the school board, and is also on the county central committee.

Dr. Loggan was married in Le Compton to Ellen M. Ferris, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of John Ferris, who was born on board the vessel on which his parents were crossing the Atlantic ocean. He was a farmer and spent the last twenty-five years of his life in Le Compton, dying there in 1901. He had served as justice of the peace for many years before his death. Of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Loggan has been born one child, Charles F., who still makes his home with his parents, and is now taking a business course in the college of this city. In his fraternal associations Dr. Loggan is identified with the Independent Or-

der of Odd Fellows; the Rebekahs; and Woodmen of the World, having served as examining physician for the last order. In his profession Dr. Loggan has attained considerable success since coming to the west, having served from 1898 to 1901 on the board of pension examiners of this county, and at present he holds the position of secretary of the State Eclectic Medical Association, and is a prominent member of the National Eclectic Medical Association.

CHARLES H. NEWTH, M. D. With that perseverance and dogged determination for which his countrymen are famed, Charles H. Newth has worked out a well directed destiny in the United States, and aside from prosecuting a successful medical and surgical practice in Philomath, has engaged in other occupations of merit in different parts of the country. In his native county of Wiltshire, England, where he was born January 22, 1857, he received that practical early training accorded the average youth in the inland counties, and by substantial and correct living laid the foundation for the good health which has ever been an aid to his progress. His father, Alfred Bethel Newth, was born in Gloucestershire, western England, August 2, 1823, and from his native county removed to Wiltshire, where he farmed and prospered, and where his death occurred at the age of seventy-four years. He was the son of Charles Newth, also born in England, and like himself a farmer by occupation. Alfred Newth died about ten years after the death of his wife, formerly Mary Ann Adkins, who was born in Oxfordshire, another inland English county, May 6, 1827.

The second child and oldest son in the family of two sons and three daughters, Charles Newth was educated in the common schools of England, and in 1872, when fifteen years of age, his uneventful life was broadened by a rare opportunity. With some cousins he came to the United States, brimful of that enthusiasm and expectancy which finds its mature expression in the successful careers of the noble adopted sons of the western slope. Like the majority, his was an humble beginning, for he secured employment in the meat market of his relatives at Harvard, Neb., thus saving a little money, and gaining a start in the new country. After a year he went to work on a farm in the vicinity of Lincoln, Neb., and in 1874 engaged as clerk for Dr. W. H. Dunning, of Waverly, Neb. This position gave him his real start in life, for while with the doctor he studied medicine, and intended to forthwith complete his course at some well known college. However, his plans

were temporarily postponed owing to the illness of his father, on account of which he returned to England, and while there clerked in a drug store at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, for a year.

Returning to America in 1878, Mr. Newth located in Rooks county, Kans., and homesteaded a claim near Stockton, which he turned to various uses. In time he opened a drug store and postoffice, and, after his native town in England, called the aggregation of interests Minety. His affairs in Kansas prospering, he traded some of his cattle for an eighth interest in the town site of Nicodemus, Graham county, Kans., and this property is still in his possession. In 1886 he carried out his determination to complete his medical studies and entered the Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Mo., from which he was duly graduated in 1889. Thereafter he engaged in practice in Nicodemus until 1891, in which year he migrated to the west, locating in Vernonia, Columbia county, Ore. In 1898 he abandoned a lucrative practice in the northern town and came to Philomath, which has since been his home, and where he has built up a large and remunerative practice.

With him from Rooks county, Kans., Dr. Newth brought his wife, formerly Mabel A. Woodward, a native of Iowa, and who died in Philomath in 1902, at the age of forty-three years. Three children were born of this union, Charles W., Winnifred, and Fay. For his second wife Dr. Newth married, in October, 1902, Amanda Ruble, also born in Iowa. Dr. Newth is a Republican in political affiliation, and is at present a member of the city council and pension examiner. He is examining physician for the Ancient Order United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America, and Degree of Honor. In religion he is associated with the liberal branch of the United Brethren Church. Skillful in diagnosis and treatment, Dr. Newth commands the confidence of the community of Philomath, his public-spirited interest in the general affairs of the town increasing his popularity, and adding to his prestige as one of the foremost citizens of the county.

JOSEPH DIMMICK. As a pioneer to the western state Joseph Dimmick was like many others, having attained a good age before he ventured into a new land and new conditions, among which he must hew out a pathway for himself and the children for whom he must also win a competence. He was born in Connecticut early in the nineteenth century, and when quite

young he accompanied his parents to the state of Ohio, where he remained for many years.

On attaining manhood Mr. Dimmick married Comfort Dean, a native of Virginia, and they lived in Ohio until 1828, when they removed to Illinois, and there remained for twenty-four years, in 1852 being tempted to change their location by the glowing narrations of the brilliant opportunities to be found beyond the Rocky mountains. Breaking the ties and associations of many pleasant and profitable years they prepared for the journey across the plains, making the same by means of ox-teams. Beyond the events incident to a trip of this nature in the early days they met with no mishap and arrived safely at their destination, the state of Oregon, the broad, rich lands, rather than the wealth of gold, having attracted them from the comparative affluence of the middle west. Mr. Dimmick at once took up a donation claim, located fourteen miles south of Corvallis, and which William Porter now owns. He here engaged in general farming and remained until his death, both himself and wife living to be over fifty years old.

Of the children born to them Joseph and Benjamin are twins, the former now located in Oakland, Cal., and the latter in Grant's Pass, Josephine county, Ore.; John and Samuel are in Spokane, Wash.; Athie is now Mrs. Starr, of California; Elizabeth is Mrs. Starr, of Benton county; Mary is in eastern Oregon, and Lucinda is now Mrs. Campbell, of Grant's Pass.

THOMAS D. REEVES. One of the very earliest pioneers in Benton county, Ore., was Thomas D. Reeves, who took up what is claimed to be the first donation claim of land so taken in the county. It is located fifteen miles southwest of Corvallis, and two miles east of Bellfountain, and consists of six hundred and forty acres. The property is variously occupied at the present date, a part of it having passed into the hands of other parties, James E. Edwards now owning the piece upon which Mr. Reeves first made his home.

Mr. Reeves was born in Ohio, March 6, 1814, his father being a tanner by trade, to which life the son was reared. He remained at home in Ohio until 1843, at that date preparing to take the long and hazardous journey across the plains. His outfit consisted of the usual articles necessary for the trip, the patient, trusty oxen being used to draw the wagons. It was fortunate that they met with no trouble from the Indians, for they were called upon to endure every sort and description of hardship and privation before the end of the journey was reached. After several months the party arrived in Oregon and Mr. Reeves first took up a donation claim on Tualatin

plains, Washington county, leaving it shortly, however, to come into Benton county and take up the claim previously mentioned.

In 1846 Mr. Reeves married Nancy Lloyd, who crossed the plains in 1845, and settled in this vicinity, and on this property they continued to make their home up to the time of their deaths with the exception of four or five years, he living to be seventy-two and she to be thirty-three. Of the children born to them Eliza is now the wife of William Barclay, of this vicinity; Louisa is in Dayton, Wash.; and Anna is the wife of Edwin N. Starr. Mr. Reeves carried on general farming and stock-raising, and though interested in his work always found time to take an active part in the affairs of the community. He was always interested in politics, being a staunch Democrat, and was also very philanthropical, giving freely of means which became his through the years of effort, giving to churches and schools and to anyone in need who called upon him for assistance. He was a justly popular man, an enviable place in the esteem of the people of this county being his, and his death was a loss felt by many.

SAMUEL R. CLAYPOOL. More than ordinary mention is due the family of which Samuel R. Claypool is a typical representative, for although this honored pioneer has lived in retirement since November, 1902, both himself and his father have materially impressed their business sagacity and sterling worth upon the development of Linn county. Those fearless men who faced unknown dangers and pressed forward in spite of Indian attacks, inclement weather and dire illness, with a singleness of purpose but dimly understood in these days of selfish ease, will ever receive the credit for planting the germs of modern civilization on the western slope. In 1846 the Claypool family were living near St. Joseph, Mo., whither they had removed from Hendricks county, Ind., where Samuel R. had been born August 28, 1836. The father, who reared a family of eleven children, was called David, after a remote ancestor, and his birth occurred in Virginia in 1797. His father, Reuben, born in the eastern part of the country, was of Irish descent, and died after establishing his family in Virginia. David Claypool left Virginia in 1818, and with his brother located in Hendricks county, Ind., and in 1841 David moved to Andrew county, Mo., on the farm near St. Joseph, bringing with him his wife, Nancy (Rooker) Claypool, who was born in Tennessee, and died on the home place in Oregon in 1861, at the age of fifty-nine years. John Rooker, the maternal grandfather, was born in London, England, and came to the United States long before the col-

onies revolted against English tyranny. During the Revolutionary war he served as a butcher in the commissary department, and his death occurred in Indiana at an advanced age. David Claypool was an ambitious man, and the prospects of life in the far west appealed to him with irresistible force. So firmly convinced was he of the wisdom of his decision that he sold his farm in Andrew county, and with his family and entire worldly possessions prepared to cross the plains in 1846. The present town of Marquam occupies his first donation claim in the state, but he failed to prove up on this property, and in January, 1848, he took up a claim at the forks of the Santiam river. Lonely and isolated from neighbors or signs of civilization, he cleared his land, but never fully realized its fertility or resourcefulness, for his death occurred in 1857, eleven years after his emigration, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his general life fulfilled the definition of pioneer, as understood by those who experienced the years of trials and deprivation.

Ten years of age when he came to Oregon, Samuel R. Claypool had few educational advantages in the early days, principally for the reason that there were few schools in his neighborhood, and also because so large a family necessitated active effort on the part of all its members. Thus it happened that he worked early and late during harvest time, and even during the bleak winters arose early and looked after the stock, performing such tasks as made the life of pioneer boys at best hard and unsatisfactory. The gold fields of California offered a diversion in 1856, and after mining with moderate success at Yreka, Siskiyou county, for a couple of years, he returned to Oregon and settled on a farm near his father. After the death of the latter he purchased a portion of the old homestead, but sold out in 1865 and removed to a farm five miles north of Lebanon. Here he owned three hundred and twenty acres, and for thirty-seven years, or until 1902, he tilled his land and raised varied crops, meeting with ready sales, and accumulating a competency. After disposing of his farm Mr. Claypool purchased his present home in Lebanon, consisting of fifteen acres, and just large enough to keep him from a monotonous leisure. The little home, with its trees, its flowers and genial air of comfort, is presided over by the wife of Mr. Claypool, whom he married at the forks of the Santiam river, and who was formerly America Crabtree of Missouri. Isaac Crabtree, the father of Mrs. Claypool, was born in the Old Dominion, and in 1853 started across the plains with his family, intending to settle in Oregon. Grim death overcame him on the western desert, and he was

laid to rest in a grave bordering on Green river. Afterward his grief-stricken family pursued their lonely way, and carried out the plans of the father and husband, locating near Mount Angel, Marion county. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Claypool, Callie is the wife of Edison Young, a farmer of Linn county; Annie is living at home; Mary is the wife of John Griggs of this vicinity; and Vida is the wife of James Munsey of this county.

Eminently public-spirited, Mr. Claypool has contributed both time and money when demand has been made upon his generosity, and education, morality, and good government have been materially fostered by his support. His political allegiance has been with the Democratic party, and his many public offices have included that of member of the state legislature in 1902, during which session he served on the committees of health, morals and military affairs. He was elected county commissioner in 1886, and for practically his entire active life he has been either a director or clerk of the school board. Nor has the career of Mr. Claypool been devoid of the excitement and danger incident to the early days, for he served in the Indian war of 1856 as a member of Company D, Second Regiment, under command of Col. Thomas Cornelius, and for one hundred and six days fought against the Indians. From the early to the later days his life has been marked by sincere devotion to whatever duty came his way, his actions being invariably governed by high principle, and the utmost consideration for the rights of others.

AMERICUS TAYLOR McCALLY. Although a recent recruit to the mercantile ranks of Halsey, Americus Taylor McCally has already established a paying business, and in connection therewith is building up a satisfactory insurance business, representing the Glenn Falls and German American companies. Preceded by several years of agricultural and general experience he came here in 1900, his genial manner and ability to adapt himself to new conditions materially contributing to his start in this cosmopolitan community. With him Mr. McCally brought a host of southern traditions, for his ancestors labored long and faithfully on cotton plantations, establishing themselves in the state of Tennessee. Near Knoxville he was born March 5, 1848, his father being a native of the same state, as is also his mother, formerly Clementine Humphreys. Americus was five years of age when his parents came to Oregon in 1853, the family having spent the previous winter in Missouri, as did so many of the early Oregon emigrants. After a comparatively agreeable journey they arrived in Linn county, where the father took up three

hundred and sixty acres of land and engaged in stock-raising for six years. The family fortunes were shifted near Lebanon in 1858, and this continued to be the home until 1896, when the father and mother removed to near Nez Perces, Idaho, where they have since lived. They are making their home with a son, J. M., and the father has attained to seventy-seven years.

The oldest of the seven sons and four daughters born to his parents, Americus McCally was educated in the public schools of Oregon, and soon after arriving in this state began to take his part in clearing and improving the farm. From 1871 to 1873 he engaged in clerking in Scio, Ore., and in 1878 bought three hundred and sixty-five acres of land in the fork of the Santiam river and operated the same, engaged in general farming. In 1886 he engaged in a general merchandise business in Jordan, Linn county, and in 1894 settled on a farm near Lebanon, purchasing one hundred and eighty acres. In 1898 he removed to Albany, and, after one year in the grocery business, entered upon his present combined interests as merchant and insurance agent.

Through his marriage in Linn county with Nancy E. Bryant, five children have been born to Mr. McCally, of whom R. A. is living in eastern Oregon; I. G. is clerking in his father's store; Cora E. is engaged in educational work and is living at home; and Claude and Vena are living at home. Mr. McCally has decided views on all public questions, and has especially made his influence felt as a Prohibitionist. His executive ability has resulted in various positions of honor being tendered him, among them being that of school director, road supervisor and clerk for many years. With his family he finds a religious home in the Christian Church, and its charities and general support are materially benefited by his generous contributions. Tactful and considerate, and with due appreciation of the rights and duties of the up-to-date merchant and business man, Mr. McCally commands the respect and good will of all who know him.

DAVID MYERS. One of the best known and most honored of the retired men of Scio is David Myers, a pioneer of 1858, and formerly engaged in carpentering, sawmilling, mining, and farming. In his long business career Mr. Myers adhered to the principles of conservatism and reliability, and it thus happens that many years were consumed in steadily but surely increasing his competency. At the present time he owns five hundred and twenty acres of land, three miles east of Scio, one hundred and sixty acres

of timber land six miles east of the town, and eighty acres near Yaquina Bay, Lincoln county.

The Myers family was established in Medina county, Ohio, by Daniel Myers, the paternal grandfather of David, who was presumably born in Pennsylvania, married there, and reared a large family. Among his children was Gabriel, the father of David, who was born in Lehigh county, Pa., and there married Hannah Andrews, a native of the Quaker state, and who died in Wayne county, Ohio, at the age of eighty-five years. Gabriel Myers located on a farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, about 1828, and there engaged in coopering, a trade learned in his youth in Pennsylvania, and adhered to nearly all of his active life. After removing to Medina county, Ohio, in 1845, he farmed and worked at his trade to some extent, but died after several years of retirement at the age of sixty-three years.

The fifth in a family of fifteen children, eight of whom were sons, David Myers worked very hard in his boyhood days, and naturally found little time for recreation or education. In fact his present knowledge partakes rather of the practical and observative kind, the kind that men acquire while forging to the front, independent of any material help on the part of others. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 16, 1834, and was therefore twenty years of age when he came west to California in 1854, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was moderately successful in the placer mines at Greenwood, Eldorado county, and in 1858 transferred his mining interests to the Sound country in Washington. In November, 1858, he located in Portland, Ore., and worked at the carpenter trade, the same year removing to Marion county, where he managed a sawmill near Stayton, on the north Santiam. At the end of a year he began to devote his summers to carpentering and his winters to the sawmill, and in 1862 located on a farm of two hundred and eighty acres three miles east of Scio, Linn county, where he farmed and worked at his trade. In 1883 he removed to Scio and engaged in the lumber business, operating in connection therewith a planing and sawmill, from which he derived a substantial income until disposing of the same in 1895. In the meantime his health had caused him serious worry and apprehension, and upon locating in Scio he built a fine two-story frame residence, and surrounded himself and family with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. The farming property is leased to responsible parties, but Mr. Myers often visits it to look after the repairs. He is constantly under the doctor's care, but otherwise retains the faculties which have accomplished his success, and

manages to get considerable enjoyment out of life.

The wife of Mr. Myers, who was formerly Mary P. McDonald, a native of Andrew county, Mo., died in Oregon in 1883, at the age of forty-two years, leaving twelve children: Jefferson D. lives in Portland, Ore.; Nathaniel Clay and Ida are deceased; Laura B. lives in Portland, and is engaged as teacher in the public school; Eva Adella is living at home; Mary is a trained nurse of Portland; Maud and Myrtle, twins, the former a teacher in Salem, and the latter living at home; Elizabeth Dora and Flora, twins, are nurses in the North Pacific Sanatorium of Portland; Edward D., and Lola Hannah, are at home. The family of Mr. Myers is increased by the presence of his grand-daughter, Fay Lorraine. Politically Mr. Myers was a Democrat for many years, but at present is independent. He has never entered especially into the political undertakings of his neighborhood, but has served as county commissioner from 1884 until 1886. He is fraternally a popular and welcome member of Scio Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The history of Linn county would be incomplete without more than passing mention of this popular and influential citizen, and those who are struggling against severe obstacles on the way to success may find in his life many lessons worthy of emulation.

HENRY G. EVERETT. The success of H. G. Everett as a hardware and agricultural implement merchant can hardly be ascribed to the fact that he has no competitors in business in Lebanon, for so well conducted and necessary an adjunct to the town and country well-being must needs hold its own in any community, however large or advanced. Equipped with several years of business experience Mr. Everett came to Lebanon in 1891, and bought a half interest in the hardware business of Neil S. Dagleish, with whom he has since been associated. Under the combined management of these two competent and resourceful men the enterprise has grown apace, and the stock now carried is valued at \$20,000. As the population of the town increased, and the surrounding farmers advanced in their methods of conducting their affairs, various commodities have been added to the regulation stock, including agricultural implements, carpets and wall paper, paints, oils, window glass and minor builders' materials.

The founder of the family in America came from England and located in Massachusetts. David Allen Everett, the paternal grandfather of Henry G., was born in Vermont, while his parents were on their way from Massachusetts to

Clinton county, N. Y. There Mr. Everett acquired a homestead which consisted of two hundred and fifty acres, a large farm for New York state, which is still in the possession of the family, and is now occupied by Harvey Everett, the father of Henry G., who is seventy-five years old, and who was born in the house which is still his home. At present retired, he has for years been one of the successful farmers of his county, and on a large scale has conducted an apiary, which is still a source of substantial revenue. For many years he has been practically alone; for his wife, formerly Margaret Green, a native of New York, died at the age of fifty-five, leaving three sons and one daughter. John Green, the father of Mrs. Everett, was also of English descent, and is supposed to have been born in New York state. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived to an advanced age on the farm to the improvement of which he devoted the best years of his life.

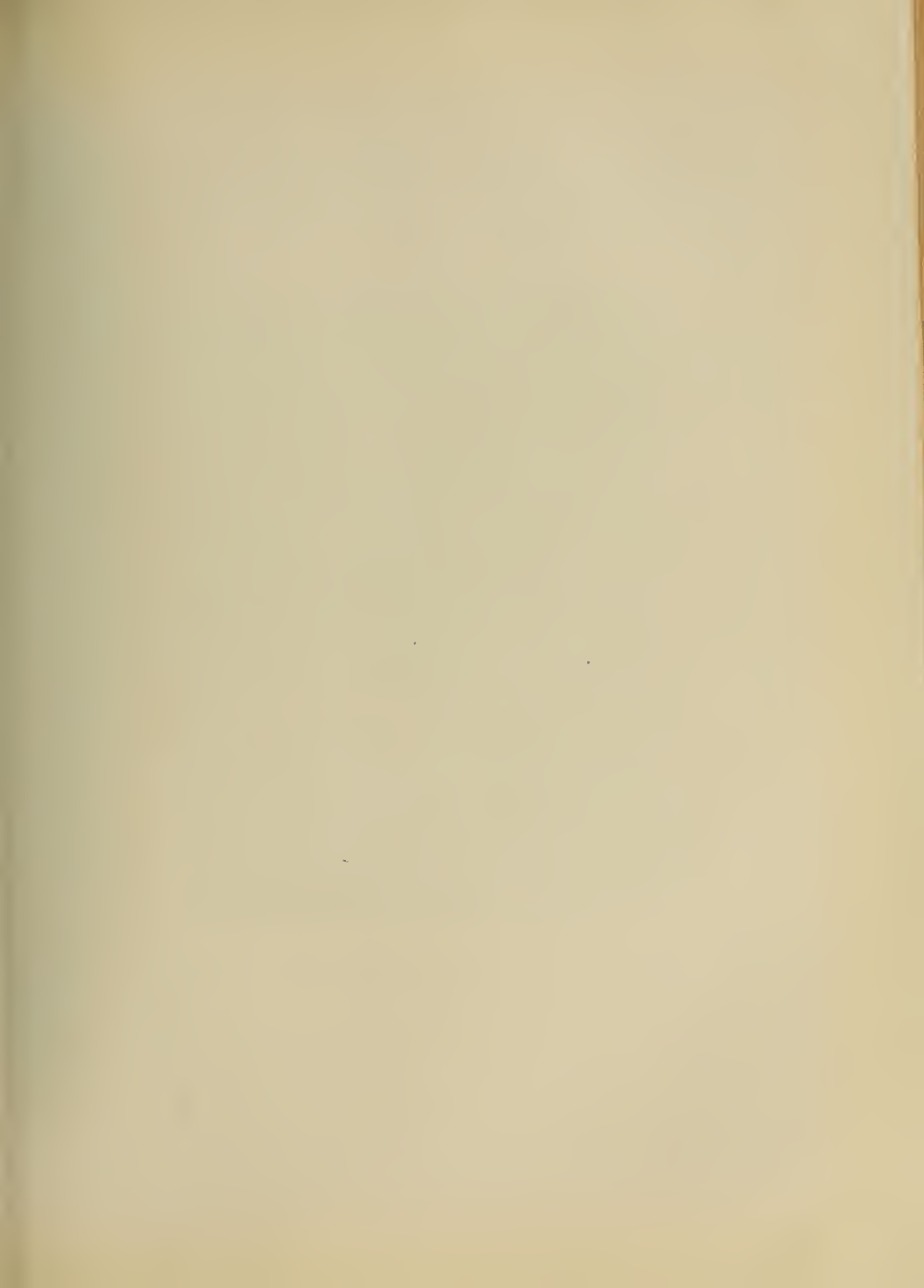
The oldest of the children in his father's family, Henry G. Everett worked hard on the paternal farm, in consequence of which his education was limited. However, the deficiency was not perceptible a few years later, for like the majority of boys with an eye for business, he learned more from observation than books, and having a keen appreciation of the practical and useful in life, learned his lessons from everyday contact with his fellow-men. Leaving the farm, he started a grocery business in Peru, N. Y., in 1885, taking as his partner a schoolmate reared in his own neighborhood, and with whom he continued in amicable partnership until 1888. Disposing of his store, he went to California in 1890, and the following year took passage on a north-bound steamer for Portland, from which city he came direct to Lebanon. Since coming here Mr. Everett has married Lulu Westfall, a native of Baker City, Ore., and who became the mother of Eleanor, who is living at home with her parents. Mr. Everett is a Democrat in politics, and has been a member of the city council several terms. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

EDWARD C. PEERY. The drug business of Edward C. Peery, while deriving a certain advantage from being the only concern of the kind in Scio, bases its successful operations upon actual merit, and has the reputation of being one of the well managed enterprises in the valley. Mr. Peery, who is popular both in the business and social life of his adopted city, is a native son of Oregon, and was born on a farm four miles south of Dayton, Yamhill county, May 3, 1875. His father, Hiram Peery, a native of Daviess county, Mo., crossed the plains with his parents

in 1863, at the time being fifteen years of age. The family equipment consisted of the time-honored ox-teams and prairie schooners, and after a six-months' trip the home-seekers arrived in safety at Jordan, in Linn county, where the parents took up a farm, upon which Hiram remained until eighteen years of age. He then went to the mines of Idaho and had fair success as a miner, returning to Oregon at the age of twenty-one. In Yamhill county he located a claim near Dayton, but afterward sold it and took up another near McMinnville, where, at the age of fifty-five, he is still living. His father, Hiram Wilson Peery, was born in Virginia, and before locating in Missouri lived in Kentucky, his death occurring on the farm near Dayton, Yamhill county, Ore. On the maternal side Edward C. is connected with the Kimsey family, who were early represented in Oregon, locating on a claim in Yamhill county, where his mother, Mary Jane Kimsey, was born. Alvis Kimsey, her father, owned a farm of six hundred and forty acres near Dayton, where his death occurred at the age of forty-five years. There were six children born to Mrs. Peery, of whom three were sons.

After leaving the public schools of Yamhill county, Edward C. began to earn an independent livelihood as a clerk in a drug store, at Sodaville, and with the money thus earned he entered Mineral Springs College, at Sodaville, in 1892, graduating therefrom in 1896, with the degree of B. S. For the following four years he engaged in educational work in this state, three years as principal of the Moro High School of Sherman county, and during this time, from 1896, he was a partner in the drug business of Peery & Peery, at Scio. In 1902 he became sole owner and manager of the store, having registered under the law of 1892. He carries all stock required in a first-class drug business, as well as stationery, and a complete line of toilet articles.

In Albany, Ore., August 15, 1898, Mr. Peery married Pearl Hobson, who was born in Marion county, and educated in the public schools of her neighborhood. One child has been born of this union, Edris Ione, a daughter. Mr. Peery is fraternally connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as clerk and trustee on the school board, and as justice of the peace for one term. Mr. Peery is prominent socially in Scio, and is the leader of the band of the city, which he organized April 15, 1903. This very popular and entertaining adjunct to the pleasure-giving opportunities enjoyed by the citizens is composed of fourteen pieces, and is a combination of brass and reed instruments. Under the efficient training of its director and general manager it has attained to a high state of cultivation, and renders the most popular and most





J. M. Poorman

classical of selections. Mr. Peery has the admirable and strong characteristics which go to make up the honored and progressive northwestern citizen, and his business and himself are appreciated by the citizens of his community.

COL. JOHN M. POORMAN. One of the representative men of Marion county is Col. John M. Poorman, cashier of and a chief stockholder in the Bank of Woodburn, and one of the men upon whose shoulders rests a large share of the financial welfare of the city. The family of which he is a representative member was founded in America by his paternal grandfather, Hoffman Poorman, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, settled in New York, and removed thence to Pennsylvania, in both of which states he engaged in farming.

His son, John M., Sr., father of Colonel Poorman, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., and in his youth was apprenticed to a tanner. Later he farmed in Fairfield county, Ohio, and Sangamon county, Ill. In the latter state he became a prominent farmer, and owned a section of fine land. He devoted his land principally to stock-raising, raising fine horses and Durham cattle, and during his active life handled thousands of dollars' worth of blooded stock. For some years he was connected with the quartermaster's department of the United States army, during the Civil war, and purchased horses for the government. His later years were spent in retirement. To the end of his life he was a devoted admirer of fine horses, possessing the keenest appreciation of the beauty and usefulness of this noble animal. In Lancaster, Ohio, he married Martha S. Bush, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, and of the seven children born to them, two sons and four daughters grew to maturity, the subject of this review being the youngest son. John M. Poorman, Sr., died at the age of seventy-five years. To the end of his life Mr. Poorman recalled his associations with Abraham Lincoln as one of the pleasantest features of his career, for his farm in Sangamon county was but ten miles from Springfield, the home of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Poorman belonged to the same hand-ball team as did the martyred president, and was variously associated with him in the social and business enterprises which entered into their respective lives.

After completing his education in the common schools and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., Colonel Poorman, who was born in Sangamon county, April 20, 1854, continued to live with his father until emigrating to California in 1874. There he found employ-

ment with the Central Pacific Railroad Company at Sacramento for three years. In 1877 he came to Oregon and secured a position as conductor for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, in time his runs including all the various divisions of the road. Having become interested in pharmacy while living in Illinois, and discovering an opening in Woodburn for a first-class drug store, he established what ultimately proved to be one of the finest of its kind in the Willamette valley. So impressed did he become with the business opportunities afforded by that locality that upon the expiration of two years he established the Bank of Woodburn, of which he has since been cashier. He likewise erected the structure in which the bank is located. This bank ranks as one of the solid financial institutions of the Willamette valley.

Nor have Colonel Poorman's efforts been confined to the drug and banking business. The cause of education has profited by his staunch support, he having served as school clerk and director for several years. As a Republican he has held to the best tenets of his party, has been active in local affairs, and has served as a member of the state central committee. In 1900 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the Oregon state legislature by a large majority, and during the term of his service looked well to the interests of his constituents. He is prominently identified with Hermes Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias, and in Masonry is a past master of Woodburn Lodge No. 106, A. F. & A. M.; past high priest of Woodburn Royal Arch Chapter No. 29, De Molay Commandery No. 5 of Salem, Ore.; a thirty-second degree Mason in Consistory of Scottish Rite of Portland, and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Portland, Ore.

In July, 1903, the National Guard of Oregon was reorganized to conform with "the Dick bill," placing the National Guard on the same basis as the United States army, and he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Third Infantry, the only regiment in the state, receiving the unanimous vote of the regiment. He is also a member of French Prairie Camp No. 47, W. O. W., and of Mt. Hood Division No. 91, Order of Railway Conductors, in which he has served as secretary for nine years. This division is the largest in the northwest, and the mother order.

As a soldier during the Spanish-American war, Colonel Poorman proved himself a gallant, brave and most determined defender of the flag. Upon its organization he was elected captain of Company H, Second Regiment, Oregon National Guard, and was subsequently chosen lieutenant-colonel of the same regi-

ment. At the outbreak of the war Company H of Woodburn and Company E of Hubbard were merged into Company M, which was mustered into the service May 15, 1898, at which time Lieutenant-Colonel Poorman was appointed captain by Governor Lord. This company will go down in history as one of the bravest that sailed from western shores, their enthusiasm increased, no doubt, by their admiration and loyalty to their genial commander. Company M participated in the battles of Pasig, Malabon, Polo, Marilao, Tay Tay, Morong and others of equal importance, and its captain was one of two bearing the same rank, who was officially complimented by Major Goodale for gallantry and meritorious service. After the war Captain Poorman was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Oregon National Guard.

On October 30, 1879, Colonel Poorman was united in marriage with Miss Lida McMillen, who was born in Multnomah county, Ore., December 25, 1859, a daughter of B. F. McMillen, who is reviewed at length in another part of this volume. Four sons have been born to Colonel and Mrs. Poorman, one of whom, Tracy Chandler, accompanied his father to the Philippines. Forrest Winfred is a student in the Willamette University, Fred, a student and Kenneth, still at home.

Colonel Poorman possesses the fundamental traits of character which have ever been regarded as bulwarks of communities. Forceful, though unostentatious, extending the hand of good-fellowship to all, and entertaining malice towards none, he represents the typical citizen of the great northwest.

THOMAS MONTEITH. The name Monteith is one which the residents of Albany, Linn county, will always remember as that of several of the first men of the city, whose broad liberality, enterprise and business ability were the foundation upon which a large part of the place was built. The western half of the city was laid out entirely by Walter and Thomas Monteith, the land having been the donation claim of the former. Many of the public buildings of the city also owe to Thomas Monteith a grateful remembrance, since he donated the land which they occupy. Among them are Albany College, of which one brother was trustee for many years and another, the Rev. William Monteith, acted as president for some time; and also nearly all the churches of the city. The public spirit which animated this family has truly left its impress upon the community, and the effort which they directed along these lines has certainly met with a reward in the industrial, commercial and social

life in the city they assisted so materially in creating.

The Monteith family was founded in America by Archibald Monteith, a native of Scotland, from which country he emigrated with his wife, formerly Mary McLain, and settled in New York state as a farmer. Of their family of ten children several found homes in the territory of the far northwest, added to those already named being George and John, both of whom died in Albany. William Monteith died in Idaho, and Walter, who was born in 1816, died in Albany June 11, 1876. The latter came to Oregon in 1847, and located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres. He was in every way a man of affairs up to the time of his death, taking a prominent part in all public movements, a leader in every business enterprise. He also served his adopted state as a soldier in the Cayuse war. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Thomas Monteith was born near Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y., April 23, 1824, and remained there until he had entered his teens, when he went to Illinois and resided until 1847. In that year he joined his brother Walter, and the two crossed the plains with ox-teams, settling in Linn county. He was later attracted to the gold fields of California. After spending a short time there he returned to Oregon and assisted in laying out the western part of Albany, the name given to the city being in memory of the one by that name in their native state. The interest of the two brothers continued parallel in a milling and merchant business under the style of Monteith Bros. They built the Magnolia mill, in the operation of which they were also financially interested. The Albany City Mills were also built by Mr. Monteith, and were conducted by him for some years, after which he again followed the mercantile business. A few years before his death, which occurred July 21, 1889, at the age of sixty-five years, he retired from the active cares of life. He had earnestly labored for the upbuilding of the city, giving freely of his time, money and strength, which has certainly been appreciated by his fellow-townsmen. As a Republican, stanch and earnest, he gave every aid to the advancement of the principles which he considered for the best interests of the community, in municipal government serving as mayor for one term, and also as city councilman. As a sturdy and faithful pioneer he did active duty in the Cayuse war. In his fraternal relations he affiliated with the Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Monteith occurred near Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 29, 1854, and united him with Christine Maria Dunbar, a native of Providence, Ind. She was the daughter of Col. But-

ler Dunbar, who was born in Connecticut, and as a young man settled in Indiana, becoming a useful pioneer of the state. He later removed to Iowa, locating in Mahaska county, from which section he joined the troops which served in the Black Hawk war, holding the commission of colonel. He married Sarah A. Heaton, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Iowa. She was the mother of eight children, seven of whom are now living, Mrs. Monteith being the only one located in Oregon. She was the fourth of the children, and was reared in Iowa, where she received her education in the common schools. After her marriage she came to Oregon via the isthmus, from New York city, taking the steamer George L. Law, to Panama, and from there to San Francisco on the steamer John L. Stevens. In December, 1854, she arrived in her new home, which was then an embryo town, and she has since watched a city spring up in the wilderness. She now has four children living, of whom Archibald is located in Portland, engaged in insurance work; Charlotte A. is the wife of J. V. Pipe, of Albany; Thomas resides in Portland; and Christine A. is the wife of W. H. Keading, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. One child, Montrose D., died in Albany at the age of twenty-four years. Mrs. Monteith is identified with the auxiliaries of the orders to which her husband belonged, being a member of the Rebekahs, and a charter member of the Eastern Star. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

ABNER R. HALL. Adjoining Lebanon is a little property of five acres under a high state of cultivation, where various marketable products are raised in the season, and where the owner, Abner R. Hall, spends a peaceful and congenial life. Mr. Hall has some stock, and to facilitate his general farming rents forty-eight acres of land, a large part of which is heavily timbered.

Mr. Hall's wife was formerly Theresa Whited, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, who came to Oregon with her parents in 1874. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Estella, Elva and Alice, the three youngest, are living at home; Hattie, the oldest daughter, is now Mrs. Michael Kelly, of Jefferson, Ore., and Walter is engaged in ranching in eastern Oregon.

Near Milan, Sullivan county, Mo., Thomas Hall, the father, owned and managed a farm for many years, and here was born his son, Abner R., April 27, 1859. Thomas Hall was born in Kentucky, and after attaining his majority moved to Missouri, where he ran a grist-mill in connection with farming, having learned the millwright's trade in his youth. In 1860 he took his family to Kansas, and afterward lived in both Nebraska and Illinois. From the latter

state he crossed the plains to Oregon with ox-teams during 1875-6. Abner R. Hall was then sixteen years of age, and the second of the six children born to his mother, Hattie (Inman) Hall, a native of New England, and now living in Jackson county, Ore., aged sixty-eight years. On the way across the plains Mr. Hall halted his oxen at Boise City, Idaho, and added to his depleted finances by burning charcoal. The next year he came to Oregon, locating on a claim near Brownsville, where he engaged in stock-raising for several years. The last years of his life were saddened by sickness, but he was a fairly successful man, and bore an honored name in the community. His son Abner lived with him on the home farm until 1887, and then farmed independently near Lebanon, taking up his residence adjoining the town, in 1894. He is a capable farmer and progressive man, devoted to his family, his friends and his adopted state. In politics he is a Republican.

WILL E. CHANDLER has been a factor in the business life of Lebanon since his arrival there in 1894. The Chandler family is doubly identified with the growth of the town, and the name has become synonymous with fair dealing and progressive methods. Mrs. Chandler who, before her marriage in Lebanon was Clara Read, has a well stocked dry-goods, grocery and general furnishings store, which is not wanting in generous patronage from both the town and surrounding country. With true appreciation of the needs of her sex, she makes a specialty of accessories of the toilet.

Mr. Chandler, who started a tinning and plumbing enterprise when he first located in Lebanon, and who has since derived a substantial income from this source, has of late transferred his business partially to others, in order to devote the greater part of his time to buying and shipping country produce. He is one of the successful younger business men of the town. He was born in Franklin county, Ill., January 18, 1866. His father, Samuel L. Chandler, a native of Kentucky, removed at an early day to Franklin county, where he owned and managed a farm, and later ran an agricultural implement business in Carbondale, Jackson county. At the present time he is sixty years of age, and is living retired at the home of his son, Audy L., in Champaign, Ill. His wife, Mary (Tate) Chandler, was born in Franklin county, and died in Illinois, after rearing four sons and two daughters, of whom Will E. is the third. He received a practical education in the public schools, and gained a fair knowledge of business in his father's implement store. When twenty-two years of age he came to Portland, and for several years

lived at Salem and other towns in the Willamette valley, finally locating in Lebanon in 1894:

A Republican in political preference, Mr. Chandler has been prominently before the public of Linn county for several years, and served as deputy sheriff of the county under James A. McFerrin. He has been a member of the city council one term, and has held other local offices. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Independent Order of Foresters. In all of these orders he is active, and he takes a keen interest in other social organizations. A shrewd and capable buyer, Mr. Chandler is also a considerate and conscientious one, and the farmers who dispose of their products to him are invariably sure of treatment consistent with sound and reliable business ethics.

EDWIN N. STARR. As a successful farmer Edwin N. Starr is giving his energies and talents toward a cultivation of the broad lands of the state of Oregon, now occupying a part of the old Reeves donation claim, a link between the days of pioneer hardships and the present affluence. Mr. Starr is a native son of the west, his father having been one of the many men who came into the wilderness and by earnestness of purpose laid the foundation for the commonwealth which has arisen on the western slope.

The father, George M. Starr, was born in Logan county, Ohio, February 18, 1812, and at a very early date removed with his parents to Illinois. There the father died at seventy years of age, and the mother when George M. was but twelve years old, the two being of Irish and English descent. On completing his education in the public schools of Olney, Ill., Mr. Starr learned the tinner's trade from his father, and followed the same for forty years, at that time deciding to remove to the west. In 1852 he started with the customary ox-team for the journey across the plains, the only trouble experienced with the Indians being a hand-to-hand encounter with three of them, in which Mr. Starr came off victor. He was traveling in Captain Bentley's train, which, after six months, arrived safely in Oregon, when he left the company and came directly to Benton county and located near Bellfountain, where he remained for one winter. In the spring of 1853 he went to California and followed mining and prospecting for a year, and on again going north he settled in Monroe and engaged in the general merchandise business in partnership with a man named Bellknap, the firm name being Starr & Bellknap. This was the first establishment of the kind in the town and it was continued for several years, when Mr. Starr

removed to Idaho after about six years' residence in Monroe. In the course of a few years he returned to the vicinity of Monroe and spent the remainder of his life in and near the town. He lived to the age of seventy-five years. In February, 1854, he married Elizabeth Dimmick, who was born in Illinois in 1838, and crossed the plains with her parents in 1852, a fuller record of whose life is to be found in the sketch of her father, Joseph Dimmick, which appears on another page of this work. Besides Edwin N. Starr they had the following children: Georgiana, the wife of I. Bray, of Lane county; Sarah, the wife of O. V. Hurt, of Corvallis; Oscar and Clarence, both located in Corvallis; Bert, of Portland; and Samuel, of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Starr was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and had been since boyhood. As a citizen of the community he had served in several minor offices, among them being that of justice of the peace. When quite young he served as a bugler under General Price in the Mexican war, being in the three principal battles of this war. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Starr has made her home with her children, now living with Edwin N. Starr, of this review.

Edwin N. Starr was born in Monroe, Ore., July 1, 1856, and was there reared to young manhood. He attended the district schools and remained at home until he was eighteen years old, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He followed his early training and worked as a farm hand for some time, his first venture on his own responsibility being on a claim which he had taken up in Lincoln county. He remained there for eight years, at the close of that period coming to the place which he now occupies, previously mentioned as a part of the Reeves donation claim. Through energy and perseverance Mr. Starr has made many improvements, in fact, all of those which now make the farm most valuable. He has excellent buildings of all kinds, good commodious barns and out-buildings, and a comfortable dwelling. Out of two hundred and sixty acres he is now cultivating one hundred and thirty, following the methods of his father in carrying on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Short-horn cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Starr occurred March 23, 1879, and united him with Anna Reeves, who was born on the place where she now makes her home, the daughter of a pioneer, Thomas D. Reeves, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Starr have three children, named in order of birth as follows: Claude I., Grace E. and Tracy, all of whom are still at home with their parents. Politically Mr. Starr is a Democrat and has served in the interest of this party in the capacity of road super-

visor. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. With a good record of energetic, persevering labor for his past years, Mr. Starr has made for himself a place in the community, bearing his part in all efforts to improve the conditions of his native state, and winning thereby the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

BURTIS W. JOHNSON, who is now serving a second term as postmaster of Corvallis, having filled the position continuously since January, 1898, was born in Ulysses, Potter county, Pa., August 30, 1866, a son of Hon. F. M. and Celia (Burtis) Johnson. The father was born in New York, of an old New England family. The paternal grandfather was a shipbuilder and removed from Connecticut to the Empire state. Hon. F. M. Johnson became an attorney and practiced law for a number of years in Pennsylvania. Removing to the west he became a resident of Michigan and served with the Third Michigan Cavalry in the Civil war. Later he went to Nebraska, settling in Tekamah, Burt county, where he practiced his profession, being widely recognized as a leading member of the bar of that locality. He also exerted a wide influence in public affairs and twice represented his district in the general assembly, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during that period. In 1876 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee and continued an active factor in Nebraska politics until 1879, when he came to Oregon, locating in Corvallis. Here he practiced law until 1899, when he removed to Portland, where he is now engaged in the insurance business. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a man of forceful individuality, whose labors have benefited every community with which he has been connected. His wife was born in Pennsylvania of one of the old families of that state and her death occurred in Nebraska. They were the parents of two children, the younger being May, now Mrs. Weigel, of Prineville.

Having completed his literary education by a high school course Burtis W. Johnson in 1884 entered the employ of the Oregon & Pacific Railroad Company, as a member of the surveying corps engaged in locating the road. He was afterward with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in the Walla Walla country, making the survey along the north bank of the Columbia river to Ainsworth. Subsequently Mr. Johnson entered his father's office, in charge of the insurance business, and in 1894 he entered the journalistic field, purchasing the Corvallis *Gazette*, of which he became the editor as

well as proprietor. It was the Republican organ of Benton county and he continued its publication until 1898 when he sold it. In the meantime he had enlarged the paper to an eight column folio, weekly. When he purchased it, the paper was on the decline, but he built up a large circulation, established a good job department, and, at the cost of much hard labor, made the *Gazette*, one of the best journals published in this part of the state. In the meantime Mr. Johnson had done another important work for Oregon. In the fall of 1891 he had arranged a Benton county exhibit for the exposition in Portland, where it attracted much attention and was highly commended, so much so that C. H. Dodd, then president of the board of immigration, urged Mr. Johnson to take the management and superintendence of the car "Oregon-on-Wheels," which toured the United States in order to make Oregon and her possibilities known throughout the country. For some time Mr. Johnson hesitated, but was finally prevailed upon to accept the position and the result was that a very successful trip was made and its object was attained. The car was filled with exhibits of Oregon's products of different varieties, including fruits, grains, minerals and woods. The trip covered fifteen thousand miles, Mr. Johnson starting in 1891 and returning in 1892. He traveled all over different railroads through the principal districts of the east and the trip was a pleasant one, at the same time proving of value to the state.

In Corvallis Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Hamilton, who was born in Minnesota and was educated in the Oregon Agricultural College. They are members of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Johnson holds membership relations with the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor in the lodge and a member of the finance committee of the grand lodge. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican, and in October, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley to the position of postmaster of Corvallis, although there were eight applicants for the position. In January, 1898, he entered upon the duties of the office, and on June 30, 1902, he was reappointed without opposition by President Roosevelt. He is one of the leading young men of Corvallis, his life typifying the progressive spirit which has been the dominating element in the upbuilding and rapid development of the northwest.

IRA F. M. BUTLER. In comparative good health there is living in the town of Monmouth a venerable and honored citizen aged nearly ninety-three years, whose personal characteristics, accomplishments, and whole-souled public

spiritedness may well serve as an inspiration to the youth of today who is handicapped at the outset of his life by the absence of influence or material resources. Ira F. M. Butler is a pioneer of pioneers, not only because he is an early settler, but because of the extent of his services in connection with the upbuilding of Polk county. Long before the Revolutionary war his emigrating ancestor came from England, settling among the colonies in the midst of which was fermented the compelling spirit of independence. The paternal great-grandfather, Peter, was born in England. Coming to America he located in Barren county, Ky., in 1710, and died there in 1816, at the age of one hundred and six years. The paternal grandfather, John, was born in Virginia, removed with his father to Barren county, Ky., and died near Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill., at the age of seventy-five.

Peter Butler, the father of Ira F. M., was born in Pulaski county, Ky., March 9, 1789, and in his native state married Rachel Murphy, a native of east Tennessee, and whose father, John Murphy, was born in the same state, and passed his last years in Warren county, Ky. Mr. Butler in time located in Barren county, where was born, May 20, 1812, his son, Ira F. M., the first of a family of ten children, among whom were seven sons and three daughters. Contemporary with his son's birth, Mr. Butler shouldered his musket and served in the war of 1812 as major in General Wayne's regiment, thereafter continuing to farm in his native state until his removal to Illinois in 1829. In Warren county, Ill., he bought a farm, the interests of which he gladly entrusted to the care of others while he served in the Black Hawk war, in which momentous struggle he won the rank of major. He became prominent in political and general affairs in Illinois, served in both the legislature and state senate, and was the first sheriff of Warren county. In the meantime he listened enthusiastically to the glowing reports of returned travelers from the west, and in 1853 outfitted with mule teams and wagons, and brought his family to Oregon. He was four months on the way, and, contrary to the experience of most of the early emigrants, had a pleasant and safe journey. Arriving in Polk county, he bought a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land near Monmouth, where his death occurred in 1856.

In his youth Ira F. M. Butler had meager educational chances, and he early appreciated what he was missing in that direction. Accordingly, he set about studying by himself during his leisure moments on the farm, and he was one of those who learn much from observation, and from contact with his fellow-men. He de-

veloped early aptitude for public service, for he was deputy sheriff under his father, and filled the position of sheriff of Warren county, Ill., in 1838. For seven years he was circuit clerk in Warren county under Stephen A. Douglas, in the meantime making his home in the town of Monmouth, Ill. With his father he planned the trip across the plains, and upon arriving at his destination in Oregon he settled on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near his father on the Luckiamute. This property he sold in 1856, and bought land two miles southwest of Monmouth, consisting of six hundred and eighty acres. In 1856-7 he helped to lay out the town of Monmouth, and, upon being appointed one of a committee of five to give the infant project a name, called it after the thriving community in which he lived and labored in Illinois.

In his determination to be an upbuilding factor of Monmouth, Mr. Butler has traversed many avenues of activity, in all of which he has been successful. As a staunch Democrat, he has repeated his Illinois political services, creditably and ably representing his community in the legislature during the sessions of 1856, 1858, and 1862, in 1858, serving as speaker of the house. From 1878 to 1882 he was judge of Polk county, and until within a few years has been justice of the peace since his arrival in the west. From time to time he has been interested in surveying in the county, and was county surveyor for one term. For eighteen years he lived on the large farm which he still owns, and during that time engaged in general farming and stock-raising, many improvements being added to his enterprise as his harvests increased in size, and large financial gains rewarded his arduous labors. From the primitive log house of the early settler he moved into more commodious quarters, and finally, in 1873, took up his permanent residence in a pleasantly located home in Monmouth. Since 1882 he has lived in comparative retirement, having won the esteem and appreciation of a large circle of friends and associates. A member of the Christian church, he was one of the founders of the Christian College at Monmouth, and for many years was president of its board of trustees, resigning only when the institution was merged into the State Normal School. His financial ability and integrity found vent as one of the organizers of the Polk county bank at Monmouth, of which he was for years one of the largest stockholders. He is a member of Grange No. 258.

For fifty-three years Mr. Butler enjoyed an ideal married life with the wife whom he married in Illinois, November 5, 1835, and who was formerly Mary Ann Davidson, a native of Ken-

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tucky, and daughter of Elijah Davidson, born in North Carolina. November 5, 1885, Mr. and Mrs. Butler celebrated their golden wedding, and the love of friends and relatives found expression in numerous gifts, and in the showering of innumerable good wishes. Three years later, in June, 1888, the faithful wife and mother passed beyond the ken of those to whom she had been a comfort in life, and in the memory of all who knew her she is recalled as possessing many lovable and endearing traits of character. Her father removed from North Carolina to Illinois, and from there came to Oregon in 1850, locating on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Monmouth, where he attained to the age of four score years. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Newton H. is deceased; Paradine is deceased; Asa D. is a fruit grower in Napa, Cal.; Cyrus is deceased; as are also Mary E. and A. P. Two daughters, Margaret and Alice, live with their father. Thus is told the life story of an industrious and capable pioneer of this great commonwealth, who is as great in the sterling qualities which bring success as is the state in opportunities of soil and climate.

WILLIAM A. CRISELL. Three miles east of Butteville and five miles northwest of Aurora on the Willamette river, is the two hundred and seventy-five acre farm of William A. Crisell, occupied by him since 1868, and one hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared. Fifty acres of this farm consists of beaver-dam land, thrown up by those wonderful little members of the animal world who have served as examples of industry for centuries past. There is an old hop-yard of twenty acres, and a new hop-yard of forty acres, the latter planted in 1902, making in all sixty acres of hops to be garnered by harvesters in the fall. Mr. Crisell is not only an excellent agriculturist, but he has a wide knowledge of mining, to which he has devoted many years of his life. He was born in St. Genevieve county, Mo., in February, 1833, and was reared on a farm, attending the public schools as opportunity offered. His father dying when the son was seventeen years of age, he determined to leave home and carve out his future in the west, two years later, in 1852, making preparation for the long journey. With three companions he purchased an outfit of five yoke of oxen, one wagon, and two saddle horses, all of which they finally succeeded in bringing over the plains. They were four months making the journey from Missouri to California, and once arrived, Mr. Crisell turned his attention to mining and prospecting in Eldorado county for about ten years. Thereafter he spent

a number of years mining in Idaho, Washington and other mining centers, and eventually bought an interest in a four-yoke ox-team with which he engaged in freighting between The Dalles and the mining districts for three years.

In 1868 he came to Oregon and settled on his present farm. The following year, September 10, 1869, he was united in marriage with Nancy Bird, who was born in Clackamas county in 1849, a daughter of William and Harriett Bird. The union of Mr. Crisell and Nancy Bird has been blessed with three sons: Allen A., Millard N., and Robert. The sons are all farmers, and the two youngest are working with their father. Mr. Crisell is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is associated with the Grange. He is upright and industrious, and richly deserves the success which has come to him. In all the undertakings of his community which are calculated to elevate the moral and intellectual standard of the people he has exhibited a keen and unselfish interest. Those who have had the opportunity to gain a knowledge of his character freely accord him a position among the thoroughly representative farmers of Marion county—a man whose earnest efforts toward the enlightenment of those with whom he comes in contact in his daily life are highly appreciated. It is with genuine pleasure that the editors of this publication make a permanent record of the high esteem in which Mr. Crisell is held by his fellow-citizens; and in the years to come the three manly sons in his family unquestionably will review with great pride and satisfaction the history of his career, which has afforded them a source of inspiration in their efforts toward attaining an equally conspicuous position among the leading agriculturists of the Willamette valley.

MATHIAS COOLEY. Social and political position in the United States is not dependent on titles or long lines of family ancestry, but is based on a man's own achievements. The subject of this writing owes his success to his individual efforts, and began the battle of life at the early age of fourteen years. From a humble beginning, he has risen to a place of success and honor, an esteemed resident of his community. Mr. Cooley is now living a retired life on his farm three miles north of Silverton, Marion county, and has the distinction of being one of the pioneer settlers of that section. His life has been an eventful one and he has followed a variety of vocations, being also largely instrumental in the upbuilding of his community.

Mr. Cooley was born in Platte county, Mo., August 26, 1837, and is a son of Cornelius and Dolly (White) Cooley, the latter a native of

Missouri. Cornelius Cooley was a Kentuckian by birth. He settled in Missouri when a young man, and it was there his marriage took place. Four sons were born to him and his wife. When Mathias was but seven years old, the father died, and, as he had requested, the lad was placed in the care of a family named Wilson. In 1845 the Wilsons crossed the plains to the far west and many incidents of the long and perilous journey are still fresh in the mind of Mr. Cooley. Upon leaving Council Bluffs, Iowa, the emigrants' train consisted of one hundred wagons, and it required about eight months to make the journey to Oregon. Owing to the scarcity of food, the suffering was intense. For two weeks they lived on dried salmon skins, which they obtained by trading with the Indians, having barely enough of this poor food to sustain life. They first settled at The Dalles, and Mr. Wilson was so nearly starved that he overtaxed his stomach and died the morning following his arrival at that place. His widow settled on the Tualatin plains near Hillsboro, Washington county, and some time afterward married David Hill, who located in Oregon in 1840. He took up a donation claim where Hillsboro now stands, and gave half of the town site. He died about 1850, and his widow continued to reside upon the same farm until her death, having previously espoused a third husband, whose name was Whelock Simmons.

Mathias Cooley was the recipient of but a meager education, which was obtained in the district schools. When he attained the age of fourteen, he started out to make his own way in the world, working by the month as farm hand until he reached his majority. At the age of twenty-two years, he entered a wagon shop as an apprentice, and completely mastered the double trade of wagonmaker and carpenter. Later he went into business for himself in Wauconda, and it was there that his marriage took place. Four or five years later the family removed to Gervais, and about four years afterward Mr. Cooley purchased the farm which is still his home. This farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and upon it general farming and stock-raising was carried on until Mr. Cooley's retirement.

December 23, 1868, Mr. Cooley was joined in matrimony with Willimina Smith, daughter of John W. and Matilda (Elliott) Smith. Mrs. Cooley was born in Wayne county, Ohio, crossed the plains with her family in 1854, and settled in Polk county, Ore. Nine children were born of this union; namely, Cornelius J.; M. G.; Mrs. Lillian Urdan, of Portland; Matilda M., of Portland; Sampson J., of Portland; Bird Bell; Jennie J.; Wallace B.; and Willis. They have a very pleasant and attractive home, which is

beautifully located. The residence is conveniently built, the out-buildings substantial, and the surrounding ground well kept.

Mr. Cooley is a loyal and earnest Republican and has done a great deal of active service for his party. All the members of his family are more or less musically inclined and the fame of Cooley's orchestra is known throughout that section. Mr. Cooley himself was at one time one of the leading violinists in the far west.

WILLIAM WILSON is an enterprising and highly respected citizen of Yamhill county who owns a nice farm on the beautiful Willamette river near Dundee. He also has mining interests, being one of the owners of a gold mine in the Cascade mountains, having a ledge on Wilson creek. The development and progress of the coast country is a matter which has long been to him of deep interest and he has done everything in his power to promote its upbuilding. His residence in Oregon dates from 1876. He was born in Oakland county, Mich., September 29, 1837, and is a son of George and Harriet (Soper) Wilson. The father was born in Lincolnshire, England, and came to the United States in 1812. Espousing the cause of his adopted country in the second war with England, he did garrison duty during the period of hostilities, but was never called into active service. He was then but eighteen years of age. He located in Genesee county, N. Y., where he followed farming for a long period and then removed to Oakland county, Mich., where he entered a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. After the war with the Indians in that state he sold a part of his land, but devoted his attention to the cultivation of the remainder, and he died in Oakland county when seventy-five years of age. His wife, who was a native of Greece, Genesee county, N. Y., died in Michigan at the age of seventy years. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom five reached years of maturity, William being the second in order of birth.

To the public school system of his native state William Wilson is indebted for the educational privileges which he received and upon the home farm he obtained practical training in agricultural work. When twenty years of age he began earning his own living at farm work and at logging, and after the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted for service in the United States army as a member of Company A, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. The company was afterward reorganized as Company K, and Mr. Wilson served in the southwest part of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, under Generals Curtis and

Blount. He participated in the battles of Little Blue, Lexington, Mo., and Fayetteville, Ark. He then marched back to Missouri, living on only one-fourth rations for a time. He was in the service for over two years and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Mr. Wilson then returned to his home in Wisconsin and in 1866 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Steele county, Minn., of which he fenced thirty or forty acres and then sold the property. Removing to Michigan, he remained there until the fall of 1867, when he went to Dallas county, Iowa, and purchased one hundred acres of land for which he paid \$3 per acre. After twenty years he sold this for \$20 per acre, thus realizing a good return from his investment. In 1873 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres for \$16 per acre in the same county, but after three years he disposed of this and in 1876 went to California. Subsequently he took up his abode in Seattle, Wash., where he engaged in logging and then came to Oregon, but after a year spent in this state he returned to California. A few months later, however, he once more came to Oregon and has resided here continuously since. In 1881 he purchased one hundred acres of land for \$10 per acre on the banks of the Willamette river. Only a very small part of this had been improved at the time, but he now has fifty acres under cultivation. He carries on general farming and he also has eleven acres planted to hops.

In Wisconsin in 1862 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wilson and Miss Viola Kennedy, who was born in Hillsdale county, Mich., a daughter of J. B. Kennedy, who was a native of New York and a farmer by occupation. He removed with his parents to Michigan, afterward became a resident of Wisconsin, thence sought a home in the northwest and after residing in Oregon for a time he went to San Diego, Cal., where he died at the age of sixty-nine years. During the greater part of his business career he had carried on agricultural pursuits but in his last years he lived retired. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emily Belden, was born in Massachusetts, February 28, 1829, and they were married in Michigan. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Joseph, who is engaged in farming in Greer county, Okla.; William and Warren, who are engaged in the railway business in eastern Oregon; and Emily and Zetta, at home.

Mr. Wilson was converted by the Salvation Army, with which he is now connected, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican. He owns a nice residence on the banks of the river

a mile and a quarter southeast of Dundee and his farm is a valuable property, forming one of the attractive features of the landscape.

JOHN MOSER. Among the large landholders and extensive stock raisers and dealers who are represented in this volume, mention may well be made of John Moser, whose finely-improved and well-kept homestead about five miles east of Silverton bears strong evidence of the thrift and enterprise which first established it, and by which it has since been carried on. In common with those of his day and generation, he suffered the hardships of frontier life, but by the aid of strong hands, a courageous heart, and a never-failing energy, he has been able to cope successfully with all difficulties that have beset him, and in the past years of faithful toil has accumulated a comfortable competency.

Born August 20, 1827, in Owen county, Ind., John Moser is a son of Joseph Moser, one of the early settlers of Marion county. Joseph Moser, a native of North Carolina, accompanied his parents to Ohio when he was a small child, and later lived in Indiana for several years. In 1844 he removed with his wife and children to Missouri, where he remained about eight years. In 1852 he joined a party westward bound, and for six months journeyed by ox-team before he reached Marion county, the objective point of his destination. Taking up a claim about six miles from Silverton, between Butte creek and the Abiqua, he was engaged in general farming there and in that vicinity until his death, at the age of about three score and ten years. He married, while living in Indiana, Isabelle Dunnigan, who was born in Kentucky, and died in Marion county, Ore., at the age of seventy-eight years. Ten children blessed their union, namely: Lucinda, deceased; John; Mary, widow of John Hartman, living near Silverton; Tobias, deceased; Solomon, residing in eastern Oregon; Joseph, a resident of Washington; Elizabeth, widow of John Whitlock, of Silverton; Harriet, wife of John Stanton, of Clackamas county; Alonzo, of Oregon City; and William, of the Waldo Hills.

After completing his studies in the district schools of Indiana, John Moser removed with his parents to Missouri, where he subsequently learned the wagonmaker's trade, which he followed for a few years. In 1852 he crossed the plains with an ox-team, coming to Oregon with the train that his parents accompanied, and settled in the Waldo Hills, on a half section of land, about two and one-half miles south of Silverton. Two years later he removed with his family to Lane county, where he resided two years. In 1855 he worked a few months at min-

ing and farming in Jackson county, Ore. In 1856 Mr. Moser purchased the farm where he now lives, and where he has since resided. It contained at that time six hundred and forty acres of land, which was in its original wildness. Nothing daunted, however, he began the herculean task of clearing it, and by wise forethought and intense application redeemed a good homestead property, which he has improved by the erection of substantial buildings, and equipped with the necessary machinery for its cultivation. In carrying on his work he pays attention to general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty in the latter branch of his industry of Norman horses and Hereford cattle. One of his sons owns a portion of the original estate, but he still has in his own possession five hundred and sixty acres of it.

February 18, 1847, Mr. Moser married Sarah A. Petree, who was born March 29, 1830, in Franklin county, Ind., and died January 8, 1900, on the homestead. Of the children that blessed their union the following is the record: Joseph H., a resident of Silverton; Isaiah, a resident of Washington county; Margaret E., wife of Isaac Hinkle; Minerva, wife of William Pendell, of Washington; Dr. John F., deceased; Mary, wife of Zack Davenport, living on the home farm; Sarah, Icebella, both deceased; Falista, wife of Henry Grazer; Lemuel, living in California; Isabelle, wife of Hiram Hartley; and Stoneman, residing on a portion of the homestead. Mr. Moser is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat.

HENRY MCGUIRE. Far from peaceful or uneventful has been the career of Henry McGuire, one of the large land owners and successful farmers of Yamhill county, and one of the bravest and most experienced Indian fighters which this country has produced. His fighting capacity is not surprising when it is known that remote McGuire ancestors prided themselves upon their prowess on the field of battle, and in all their relations to life were fashioned rather on the martial order. At any rate, they stood out fearlessly in any emergency however great and were also men of large business ability and unswerving integrity. Most authentic records trace the family history to McGuire Island, Fermanagh, Ireland, whence some bearing the name found their way to France. James and Hurley, however, remained in Ireland and became the greatest grain merchants of that picturesque old town of Limerick.

A native of Roscommon town and county, Ireland, Henry McGuire was born October 4, 1846, his father, William, being a native of the same county. William McGuire was a large stock-

buyer and seller in his early days, but afterward lived in Limerick, where he bought and sold enormous quantities of grain, and was both an exporter and importer. He was an uneducated man, but possessed remarkable financial ability, and died in Belfast in 1900, leaving a comfortable competency to his family. His father, Hurley McGuire, was also born in Roscommon, and by occupation was a farmer and trader, in time becoming one of the wealthiest men in his section. In 1798 he fought against the English, and although the balance of the family found a refuge in France, he and his brother James remained behind, much to the surprise of their friends, who were unaware of the fact until some years later. William McGuire married Mary Green, born in County Galway, and whose father, James, a merchant tailor, died in Roscommon. Mrs. McGuire was the mother of three sons and three daughters: George, deceased, was a judge in Wayne county, Mich.; Mary Ann is living in Michigan; Agnes died in Belfast, Ireland; James is a resident of Portland; Annie is in Belfast, Ireland; and Henry, subject of this sketch.

A spirit of rebellion characterized the early youth of Mr. McGuire, which was perhaps typical of his future career. At the age of fourteen he unceremoniously took leave of his family and went to Liverpool, where his surplus energy was expended in teaching boxing, and in giving boxing exhibitions. This kind of life was destined for interruption, for his family saw to it that he returned to his home and applied himself to attendance at the common school. In 1862 he engaged as a clerk on the Midland & Great Western Railway in the construction department, and was later a clerk in the mail department of Roscommon. At the time of the Fenian raid in 1865 he came to the United States, and from New York City went to Lowell, Mass., and then back to New York City. Here he enlisted in the United States army, and as a member of Company D was sent to a military training school. Having successfully stood the examination he was offered a commission, but refused, and was then ordered with a band of recruits under General Lord to Angel Island, Marin county, Cal. As a member of Company G, Thirty-Second United States Infantry, he went to Arizona, there meeting with an accident while attempting to regain an escaping prisoner, in which he was thrown down a cliff. In Arizona he volunteered to carry the mail from Goodman to Apache Pass, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, the entire trip going and coming taking usually a week. Mr. McGuire gained a great reputation in Arizona for nerve and fearlessness, and his name was known throughout the entire

territory. His regiment was finally consolidated with Company G of the Twenty-First regiment, but soon after Mr. McGuire was discharged therefrom, owing to a case of sunstroke while on a forced march. Although one of the most capable and fearless men in his company, he steadily refused promotion, preferring to remain in the ranks. Following close upon his disabling sunstroke Mr. McGuire located in Portland and found employment at teaming in the brickyards of that city. Nevertheless, he still continued to have an interest in matters military, and in 1872 distinguished himself by drawing the medal offered by the governor of the state for the best-drilled man in Oregon. In 1873 he volunteered to fight the Modock Indians, but the services of the company were not accepted owing to the governor's refusal to allow them to leave the state.

In 1874 Mr. McGuire married in Portland, Mrs. Rosana (Jones) Twohill, a native of Indiana, and whose father, William Jones, was born in Kentucky, and moved from there to Indiana, finally crossing the plains to Oregon in 1847. Mr. Jones settled on the William and Nancy (Jones) donation claim in Yamhill county, where himself and wife farmed six hundred and forty acres, and where they died at an advanced age. After his marriage Mr. McGuire settled on his wife's farm, and he subsequently bought out two of the Jones heirs, adding still more to his land until at present he owns ninety-one acres one and a half miles northwest of Newberg. This was long before the town of Newberg was founded and the McGuires have been interested spectators of its rise. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. McGuire, William is a perfect specimen of physical development, and is unusually strong; then there are Henry, James, George, Robert, and Josephine. The children are all living at home, and all are receiving the best education which it is possible for their parents to give them. Mr. McGuire is a Democrat in politics, and in religion is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. KLUM. For more than half a century George W. Klum occupied a section of land in Linn county, and during that time effected a great and creditable change in property exceedingly wild and unpromising when he first took possession. Like all of the very early settlers he had obstacles to overcome ere encouragement or profit were in sight, and the timbered condition of the land necessitated years of arduous and exhausting toil. He belongs to that noble band of men who thought no labor too severe or trying to accomplish their purpose

in a home-seeking time, and was one of those who took the initiative, making their start across the plains before the journey had become either usual or safe. For several years of his life he lived at Rushville, Rush county, Ind., where he was born May 8, 1825, his parents afterward removing to Illinois and from there to Louisa county, Iowa, where they lived on a farm until crossing the plains with their two sons and two daughters.

In the meantime, in the spring of 1847, George W. Klum had been united in marriage with Jane Nye, a native of Louisa county, Iowa, and soon after joined with the family in their emigration to the west, taking six months to accomplish the journey. Nothing out of the ordinary happened to this little band of courageous people, and they reached their destination in this county in fairly good health and spirits. In the fall of 1847 Mr. Klum paved the way for future success by locating on a section of wild land, to the improvement of which he at once applied himself with all of the enthusiasm and hope of his twenty-four years. His first home was in a little hewed log house of one room, but this his brave wife converted into one of comfort, making the best of her limited facilities for housekeeping. Game was abundant in those days, and the gun of Mr. Klum brought down many a deer and other game that frequented the timber. As the ground yielded of its richness, and a market appeared for the products of the settlers, advantages came to the little family, and a larger house supplanted the log one of long ago. Children were added to the cares of the mother, five sons and six daughters, and all were taught the value of industry and the benefit of upright, honorable lives. Surely, in 1902, Mr. Klum had earned the right to lessen his labors somewhat, and to leave to younger and stronger shoulders the work of harvesting and improving. At this time he moved into Sodaville, where he has since lived in a comfortable and hospitable little home, and is identified with the larger life of the community. He is widely known as an upholder of the principles of Masonry, of which noble organization he has been a member for more than fifty-five years. He was the first active sheriff of Linn county, serving as a deputy under Jason Wheeler, who was incapacitated from labor by reason of ill health. He had practically nothing when he came to Oregon in 1847, but at present he is one of the substantial men of a thrifty community.

CHARLES K. SPAULDING is one of the most prominent representatives of extensive timber interests in the Willamette valley or the state

of Oregon and belongs to that class of business men who, while promoting individual prosperity, also contribute largely to the upbuilding and improvement of the localities with which they are connected. Mr. Spaulding is a native of Leavenworth, Kans., born January 28, 1865. His father, Erastus Spaulding, was born in Milford, N. H., August 14, 1832, and received rather limited educational privileges. He pursued his studies in the common schools until sixteen years of age, when he began work as a farm hand. In his youth he also learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for seven years in Westboro, Mass. In 1858 he sought a home in the west that he might enjoy the better business opportunities of new sections of the country, taking up his abode in Leavenworth, Kans. He was a staunch Abolitionist and as this was the period which immediately preceded the Civil war, when public feeling ran very high in Kansas, he gave the weight of his influence to the Abolition movement and fearlessly defended his honest convictions. He followed blacksmithing and also worked at the mason's trade and engaged in teaming, but during the last six years of his business career he conducted a saw-mill and met with a merited degree of success in the enterprise. Cutting a large amount of lumber, he sold this to the government at Ft. Leavenworth during war times. He never enlisted regularly in the army, but was twice drafted and on each occasion sent a substitute. He resided in the Sunflower state during the time of the raids made by Quantrell and his lawless band of bushwhackers, and relates many interesting incidents of occurrences of those times. In 1872 he determined to seek his home on the Pacific coast and made his way to San Francisco, Cal., where he joined his brother in the conduct of the Excelsior manufacturing plant. He afterward built the second fruit-dryer in the state and was engaged in business in that line in Sonoma. In connection with a partner, William Plumber, he invented what was afterward known as the Plumber dryer, and began the manufacture of that device, but because of the great failure in the fruit crop of California they removed from the Golden state to Oregon in the year 1874, locating in Portland, where they established their plant for the manufacture of fruit dryers, and the output found a ready sale upon the market. Three years passed in this way, and then Mr. Spaulding disposed of his interest in the business and purchased a farm near Pleasantdale, in Yamhill county, Ore. This comprised one hundred and thirty acres of well improved land, and on disposing of his manufacturing interests he took up his abode upon his farm, which he continued to cultivate and improve until 1896. In that year he came to Newberg, where he has

since lived retired in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, but he still retains possession of the farm, and the rental of the property brings to him a desirable income.

Erastus Spaulding was united in marriage to Elizabeth Kent, who was born in Canada and is now living with her husband in Newberg. They had three children, of whom one died in infancy, but two sons reached mature years. Frank Spaulding, the brother of our subject, however, is now deceased.

In the common schools of Portland Charles K. Spaulding pursued his education, having been brought to the Pacific coast when only about nine years of age. He continued his studies until he had gained a good knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of a successful career. When nineteen years of age he became connected with the logging business, which he has since followed, beginning operations in that line near Dayton, Ore. He had little capital when he embarked in business, the entire sum probably amounting to about \$1,000, but he possessed strong resolution and determined energy, and these stood him in stead of greater capital. The splendid forest districts of the state have made Oregon a lucrative field for logging and kindred interests and Mr. Spaulding decided to engage in this line of industrial activity. After two years he came to Newberg, Ore., continued in the same business, and in 1890 he went to Washington, where he established a sawmill, operating it for one year. At the end of that time, however, he sold his mill and returned to Newberg, where he organized the Charles K. Spaulding Logging Company, of which he is the president and in which he owns a large interest. This business was incorporated in 1897 with a paid-up capital of \$30,000, and the present capital is \$150,000, a fact which indicates the almost marvelous increase of the business. The company owns a sawmill in Newberg, turning out fifty thousand feet of lumber per day, and also has ten thousand acres of timberland whereon a number of crews of men are employed in getting out the timber. These number altogether one hundred and twenty-five workmen, and the property of the company also includes two large river steamboats. They handle about forty million feet of logs per year, supplying various extensive lumber manufacturing companies situated along the Willamette river. The business has reached mammoth proportions and the successful control of this important and profitable enterprise is largely the work of Mr. Spaulding. He is a man of excellent business ability, of keen sagacity, and recognizes quickly every opportunity in the line of his chosen pursuit. He is also a director in the Bank of Newberg, and aside

from his timberlands he owns five hundred acres of land ten miles from Newberg, Ore., constituting a splendid ranch on which he raises grain and stock. In Newberg he owns a beautiful residence.

In Dayton, Ore., was celebrated the marriage of Charles K. Spaulding and Miss Lorah Seese, who was born in Benton, Ind., a daughter of E. Seese, who was a resident of Dayton, Ore. He came to this state at a very early day and conducted a lumber yard at McMinnville, while a portion of his time was also given to the supervision of a ranch. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding have been born four children: Walter, Beulah, Clifford and Ila. In his political affiliations Mr. Spaulding is a stalwart Republican, and for two terms he served as city councilman. To him there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of the state, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinct and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world. For years he has been an important factor in the development of the natural resources of the state, in the upbuilding and in the promotion of the enterprises which add not alone to his individual prosperity, but also advance the general welfare and prosperity of the city in which he makes his home.

JOHN A. CONSER. The family to which John A. Conser belongs was very prominent in the early days of Oregon, becoming not only a power in the agricultural world, but being represented in the first territorial legislature, and in the jurisprudence of Marion county. The founder of the family in the northwest was Jacob Conser, the father of John A., and of nine other children who grew to maturity, eight sons and two daughters. This early pioneer was born in Center county, Pa., of poor parents, who followed the old and often convenient custom of binding out their children at an early age. This was the fate of Jacob, who rebelled at his bondage, and without bidding farewell to his family or master, left his native state and by devious ways arrived in Illinois. Here he finished his trade and added to it the trade of millwright, proving that he was industrious and ambitious. In time he ran a saw-mill and otherwise engaged in business in Illinois, and in 1848, with his wife and children, made arrangements to cross the plains to Oregon. Besides household possessions with which to start a home in the far west he had a

wagon with several yoke of oxen, two cows and two steers. A calamity befell him at the Platte river, where he lost his oxen in a stampede, and was obliged to complete the greater part of his journey with the two steers and two cows. Fortunately he had slight difficulty with the Indians, and his family escaped the physical disorders which made the passage of many of the emigrants so distressful. Arriving in Linn county Mr. Conser purchased another man's right near Scio, remained thereon until 1849, and then took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Jefferson, Marion county. He also bought the same amount of land, thus making a farm of six hundred and forty acres. In 1853 he started a saw-mill near Jefferson, and this proved so successful that he erected a flour and grist-mill in 1858, running the grist-mill for several years. He became prominent in politics, and was elected to the first territorial legislature, and was again elected in 1855-6. He served his county with rare good judgment, possessing those reliable and fundamentally strong traits of character of which the state had particular need at that time. In the early days he was judge of Marion county, and held many other positions of trust to which his Democratic supporters elected him. The Masonic order profited by his membership for many years, and he took many of the higher degrees. He was a man of sterling personal worth, unquestioned integrity and large capacity for industry. His farm was devoted to general farming and stock-raising, and his far-sightedness recognized the advantages of modern improvements, including good buildings, fences and implements. In 1885 he moved into Eugene to get away from the worry and responsibility of business, and in retirement his death occurred in 1894, at the age of seventy-five years. He was of a social nature, enjoying a good story or a joke, even at his own expense.

Seven years of age when he came to Oregon, John A. Conser was reared on the farm near Jefferson, and naturally became interested in his father's grist-mill, entering the same in a humble capacity, where he worked for some years. When his father moved to the farm near Jefferson he accompanied him, and has ever since resided on this fine property. In all he owns six hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, nearly all in the valley, located at Miller station, and six miles from Albany. No finer agricultural property is to be found in the county, nor has any at its head a more thoroughly practical and resourceful farmer. Prosperity, orderliness, economy, and, above all, system, are the things which most impress the visitor to this pleasant home in one of the garden spots of Oregon.

Mr. Conser was married September 27, 1874, to Miss Jane Jones, a native of Marion county,

Ore., the daughter of Lewis Jones, who came to Oregon in 1852 from Tennessee. He was a farmer, following that occupation until a short time before his death, which occurred at Oakland, Ore., at about seventy-five years of age.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Conser: Lester Carl, born on the homestead in Linn county, is married to Iva Meeker, daughter of William Meeker, of Linn county, having one son, and lives on the paternal farm; and Rocky, also born on the Linn county farm.

MELVIN MARTIN EDWARDS, who is the owner of a valuable farming property in Yamhill county and has been a resident of Oregon since 1880, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., on the site of Springfield, April 29, 1832. His paternal grandfather, William Edwards, was a native of New York, whence he went to Charleston, S. C., on a trading expedition, but he lost his money in that venture and moved to North Carolina, where he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Justus. He then went to Overton county, Tenn., and afterward to Illinois, where he eventually retired from business cares. He died in the latter state in 1839 and his wife passed away in 1851. Among their children was Amos Edwards, the father of our subject, who was born in North Carolina and was but two years of age when his parents removed to Overton county, Tenn. When a young man he went to Illinois, settling on the present site of the city of Springfield. He helped survey the land and was active in pioneer development of that part of the state. When he and Abraham Lincoln were young men there was a strong friendship formed between them and they were companions in many of the sports and pleasures of youth. Mr. Edwards remained a resident of Illinois until about a month prior to his death, when he went to Iowa, passing away near Cumberland, that state, August 20, 1876. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Hash, and was born in Sparta, Tenn., a daughter of John Hash, who belonged to one of the old and prominent southern families who lived upon plantations and owned large numbers of slaves. At an early day Mr. Hash moved to Illinois, where he died in 1830.

Melvin Martin Edwards is the eldest of a family of five sons and two daughters, and was educated in the subscription schools, but his advantages in that direction were rather limited. In 1855 he began farming on his own account and also followed basket-making in Fulton county, Ill. In 1861 he removed to Iowa, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Cass county, where he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land, continuing its cultivation

with success until 1880. On September 20 of that year, he arrived in Oregon and took up his abode at Dundee, renting the place which is now his home. There was no town here at that time, however, and the country all about was wild and unimproved. Mr. Edwards did not make a permanent location here, but roamed over different parts of the country for a time, and in 1901 he returned to Dundee, where he is now located. He has been engaged in railroad construction, employed in every department of the work, including that of teaming. Mr. Edwards now owns four acres of land at his present home in Dundee and he also has a stock and dairy ranch of one hundred and sixty acres at San Lake, Tillamook county. This is partially improved and returns him a good income. He also has a block of lots in the city.

On June 19, 1855, in Fulton county, Ill., Mr. Edwards wedded Miss Mary E. Bartles, who was born in that county, a daughter of Frederick Bartles, who was born in Bath, Me., and was a distiller and miller. In later years, however, he followed farming. About 1832 he sought a home in what was then the frontier of Illinois and in 1866 he went to Iowa, settling upon a tract of land which continued to be his home until his death on August 10, 1870. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been born twelve children, of whom three died in infancy. Those still living are: Melvin J., a resident of Tillamook county, Ore.; Nancy M., the wife of A. S. Lane, of Newberg, Ore.; James William, at home; Henry Grant, who is living in Polk county; U. Schuyler, of Dundee; Roy, of Grass Valley, Ore.; John Sherman, who is serving as city marshal of Dundee; and Maude D., the wife of Roy Robertson of Dundee. One daughter, Rosa, passed away at the age of twenty-six years.

While in Iowa Mr. Edwards was a member of the state militia, and upon its organization in 1861 he became fourth sergeant, but saw little active service. In politics he has ever been a stalwart Republican and while in Iowa he served as school director, as county sheriff and as constable. He has also been school director and constable in Oregon and has ever been interested in the progress and advancement of this state during the twenty-three years of his residence here. He is now practically living a retired life at his home in Dundee.

ALBERT HERREN, the popular agent of the Portland Flouring Mills Company and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company at Independence, has been a resident of this thriving little town since 1895, and during these years has been buying wheat of the surrounding farmers to ship to Portland. He is probably as good

a judge of this commodity as any man in the county, and his enormous purchases for the firm which he represents have had much to do with stimulating wheat-growing in this section. A native son of Oregon, Mr. Herren was born four miles east of Salem, Marion county, February 4, 1853, and is the third of five sons and one daughter. His father, William J. Herren, was born at Greensburg, Ind., and when a small boy removed with his parents to Missouri, from which state in 1845 he came across the plains to Oregon. It is not known that his long journey was characterized by any particular adventure or interest. He traded a horse and his labor for a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Salem. This he improved to some extent, and in 1887 located in the town of Salem, where he engaged in the warehouse business. He bought hops and wheat on an extensive scale and was thus engaged up to the time of his death in April, 1891, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, Evelyn (Hall) Herren, who survives him, was born in Missouri, and is a daughter of James Hall, a pioneer of 1845, who died on his ranch near Butteville, Marion county.

The education of the public schools fitted Mr. Herren for a general business career, and at the age of seventeen he embarked in a stock-raising enterprise with his brother, David, in eastern Oregon. In the fall of 1876 he sold out his land and stock and located in Salem, soon after taking charge of his father's ranch in that vicinity, and until 1890 engaged extensively in the cattle business on the paternal farm. For a time he was freight agent at Salem, and in 1892 became associated as foreman with the Willamette Valley Milling Company. Following this in 1895 he engaged in his present business as agent for two well-established Portland firms. The family of Mr. Herren consists of his wife, formerly Mary E. Smith, and two children, Carl and Lela. Mrs. Herren was born on a farm near Turner, Ore., and is a daughter of Simeon Smith, who crossed the plains in 1845. Mr. Smith located on an unimproved farm near Turner, and in those early pioneer days contributed his share towards the development of his section, his death occurring in 1879. Mr. Herren is a Democrat in national politics, but aside from casting his vote has never identified himself with the political undertakings of his neighborhood. He is an excellent business man, and a public-spirited, substantial citizen.

WILLIAM EVEREST. An interestingly checkered career has been that of William Everest, born many thousand miles from the spot where he now makes his home, his father being

Richard Everest, who was born in Kent county, England, March 8, 1798. In 1836 his father emigrated to the United States, coming by way of Quebec, Canada, and locating at Newark, Ohio, where he drove a dray wagon. In 1840 he removed to Washington county, Iowa, investing in land advantageously located on a small stream called Crooked creek, within one and a half mile of Washington, the county seat. Subsequently he tried his fortunes in the west, crossing the plains in 1847 to Oregon, where he took up a donation claim just east of the town of Newberg. This claim contained six hundred and forty acres, and into the improvement of it he put the strength of his years, undiminished by the wandering life he had led. Here at the age of eighty-four he passed away. The mother of William Everest was Miss Jane Cole, also of English extraction, having been born in Kent county, England, where her marriage to Richard Everest occurred. At the age of eighty-two years she died in this faraway land which, however, their efforts had made home. Twelve children were born to them, the youngest of whom was William.

This son was born in Kent county, England, August 30, 1836. His trip across the plains was made at the age of eleven years, and at thirteen he accompanied his father to California prospecting for gold, along the American river, where the gold was first discovered at Sutter's mill. When the two returned, they took back with them \$3,000, the result of three months' work. Up to the time he was twenty-one years old he worked on his father's large farm, taking a quarter section of the claim and farming it. In 1861-62 he was engaged in mining in Boise Basin, Idaho, following this up with a trip to Cariboo, British Columbia, where he worked in the mines in 1863. In 1884 during the mining excitement at Cœur d'Alene, he passed three months in the vicinity, gaining from the time spent there some substantial fruits.

Since that time Mr. Everest has been industriously employed in farming on a part of the old donation claim that belonged to his father. He has made a great success of this work, taking as much interest in it as in the more exciting experiences in mine and camp, it being his boast that more camp-fires have been lighted by his hand than by that of any other man in the state. Upon his property he has built a homelike little cottage back about one hundred and fifty yards from the main road leading into Newberg. Another of his improvements has been the setting out of fifteen acres to many kinds of fruit and English walnuts, and he takes great pleasure in showing guests through this Oregon bower of plenty. The gentle wife who shares this quiet-

tude was Miss Josie Acheson, whom he married in 1892, the children of this union being Marguerite Bell and Maud, both at home. In her church affiliations Mrs. Everest is of the Presbyterian faith, while her husband was christened in the Church of England. She was a native of Magnolia, Rock county, Wis., her father, Alexander Acheson, having gone with his parents from Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y., to settle in Wisconsin at an early day. In 1899 he also emigrated, going to Oregon and locating at Springbrook, where he bought a farm of twenty-five acres. This he sold and removed to Newberg, then to Tacoma, Wash., November 4, 1902, in which latter place he expects to make his home.

Mr. Everest is independent in politics, giving his vote to the man rather than the party. Among the objects of interest in Mr. Everest's possession is a copy of the tenth paper that was printed on the Pacific coast, called the *Oregon City Spectator*.

JOHN H. MORAN. As one who shouldered the responsibilities of life when but twelve years of age, and who by his own energy has worked his way upward to an honored place in the world, John H. Moran of Monmouth is eminently deserving of mention in a history of this character. Today he is carrying on a real estate business which grew from a small, unpretentious beginning in 1890, until he now has two offices, the office in Monmouth being a branch of the main office in Independence. Private affairs have not consumed all of the time and abilities which Mr. Moran has at his disposal, however, as will be seen by a short reference to his public life: His nomination and election to the highest office within the gift of the citizens of Monmouth shows the confidence which they placed in him as a public official, and his term as mayor, from 1892 to 1894, was characterized by honesty and fair dealing. From 1894 to 1898 he served as deputy sheriff under H. B. Plummer, and is now filling the office of district constable, to which position he was elected in 1894, and is still creditably filling the office, having been elected to the foregoing offices on the Republican ticket.

John H. Moran was born December 24, 1849, in Essex county, N. Y., whither his parents, Martin and Elizabeth (Fitzmurse) Moran, had located upon coming to the United States from Ireland, their native land, in 1846. The father was a farmer by occupation, and he lost no time in finding a suitable location for carrying on his chosen work. After a residence of six years on his New York farm he moved to northwest-

ern Missouri in 1852, and for ten years carried on farming operations there. In 1862, with his wife and six children, he started across the plains, with Oregon as his destination, but he was not spared to realize his hopes of life in the west. When they reached the Green River, Wyo., the Cheyenne Indians attacked their train, causing havoc among the cattle which they were taking to their new home in the west. While Mr. Moran was endeavoring to regain his lost property the Indians leveled the fatal arrow that left the little party without a leader, and the date of this sad event, July 18, 1862, is one never to be forgotten by the bereaved family. He was buried on the west fork of the Green river, where stands Mt. Moran. It was with heavy hearts that the remnant of the party resumed the journey, but finally they reached their destination, and locating on a farm in Polk county, near Monmouth, engaged in farming. Mrs. Moran was familiar with life on a farm, as it was amid such surroundings that her early life had been passed on her father's farm in Ireland. She came to this country with her parents prior to her marriage, the family locating in New York state, where her father died about 1897.

As has been said, when John H. Moran was but twelve years of age he found the responsibilities of a much older person resting upon his young shoulders. The death of the father had left John as the eldest of the family to bear the great responsibility which naturally fell to him. He successfully conducted the home farm, carrying on general farming and stock-raising until, by carefully saving his earnings, he was enabled to purchase a place of his own. When twenty-one years of age he changed his occupation and surroundings, and coming to Monmouth, engaged in the real estate business in a small way, but which has steadily grown until he now manages two offices, doing an immense business in the handling of all kinds of property, a specialty being made of farm lands. Mr. Moran enjoys his prosperity alone, as he has never married; and resides in the family home on the corner of Clay and Warren streets. His interest in fraternal societies is limited to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is serving as past master. H. C. Moran, a brother of John H., resides in Salem, Ore., where he is extensively engaged in buying and selling stock.

IRA C. POWELL. The representative of a prominent pioneer family of Oregon, Ira C. Powell, cashier of the Polk County Bank at Monmouth, was born in Linn county, Ore., November 26, 1865, and is a son of Franklin



W H Davis

S. and Louise J. (Peeler) Powell, a grandson of John A. Powell, and great-grandson of Joseph Powell, the latter a soldier in the war of 1812. Of the father and grandfather extended mention will be found in the sketch of Franklin S. Powell, although it is fitting to say that the original emigration of the family to the west was due to the ambition of the grandsire, John A., one of the most earnest and forceful of the early ministers of the Christian Church in the west. A man weighing two hundred and twenty pounds, this early preacher had a brain and heart in keeping with his physical proportions, and his influence upon his time and place cannot be over-estimated. Franklin S. Powell was in the prime of a vigorous young manhood when he came across the plains with his parents in 1851. He now lives in the summer on his large farm, and in the winter in the town of Monmouth. He occupies an enviable position in the community. He is one of the chief upbuilders of the Christian College, and has contributed much time and means to making of this a fitting institution for educating the youth of the land.

Ira C. Powell is the seventh of the eight children born to his parents, of whom five sons and one daughter are living. He was educated in the public schools and at Monmouth College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1887, with the degree of B. S. Beginning with 1890, he became cashier of the Polk County Bank, capitalized for \$30,000, and which is one of the solid financial institutions of this and surrounding counties. He is the general manager of the bank, and its entire supervision is under his watchful eye. Aside from this responsibility, he is treasurer of the State Normal School of Monmouth, and is often called upon to lead in important projects for the general improvement of the town and county. A staunch Republican, Mr. Powell is very active in political affairs in the town, and served as mayor thereof during 1899 and 1900. In Monmouth in 1894 he was united in marriage with Lena Butler, a native of this town, and daughter of Douglas Butler, of California, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852. Two sons are the result of this union. Mr. Powell is fraternally associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which he is past noble grand, and the Dallas Encampment, and in religion is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS, M. D. Especial interest attaches to the name and work of Dr. W. H. Davis of Albany, not only because he is one of the best known and most successful

practitioners of the Willamette valley, but by reason of the fact that he comes of a pioneer family distinguished on account of its numerous devotees to the science of medicine and surgery. He is a native son of Oregon, having been born in Silverton, Marion county, October 27, 1860, a son of Dr. Platt A. and Sopha (Wolf) Davis, who crossed the plains in 1852. His father practiced his profession with great success in Marion county for half a century, and at the time of his death, April 7, 1902, at the age of seventy-seven years, was probably the oldest physician in Oregon, as well as one of the most widely beloved. (See sketch of the life of Dr. Platt A. Davis, which appears elsewhere in this work.)

After receiving his elementary training in the public schools of Silverton, W. H. Davis entered Willamette University, where he continued his classical studies for one year. The year following he devoted to a course in the University of Oregon at Eugene. In 1881 he entered the medical department of Willamette University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1883. In April of that year he began practice in Harrisburg under the guidance of his uncle, Dr. H. A. Davis, and there remained for six years. In 1889 he located in Albany, where he has since been continuously engaged in his professional labors. His work has been attended by remarkable success. It has been evident since the beginning of his career that he inherited much of the rare ability and love for the science exhibited by his father. Not content with the splendid foundation of scientific knowledge with which he was equipped upon the inauguration of his life's work, he has been a constant student, and has taken advantage of every opportunity for broadening his knowledge and developing his powers. In 1898 he took a post graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and is now contemplating further special work in this direction. Dr. Davis is engaged in an extensive general practice. He is chief surgeon for the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company, and is identified with the Oregon State Medical Society.

A Republican in politics, Dr. Davis has found the time to interest himself to a considerable extent in the local undertakings of his party, and as its candidate was elected mayor of Albany in 1899. He is now serving his second term in that office. Fraternally he is identified with St. John's Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., of Albany, in which he is past master; Bailey Chapter, R. A. M., of Albany; Commandery No. 4, K. T., of Albany; and with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The marriage of Dr. Davis occurred April 24,

1888, and united him with Dora Brown, a step-daughter of Dr. J. F. Hendrex, a practicing physician of Harrisburg, Linn county, Ore.

During the years of his practice in Albany, Dr. Davis has become recognized by his professional contemporaries as one of the most highly qualified and successful practitioners in the Willamette valley. He is endowed with splendid personal characteristics, with finely developed mental powers and with entirely harmonious attributes. Genial, cultured, gentle, and possessed of a disposition which prompts him to take advantage of many opportunities which appeal to the humanitarian, he is the ideal physician. In his views of public affairs he is broad and liberal, with a public spirit which arises to every occasion which makes a demand upon it. In all his relations with his fellow men he appears to be actuated by high and unselfish motives, and may always be depended upon to assist in the promotion of those enterprises which are calculated to advance the best interests of the community. His position in the esteem of the citizens of Linn county is secure. It is with pleasure that those responsible for the publication of this work make a permanent record of these facts, which for the greater part simply reflect the opinions of those who have watched his career during the years of his residence in Albany.

WILLIAM HENRY PARRISH, M. D.

Perhaps no professional calling so aptly illustrates the swift advance of science during the past quarter of a century as that of medicine, and this particular science has no abler representative among its workers than Dr. Parrish, of Monmouth, Ore. He is broad in his views, progressive in his methods, and is constantly adding to his medical knowledge by earnest, systematic study.

Of English ancestry, being the descendant of one of five brothers that emigrated from England to Canada at an early day, Dr. Parrish was born, February 22, 1848, at Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ill. His father, John Gould Parrish, was born at Farmersville, Canada West, July 1, 1805. Coming to the States in 1841, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land at Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ill., and was there engaged in farming several years, working also as a stone mason and as a blacksmith. In 1849, seized with the gold fever, he started for California, being captain of his division of the long train then crossing the plains with ox-teams. At Council Bluffs, Iowa, hearing of the fertility of the beautiful valley of the Willamette, in Oregon, he changed his mind, deciding then to come to this state. Arriving at The Dalles October 11,

1850, he secured work as a mason being employed by Lieutenant Lindsey, agent for the government, to do the masonry on the barracks at Mill Creek, receiving \$5.00 per day for his labor. Leaving there on April 15, 1851, he went, via the Barlow road, to Portland, Ore., thence to Oregon City, where he was employed in ironing the steamer Canemah, then in process of construction. The following autumn, he went to Dayton, Ore., and was there engaged in the hotel business for six months. In 1852, purchasing a section of land four and one-half miles south of Dayton, he was there employed in farming for a number of years. In 1858 he bought the Weston farm, two and one-half miles from Dayton Center, and there resided until his death, November 10, 1876. He was a Quaker in his religious belief, and a philanthropist. He married Margaret Herrington, who was born July 29, 1806, in Canada, and died, June 29, 1882, at Salem, Ore., their union being solemnized March 9, 1823, at Farmersville, Canada West. She was educated in her native town, and during the first fifteen years of her residence in Oregon practiced medicine most successfully. Of the sixteen children born of their marriage, Dr. Parrish is the only survivor.

Coming to Oregon with his parents when a small child, William H. Parrish acquired his rudimentary education in the district schools, but obtained his first knowledge of medicine from his mother, who was a homeopathist. He subsequently continued his studies with Dr. L. L. Rowland, of Salem, at the end of two years, in 1882, entering the medical department of Willamette University, from which he was graduated in 1889, with the degree of M. D. Beginning the practice of his profession at Turner, Ore., he remained there until 1892, when he located in Salem. On March 5, 1896, the doctor came to Monmouth, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, being well and widely known as a physician of skill and experience. Still aiming to perfect himself in his professional knowledge, he continued his studies in 1901, at Chicago, Ill., being graduated as an osteopathist, afterward taking a course in suggestive therapeutics at Parkers Institute, Chicago. Dr. Parrish makes a specialty of treating chronic diseases and consumption, doing a large mail order business in all parts of the Union.

While living on the home farm from the age of sixteen years until twenty-one, Dr. Parrish made use of his mechanical and inventive ability by inventing a combined header and thresher, getting out eleven patents, which he sold to L. U. Shippe & Co., of Stockton, Cal. He was nearly fourteen years in completing his inven-

tions, and spent \$31,000. The machines now in use in the northwest are based on his patents. He has taken a course of study in chemistry, mineralogy and assaying, and has given considerable time to the study of mining. He has an interest in different mines, including one at Cripple Creek, Col., one at Verde Grande, Mex., and three in the Thunder Mountain district of Idaho, being a stockholder in the Crown Gold Mining Company.

On July 26, 1874, in Polk county, Ore., Dr. Parrish married Sarah Angeline Alderman, who was born April 4, 1859, near Monmouth, Ore., a daughter of Orlando Alderman. Her father was born in Ohio, but in early manhood removed to Oregon, coming here as a pioneer in 1847, and locating in Gervais, where he carried on general farming until retiring from active pursuits. He is now a resident of Polk county. Five children were born of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Parrish, namely: Ignatius Loyola, born July 25, 1876, died October 27, 1879; Lilla Velveta, born October 7, 1878, is the wife of I. H. Van Winkle, an attorney of Salem; Lilly Daisy, born October 4, 1881, died February 18, 1893; Effie May, born February 7, 1884, died February 15, 1893; and Lady Winnifred, born March 22, 1895, is a pupil in the State Normal School, at Monmouth. Politically Dr. Parrish is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the I. O. F. A. He is a Spiritualist in belief, but attends the Friends Church, while Mrs Parrish belongs to the Christian Church.

FRANCIS A. PATTERSON a well known and highly esteemed resident of Independence, and a representative of the stock-raising and farming interests of the state, as well as a prominent factor in the political and legislative affairs of Oregon, was born November 1, 1835, in St. Clair county, Ill. His great-grandfather came from Scotland to the new world, locating in North Carolina, where his death occurred. His grandfather, Greenberry Patterson, was born in North Carolina and followed the shoemaker's trade in that state and later in Illinois, where he also carried on farming. His death occurred in St. Clair county, Ill., in 1852.

Herbert Patterson, his son, and the father of Francis A., of this review, was born in North Carolina, and with his parents moved to St. Clair county, Ill. In 1848 he conducted a general merchandise store in Freeburg, Ill., and in 1851 removed to Lebanon, where he engaged in the hotel business. In 1852 he crossed the plains with ox-teams, accompanied by his family. The journey occupied six months, starting April 1st and reaching Placerville, Cal., the last of

September, 1852. At this place he entered the mines and achieved a fair degree of success. In 1858 he came to Oregon, locating in Hillsboro, Washington county, where he engaged in the general mercantile business, and there his death occurred in 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife was before her marriage Jane McClintock, a native of Kentucky, and died in Oregon at the age of eighty-three years. Her father, Joseph McClintock, was a resident of Kentucky, later of Illinois, and conducted a tannery in St. Clair county, at which place his death occurred. Unto Herbert and Jane (McClintock) Patterson were born five children, four sons and one daughter.

Francis A. Patterson was the third child in his father's family. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Illinois and in McKinley College. In 1852 he crossed the plains with his father and entered the mines of California. In 1857 he located in Benton county, Ore., and there engaged in farming. In 1861 he removed to Washington county, but returned the same year to Benton county. In 1862 he removed to Polk county, locating near Rickreall, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1881 he sold this farm and moved to Independence, purchasing a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining the city, and laid out two additions known as Patterson's addition and Patterson's second addition to Independence, situated on the west side of the city. He has a farm of sixty acres two and one-half miles south of Independence, where he raises large numbers of sheep and goats. He owns a nice residence in Independence, which he has rebuilt and remodeled, making it a commodious and pleasant home, in which he is now living retired, enjoying the results of a life well spent.

Mr. Patterson was elected to the lower house of the Oregon state legislature for the terms of 1880 and 1882, and was appointed by the speaker of the house as chairman of a committee to receive President Hayes and wife, on their visit to Oregon. During this period he took an active and important part in the legislation which was enacted in the state, and his stanch support of every measure intended for the good of the people, won for him the hearty approval of his constituents. Mr. Patterson was united in marriage in Kings Valley, Benton county, Ore., in 1859, to Caroline Tatum, who was born in Missouri. Her father, Richard Tatum, a native of Tennessee, was a blacksmith by trade. He removed to Illinois and later to Cedar county, Mo. In 1853 he removed to Oregon, locating at Buena Vista, and later removed to Kings Valley, settling on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. Subsequently

selling this farm he removed to Rickreall, Ore., where he died at the age of sixty-seven years, having been actively engaged in farming for many years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Patterson have been born ten children: Isaac L., collector of customs, of Portland, Ore.; Henry R., who is acting as weigher in the appraiser's office at Portland; George S., who is engaged in mining in Sumpter, Ore.; Frank S., who is proprietor of a hotel at Fassell, Gilliam county, Ore.; William H., who is engaged in the wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco business in North Yakima, Ore.; Pink C., now with W. P. Fuller & Co., of Portland; Narcis, a clerk in a general merchandise store of Leavenworth, Wash.; Allen D., an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad office at Portland; Dr. D. C. P., who is a clerk in a drug store at Cottage Grove, Ore.; and Maude L., who received her education in the State Normal school of Monmouth, and is now teaching in North Yakima.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter and De Molay Commandery No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is an active Republican and has served as school director in most of the places where he has resided. He was the promoter of the Independence & Monmouth Railway, was its president for three years and held equal shares with the ten original stockholders. Mr. Patterson has been connected inseparably with the growth and progress of the great state of Oregon since he first took up his residence within her borders, and his efforts have resulted both advantageously to him personally and to the state.

CHARLES MATTISON. Among the many farmers of Polk county who have won rich returns from the soil through the cultivation of hops is Charles Mattison, who was born in Oswego, N. Y., June 7, 1848, the son of Isaac and the grandson of Alfred Mattison, both of the state of New York. The grandfather was a farmer who departed but once from his chosen life work, and that was in response to the call of his country in time of need, and after serving in the war of 1812 he returned to his farm, the state which gave him birth ultimately receiving his lifeless form. His son, Isaac, the father of Charles Mattison, was born in Oswego county, and in addition to his education along agricultural lines learned the trade of a cooper. In 1865 he broke away from old associations and sought a home in the state of Michigan, locating in Montcalm county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he engaged in farming. After seventeen years,

he again decided to make a change, since a better opportunity was held out to him from the extreme western lands. It was in 1882 that he came to Oregon, settling in Marion county, but in the vicinity of Independence, Polk county, making another purchase of one hundred and sixty acres upon which he remained for some time engaged in the cultivation of the land, later removing to Independence, where he now makes his home, having arrived at the ripe age of eighty years, and feels the pleasure of inactivity worthily earned. His wife was formerly Miss Lovina Parker, a Canadian, whose father, Charles, was a native farmer of that country, and though spending some time in New York eventually settled in Independence where his death occurred. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mattison were as follows: Charles, of this review; William, of Astoria, Ore.; Henry, a farmer near Independence; and Richard, of Dallas.

Reared among the progressive conditions of New York state, it was the privilege of Charles Mattison to attend the public schools, thereby gaining a good foundation for the building of his future plans, while under his father's instruction he acquired a no less important education along the lines of judgment and management in the practical affairs of life. Accompanying his father's family to Michigan in 1865, he entered the lumbering camps of that state the following year where he worked for wages until 1874, at that time becoming interested in agricultural pursuits. This latter business he continued until 1880 in the same state, but with the prospect which the west afforded for an ambitious farmer, he made the trip to Oregon and here, with the exercise of his usual good judgment he selected for his purchase a farm of one hundred and forty acres, located in Marion county. Upon this farm he remained until the fall of 1902, the profits of his business being a credit to his management and industry. He has recently purchased property in Independence, where he now makes his home.

In Michigan occurred the marriage of Mr. Mattison to Miss Elnora Wilson, a native of New York, whose father had emigrated to the former state, and engaged in farming up to the time of his death. The marriage has been blessed by the birth of five children, of whom Lovina, the eldest, is now the wife of W. W. Perry, of Independence; the remaining four children, Jessie, William J., Grover and Bertha being still with their parents. Fraternal Mr. Mattison is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his political affiliation he has departed from the faith in which he was reared, that of the Republican party, and is now independent in his views.

LAWRENCE S. PERKINS. The well equipped drug store of Lawrence S. Perkins in Monmouth pursues the even tenor of its way minus competition, for it is the only place in the town where a full line of drugs may be purchased. This advantage, however, does not influence the genial proprietor in the conduct of his business, for he has an up to date and reliable enterprise, similar to those in larger and older centers of activity. Besides a general supply of patent and general drugs he carries a stock of stationery and small notions, his thoughtful appreciation of the needs of his many patrons resulting in a continually increasing trade.

Mr. Perkins comes from farming ancestors, and he himself gained his first impressions of life from early rising and a by no means indolent life on the farm in Keokuk county, eastern Iowa, where he was born July 6, 1862. His father, Hiram P. Perkins, was born in Vermont, and from his native state removed to Ohio, locating near Mount Vernon. In 1850 he settled on a farm in Keokuk county, Iowa, and after living there for seventeen years located in Benton county, Mo., in 1867. Although possessing but a small farm of thirty acres, he did fairly well, but was not destined to long enjoy the advantages of his adopted state, for his death occurred soon after reaching there at the age of sixty-one. He had married Annise Runnels, a native of Vermont, and whose father, Samuel, was also born in the east. Samuel Runnels was an early settler of Iowa, his death occurring at the age of sixty-one on the farm in Iowa to which he came in 1853. Of the four sons born into the Perkins home all had rugged constitutions, and all were endowed with ability and progressiveness.

The youngest of his father's family, the druggist of Monmouth attended the public schools with his brothers in Iowa, Missouri and Oregon, and at the age of fourteen embarked upon a career of self-support. For some time he worked on various farms in his neighborhood, and after coming to Oregon in 1885 embarked immediately in the drug business in which he is still engaged. In Yamhill county, this state, he was united in marriage with Emma Parsons, a native of Yamhill county. Mr. Perkins is a Republican in political affiliation, and is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. Thus is told all too briefly the life-story so far of one of the vast army of the northwest who started out in life with physical rather than financial assets, and who, from brain and muscle and common sense have worked out their career along useful and creditable lines.

ABRAM SAMUEL LOCKE is one of the most prominent druggists of Independence, and the success which he has achieved in his chosen calling is due to his determined energy and his close application to business. He is a native of Oregon, having been born two and one-half miles from Independence, August 6, 1858. His father, Harrison P. Locke, was born near Cumberland Gap, Va., October 12, 1812, and in an early day removed to Missouri, settling in Chariton county. In 1845 he crossed the plains to Oregon and afterwards was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, on the Columbia river. In 1849 he went to California and entered the mines. In 1850 he returned to Oregon and in 1852 took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres of land. In 1881 he removed to Independence, Ore.; and there his death occurred in 1883. He was a successful business man and ever commanded the respect of all who knew him. His wife, whose maiden name was Malissa P. Hardison, was born in Springfield, Ill., and still survives her husband. They were the parents of fourteen children, eight boys and six girls, A. S. Locke of this review being the fourth in order of birth. The mother of this family is now the wife of James Masterson, who is living retired in Independence.

A. S. Locke was educated in the common schools of Independence. In 1889 he bought out a drug business in this city and in 1891 became a registered druggist. In 1892 he sold his business and removed to San Diego, Cal., on account of his wife's health. In 1894 he returned to Independence and the same year purchased a stock of groceries. On November 6, 1896, he bought a drug business and has been successfully conducting the same since. He carries a full and complete line of staple and fancy articles and the neat and attractive appearance of his store has won for him the reputation of being one of the best druggists in this city. Mr. Locke was married in Independence in 1881, to Susan Mary Alexander, who was born in Missouri and who crossed the plains with her parents in 1865. Her father, James Alexander, was born in Kentucky, and is now living retired in this city. His active years were spent in the occupation of farming, in which line of work he was very successful and became well-to-do.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Locke has been blessed with one son, Oliver Perle, aged sixteen years, who is still at home with his parents. Mr. Locke is a member of the First Baptist Church of Independence. In his political views he is a Democrat. He is a prominent member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, being past master of the Blue Lodge,

a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, and Oregon Consistory No. 1, of Portland Scottish Rite and Al Kader Temple N. M. S. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is noble grand, and belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is now acting as school director and is president of the city council. He has an elegant two-story, ten-room residence on Fifth street which is constructed in a modern and beautiful style of architecture. Mr. Locke is a popular and public spirited gentleman who has at heart the best interests of the community in which he lives, and the high regard of his friends and associates.

OLIF NELSON. Like many of the sons of other lands who have come to settle in the Willamette valley Mr. Nelson was drawn to the far west by the hope of broader opportunities for advancement, and in this respect he has not been disappointed, but on the other hand success has attended his efforts and he is now enabled to live in retirement, enjoying to the fullest extent the competency which his years of steady application to business have made possible. As has been intimated, Mr. Nelson is of foreign birth, and was born in Dalarna, Sweden, July 27, 1829, a son of Henry and Ann Nelson, both of whom were also born in the same city. With his wife and five children, three daughters and two sons, the father emigrated to the United States in 1846, locating in Henry county, Ill., but he was not spared long to enjoy his new home, for his death followed shortly after his arrival.

At the time of the removal of the family to America Olif was a lad of eighteen years of age. It was well for him that while in his native land he made the most of the opportunities in an educational way, for on account of the death of his father it became necessary for him to turn his attention towards earning his own living, rather than seeking more extended book learning. He apprenticed himself to learn the harness-maker's trade in Lafayette, Ill., and later went to Chicago, Ill., where he found employment in a retail boot and shoe establishment on Ohio street, remaining there for ten years. Going to San Francisco in 1864 he continued to follow the retail boot and shoe business for seven years, when he again changed his location, and with this came a change of vocation also. Going to Wahkiakum county, Wash., in 1871, he took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, to the cultivation and improvement of which he at once bent all his energy. After residing there for twenty-two

years he decided to make another change of location, and the year 1893 marks his advent in Monmouth, Ore., where he hopes to spend the rest of his days. He bought a farm of ten acres one mile northeast of Independence, but three years later sold the tract and went to Chicago, Ill., to visit the scenes of his younger days, also traveling over the east and north, and among other states visited Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. After one year of rest and travel he returned to his home in Monmouth, perfectly contented with his surroundings, and with no wish that they might be otherwise.

While a resident of Chicago, Ill., Mr. Nelson and Miss Charlotte Larson were united in marriage in July, 1848. Mrs. Nelson was a native of Sweden and came to America with her parents, locating in Chicago, Ill., where her father, Andrew Larson, was engaged in the manufacture of soda. Both mother and father died in Chicago. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, George, who is interested in salmon fishing in Astoria, Ore., and Ella, a graduate of the state normal school, who is at home with her father, dutifully caring for his comfort in his declining years. Politically Mr. Nelson is independent, and fraternally is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM R. JONES was born near Gaston, Yamhill county, September 5, 1849. His family, therefore, antedates those of the gold-seekers of 1849, and was established here in 1847 by Fielding Jones, his father, who was born in the state of Kentucky. The elder Jones married, in Indiana, Elizabeth Freack, and of this union there have been born three children, two older than William R., Susan, deceased, and Mary, the wife of James Cooley, of Marion county, Ore. In 1847 Mr. Jones outfitted and with his wife and two children, crossed the plains, experiencing on the way many of the dangers and deprivations of that early mode of travel, and finding in the new country very many discouragements before settling down to a successful agricultural life. With the advent of the son William, in 1849, the home became one of desolation and grief, for three days after his birth the devoted mother died, and the father was left alone with his children in the strange northern country. He went to California and engaged in placer mining with varied success. He later came back to Oregon and began farming, to which occupation he devoted his later years, on property one mile south of Hubbard. He died July 30, 1903, aged eighty-six years.

The little motherless William was taken to the

home of Andrew Schuck, in the neighborhood, and at the age of four years went to live with his father, who, in the meantime, had married again, this time to Martha Killin. At the age of fourteen he went to live with his brother-in-law, James Cooley, and in February, 1865, enlisted in Company B, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, for a year's service. From Vancouver, Wash., he was sent to Camp Lyons, it being the mission of his regiment to establish a fort at that place. During the service he saw a great deal of Indian warfare, and had many narrow escapes, his adventures being confined principally to the battles of eastern Oregon. He was wounded July 9, 1865, in a battle on the forks of the Malheur. After his military experiences he returned to Marion county and worked in a saw-mill for about four months, and November 8, 1874, married Susan A. Cooley, daughter of Christopher C. Cooley, a native of Christian county, Ky., who was born August 6, 1809, and died November 14, 1885, and his wife, who was born in Tennessee, March 20, 1811, and died August 21, 1880. The parents of Mr. Cooley moved from Kentucky to Howard county, Mo., in 1812, and there remained until taking up their residence in Clay county, of the same state, in 1824. He entered unimproved land in both counties of Missouri, and while improving it participated in the struggles with the Mormons and Indians, which characterized those early days. In 1845, with his wife and six children, he crossed the plains to Oregon in a party led by Joe Meeks, which party was the first to try the "Meeks' cut," which at first proved not much of a saving of time or energy. The little band was lost for some time, and only after extreme hardship and deprivation arrived at The Dalles. Here more trouble confronted them, and the women and children were sent down the river in the canoes of the Indians, while the men went over the mountains with the cattle. Arriving in the Willamette valley in the fall of 1845, Mr. Cooley took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on the French prairie, and there spent his remaining years. Of the eight children born to Mr. Cooley and wife, James H. was born in 1835, died in 1837; Robert F. lives near Woodburn on a portion of the old home place; Martha L., born February 22, 1839, died November 17, 1902, was the wife of F. S. Mattison, of Turner, Ore.; Helen M., born February 1, 1841, is the wife of Judge W. C. Hubbard; Mary I., born October 15, 1844, now deceased, was married to Andrew Melvin, of Woodburn; Andrew J., born February 20, 1848, is a resident of Portland; Susan A., born July 13, 1851, is the wife of the subject of this article; Julia A., born July 20, 1853, and is the wife of John Uetz, of Ashland.

After his marriage Mr. Jones located on a farm on the French prairie, and after four years removed to Clackamas county, where he lived for six years. In 1898 he purchased the farm where he now lives, and which consists of ninety-seven acres, upon which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Two children have been born to himself and wife, of whom Roy A., born September 4, 1875, is living in Marion county, is married and has one daughter, Lola May; and Clarence, born February 20, 1878, is living with his parents. Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in political affairs in his county. As a staunch advocate of education he has materially advanced the cause as a member of the school board, and he has also served acceptably as road supervisor. Fraternally he is a member of the Silverton Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Jones enjoys an enviable reputation in his neighborhood, his integrity, public-spiritedness and general worth appealing to the consideration and esteem of hosts of friends and well wishers.

DAVID JOHNSTON. Among the remaining pioneers representing the very early days of Oregon is David Johnston, who, though crippled and aged, has still not come to useless days.

The father of David Johnston, John, was also the son of a pioneer, his birth occurring in the western part of Tennessee before the eighteenth century had drawn to a close. He was raised to the life of a farmer, but on attaining manhood he decided to return to the eastern states to gain his livelihood, and acting upon that idea he settled in Orange county, N. C., where he spent the remaining years of his life. His death occurred there at the age of eighty-four years. He married Nancy Roach, a native of North Carolina, and she, too, departed this life at the age of eighty-four years, and in the same location as her husband. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, eight sons and five daughters, David Johnston was the third, his birth occurring in Orange county, N. C., December 12, 1815. Following in the steps of his father, he became a farmer after his education in the common schools of North Carolina was completed, at twenty-one engaging in the work for himself in his native state, but in 1837 removing to the state of his father's birth, settling near Nashville, Tenn. In 1844 Mr. Johnston decided upon making another change, and gathering his worldly goods together he started for Oregon, driving the slow-plodding, patient oxen across the wide plains and many hills that lay between him and the promising coast country. The trip was a rare one for that

time, having no horrors of famine or marauding Indians to mar the enjoyment of the scenery and the exhilarating mountain air. After six months of travel the party arrived in Polk county, Ore., and Mr. Johnston took advantage of the liberal offer of the government and settled upon a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. The many years that have passed since that time have witnessed great changes, the wild land being successfully converted into a valuable and fruitful farm. Mr. Johnston has since sought a home in Independence, purchasing a residence five miles south of Independence, Ore., in which to pass the evening of his life, while the large farm is leased and managed by his grandson, Fred Hooper.

With Mr. Johnston on the trip across the continent came his devoted wife, whom he married in Orange county, N. C. She was formerly Arrominto Thorp, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Johnston's death occurred in the western home. She was the mother of three children, of whom Richard is a sheep rancher at Colfax, Wash.; Angeline makes her home in Colfax, Wash., the widow of William Tetherow; and William is now deceased. Mr. Johnston was married again to Loretta Webb, who bore him one child: Anne, who married Frank Hooper. She died in Independence.

Mr. Johnston is a member of the Christian Church. Politically he follows his father's early training and casts his ballot with the Democratic party, his father having been a life-long Democrat.

MARTIN V. KOONTZ. Prominent among the captains of industry who have helped to place Linn county upon its present substantial footing is Martin V. Koontz, owner and manager of a paying general merchandise store in Halsey, established in 1876. During the intervening years no man in the town has taken a keener or more practical interest in its upbuilding, especially as regards municipal government, he having assisted in framing the ordinances, and in protecting them as treasurer of the town for twelve years.

The rise of Mr. Koontz from comparative poverty to his present position should furnish encouragement to younger men who possess in any measure the characteristics and abilities which have been his stock in trade. Born in Gallia county, Ohio, May 29, 1837, he comes of an old Virginia family, established in Ohio by his paternal grandfather, Martin, a native of the Old Dominion state. The grandfather was a general contractor and bridge-builder in the very early days of Gallia county, and followed his occupation until the loss of a leg compelled retirement from active life. He removed to

Iowa in 1843, and to Oregon in 1852, finally locating in Vancouver, Wash., where he died in the spring of 1853, at the age of seventy years. His son, John, the father of Martin V., was born in Gallia county, and was trained for the medical profession, which he practiced for some years. His removal to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1841, placed him among the very first settlers of that region, and he practiced medicine and farmed there until his death in 1850 at the age of forty-one years. His wife, formerly Elizabeth Wood, was born in Virginia, and shortly after the death of her husband crossed the plains to Oregon, locating on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Linn county. Her second husband was J. B. Stinson, who crossed the plains in the early days and died in Polk county. She was the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters. Her death occurred at the home of her daughter in Harrisburg.

The oldest in his father's family, Martin V. Koontz was obliged to leave school at the age of twelve, and devote himself entirely to farm work. At the age of fifteen he accompanied his mother across the plains. What might otherwise have been a pleasant journey was marred by the depredations of the Indians, who encircled their camp one night on the banks of the Platte river and took away six of their seven horses. For the rest of the way to Oregon Martin was obliged to walk, and it was a weary youth that finally reached his destination in Vancouver, Wash. He attended the Santiam Academy for a period of six months, finally qualifying as a teacher. For nine months he taught the little country school, and in 1858 removed to eastern Oregon and engaged in logging near The Dalles, for J. H. Mosier. In 1859 he took up farming, and in 1860 went to the mining district on the Frazer river, returning to his farm and remaining there until 1865. He then went to west Montana and engaged in a general merchandise business and trading with the Indians and travelers during 1867-8, freighting from Umatilla to Silver City, Idaho.

In 1869 Mr. Koontz came to Linn county, via San Francisco, locating in Halsey, where in 1871 he began as a clerk for Jacob Thompson, a general merchant. In 1876 he started his present mercantile business, and now carries a stock valued at \$15,000. In addition, he buys and sells large quantities of grain, and for storing the same pending its sale he has two large warehouses in the town. Mr. Koontz married in Halsey, Mary Conkwright, who was born in the state of Michigan, and is the mother of two children, Clyde H., in his father's store; and Edith, living with her parents. Mr. Koontz is energetic and progressive, and as a merchant,



Thos. Scott

city treasurer, and politician, has won the confidence of the community for which he has painstakingly labored for many years. Few advancements have been suggested or carried to a successful finish which have not received his hearty support, and in many instances he has taken the initiative, and inspired in others an enthusiasm equal to his own.

THOMAS SCOTT. Scott's Mills, named for their promoters, Robert Hall and Thomas Scott, are familiar to the residents of Marion county, and constitute a landmark of importance. Built by Robert H. Scott about 1866, the mills were jointly conducted by the brothers until 1892, when Thomas Scott became the sole owner, and has since had their entire management. The most modern machinery forms the equipment of the mills, the capacity of which is sixty barrels per day, the entire wheat crop of the district being used in the consumption. At one time the brothers were very extensively identified with lumbering, and for carrying on their business owned two thousand acres of timber land. Both became prominent in the general affairs of their neighborhood, and were accounted among the most substantial and reliable of its upbuilders.

Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, the brothers were natives of Bamff's Mills, Roxburyshire, Scotland, Thomas Scott being born December 8, 1840. He was the son of John Scott, the remainder of whose family consisted of Robert H. Adam, a resident of Manitoba; John, located in upper Canada; James, deceased, as a soldier in the English army for twenty-one years having served in the Crimean war and Indian mutiny; Jane, a resident of Scotland; and Betsy, now Mrs. Marshall, also of Scotland. These children profited by educational opportunities as their circumstances permitted. Thomas Scott was educated in the public schools, and in his youth saw a great deal of milling in his native land. At the age of fifteen he started out to make his own living, serving an apprenticeship of three years in a grist mill, receiving in return for long hours and hard work about \$30 for the first year. An unfortunate accident in the mills resulted in enforced inactivity for a year or so, but after recovering he went to work with renewed energy, following his trade until coming to America in 1866. He at once became identified with the mills erected here by his brother, and which at the present time are among the modern and well equipped grist mills of the valley. Mr. Scott has a fine and paying business, and while catering to an extensive and permanent trade has made hosts of friends, and laid by a competency for himself. He is a self-educated and self-made man, his success the result of his own

efforts, and in the pursuit of his labors he has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. In political affiliation he is a Democrat, and though never desirous of official recognition he has several times been elected to office, serving as postmaster for about eight years, justice of the peace, and is at present acting as notary public. In all matters of public enterprise he has been a prominent factor and liberal contributor. Mr. Scott is alone in the enjoyment of his prosperity, for he has never married.

PHILIP M. KIRKLAND. One of the honored pioneer families of Oregon has a capable and typical representative in Philip M. Kirkland, a progressive business man of Independence, engaged in managing his drug store, and in the extensive buying and selling of hops. His father, J. W. Kirkland, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work, set his children an example of fortitude and industry which is not only appreciated but emulated. The son was born in Monroe county, Mo., May 6, 1854, the third in a family of four sons. He was ten years of age when he crossed the plains with his parents, and from 1864 to 1869 lived with the family in Helena, Mont. After removing to Oregon in 1869 he lived on the paternal farm, and in 1879 removed to eastern Oregon, where he engaged extensively in the stock and grain business, purchasing land from time to time till he became the owner of one thousand one hundred acres. He also was interested in a drug enterprise at Athena, Umatilla county, Ore., for four years.

Mr. Kirkland came to Independence and bought the brick building in which his drug store is now located, and, profiting by his former experience, and utilizing his best knowledge as to the requirements along his line, fitted out as fine a store as may be found in Polk county, and which is the largest of its kind in the county. The great hop industry centering around Independence has furnished an opportunity for Mr. Kirkland, and he has entered heartily into the promotion of this important enterprise. Last year he handled about ten thousand bales of the product at an average price of twenty-five cents per pound.

In Independence Mr. Kirkland owns a modern cottage fitted with up-to-date conveniences. In 1882 he married Emma J. Turner, who was born in Illinois, and who died in Independence in 1901 at the age of forty-four years. Mrs. Kirkland was a daughter of Samuel Turner, a native of Maine, and who in early life removed to Illinois. From there he came to Montana, in 1869, and locating in eastern Oregon in 1878, where he engaged in farming, his death occurring in 1901,

at the age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Kirkland left to the care of her husband one son, Frank M., who is living at home. Mr. Kirkland is a Democrat in politics, although he entertains very liberal ideas on political questions, believing in voting for the man best qualified to serve the community interests. He is fraternally connected with Lyon Lodge No. 29, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, the Independence Chapter Royal Arch Masons and worthy patron of the order of the Eastern Star; also the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Kirkland has the esteem of all who are associated with him in whatsoever capacity, and his many virtues are generally acknowledged.

ALBERT I. CRANDALL. One of the younger generation of successful business men of Lebanon is Albert I. Crandall, for several years identified with building interests there, and since 1900 the owner and manager of the Lebanon planing mill. He comes of a family well represented in the business of that town, for his father, John N. Crandall, has been engaged in building and contracting there since 1891. John Crandall was born in Ohio, September 13, 1836, and when quite young removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he worked at his trade of carpentering, and also managed his farm. In Iowa he married Charlotte Jane Brown, a native of Iowa. They resided on their farm until 1877, when they removed to Smith Center, Kans. This continued to be their home until 1891, the father in the meantime working at his trade with considerable success. He has succeeded well in Lebanon, and some of the finest work in his line in the town has been done by him. At present Mr. Crandall is sixty-six years old, while his wife is two years his junior. Their married life has been harmonious and happy, and their children have proved a credit to the practical training and wholesome occupations to which they were reared.

Albert I. Crandall was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, October 19, 1868, and was educated in the public schools. As a small boy he learned a great deal about tools and woodwork. Working constantly with his father, he became a practical builder, and at the age of twenty-three, when he came to Oregon, settled down to active work at his trade. Working with his father and brother Lewis until 1900, he purchased the Lebanon planing mill, which is turning out large quantities of general building materials. April 12, 1899, Mr. Crandall married Nettie Amos, a native of Oregon, of which union there has been born a daughter, Hilda A.

A prominent figure in the politics of Lebanon, Mr. Crandall is staunchly supporting the Repub-

lican party, in the ranks of which he has held numerous offices. He is a member of the county central committee, and has served as deputy county recorder and assessor. The spirit of fair play and personal integrity which this rising young politician brings to the interests of his party, pre-supposes a continuation of his popularity. Add to this his standing as a business man, and his adopted town has cause to regard as fortunate the association of himself and family with the city of Lebanon.

MARION PALMER. The son of an early settler in Oregon, Marion Palmer was born April 1, 1855, upon his father's donation claim, known at that time as Lone Butte Hill, the land comprising it being that west of which the town of Mt. Angel now stands. The college of Mt. Angel stands near the spot where he first saw the light. His father, John Henry Palmer, was born November 2, 1818, in the state of Kentucky, but removed early with his parents to Lincoln county, Mo., and the years of his early manhood were principally spent in the latter state. After his school days were over he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he carried on in conjunction with his farming, remaining at home with his parents until his marriage with Catherine Graves, a native of Virginia. In 1853 he brought his family to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams and being about six months on the journey. On reaching their destination, he bought a squatter's right to a donation claim located in Marion county, four and one-half miles north of Silverton, this being the scene of the birth of Marion Palmer of this review.

Mr. Palmer at once began to put improvements on the place, which at that time was principally wild land, but with the touch of civilization soon blossomed into the beautiful country that now delights the eye of the traveler. Though necessarily much engrossed with his farming, Mr. Palmer still found time to respond to the demand made upon him by his Democratic brethren, serving for several years as justice of the peace and in other local offices. He was a liberal contributor toward all church movements, though not a member. He died in 1894 in his seventy-seventh year, his widow still surviving him, making her home in Lebanon, Linn county, where she removed soon after her husband's death. Twelve children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, being named in the order of their birth as follows: George W., of Washington; Nixon, who was killed in South Africa by the natives while prospecting for gold; Lucy J., widow of Frank Mad-dock of Washington; Clarissa, deceased;

Henry, L., of Washington; Marion, of this review; Brunette, the wife of Monroe Cleaver, of Lebanon, Ore.; Martha, deceased; Thomas, located in the vicinity of the old home; Edwin, of Portland; Herbert, deceased; and Constantine B., of Kansas.

Marion Palmer received his education in the district schools of Oregon, engaging with his father in farming until his marriage March 5, 1874, with Miss Josephine Porter, a native of Marion county, and a daughter of Stephen Porter. Mr. Porter was born in Illinois, removed with his parents to Missouri in young manhood and in 1848 brought his family with him to Oregon. They located on a donation claim which now forms part of the site of the village of Stayton. Ten years later he removed to the farm now occupied by Marion Palmer, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1890. His widow still survives him at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Porter was a staunch Republican, and served many years as justice of the peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer took up their married life near the old home, where they remained for about six years, removing at the end of that period to eastern Oregon. In a short time they returned to Marion county, too firmly attached to the home of their childhood to care to go far away to make another. They are now settled upon a farm two and a half miles northwest of Silverton, containing two hundred and sixty-three acres. One hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation, twenty-seven acres of which are devoted to hops. Mr. Palmer is also interested in the raising of stock, and particularly Short-horn cattle, the latter having been a source of considerable profit. The appearance of the farm is greatly enhanced by the excellent buildings which Mr. Palmer has added to it since he took possession. The home has been enriched by the birth of four children, of whom Stephen Ernest is located in the vicinity, the three daughters, Susan Pearl, Clarissa Lillian and Winona Marion, being still at home with their parents. Like his father, Mr. Palmer has taken a strong interest in the events of the day, and being a staunch Democrat he has held several positions through this influence—clerk of the school district, constable, and other offices. He is associated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World.

ROBERT ANDERSON RAMPY. An interesting and successful career has been that of Robert Anderson Rampy, who now makes his home in Harrisburg, Linn county, where most of his active life has been passed, and to whom much of the commercial activity of the city is

due. Through failing health Mr. Rampy has several times withdrawn from active business, but the consciousness of his own ability, the strength of purpose which has animated his entire life has invariably brought him back to add to his success and prestige before retiring permanently. Faithfulness has been the watchword and motto of Mr. Rampy, not only in business but in all the avenues of life, preserving the friendships of youth as carefully as his business interests are guarded. A splendid illustration of this is embodied in his journey into the northwest. He was commissioned to drive a wagon for A. J. Wigle, a friend of his boyhood days, and who is now located on a farm eight miles northeast of this city, and from the home of Mr. Wigle's father he drove the team until he brought them to the home of the latter's uncle in Oregon City, their friendship having withstood the strains of those strenuous times and lasting even to this day.

Mr. Rampy was not forced to come west to better himself financially, as he was the son of a successful man of the middle west. His father, Phillip Nicholas Rampy, a native of South Carolina, came in 1824 to Illinois, being then twenty-one years old, his own pluck and energy representing the capital from which he hoped to make a fortune before he should be called upon to lay down the burdens of life. He located first at Kaskaskia, thence removed to Carlton, De Kalb county, in 1828, in the first location serving in the employ of the state land office and in the latter engaging in the general merchandise business. Mr. Rampy also enjoyed much prominence in public life, being an old-line whig and a politician of more than ordinary ability, having improved his native talents through wide and well-directed reading, his education having been entirely acquired through his own efforts. He served one term each as clerk and recorder of the county, and for eight years was postmaster of Carlton. In 1841 he removed to Payson, Adams county, Ill., where he continued his merchandise interests, and in 1849 he became a resident of Liberty, where he taught school for one term, after which he practically retired. He had left behind him, in each place where he had made his home, a record for his shrewd business judgment and the practical manner in which he handled his affairs. He had acquired a splendid business education and was an expert accountant. His death occurred in Carlton at the age of sixty-four years. He married Mary Catherine Davis, also a native of South Carolina, and a distant relative of Jefferson Davis, and her death occurred in 1840, in the same location where her husband later died.

Of the three sons and one daughter born to his parents, Robert Anderson Rampy was the

third child, and was born in Carlton, Ill., July 22, 1832, receiving his education almost entirely in the common schools of his native state. When twenty years old Mr. Rampy felt impelled to try his fortunes among the changing scenes of the west, and accordingly he joined a train bound for Oregon, starting in April, 1852, driving the wagon of his friend, A. J. Wigle. There were about sixteen wagons in the train and about seventy-five people, and during the trip over the old Oregon trail, via the Platte river, four were taken ill and died with the cholera, which was so prevalent that year, but Mr. Rampy came through safely, September 22 finding him in Oregon City. He first found employment in a logging camp, hauling to the old sawmill on the Clackamas river, and undergoing many hardships and privations, exposure implanting the seeds of disease which resulted shortly in a siege of illness. For several years Mr. Rampy traveled up and down the Pacific coast, the spirit of adventure fed with the excitement and oftentime peril of those journeys. In 1855 he decided to locate permanently, then taking up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres five miles east of Harrisburg, Linn county, upon which he spent the ensuing three years. In 1858 he removed to the city and engaged in business, at which he continued intermittently for ten years, spending the principal part of the summers in the mines. After the year 1863 he quit the mines entirely and devoted his time to his other business interests, remaining so engaged until 1870. The next year found him a student in the Portland Business College, where he took a course best calculated to aid him in his ambitions, and when he graduated he returned to Harrisburg and became the owner of a drug store which he conducted profitably for several years. A part of that time he was also engaged in handling grain. In 1881 he met with what to many business men would have meant financial ruin in the loss of this business by fire, but undismayed by such misfortune he again embarked in the business. In 1882 he was forced to put business aside and seek a renewal of health in the eastern states, traveling through New York and Pennsylvania in his efforts to recover from the effects of nervous prostration, which made a total blank of six years of his life. In 1888, however, he was so far recovered as to return to his chosen field of operations, and here he then established the Harrisburg Bank, in the handsome brick building which he had erected on the corner of Second and Smith streets in 1887. From January 18, 1888, he conducted the bank until 1892, when he was once more forced to retire on account of ill health. Again opening the bank in 1898, he closed up the business fin-

ally July 1, 1901. Having withdrawn from business interests, Mr. Rampy now spends his time looking after his stock raised upon his farm of one hundred and sixty acres three miles northeast of this city. In addition to this property he also owns ten town lots and his residence, which occupies three lots.

Mr. Rampy was married in Lane county, Ore., in 1866, to Miss Sarah E. Johnson, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1853 and located in that county. Of the five children born to them Cecil Orilda is the only one now living, the others being as follows: Phillip Nicholas; Robert Franklin; Walter Millard and Clyde Rockwell, the third son, especially, having made for himself in the brief eighteen years of his life a record of manliness and Christian living which has never been forgotten in his birthplace, Harrisburg, where his death occurred January 18, 1893. Mr. Rampy is a staunch Republican in politics, and has served in various offices, among them being city treasurer for two terms and as a member of the city council many times. Not only anxious to build up for himself a successful and substantial position among the scenes of his adopted state, but with his best efforts directed toward the betterment of the general conditions of the community, Mr. Rampy has exercised no little influence along these lines. As a patriot he enlisted in the Rogue river war in 1855, serving three months as a private, and the summer following acting as steward in the quartermaster's department of the carpenter's mess in the building of the government barracks.

JAMES L. ARNOLD. By far the larger number of the residents of the west have come here from the eastern states, and from foreign countries as well, but in Mr. Arnold we find a native son of the west, his birth occurring in Linn county, near Brownsville, April 2, 1857. His parents, Isaac and Precelia Arnold, were natives of the middle west, coming from Ohio and Illinois respectively. Prior to their removal to Oregon they had resided in Iowa, but in 1852, with ox-teams and wagons, they began the six-months journey which was to bring them to Oregon, where greater opportunities awaited them. Purchasing a farm near Brownsville, the parents made this their home for about seven years, or until their son was about two years old, when they removed to a farm adjacent to the village of Scio.

James L. Arnold passed his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, and attended the district school during the short term when it was in session. His marriage, January 6, 1881, united him with Nancy D. Miller, and for two years they made their home on rented land near

Scio. At the end of that time he felt himself in a position to purchase a farm, and invested in a tract of one hundred and thirty-one acres located two and one-half miles west of the village of Scio. By careful management Mr. Arnold was enabled from time to time to extend the limits of his farm by the purchase of adjoining land, and he now has three hundred and thirty acres all in one body and well located. His efforts in the line of improvements have not been without results, as one who is familiar with its appearance at the time he assumed control can see at a glance. In addition to general farming and stock-raising Mr. Arnold finds considerable profit in the dairy business. Besides the farm upon which he resides Mr. Arnold also owns sixty-six acres of his father's old home place four miles east of Scio.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, to whom they have given the names of Marion I. C. and Ethel L. G. Private affairs have not consumed all of Mr. Arnold's time and thought, for as road supervisor and as a member of the school board he has given his services for a number of years. He united with the Baptist Church June 24, 1875, at Providence, and later united with Scio Baptist Church, was elected church deacon by that body and served as such, and as superintendent of the Sunday school he wielded an influence which was far-reaching in its scope, his fitness for the office and his tact in handling children, to say nothing of his love for doing good, making this success inevitable. Politically he gives his vote to the Republican candidates. In his business dealings Mr. Arnold has been very successful, the just reward of upright dealing and faithfulness to duty, and his popularity among his fellow-citizens is of a deep and lasting nature.

ELIZABETH GOAN. The business enterprises of Lebanon are by no means confined exclusively to the control of men, for there, as elsewhere in the northwest, women have either adopted a practical means of livelihood, or with rare tact and adaptability have stepped into vacancies not originally intended for them. Such a one is Mrs. Elizabeth Goan, who, since the death of her husband, August 8, 1895, has conducted a large and paying undertaking enterprise. The early life of Mrs. Goan was passed near Martinsburg, Pa., where her birth occurred December 11, 1842. Formerly Elizabeth Gibson, her family was established in Pennsylvania by her paternal grandfather, Hugh Gibson, who was born in Ohio, and with six of his brothers settled in the Quaker state at a very early day. His son, John H., the father of Mrs. Goan, was born on the paternal farm near Martinsburg, April

24, 1816, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, to which he devoted several years of his life. He married Sarah Rogers, who traced her ancestry to Scotland, but who was born in the north of Ireland, whither had settled her father in the days of religious persecution. She came to America with her father, Andrew, who was a stanch Presbyterian, as have been the members of the family since earliest recollection. After his marriage Mr. Gibson gave up his trade and settled on a farm in Pennsylvania, where unexpected good fortune came to him in the shape of the discovery of oil wells on his land, which he developed with large profit, and became a man of means and influence. He died in 1883, firm in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, in which he had been an active worker, and had for years filled the position of Sunday school superintendent. He was a man of pronounced characteristics, very determined in his manner, and not easily swerved from his point of view. Nine children were reared in a rigorous moral, mental and industrial atmosphere, of whom Mrs. Goan is the third.

With her brothers and sisters Mrs. Goan attended the public schools in Pennsylvania, and after completing her education continued to live at home. A son of the family having removed to Oregon and located on a farm near Lebanon, she and a sister joined him in the spring of 1884, and the same year occurred her marriage with Emanuel Goan, a neighbor of the Gibson family in Pennsylvania, and an old schoolmate of the children. Mr. Goan was born in Armstrong county, Pa., June 8, 1836. Being left practically alone in the world at an early age, he apprenticed to a carpenter after the death of his mother, and devoted his entire life to work of which his trade was the foundation. In 1857 he located on a farm near Oakland, Cal., where he became an extensive wheat raiser. In 1878 Mr. Goan came to Oregon, and after a season of farming near La Comb, on the Farren Ridge, took up his residence in Lebanon, and started an undertaking establishment. This was the beginning of a successful business career, and in his undertaking business he found his knowledge of cabinet-making all-important. He also manufactured furniture, and in time branched out even further and became interested in a hardware business. The success of these three enterprises encouraged him to try yet another western enterprise, and he built and operated a planing mill at Lebanon with satisfactory results. From time to time he invested his earnings in real estate, and he became active in social and other undertakings in the community. He had the traits of character which command attention and win respect, and at the time of his death, August 8, 1895, the general verdict was that a loyal citizen and high-minded

pioneer had passed to his rest, leaving behind him a record of which any man might be proud. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the United Brethren Church.

Mrs. Goan has one daughter, Viola Dale, who is at present taking the English course at the Albany College. The mother is ambitious for her daughter's future, and it is her intention to supply every advantage suggested by her talents and capacity for advancement. Notwithstanding her arduous responsibilities, Mrs. Goan finds time to enjoy society in a general way, and takes a keen interest in the Presbyterian Church, contributing generously towards its charities and general support.

JOHN EDWARD DRUCKS. A prominent mill owner of Lebanon, Linn county, Ore., is John Edward Drucks, who located in that city September 6, 1899, and became the proprietor of his present property, which he has since overhauled, putting in new and modern machinery, and now, with water as the motive power, he turns out one hundred barrels of flour per day. He has a large trade, California especially receiving much of his product. He also owns a large warehouse and buys all the grain which comes into the city.

The father of John E. Drucks, Frank Drucks, was born in Austria, November 2, 1822, came to the United States in 1856, locating with his family at Manitowoc, Wis., where he followed his trade of cooper for one year and a half, after which he removed to a farm which he had purchased there. In 1876 he came west, passing through Oregon and settling five miles east of Vancouver, Wash., where he bought Hexter's flour mill, a remainder of the old Hudson Bay possessions. For five years he conducted this business with considerable profit, after which he located in Portland and engaged in the grocery business until 1902. In that year he retired from the active cares of life, and coming to Lebanon, he now makes his home with his son, a sturdy product of a sturdy age and nation. Mr. Drucks married Rosa Wartz, a native of the location in which he first saw the light of day. She died on the farm near Vancouver in 1887, at the age of fifty-six years.

Of the eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, born to his parents, of whom five are now living, John Edward Drucks is the fourth. He was born in Manitowoc, Wis., October 24, 1857, and received his education in the common schools of his native state. He was nineteen years of age when his parents settled in Oregon, and he soon took charge of his father's mill in Washington. In 1879 he assumed the same position in the Star Mills of McMinnville, Ore.,

where he remained until 1884. In that year he entered the flour business in Sheridan, Ore., where he bought a mill, and in 1885 he located for a short time in Portland. He then carried his milling interests into Washington, there becoming the owner of a mill at La Camas, which he conducted for two years. At the expiration of this period he located in San Francisco, Cal., there assuming charge of a flour mill until 1888, when he returned to Oregon and purchased a half interest in a hotel at Medford. The next year he leased the property and removed to Portland, where he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business. In 1894 he returned to California and spent one year in Los Angeles, after which he again located in Portland and continued his former occupation until his return to the milling business at Lebanon in 1899.

The marriage of Mr. Drucks occurred in McMinnville, Ore., in 1881, Anna Sax, a native of Portland, becoming his wife. Of the three children born to them, two of whom are living, Edward S., who was born in McMinnville in 1883, is studying medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco; Lenora, also born in that city, makes her home with her parents; Zeda, who was born in Medford, Ore., in 1888, died at Vancouver, Wash., at the age of three years and four months. Mr. Drucks has become the owner of a fine residence in Lebanon, in addition to which he owns ninety-four and a half acres of land near Troutdale, and sixteen acres near Portland. In his fraternal relations Mr. Drucks is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically is a Republican. He is at present serving as city councilman, having always taken an active and intelligent interest in municipal affairs. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

ALPHEUS MILLER WILSON. Interested in both industrial and municipal affairs of the city Alpheus Miller Wilson holds a prominent place in Lebanon, Linn county, adding to the importance of the former through his connection with one of the leading livery stables, and in the service of the latter acting as mayor of the city. A staunch Republican, he has been chosen to fill his present office for a term of two years. His anxiety to make his administration one of prosperity to all has won for him many friends even among his political opponents.

Alpheus Miller Wilson was born near Burlington, Iowa, October 10, 1849, the son of George Washington and Mary Ann (Moore) Wilson, the former born in Virginia and the latter in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Samuel Moore, also a native of that state. The father removed to Iowa in 1848 and crossed the plains

in 1852, locating first near Dallas, where he bought the squatter's right to one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he engaged in farming. In 1860 he came to Linn county, and locating near Lebanon, combined the interest of stock-raising with that of farming, becoming the owner of considerable property. He now makes his home near Sodaville, Ore., and is eighty-seven years old. Of the six sons and six daughters which blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson nine are now living, and the second child and oldest son is the subject of this review. He was but three years old when the trip was made to Oregon, so he has practically passed his whole life in Oregon. He received a rather limited education in the common schools of the state, the greater part of his information having come to him through observation. When sixteen years old he became an employe on the farm, and as his means increased he felt justified in making a purchase of land, which consisted of seventy-six acres, located near Lebanon. He remained upon this property until 1897, when he came to the city of Lebanon and engaged in the livery business, also purchasing a half interest in a drayage business.

The wife who shares the pleasant little home which Mr. Wilson has bought in the city, was formerly Mrs. Ellen Jane Gilson, a native of Michigan, and whom he married in this city. Two children have been born to them, Mary Ellen and Albert Francis, both of whom are at home with their parents. Always popular in his party Mr. Wilson served for fifteen years as school director while living on his farm, and for two terms as road supervisor. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

J. P. WALLACE, M. D. A more than ordinary appreciation of the possibilities of medical and surgical science, augmented by superior elementary training and continuous research entitles Dr. Wallace to the enviable place which he occupies in the professional life of Linn county. Dr. Wallace was born in Andersonville, Anderson county, Tenn., July 24, 1852, of Scotch ancestry. His paternal grandfather, James, was born in Virginia, and eventually became a planter in Anderson county, where he died in 1877, while his father, Brice, born in Anderson county, followed a similar occupation during his active life. The father was a strong Union sympathizer during the Civil war. In 1877 he removed to Oregon, settling on a farm near Lebanon, where he engaged in farming for many years. At present he is retired from active life and is living with his children. He is a Royal Arch Mason. A

Democrat in politics, he served as treasurer of Linn county for one term. With his wife, Nancy J. (Hall) Wallace, he attends the Baptist Church. Mrs. Wallace died near Albany in 1886 at the age of fifty-five years. The Hall family are of English ancestry, the members of which settled first in North Carolina, where Obadiah Hall, the father of Mrs. Wallace, was born. He was a planter in Tennessee, and died there at an advanced age, firm in the faith of the Baptist Church.

The impressions most vividly recalled by Dr. Wallace of his childhood in the south are those centered around the period of the Civil war, when his neighborhood was ravaged by the soldiers, and life became hazardous. During that time the schools were suspended and his education was retarded. After the war he continued his studies at Jacksboro, Tenn., and afterward engaged in teaching for a couple of terms in a local academy. Following close upon his teaching he studied medicine with Dr. Charles D. Russell of Jacksboro, and after a couple of years entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee, from which he was graduated with first honors in the class of 1880. His scholarship was distinguished by brilliancy and exceptional merit, in recognition of which he received the Paul F. Eve and two other gold medals. With this creditable start in life the doctor engaged in practice in Anderson, Tenn., and four years later, in 1884, located in his present home in Albany, Ore. In order to keep pace with the progress in the profession as understood by the most advanced minds in the country he took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, in 1890.

That Dr. Wallace has been successful beyond the average practitioner is evidenced by his large land holdings in city and county, and these investments indicate also his faith in the future of his adopted state. He is the owner of the postoffice building in Albany, has built up residence and business property, and owns a farm of four hundred and forty acres in Linn county. While living in Knoxville, Tenn., he was united in marriage with Alice Tullock, born in Campbell county, Tenn., and was educated at the Jacksboro Academy. One child has been born of this union, Russell, now attending the Albany College, in the class of 1904. Dr. Wallace is a member of the State Medical Society and from a professional standpoint has held many positions of trust in the community, including membership on the pension board, a position he held for ten or twelve years, when he resigned. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and socially with the Alco Club. The doctor is possessed of strong personal characteristics, which render him extremely popular

with all classes of people. Genial and optimistic, he is an ideal practitioner, understanding fully the saving grace of tact, humor, and consideration.

WILLIAM M. ALLEN. Living retired in Halsey is a man who has been connected in a most interesting and substantial manner with the early history of this section, and who used to ride over this prairie when scarcely a human habitation indicated the presence of white men. While various avenues of activity have been invaded by him with equally good results, his life in the west has been devoted chiefly to buying and selling cattle and lands. He consequently possesses great familiarity with all parts of the county, and is an expert judge of stock. William M. Allen is a pioneer of 1852, and was twenty-two years of age when he crossed the plains with his parents. He was born in Madison, Ill., July 27, 1830, his father, Alfred, and his mother, Sarah (Jackson) Allen, being natives respectively of Kentucky and North Carolina. On the maternal side he comes from a family which has furnished a president of the United States, his mother, who lived between 1767 and 1845, being a cousin of General Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the country. From his native state Alfred Allen moved to Indiana, and from there to Illinois at an early day, where he married, and from where he set out on the westward journey in the spring of 1852. Locating in Mohawk, Lane county, Ore., he took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, sold the same in 1858 and went to The Dalles, Washington county. In 1862 he located in Linn county, Ore., and bought four hundred acres of land on the Muddy river, just about the time they were building the railroad through here. His was one of the first houses in the locality and he became one of the best known men hereabouts, evincing at all times a keen interest in the development of farming and other enterprises. His last years were spent in retirement, he and his wife traveling their well worn way in harmony and peace, and, as seemed consistent with their united lives, both died in 1875, the wife three days before her husband.

The fifth of the four sons and two daughters in his father's family, William M. was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and after coming west, took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Mohawk, Lane county, not far from his father's claim. In 1861 he bought land in Klickitat county, Wash., and the following year bought and took a drove of cattle to British Columbia, disposed of the same, and afterward came direct to Linn county. Purchasing a half section of land near Halsey, he

raised stock thereon until 1864, then sold it, and followed the occupation of buying and selling stock, driving herds to Washington and eastern Oregon, and supplying markets all over the state. For about ten years he has been retired from active life, having accumulated a competency, a considerable portion of which he loans out. He also owns two ranches in Linn county, aggregating five hundred acres of land.

The marriage of Mr. Allen partook of the romance which has characterized his somewhat adventurous and roving life, for, owing to parental opposition, he deliberately ran away with Emma Zulliforde, daughter of William Zulliforde, and sought the services of Justice of the Peace Paul Clover in the foothills of the Cascade mountains. Mr. Zulliforde lived for many years in Illinois, where his daughter was born, and from where he crossed the plains in 1852, locating on the ranch near Mohawk where his death occurred. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of whom Arra, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Monroe Miller, a farmer of this vicinity; Benjamin F., Jr., lives at Grant's Pass, Ore.; W. A. is on his father's farm; and Lena is at home.

Mr. Allen was the first commissioner of Crook county, Ore., elected by the people, and he has further promoted the interests of Republicanism in this section, serving both as school director and clerk, and as a member of the city council for many terms. He is a broad-minded and progressive man, inspiring the greatest confidence in all with whom he has to do, and representing in the measure of his solid success the best type of northwestern manhood.

PETER K. JOHNSON was born in the central part of Norway, July 24, 1838, the descendant of a line of farmers, his father also following this occupation in conjunction with the carpenter's trade. After his education in the district schools was completed, the son took up the trade of his father, which he followed for several years in Norway. In 1864 he married Miss Sarah Anderson, also a native of that country, and there the young couple began their married life. After two years they decided to try their fortunes in the faraway western land, of which they had heard so much, and accordingly set sail for the United States in 1866. Upon their arrival they went at once to Illinois. After two years they removed to Clinton Junction, Wis., just across the state line from their former residence, where they passed the ensuing five years, Mr. Johnson working at his trade in Chicago the principal part of the time.

In 1873 they ventured still farther west, coming with hopeful hearts to Oregon, where soon

after his arrival Mr. Johnson purchased the farm upon which they now make their home. This farm is located one and a half miles south of Mount Angel. The first piece of land bought contained eighty-six acres, but with the profits of his industry and management he has been enabled to add to the original purchase until he now owns one hundred and twenty acres. Upon this farm Mr. Johnson himself has made all the improvements, including a modern house and good buildings of all kinds, which are the best in the neighborhood. He has also built a double-kiln hop house and storehouse, having twenty-two acres devoted to the cultivation of hops, from which was produced in 1902 twenty thousand pounds. These he disposed of at a uniform price of twenty-six and a half cents per pound. Seventy acres of his farm are under cultivation. In addition to this he continued to work at his trade from the time of his arrival in Oregon to 1890, thus adding greatly to his income. A large family has blessed his marriage, the children being as follows: John, of Portland; Andrew, deceased; Frank, of Portland; Edward, residing near Brooks; Anna, wife of C. Esson, of The Dalles; Albert, of Portland; Allen, at home; and Sherman, who is attending Portland Dental College. Mr. Johnson has served on the school board and as road supervisor. He has always taken an active part in political matters, being a strong adherent of the policy advocated by the Republican party. Having the courage of his convictions, he has exercised no little influence in the affairs of his neighborhood.

The mother of Mr. Johnson having died in Norway in 1863, his father came seven years later to the land that held his son's family, settling first in Wisconsin, but later going to Minnesota to pass the remainder of his days. There he died at the age of seventy-nine years.

THEOBALD KIRSCH. Like all other land in this vicinity the farm belonging to Theobald Kirsch was once a wilderness of unfurrowed fields and unfelled forests, where it now blossoms with harvests and gratifies the eye with the attractive, modern buildings that have been erected upon it. These changes are due to the indefatigable energy and management of its thrifty owner, who, animated by proper pride as well as self-interest, has become noted throughout the neighborhood as one of the best farmers of which it boasts. The greatest credit is due Mr. Kirsch for the praiseworthy efforts that have brought him success, for he started in life with nothing to help him even to the first round of the ladder but his own manliness and determination to make something out of his life. That he has succeeded is established beyond a doubt, the broad acres

of his farm testifying to the affluence that has come to him in the evening of life.

Theobald Kirsch was born August 10, 1841, in Lorraine, in what was then French territory, but in 1871 passed to Germany, and came to the United States with his parents in 1855, settling in New York, where his father worked at general labor for a few years. At the end of this time enough money had been accumulated to warrant moving into the farming region of Sanduskȳ county, Ohio, where they bought land upon which they lived until 1870. While in this location Theobald arrived at his twenty-first year, and following his inclinations he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into service at Columbus in October, 1862, and went at once with the regiment to Memphis, where they did guard duty for some time. Later he was in the memorable siege of Vicksburg. In the battle of Guntown he was taken prisoner, being sent to Andersonville, where he was confined until the close of the war. This was a period of ten months, after which he was sent to Jacksonville, Fla., and from there to Annapolis, Md., thence to Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio, where he was mustered out of service, having served two years and nine months. Returning to his home near Fremont, Ohio, he remained there for a short time, preceding his parents to Wisconsin by four years, their removal there being made in 1870. The old people later passed away in that state, the father at the age of eighty years, March 1, 1886, the mother dying May 4, 1882, at seventy-two years of age. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are now living, Theobald being the only one in Oregon.

In 1888 Mr. Kirsch came to this county and bought one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, which now forms a part of his home. To that purchase he has added until he now owns four hundred and thirty acres, two hundred and seventy-five acres of which are under cultivation. He has fifty-seven acres devoted to hops, from which was produced last year forty thousand pounds. He now rents this part of his farm. By his union in 1866 to Miss Tracy Von Hatten, born January 8, 1849, in Pittsburg, Pa., he became the father of eleven children, six of whom are now living. The second of the children, Rosa, is the only one who is not at home, she having become the wife of H. Butch, of British Columbia, where they have five children. The remaining children are as follows: Joseph, who is married and on the home place; John, Henry, Frank and Frona, all unmarried; Mary, deceased, was married to John Camp, and had a son; Lena, deceased, was married to Martin Preuneg, and had two children; Annie, Annie (the second child bearing the

name), and George, all died in early childhood. Politically Mr. Kirsch is a Democrat and served at one time as road supervisor. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

ALBERT G. PRILL, M. D. A physician of Scio, Linn county, Ore., whose future gives promise of an advancement to a high degree of excellence and success in his chosen profession, Dr. Albert G. Prill was born May 5, 1869, in Springville, N. Y., where his father, John Prill, a native of Germany, located many years ago and engaged in farming. Success is a native element in the character of this family, for with nothing to encourage John Prill to believe in the successful future which was before him he began in a strange land and among strange surroundings, and became one of the noticeably successful men of that section of the state, now owning seven hundred and fifty acres of land. He makes his home in Springville, living retired at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife was formerly Mary Tardell, also a native of the Fatherland, and who crossed the ocean with him, anxious to help in the labor for a home and competency. As she shared his labor she now enjoys the rest, being seventy-three years old.

Of their six children, three of whom are living, Albert G. Prill is the youngest. He was given a good education, after attending the common schools completing in the high school of Springville, from which he was graduated in 1886. Intent on entering upon the profession he had chosen he became a student in the medical department of Buffalo University in 1887, and after an attendance of three years he was graduated with the degree of M. D. In the same year, 1890, he came to Oregon, and locating in Salem, engaged in a general practice of medicine. After nine months in that location he removed to Sodaville, Linn county, and remained successfully engaged there until 1896. At that date he came to Scio and has since remained in this location. Not content with the knowledge of medicine gained in his first years in the study, Dr. Prill has since devoted much time to research in his efforts to advance in the profession. In 1898 he was graduated from the National Institute of Pharmacy, of Chicago, Ill., and took a three-months course in electro-therapeutics in Lima, Ohio. In 1900 he attended the New York Clinical School of Medicine, taking a course in surgery, and especially devoting his thought to the amelioration of the ills of womankind. His advance in his profession has been very noticeable, and is certainly appreciated by those among whom he labors.

Dr. Prill was married in Springville, N. Y., in 1889, to Anna C. Satterlee Bates, a native of

that state, and the two children born of the union are now deceased, one having died in infancy, and Ariel V. in early childhood. In his fraternal relations Dr. Prill is exceedingly active, being a member of Scio Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Leonidas Lodge No. 36, Knights of Pythias; Dierdorff Lodge No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Stewart No. 51, Encampment; Knights of the Maccabees; Modern Woodmen of America; Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Order of Pendo. He is active in all of these, having passed all the chairs with the exception of those of the Masons. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and politically casts his vote with the Republican party. In the interests of the public he acts as health officer of the city. Dr. Prill owns considerable property in the city, in addition to the handsome little cottage and three acres of land about it. He purchased his office of Dr. E. O. Hyde.

One of the most engrossing interests of Dr. Prill is that of ornithology, of which he is a profound student, and in his study he has collected many and interesting specimens, now owning one of the finest private collections of birds in the state. Never content with anything less than the best in whatever line his interests are directed, much is expected of such a man as Dr. Prill in the advancement of all worthy enterprises, and through him, as a citizen, the future holds fulfillment for the promises of a strong, earnest and honest manhood.

EVALINE SHELTON. At present living retired in the town of Jordan, Mrs. Evaline Shelton has seen a great deal of pioneer life in the west, and has been in close touch with its agricultural development, as have been the wives of all the pioneers. Born in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., November 1, 1827, she is a daughter of Edward Jones, a native of South Carolina, who in early life removed to Tennessee. Later, Mr. Jones lived on farms in Illinois and Wisconsin, his last years being spent in Andrew county, Mo., where he died at the age of seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, was fairly successful, and was devoted to the Democratic party.

On her father's farm in Andrew county, Mo., Mrs. Shelton met and married her husband, William Shelton, who was born in Virginia, August 15, 1820. Before locating in Andrew county, Mr. Shelton lived in Jackson county, Mo., and after his marriage went to housekeeping on his own farm, near that of the Sheltons. Believing that the west held superior opportunities for agriculturists, he sold his farm in 1853, and outfitted with ox-teams and prairie schooners, tak-

ing with him several head of loose cattle. He was not the first of his family to seek the far west, as in 1847 his father, Herman Shelton, who was born in Virginia, settled on a section of land five miles east of Scio, where he died at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member and active worker in the Baptist Church.

In the party of William Shelton was his mother-in-law, Mary (Louder) Jones, who, however, less strong than her companions, succumbed to an attack of cholera and died in Tygh valley, eastern Oregon. The party proceeded after this sad happening much depressed in spirits, and finally arrived in Linn county, where Mr. Shelton took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres ten miles east of Scio. This he improved and lived upon, and made into a valuable and productive property, and here his death occurred July 4, 1902. Like his father he was a Democrat, and was a staunch supporter of the Baptist Church. His wife remained on the farm until October, 1902, and then removed to Scio, and later, October 1, 1903, to Jordan, having earned the right to rest for the remainder of her life. Of her eight children, three are living, these being Lucilla, the wife of Henry Phillips, of Jordan, Ore.; Andrew J., a conductor on the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad; and Mary, who is now Mrs. Pruitt, of Baker City, Ore.

Mention is due Lee Shelton, brother-in-law of Mrs. Shelton, who is farming in Linn county in a small way, and is a man of fine personal characteristics. He also was born in Missouri, and crossed the plains with his father in 1847, thereafter helping him in the improvement of his farm.

JACOB M. STARK, mayor of the city of Independence, is one of the most highly respected citizens of the place, as well as the proprietor of its only hotel. He is, to use the expressive western term, a "hustler," and while winning success in the hotel business he is also known as a speculator, whose winnings in this line have been of no small amount. He was born in Washington county, Ky., May 15, 1845. His father, Benjamin Stark, was also a native of the Bluegrass state, and in 1848 removed to Polk county, Ill., making his home near Golconda, where he followed farming and died in 1850. In his agricultural pursuits he achieved success. In politics he was a Whig. His death occurred from cholera, at the age of fifty-one years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Fannie Phelps, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., and also died of cholera in 1850, as did two sons and one daughter, there being at the time a terrible epidemic of that dread disease. In this family

there were eleven children, five boys and six girls, J. M. Stark being the tenth child, and he and one sister are the only surviving children. At the age of five years he was thrown upon his own resources. He received no educational privileges, but after drifting here and there for a time he finally, in 1855, found a home with William Claupet, of Jacksonville, Ill., who gave him his first instruction in work. When about sixteen years of age, in response to his country's call, on the 8th of August, 1861, he enlisted with Company A, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and marched to the front. In 1862 he received an honorable discharge on account of illness and disability. He crossed the plains in the same year, going as far as the present boundaries of Idaho, but very soon returned to Montana. In the fall of 1863 he began freighting by teams from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, continuing until 1867, when he went to the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., and afterward joined a brother and sister who were at Pawnee, Ill. Here he connected himself with the Wabash Railroad Company in construction work, remaining with the company for eighteen years.

During his residence at Pawnee he conducted a general merchandise business and built the Pawnee Stub Railway, which runs from Pawnee due west, eleven miles to Albany, and is connected with the Chicago & Alton Railway. He sold his interest in the stub railway on March 13, 1890, to the original stockholders. Besides his many other interests he established a paper called the *Pawnee Enterprise*. In 1891 he suffered considerable loss by fire and decided to remove to Oregon. He located at Independence, purchased the Little Palace Hotel property of the Rev. J. R. N. Bell, and successfully engaged in the hotel business. In 1900 he bought a saw-mill business and sold it in December, 1902, to F. A. Douty, of Independence. In 1900 he also purchased the Cottage Hotel and made it his place of residence. Mr. Stark was married at Eagleville, Mo., to Miss Georgia A. Blankenship, who was born near Vandalia, Ill. Her father, Lewis Blankenship, was a native of Illinois, and a farmer by occupation. He removed to Missouri in 1883, and in 1893 located near Independence, Ore. His wife having passed away, he makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Stark. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stark were born seven children, four of whom are now living: Lola, a graduate of Mt. Angel College; Inez and John L., twins, and Aliene.

During the present year Mr. Stark bought the merchandise stock of F. A. Douty and moved the stock to Fall City, Polk county, where he conducts a large store. Mr. Stark is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is a

stanch Republican, always interested in the welfare of his party. He was elected mayor in 1903. As chief executive of the city, Mr. Stark is winning the encomiums of all. He stands firmly on the side of law and order. His success in life has been achieved through his own efforts and well does he deserve to be classed among the most progressive and enterprising men of Oregon.

HENRY K. LUGGER. Talent, it has been said, can be mastered by man, while genius is the master of man. This is true to a certain extent, for it is the exception to find the man of genius a success in a business way, and a power in the industrial life of a community. It is this which distinguishes Mr. Lugger, the present superintendent of the Albany waterworks, for his fine and accurate knowledge of all mechanism has called forth an admiration which has given him credit for more than ordinary ability. The position which he now holds was accepted in June, 1902, and even in this brief period of time he has won a position of prominence and esteem in the business life of the city, in keeping with the effort he has put forth toward the advancement of his work.

The birth of Henry K. Lugger occurred in Westphalia, Germany, his father, Frederick, being also a native of that locality. The latter was a stonemason by trade. In 1860 he brought his family to America, on a sailing vessel, and located in New Orleans, La., where he engaged as a contractor and mason until his death. He married Sophia Mueller, also a native of Westphalia, and her death also occurred in New Orleans. Of the three sons and one daughter born to them all attained maturity, of whom three sons are now living. The youngest of this family, and the only one who located on the Pacific coast, was Henry K. Lugger. He was born April 30, 1858, and in New Orleans attended a private school until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a machinist. For three years he worked in ship and railroad shops in the city, after which he went to Galveston, Tex., where during the day he worked at his trade and at night attended school, his earnestness of purpose and determination enabling him to make the sacrifice for the sake of future gain. Later he worked at the trade of carpenter in Galveston, after which, in 1881, he removed to Dennison, Ohio, and soon after to Delaware of the same state, where he engaged as a machinist, in the latter city remaining for seven years. In 1889 Mr. Lugger came to Oregon, locating in Yaquina Bay, as foreman of the car department in the shops of the old Oregon Pacific, and later occupying the

same position for the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad. It was from the position of general foreman of the shops that Mr. Lugger resigned in 1899 to engage in the mercantile business in the same city, the firm being known as Lugger & Pruett. After eighteen months he removed to Baker City and bought an interest in the Blue Mountain Iron Works, this firm being Gilbert & Lugger. After a year's time he sold out to Mr. Gilbert, and coming to Albany he accepted his present position, in which he has charge of the water supply. In addition to this work, Mr. Lugger is also experienced as a draughtsman and does much of that work.

Mr. Lugger was married to Miss Anna Healy, a native of Delaware, Ohio, where the ceremony was performed. Three daughters have been born to them, namely: Theresa, Catherine and Wilhelmina, the first named being a student of Albany College. In his fraternal relations Mr. Lugger is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Albany, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Republican, believing that the principles of this party are best calculated to advance the prosperity of the country, but in local affairs he measures the man as well as the principles and casts his vote for the man whose administration is governed by patriotism and principle. While at Yaquina Bay Mr. Lugger served as president of the school board for several years, and took a very active part in the work necessary to secure good schools.

JACOB M. MILLER. Since May, 1875, Jacob M. Miller has identified his fortunes with Marion county, Ore.. That he has succeeded as an agriculturist is evidenced by the fact that he is the owner of a finely improved farm of three hundred acres on the French Prairie, about two hundred acres of which are under cultivation. Although practically retired at the present time, Mr. Miller still maintains an interest in his farm, its buildings, implements, and crops, and he is the intelligent and mature adviser of his son, John H., to whom he has turned over the greater part of the responsibility.

At the age of fifteen years, Mr. Miller left Baden, Germany, where he was born February 24, 1832, and, accompanied by his parents, sailed for the distant shores of America. After thirty days upon the ocean the stanch craft cast anchor in New York harbor, the passengers departing inland in various directions, as inclination dictated. The Miller family settled on a farm near Utica, N. Y., and after remaining there for twelve years removed to Jo Daviess county, Ill., the father having in the meantime turned over his business to his sons. In Illinois Jacob

M., and his brother John bought a farm of four hundred and twenty acres, a large farm for the middle west, and lived thereon together until the brother became sole possessor of the property in 1876, and Jacob M. came west in search of larger opportunities. Of his brother-in-law, Francis Feller, he purchased four hundred and twenty acres on French prairie, four miles from Butteville, in time disposing of all but the three hundred acres which he now owns.

September 23, 1864, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Elizabeth Feller, sister of Francis Feller, and of this union there have been born eight children: Mary is the wife of Charles Lemky, assessor of Marion county, and a resident of Salem; Carrie is the wife of William Scollard, a farmer and hop-raiser near Gervais; Lizzie is the wife of Andrew Walker, of Milwaukee, Ore.; Fred is helping to manage his father's farm; William is a hop-grower near Woodburn; John H. is managing the home farm; Edward is a resident of Portland; and Minnie is at home.

For many years Mr. Miller has been a staunch upholder of Democracy. He has filled the offices of school director and road supervisor. He is held in high esteem by those who have been associated with him for years, and he has the good will of a host of warm friends, who appreciate his many fine traits of character.

CAPT. JAMES BLAKELY. In the lives of the founders of the northwest we find peculiarly effective illustrations of those qualities which prepare the way for public prosperity and happiness. James Blakely is one of those who has bravely borne his part in the formation epoch of this country, and few there are who are more intelligently or interestingly reminiscent of the days which tried the fibre of men, and either made or ruined them with its parallel hope and discouragement. Out of this period Mr. Blakely has emerged strengthened and hopeful, the possessor of a comfortable home earned by the sweat of his brow. An evening spent with this cheery, early settler would convince the most skeptical that the way of the pioneer is thorny, although often an adventurous and exciting one, and that he who wins success without money or influence must needs be the possessor of more than ordinary courage and sagacity.

This pioneer of 1846 was born in Knox county, Tenn., November 26, 1812, and in spite of the fact that ninety-one years have passed over his head, still has youthful sympathies, and a heart attuned to the joy and expectancy of life. The point of a joke is never lost in the meshes of his wary brain, nor are his exceedingly humorous accounts of the early days without

interest to his hearers. His service in the Indian wars of the west in 1856 rounds out the third generation of his family to shoulder arms in defense of this country, the first to thus bring honor upon the name being his paternal grandfather, Charles Blakely, who came to America from Ireland as a small boy, locating with his parents in the Old Dominion. The oppressed colonists found in him a ready defender, and he slept and fought in the tents and battlefields of the Revolutionary war. After the war the soldier removed to Tennessee, and died on his farm in Knox county at the age of four score years. His son, Joseph, was born on this old Tennessee farm, and, emulating the martial spirit of his sire, took part in the less famous and lengthy war of 1812. Aside from this his life was spent in Knox county, Tenn., until 1838, in which year he moved to a farm in Platte county, Mo., and engaged in farming and stock-raising. His death took place in Nodaway county, Mo., at the age of seventy-four. His wife, formerly Jensia Browning, was a native daughter of Knox county, Tenn., her father, James Browning, having been born in North Carolina. The maternal family was distinguished for the longevity of its members, and Mrs. Blakely exceeded her husband in the length of her useful life.

The third of the six sons and six daughters born to his parents, James Blakely worked hard on the home farm, and at irregular intervals attended the remotely located schoolhouse with its puncheon floors and greased paper windows. He grew up a bare-footed boy, but with splendid health, and a superabundance of spirits and vitality. His father profited by his services until he was twenty-two years old, and at that time he hired out to a nearby farmer, as the numerous children at home could easily perform all needed work on the home place. With the courage of the youthful and inexperienced he married early in life, his choice falling on a native daughter of Jefferson county, Tenn., and whose name was Sarah Dick. She was born November 24, 1815, and was three years the junior of her husband. Her death occurred June 14, 1888, at the age of seventy-four years. After his marriage, Mr. Blakely rented a piece of land near the home place, and in 1838 came overland with his father and the rest of the family to Missouri, taking up a government farm of one hundred and sixty acres. This did not prove particularly profitable, so he soon sold out and leased a place for a couple of years.

To this quiet inland farm came news of awakening possibilities in the far west, and to Mr. Blakely this seemed the opportunity for which he had been looking so long. It did not take him long to purchase oxen and otherwise equip

for the long journey, and even though emigration to the west was as yet in its infancy he bravely set forth, armed and provisioned against any emergency that might arise. Arriving in this county after a comparatively peaceful and pleasant journey, he took up a donation claim upon a portion of which Brownsville is now located, and built a little one-room house in the wilderness. He soon observed the mercantile chances which would abound as the country should become better settled, and even the Indians in the neighborhood offered a trade by no means to be despised by an ambitious storekeeper. In this connection he was warmly assisted by his uncle, Hugh L. Brown, who, was one of the sincerest friends, and practically life-long helpmate, which have brightened the existence of Mr. Blakely. Out of extreme appreciation for the character and abilities of his friend, Mr. Blakely named Brownsville in his honor, and with him started up a general store, which became the headquarters for trade and sociability in the neighborhood. These early days contained material for a highly interesting book of narrative, and it is upon this adventurous epoch that Mr. Blakely draws most freely for the entertainment which his friends so much enjoy today. The Indian war coming on, he naturally took a part in the effort to insure protection to settlers and their possessions, and, enlisting in Company D, Second Oregon Regiment he served as captain in the Rogue river campaign, being mustered out at the end of three months, on July 4, 1856.

In connection with his farm Mr. Blakely took a prominent part in the early upbuilding of Brownsville, and later on aided by his mature judgment the more ambitious projects of the citizens. In partnership with another man he built the first flour mill in the town, and he was one of the chief promoters of the Woolen Mills of Brownsville, for many years being a stock owner therein. The greater part of his success has come from stock-raising, in which he has engaged nearly all his life, and from his farm innumerable heads of fine cattle, horses, and hogs have reached the markets. Generous to a fault, Mr. Blakely has retained but a small portion of his large property for his own use, the balance having either been sold or given to his children. In a comfortable and homelike little cottage he is watching the setting sun of a fine and honorable life, surrounded by the love of his children, and the good will of a host of friends. With him lives his grandson, James Blakely Cooley.

Mr. Blakely has subscribed to the principles of the Democratic party during his entire voting life, and after coming to the west took quite a

prominent part in local affairs. For two terms he was a member of the city council of Brownsville, and for many years he served as school director and road supervisor. He is fraternally connected with the Masons. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Blakely, Eleanor, the oldest child and daughter is the wife of Kennedy Montgomery, a stockman and rancher of Crook county, Ore.; Catherine, widow of Jeremiah Lewis; William, a farmer of Pendleton, Ore., and ex-sheriff of Pendleton county; Harriet, the wife of G. C. Cooley, a merchant of Brownsville; Henry, a retired farmer of this place; Caroline, deceased; Margaret, the widow of Mr. Smith, and a resident of Montana; James, a stock-raiser of the Willow valley; George, engaged in the drug business at The Dalles, and county judge of Wasco county; Joseph, the chief of police of Pendleton, Ore.; Sarah, the wife of Henry McFarlin, a farmer near Brownsville; and a daughter deceased in infancy. Mr. Blakely has certainly been one of the thrifty and resourceful upbuilders of this county, but who, after all, can best tell his story in his own strangely interesting manner.

WILLIAM WATSON PERCIVAL. The son of a successful pioneer, William Watson Percival has forcibly demonstrated his ability to maintain the honorable name of the family in his relations to the development of Oregon, and has won a place for himself among her prominent citizens by his broad-mindedness and earnest activity in the promotion of all movements tending toward the advancement of national or local affairs. His father, William Percival, was born in England, but came to the United States at the age of six years with his parents, who settled in Ohio, but soon after removed to Sheridan county, Mo. This state was one which early responded to the splendid opportunities held out by the west, and William Percival caught the spirit of unrest that made so many wanderers in those days. In 1852 he crossed the plains with ox-teams, locating first in Yamhill county, Ore., where he passed the first winter. Later he came to Polk county and bought a donation claim of three hundred and ninety acres, near Monmouth. Upon this farm he lived until 1877, when he removed to Monmouth, there living retired until his death in 1892, at the age of eighty-two years. He left behind him the record of a worthy life, of strong deeds for the upbuilding of a new country, and an earnest, practical cultivation of the opportunities that lay nearest to hand. In Missouri he married Miss Zelrilda Mulkey, a native of that state. She crossed the plains with her

husband, her father, Johnson Mulkey, having removed here some years before. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Mrs. J. L. Riggs lives in Salem; M. F., in Monmouth; Mrs. M. M. Fryer, in Independence; Mrs. E. L. Ford is deceased; William Watson, of this review, makes his home in Independence; R. M., of Warner, Idaho; and Emma, who is now deceased.

William Watson Percival was born in Polk county, Ore., November 26, 1857. After his education in the common schools was completed he was given the added advantages of a course in the Christian College of Monmouth, which he faithfully improved. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in farming. In 1887 he became interested in live stock, shipping to all points of the state. From a modest beginning he has now grown to be one of the most extensive stockmen of this section of the country and bears the reputation of a stockbuyer who thoroughly understands his business and makes every move in the work count to his credit. He spares no pains or expense to make the best of his opportunities. In addition to his cattle interests, Mr. Percival owns considerable real estate, a farm of sixty-two acres, twenty-five of which are devoted to hop cultivation, being leased at present. His home in Independence is a handsome little cottage at the corner of Sixth and C streets.

On January 9, 1882, he married Miss Ida M. D'Lashmutt, who was a native of Yamhill county, Ore., and a daughter of E. L. D'Lashmutt. Of the three children born to them, Maude D. is now deceased, Pearl and Carl being still with their parents. Mr. Percival is a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and with his strong personality has exercised no little influence in the affairs of the community. He has twice served as a member of the city council, and has also been chairman of the county central committee as well as a member of the state central committee. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

NICHOLAS SPRENGER. Among the substantial and worthy pioneers of Linn county none more thoroughly realized the advantages which they found in the west than did Nicholas Sprenger, merchant, millwright, stock-raiser, and farmer, and one of the organizers of the first Masonic Lodge in Linn county. On the small farm in Germany where he was born November 8, 1802, Mr. Sprenger experienced that discontent with his surroundings which led him, as a boy of seventeen, to leave his family and friends and embark upon life in a county across the sea, of which he knew naught but by hearsay. In a

sailing vessel he reached New York, remained there a short time, and then made his way to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the merchandise business. In Philadelphia he met and married Maria Bird, and soon after removed to Morgan county, Ohio, where he learned the millwright's trade, and afterward applied himself to grist and woolen milling.

A large family of children came to gladden the Sprenger home in Ohio, and the milling and merchandising yielded a fair income; yet the same spirit of ambition which had rebelled at the limitations of the little German farm saw further than millwrighting in Ohio, and, in 1852, the father outfitted with ox-teams for crossing the plains. Many provisions were required for feeding so large a family for six months, and an adequate supply of clothing increased the load to be hauled by the plodding oxen. Few adventures out of the ordinary disturbed the tranquillity of the travelers, the Indians being fairly peaceful, and the weather all that could be desired. Nevertheless, the family pursued their way drearily, after burying one of the daughters, Abigail, who died of cholera. They arrived at Oregon City about October 24, 1852, where the mother and children spent the winter. The father, anxious to locate on a desirable claim, spent his winter looking for fertile land, and selected a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, mostly prairie lands, one and a half miles north of Shedd's. Here he erected a hewed log house, which still stands, brought his family there with the first breath of spring, and settled down to conquer the obstacles which impeded the progress of all the settlers.

In Oregon Mr. Sprenger devoted his entire time to farming, his useful trade being relegated to the past in the middle west. As time went on he prospered exceedingly, taking a prominent part in the affairs of his township, and exerting his influence for progress and good government. He was prominent in the Masonic order, and as long as he lived took an active interest in Corinthian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Albany, of which he was one of the organizers. He also assisted in the organization of the pioneer Masonic lodge at Oregon City. He was always prominent in church and Sunday-school work, and for many years was a class leader, expounding the scriptures with intelligence and enthusiasm. He was equally interested in educational matters, and not only worked to increase the number of schools, but saw to it that an excellent standard of instruction was maintained. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought official recognition. Good old biblical names were given his three oldest sons, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, all of whom are deceased, as is also Charles. Nicholas B. lives in Albany, Ore.; Henry B. and

Thomas live on the old homestead; Mary Ann is deceased; Maria is the wife of Capt. John W. Cochran, of Hubbard; Sarah is the widow of Major J. J. Fisher, of Oakland, Cal., a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Sprenger was a large-hearted and humane man, generous to those less fortunate than himself, and willing at all times to promote enterprises and plans calculated to improve the neighborhood in which he made his home. His death occurred on the homestead November 8, 1871. The death of his wife occurred at Hubbard in July, 1884.

STEWART MATEER. The city of Eugene is one of those prosperous and promising places which can afford to offer a hearty welcome to the stranger within her gates, confident that his mission will be of mutual benefit, and that close contact with her manifold money-making and social advantages will win him to the ranks of her most enthusiastic advocates and promoters. Stewart Mateer came here in February, 1901, with years of farming and mercantile experience behind him. He purchased a residence, and established himself as a partner with T. H. Garrett, in well equipped real estate offices at 584 Willamette street. Both Mr. Mateer and Mr. Garrett come from South Dakota, and are primarily representing lands in the northern middle state, having ample facilities for either buying or selling. In addition, they are dealing in Eugene and Willamette Valley property, farm, timber, or residence, and they also represent several reliable fire insurance companies, including the Caledonia Insurance Company of Scotland.

Mr. Mateer comes of a family possessing large landed estates around Belfast, Ireland. Both his father, Thomas, and his grandfather, Alexander, were born in Belfast, and the grandfather especially was very well to do. Thomas Mateer married in Pittsburg, Pa., Sarah J. McMasters, a native of Belfast, and daughter of William McMasters, who early came to America and bought a large tract of land at Reeds Landing, Wabasha county, Minn. He was a shoemaker by trade, but retired from active life soon after coming to America. Thomas Mateer came to the United States as a young man, and for a time was proprietor of the Eagle Hotel at Pittsburg, Pa. While there he became interested in the discovery of gold on the coast, and in 1849 came to California by way of Panama, and engaged in mining in the Sacramento Valley for three years. Returning to the east the same way in 1852, he located in Wabasha county, Minn., bought new land and improved it, and became a successful farmer. In 1883 he removed to South Dakota, and near Pierre, Sully county, stocked a large farm upon which he lived until

his retirement to Monroe, Jasper county, Iowa, his present home. He is eighty-three years of age. His wife died October 3, 1894.

In his younger days Stewart Mateer worked hard on the paternal farm where he was born January 8, 1864. In 1883 he accompanied the family from Wabasha county, Minn., to Sully county, South Dakota, where he in time became an independent land owner, and engaged in stock-raising on a large scale. He had the advantages of the public schools of Minnesota, and in spite of irregularities and interruptions, managed to secure a practical business education. In 1898 he sold his farm and engaged in a mercantile business at Okobojo, Sully county, S. Dak., and at the same time served as postmaster under President McKinley. Resigning from the postmastership in December, 1900, he made arrangements to represent the vast aggregate of available lands in South Dakota in the far west, and in February, 1901, established his business in Eugene, Ore., as the most likely center of activity. He has taken a keen interest in the organization of the Eugene Real Estate Exchange, is a charter member thereof, was the first secretary, and is now serving as its treasurer. He is a staunch believer in Republican principles, and takes a hearty interest in local and state affairs. Various fraternal organizations profit by his membership, among them the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is consul, the Women of Woodcraft, and the Royal Neighbors. The wife of Mr. Mateer was formerly Alice Brownlee, and the marriage occurred in Okobojo, S. Dak. Miss Brownlee was educated in Scotland, although she was born in Charleston, Ill. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mateer, Ruth Marian.

CHESTER G. COAD, postmaster of Dallas, also ex-county clerk and ex-banker, and one of the most prominent and influential members of pioneer families in Polk county, was born in this county, July 27, 1861, and is the second of the five children born to Samuel and Henrietta (Gilliam) Coad. The Gilliam family, numerously represented in Oregon, and established here by that well remembered pioneer and soldier, General Cornelius Gilliam, whose tragic death threw a pall over military and civilian ranks in the state, is mentioned elsewhere in this work, while Samuel Coad, now retired in Dallas after many years of varied activity, and equal success as an agriculturist, druggist, builder, Indian fighter, and real estate dealer, is also given separate mention.

The success of his father placed in the way of Chester G. Coad advantages not enjoyed by the average farm-reared youth, yet in the main

he has been the architect of his own fortunes. After leaving the public schools of Dallas he entered La Creole Academy, which institution he left at the age of twenty to learn surveying under deputy United States surveyor W. P. Wright. He was engaged in this pursuit when elected county clerk on the Republican ticket in 1888. His service in the latter capacity was eminently satisfactory, and in 1890 he was re-elected by a large majority. Upon the completion of his second term in 1892 he became cashier of the Dallas City Bank, and resigned in 1895 to assume the management of the Rickreall Mills, a position maintained until 1899. This position was also resigned because of his appointment to the position of assistant sergeant-of-arms in the United States senate, which he held during the sessions of 1899, 1900 and 1901.

March 4, 1901, Mr. Coad was appointed postmaster of Dallas by President McKinley, and took the oath of office April 1, 1901. He married in Dallas Jennie Rowell, who was born on the trip to Oregon in 1862, the daughter of C. G. Rowell, a retired citizen of Dallas. Four children have been born of this union, Claudia, Pauline, Genevieve, and Dorris. Mr. Coad is a member of the Native Sons of Oregon, and is fraternally connected with the Friendship Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand; the Encampment, of which he is past chief patriarch, and the Woodmen of the World. Affable in manner, of acknowledged business and political probity, Mr. Coad has won the esteem of all with whom he has had to do, and particularly of his numerous friends and associates in the thriving community of Dallas.

FRANK PATRICK SHEASGREEN. Standing high among the wide-awake and progressive business men of Corvallis is Mr. Sheasgreen, who is actively identified with the manufacturing interests of the city as one of the proprietors of the Central Planing Mills and Box Factory. In his extensive operations, lumber of the best grade only is used, it being brought here from the Cascades by rail, and after passing through the mills or factory is shipped in large quantities to all parts of the Union, including the north, south, east and west.

Mr. Sheasgreen was born April 11, 1854, at Newcastle, New Brunswick, being the youngest of a family of fourteen children, all of whom grew to years of maturity. His father, Edward Sheasgreen, a native of Donegal, Ireland, learned the shoemaker's trade when a boy, but after his emigration to Newcastle was engaged in agricultural pursuits in that place until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann Collier, was born and reared in Dublin, Ireland,

removing from there with her parents to New Brunswick prior to her marriage.

Brought up on the home farm, and receiving the advantages of a good public school education, Frank P. Sheasgreen remained with his parents until becoming of age. In 1875, deeming the prospects for improving his financial condition much better in the west, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he secured employment with the Red River Lumber Company, in the mill managed by T. B. Walker, and while thus engaged learned the trade of a millwright. Four years later, continuing with the same company, he assumed charge of a planing mill in Crookston, Minn., remaining there until 1889. Becoming then associated with the Michigan Lumber Company, he came as shipping agent to Vancouver, with headquarters at Portland, Ore. After the fire in 1890, he located in Corvallis, entering the employ of Max Friendly, and after assisting him as a millwright in repairing his mill, he was made superintendent first of the planing mill, and later of the whole plant. After the failure of Mr. Friendly, he was employed in Newberg, by the assignee, N. T. Peet, in looking after the interests there of his former employer. Returning to Corvallis in 1892, Mr. Sheasgreen, in partnership with Neal Newhouse, purchased the old Hurd mill, and its site, rebuilt it, and for five years operated a planing mill and box factory. In 1897 James Gray, of Minnesota, purchased the interest of the junior partner of the Central Planing Mills, the following year the firm name being Sheasgreen & Gray. Mr. Gray then disposed of his interest to Edward Buxton, the present junior member of the firm of Sheasgreen & Buxton, which has since carried on a profitable business in mill work of all kinds, including the manufacture of doors, windows, mouldings, screens, tables, etc., their plant being one of the finest and best-equipped in this section of the country.

In Stillwater, Minn., in September, 1882, Mr. Sheasgreen married Miss Mary Buckley, who was born in Newcastle, New Brunswick, and of their union eight children have been born, namely: Harriet, employed in the *Times* office, at Corvallis; Laurretta; Walter, yard agent for the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company, at Blodgett; Mabel; Ernest; Adelaide; Burnetta; and Carmel. Mr. Sheasgreen takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the public, never shirking responsible duties, and giving generously both his time and his money toward the establishment of enterprise having for its object the betterment of the community. For the past six years he has been connected with the city fire department, serving as foreman for one year, and as chief since 1899.

Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman, and which he has represented at the grand lodge three different times; of the Benton County Citizens' League; and of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs. Politically he is a stanch Democrat, and in religion is a Catholic, both he and his wife being members of St. Mary's Church.

GEN. FRANK REISNER. Personal characteristics of a high order, a thorough knowledge of a useful trade, patriotism, political sagacity, integrity and a clear understanding of the rights and prerogatives of citizenship, have conspired to make the career of Frank Reisner of paramount importance in the community of Eugene. Like that universally beloved hero, John Halifax, General Reisner knew all about the tanning business while his playmates still acknowledged allegiance to their teachers, for in Frankenhausen, where he was born June 24, 1839, his father, John Reisner, was a well known tanner for many years. The mother dying in her native land, the ambitious father brought his two sons and daughter to America in 1851, making the voyage in a sailing vessel and meeting with the extremes of calm and storm which usually attended the long and tiresome journey between Europe and American shores. Ten miles east of Indianapolis, Ind., the elder Reisner purchased a tannery, and conducted it with the success of former years up to the time of his death.

Educated in the public schools to a limited extent in both his native and adopted land, Frank Reisner served a regular tanner apprenticeship when sixteen years of age, and at the end of the required three years worked at his trade in various places in Indiana. An uneventful existence was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, and the demand for the services of all able-bodied men. Leaving his trade at Columbus, Ind., he enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company K, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in for three years. At a later period he veteranized, having served in all four years and five months. Participating in the battles of Rich Mountain, W. Va., Winchester, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, Fort Fisher and Wilmington, he was wounded at the first siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864, by a shell piercing his right groin, and was temporarily confined to the hospital. Nevertheless, he managed to keep with his regiment, of which he was orderly sergeant, and remained in Goldsburg until September, 1865. He was then ordered to Indianapolis, and was discharged from the service September 20, 1865.

After his war experience General Reisner worked at his trade in Indianapolis, and at the same time sought to make up for a somewhat defective education by attending night school at the Bryant & Stratton Business College. At a later period he built and managed a tannery at Taylorsville, Ind., and in 1869 removed to La Grange, Iowa, and engaged in farming and stock-raising for three years. Returning to Indianapolis, he worked at his trade for a couple of years, and in 1877 went to California with the expectation of making that state his permanent home. At the end of a year he returned to La Grange, disposed of his interests there, and came to Douglas county, Ore., in 1879. Successful as a stock-raiser, he remained on a farm until 1880, and then came to Eugene, where he was employed by Haines & Company, tanners, for about five years. During this time he did all of the finishing for the firm, and would have remained longer had not rheumatism incapacitated him for that kind of work. In order to escape the dampness and general disagreeableness of the tannery, he started a grocery store on Willamette street, conducting it for several years, and then sold out to become the bookkeeper and cashier for the Ax Billy department store, with which concern he remained for nine years.

From his first voting days General Reisner has considered it not only the privilege but the duty of every citizen to participate in the political undertakings of his neighborhood. In past years his special fitness has resulted in his election to local offices of importance. In 1892 he was elected county treasurer as the nominee of the Republican party, serving one term of two years. In 1902 he was elected city treasurer of Eugene, and re-elected in 1903. In July, 1902, he was appointed deputy county treasurer under George F. Craw, but the entire duty of the office has devolved upon his own shoulders, owing to the continued illness of his superior. In 1902 he was also elected clerk of school district No. 4, and thus at the present time his political responsibility is a large and varied one. Fraternally General Reisner enjoys a just popularity, and is associated with various orders in which the town and county abounds. At Taylorsville, Ind., he was past master of the Masonic lodge, and is now a member of Eugene Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M., and Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been formerly a member of the Danville (Ind.) lodge; and of the Knights of Pythias, coming here from the Indianapolis lodge. For the past three years he has been commander of J. W. Geary Post No. 7, G. A. R., and in 1897 was elected department commander of the Ore-

gon Department, Grand Army of the Republic, with the rank of general. This important command was sustained by Mr. Reisner with dignity and great satisfaction for one term, his personal popularity, wide knowledge of army affairs, and prominent connection with the Civil war entitling him to the grateful appreciation of his brother veterans. In his capacity of commander, General Reisner tendered the services of the Grand Army of the Republic in the absence of the militia, at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, and in return received a letter of approval from Governor Lord, and also letters from his comrades all over the state expressing their willingness to serve at a moment's notice. It was declared that within twenty-four hours almost the entire combined army of veterans could have been gotten together for service. Some of the comrades, in their enthusiasm to be of service, responded to the appeal with telegraphic communication, one and all commending the tact and forethought of their genial and highly honored commander.

The marriage of General Reisner was celebrated while he was home on a furlough, January 15, 1864, at Columbus, Ind., and united him with Clementine McGill, who was born in Bartholomew county, Ind. Of this union there is one living child, Nellie, the wife of George Price, of Springfield, Ore. General Reisner is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is socially popular, and commands the universal esteem of all who know him.

CHARLES C. HUFF. As one of the men who have risen in the world solely on his own merits, Charles C. Huff is entitled to the credit universally conceded men of this character. He has one of the really fine and valuable farms in Benton county, located three miles southwest of Corvallis, and constituting a part of the old Bithers donation claim. His improvements are of the best, residence, barns, outhouses and implements conforming to modern and progressive ideas of agricultural science and rural home-making. General farming, stock-raising and dairying combine to furnish a congenial and profitable enterprise, Jersey cattle being raised in large numbers for their rich milk, and other stock contributing to a considerable stock business.

As early as 1830 the parents of Mr. Huff came from Germany and settled in Ohio, from where they removed to Marshall county, Ind., where he was born September 5, 1852. He was given a practical training on the home farm, and developed a strong constitution while performing the tasks which to his boyish mind seemed hard

and exacting. As opportunity offered he attended the public schools in the winter time, and gained considerable experience through the sale of the various commodities grown on the Indiana farm. After his marriage with Mary E. Larkin he farmed independently for a time, and in 1880 came to Oregon, soon after purchasing a farm in Polk county, which he improved and lived upon until 1892. Disposing of his farm he bought his present farm of one hundred and forty-one acres, which has since been his home, and where he achieved signal success. Four children have been born to himself and wife, of whom Lulu Grace is engaged in educational work at Brownsville; Lucian Claude is at home; J. Floyd is at home; as is also Mabel F. Mr. Huff has taken a keen interest in local politics ever since his first voting days, and has ever adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. Well informed on current events, in touch with the progress made in his line of occupation in different centers of activity, Mr. Huff is one of the honored and influential members of the community around Corvallis, and to an enviable extent enjoys the good will and friendship of his fellow agriculturists.

UEL L. FRAZER. The pride which all thriving and growing communities feel in their capable and cultured young men extends in large measure to Uel L. Frazer, a prominent hardware merchant, of Independence. Aside from considerations of a personal nature, Mr. Frazer is entitled to mention because of his association with one of the pioneer families of Yamhill and Polk counties, and because he is a native son of Oregon, having been born near Bethel, Polk county, February 18, 1871. His father, Lucien B. Frazer, was born at Versailles, Ky., and at twenty-one years of age, in 1852, crossed the plains with ox teams, locating with his brother, George, at Willamina, Yamhill county. Here he bought a large claim upon which he engaged in stock-raising, an occupation to which he devoted the greater part of his life. He finally sold his original claim and bought land on Salt Creek, Polk county, still later locating on a farm near Bethel, Polk county, where he secured a large tract and engaged in general farming and dealing in various kinds of fine stock. At the time of his death in 1900 he was sixty-seven years old, and was survived by his wife, formerly Elizabeth A. Campbell, a native of Iowa, and who is living in Independence. In the Campbells another pioneer family is represented, for James A. Campbell came west in 1853, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and locating on a claim near Salt Creek,

where the balance of his life was spent in successful farming and stock-raising.

The eighth in a family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, the successful hardware merchant of Independence was educated primarily in the public schools, afterward attending the State Normal, at Monmouth, from which he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of B. S. D. The same year he engaged in the hardware business in Monmouth, and in 1896 disposed of his business and engaged in school teaching in McCoy. In 1898 he removed to Independence and engaged as a clerk in a hardware store, and in 1901, with his partner, L. Rice, bought out the store of which he has since been manager. They carry a general line of hardware, and have a stock valued at about \$10,000. Possessed of shrewd financial ability, and having a keen knowledge of human nature and its requirements, Mr. Frazer has also tact and consideration, traits which materially advance his interests.

In the fall of 1897 Mr. Frazer was united in marriage with Minnie M. Bunn, a native of the vicinity of North Yamhill, and daughter of John M. Bunn, born in the same section of the state. Mr. Bunn has materially contributed to the agricultural upbuilding of Yamhill county, where he owns a large property; and is successful as a general farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Frazer is popular socially as well as commercially, and is active as a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a Republican in politics, and active in local affairs, having at two different times been a delegate to conventions. He is enterprising, public-spirited and honorable, and as such commands the appreciation and encouragement of the community.

WILLIAM T. HOFFMAN. Carrying on an extensive business as one of the largest grain buyers and dealers in Polk county, is Mr. Hoffman, of Monmouth, president of the Oregon Milling and Warehouse Company. A man of unlimited energy and ambition, he has been an important factor in developing the agricultural resources of this part of the state, attracting favorable attention to the quality and quantity of the grain here raised, and helping to place it in the most remunerative markets.

A son of the late Dr. Charles Hoffman, he was born July 26, 1869, at Grant, Grayson county, Va. He comes of German ancestry, his paternal grandfather having been an officer in the Prussian army. Charles Hoffman was born in Hanover, Germany, and there reared and educated. At the age of seventeen years, while attending a German university, he was forced to leave the institution on account of a student

rebellion against the King of Prussia, and emigrated at once to the United States. Having received the degree of M. D. at a German university, he served as surgeon in the Mexican war, afterward filling the same office in the Confederate army. He traveled extensively throughout the Union, visiting most of the states, finally settling permanently in Grant, Va., where his death occurred, in 1897, at the age of seventy-six years. Dr. Hoffman married Sarah Grubb, who was born in Grant, Va., a daughter of William Grubb, a pioneer settler of Grayson county, and one of its most thriving farmers. Five children were born of their union, and of these one daughter has died, and three sons and one daughter survive.

After receiving his diploma from the Grant High School, in his native town, William T. Hoffman entered Glasgow College, at Glasgow, Ky., and was graduated therefrom, in July, 1888, with the degree of B. S. The following spring he started in life on his own account, on March 20, 1889, beginning work in an Idaho mine. A year later he came to Oregon, settling at first in the southern part of the state, where he was employed in a saw-mill for two years. Removing to Monmouth in 1892, Mr. Hoffman attended the State Normal School for a year, when, in 1893, he was graduated with the degree of B. S. D. The ensuing two years he taught school in Amity, Ore., being successful as a teacher. In 1895, in company with E. B. Jamison, he engaged in business as a grain dealer at Airlie, commencing on a modest scale, but as business increased the firm was merged into the Oregon Milling and Warehouse Company, Mr. Hoffman being made president, and Mr. Jamison secretary and treasurer. Additional room being needed, a new warehouse was built at Monmouth in 1896, and put in charge of Mr. Hoffman, the flour mills at Independence being under the management of Mr. Jamison. This company has built up a most profitable manufacturing and mercantile business, amounting to \$100,000 per annum. Although Mr. Hoffman spent a large part of the years of 1900 and 1901 in Nome, Alaska, where he has an interest in the Holyoke mines, he has always retained his position with the company and has been an important factor in advancing its interests.

On March 11, 1902, at Oregon City, Mr. Hoffman married Miss M. E. Baker. Her father, the late Frank Baker, was born in Virginia, near Abingdon, and during the Civil war was a soldier in the Union Army. Subsequently moving westward, he located first in Missouri, living there until 1870, when he came to Oregon City, where he was successfully engaged in farming pursuits until his death. Mr. Hoffman is a warm advocate of the principles of the Republican party, which

he supports by voice and vote, and is active in public affairs, at the present time being city recorder. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

JAMES REID SMITH. A thriving business man of Corvallis, and one of the leading hardware merchants, Mr. Smith is a fine representative of the self-made men of Benton county, who have steadily and surely climbed the ladder of success, winning by their own efforts places of importance in financial, fraternal and political circles. Commencing in life with moderate means, he has labored with persistent industry, and by superior management, prudence and shrewd foresight has established a large and constantly increasing business, one of the finest in the city, where he is familiarly known and much esteemed.

A native of Ontario, Mr. Smith was born July 8, 1858, in Waterdown, Wentworth county, a son of William Smith. His father was born in Ireland, but emigrated to Waterdown, Ont., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Reid, was a native of the north of Ireland and a daughter of James Reid, who came from Ireland to America at an early day and located in Ontario, where he improved a farm, on which he spent his remaining days. Nine children were born of their union, six of whom grew to years of maturity, and five are now living, James Reid being the only one to settle in the United States.

After completing his studies at the district school, James R. Smith served an apprenticeship of three years at the tinsmith's trade in Waterdown, going from there to Port Sarnia, afterwards crossing the river into Michigan and settling, in 1880, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he worked at his trade four years. Coming to Oregon in 1884, he spent a short time in Portland, then went to British Columbia. In the fall of that year he returned to Oregon and began work as a tinsmith in Albany. The following spring he located in Corvallis, embarking in the hardware business, at the same time continuing his trade, for two years. Selling out his stock in 1888, Mr. Smith was employed as a tinsmith for two years in Corvallis, and then in Fairhaven, Wash., for a year. In 1891, returning to Corvallis, he bought out J. D. Clark and again established himself in the mercantile business, becoming head of the firm of J. R. Smith & Co., a position that he has since occupied. This firm carries on an extensive plumbing and tinsmithing business, and has an excellent trade in stoves, tinware and agricultural implements of all kinds, including Plano binders, the Deer & Coulton

farming tools, Old Hickory wagons, and, in fact, everything necessary to stock a farm carried on with the latest and best improved machinery, his highest endeavor being to please his numerous patrons.

Mr. Smith married in Corvallis Miss Ollie Smith, who was born of pioneer parents in southern Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Grace Smith. Politically Mr. Smith supports the principles of the Republican party, being active in its ranks, and has been for a number of terms one of the county committee and of the county central committee. He was elected as councilman for a period of ten years, but resigned before the expiration of the term. As street commissioner he rendered the city valuable service, the sewer being put in operation while he was serving in that office. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen.

FRANCIS L. HOLMES. One of the productive farms for which Benton county is famous is owned and operated by Francis L. Holmes, who came to Oregon in 1886, and who since that time has been deeply interested in the state's welfare and has aided in no small measure in her upbuilding. In addition to carrying on general farming and stock-raising on his tract of three hundred and eighty acres, he also owns three hundred and twenty acres of land which is heavily timbered.

It was in Sullivan county, N. Y., near Monticello, that Francis L. Holmes first saw the light of day, the day of his birth being April 17, 1840. Such advantages as the locality afforded for an education were not allowed to pass him by, and he diligently improved every opportunity, so that about 1866 he felt qualified to teach school. His first experience in this capacity was in Canada, where he remained two years, after which he returned to his former home in New York state, where he also followed the teacher's profession until 1868, when he again went to Canada, this time, however, with a different object in view. Purchasing a tract of timber land, he at once began clearing and improving it, and during the eighteen years in which he made his home there he transformed the wild, unimproved tract into a habitable farm.

The marriage of Mr. Holmes in 1870 united him with Miss Margaret Switzer, and five children have been born to their marriage, whom they have named as follows: Albert E., Bennett, Frederick W., Jessie F., and Ida A., deceased. Mr. Holmes' qualifications to serve on the school board have not been overlooked, and in calling him to the office of director the citizens have made no mistake, as his many years of good work in that capacity will testify. He has also

been overseer of roads for several years, and is a member of the Grange. Politically he does not support either of the great organizations merely for the party's sake, voting rather for the man than the party. The family are identified with the Presbyterian Church, toward the maintenance of which they assist materially.

JOHNSON M. PORTER, who is manager of the electric light plant of Corvallis, was born in Lane county, Ore., October 24, 1859, a son of John A. Porter, a native of Springfield, Ohio. The grandfather, Ebenezer Porter, was a painter by trade and not only followed that pursuit in Springfield but also conducted a hotel there, and his death occurred in that city. He married a Miss Poe, whose father was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. John A. Porter also learned the painter's trade, which he followed for some years in the east, and then, in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he joined an emigrant train which crossed the plains in search of the valuable metal. He did not remain long, however, in California, but came the same year to Oregon and was engaged in general merchandising in Forest Grove. Later he took up his abode in Lane county and engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Lancaster. About 1863 he removed to Corvallis, where he followed the painting business throughout the remainder of his active business career. His death occurred here in 1870, and the community mourned the loss of a valued citizen. Mr. Porter had served in the Cayuse Indian war under Colonel Cornelius. He had a brother, Robert, who was also one of the pioneer settlers of Oregon, coming here at the same time, and Robert Porter spent his last days in Washington county, this state. The mother of Mr. Porter bore the maiden name of Missouri Mulkey. She was born in Johnson county of the state whose name she bore, and was a daughter of Johnson Mulkey, a native of Kentucky, who removed thence to Missouri. In 1845 he crossed the plains to Oregon and obtained a donation claim in Benton county. The following year he retraced his steps to the Missouri valley, and in 1847 brought his family on the long overland trip to the northwest. By reason of his knowledge of the road he was made commander of a party which was known as the Mulkey train. He then located with his family on the donation claim, where he engaged in stock-raising, and at one time engaged in the raising of cattle in eastern Oregon. In fact, he was one of the most prominent stockmen and farmers of the Willamette valley, and his landed possessions comprised several thousand acres in Benton county, extending over a distance of several miles. He drove cattle to Lewiston, Ore.,

and on one of these trips, made in 1862, was so badly frozen that his death resulted. He passed away at The Dalles, and was there buried. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Porter were two children, J. M. and Otis, the latter a resident of Denver, Colo.

Johnson M. Porter was reared in Corvallis and obtained his education in the public schools and the old Agricultural College. In 1881 he went to Pomeroy, Wash., where he was engaged in the hardware and implement business as a member of the firm of Mulkey Brothers & Porter. He was there successfully connected with the trade until 1885, when he disposed of his interests and returned to Corvallis. Here in 1889, in connection with L. L. Hurd, he established the electric light plant, obtaining a charter and then building the works, which have since been rebuilt and improved. In February, 1890, the business was incorporated under the name of the Corvallis Electric Light & Power Company, and Mr. Porter has since been its manager.

In Albany, this state, on July 8, 1885, Mr. Porter was united in marriage to Miss Flora Rumbaugh, who was born in VanWert county, Ohio. Her father, William Rumbaugh, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he removed to VanWert county, and in 1873 he came to Oregon, settling in Albany, where he became a large land owner. He was also county commissioner for several terms, and was a prominent and influential resident of his community. He married Elizabeth Stratton, who was born in Ohio and was descended from an old New England family. His death occurred in Albany in 1896, and his wife passed away in 1898. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in their family were six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom reached years of maturity and are living in Oregon. Mrs. Porter was the third of the family and was educated in Albany College. By her marriage she has become the mother of one son, Fred J. Mr. Porter served as police judge of Corvallis for seven years, and socially he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias lodge, and in the latter is a past chancellor. His entire life having been passed in Oregon, he is widely known and many of those who have been acquainted with him from his boyhood are numbered among his staunchest friends.

JOHN B. CORNETT. In perusing a record of the career of John B. Cornett we find an excellent example for young men just embarking in the active field of life, of what may be accomplished by a poor man, but one who is honest, prudent and industrious. His advantages in early life were limited indeed, and as he was one of ten

children which comprised the family, his services were essential in the conduct of the home farm. His birth occurred in Howard county, Mo., August 12, 1832, and until seventeen years of age he remained at home with his parents, who were farmers in the latter state. The reports of gold found in California had invaded the quiet precincts of this Missouri farm and in 1850 we find John B., the youngest son, bound for that Eldorado in the west. His journey across the plains was devoid of any serious trouble with the Indians, and in due season he reached California. His first field of endeavor was in Eldorado county, where for the succeeding fourteen years he followed mining and prospecting.

It was in the year 1865 that Mr. Cornett first set foot on Oregon soil, coming direct to Linn county, where he purchased a tract of two hundred and thirty acres of rich land one and one-half miles east of Shedd's, which had formerly formed a part of the Savage donation claim. In 1871 he formed domestic ties and was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Savage, who had crossed the plains in the year 1851. One son, John B., was born to this couple, who is a stockman in Crook county, Ore., is married and has two children living, Marcia Allen and John Anthony.

All the improvements which are to be seen today upon Mr. Cornett's farm are the work of his own hands, as when he assumed control of the property it was in its primeval condition. Now the place is embellished with a well appointed residence, and outbuildings adapted for various uses have been erected. One hundred acres have been cleared and are under cultivation, and in carrying on general farming and stock-raising Mr. Cornett is meeting with good success. Mr. and Mrs. Cornett are members of the Baptist Church, and politically Mr. Cornett is a Prohibitionist.

JAMES L. HOWARD. At present living retired in a delightful home on the outskirts of Albany, that his children may have better educational advantages than were forthcoming on his farm in Yamhill county, James L. Howard is substantially anchored in the good will and esteem of an appreciative community, which regards him as representative of the self-made and successful agriculturists of the state. In fashioning his career Mr. Howard has surely derived inspiration from an enviable ancestry, many of whom in the early days of the history of the country held positions of honor and trust for the government. His father was a soldier under General Jackson in the war of 1812, and he, as well as his forefathers, was a farmer by occupation, priding himself upon his spirit of prog-

ress and ability to succeed in the world. For many years he lived on a farm in Tennessee, where James L. was born May 12, 1838, and when the latter was a mere child he was taken by his parents to Iowa, then very much of a wilderness, and reared to maturity with the nine other children in the family. Besides James, two other of the children are living, and of these, Charles is a resident of Washington, and Virginia is the wife of Mr. Birks, of McMinnville, Ore.

For several years after his marriage with Rachel L. Gillespie, James L. Howard lived on the paternal ranch, assuming the management of the same for his parents. Wishing to profit by the superior agricultural opportunities of the northwest, he arranged his affairs accordingly, and in the spring of 1864 crossed the plains with ox-teams, on the way encountering comparatively little trouble with the Indians. The party was on the road about five months, taking up their abode on a farm near McMinnville, where they lived for three years, and in 1867 moving to California, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising for twelve years. About this time he became somewhat dissatisfied with the west, and, returning to Iowa, remained there three or four years. Like the majority who have once lived on the coast, he longed to return, but instead of California, he settled in Oregon, purchasing the farm in Yamhill county upon which he lived until moving to his present home in 1902. He still owns the Yamhill county farm, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is one of the finest pieces of property in the county. Its soil has responded generously to the untiring industry of its owner, and many fine improvements have marked his progress from year to year. The two hundred and seventy-two acres were devoted principally to stock-raising and many fine specimens of horses, cattle and sheep found their way from his farm to the stock markets of the county.

The home of Mr. Howard near Albany consists of ten acres, under fine cultivation, and devoted to fruit-raising. The grounds, resplendent in shrubs and flowers and beautiful trees, and the fine, large rural dwelling, constitute one of the truly delightful and homelike places in this county. The greater part of Mr. Howard's life in the state has been passed in Yamhill county, and it was there that his political services were noticeable, where he held about all of the minor offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. Always a stanch Democrat, he is nevertheless liberal in his tendencies, and believes in voting for principle rather than party. He is a member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, his wife and children being members of the same organization. Some of his children are far away from home, Frank, the oldest

son, being in the Palouse country; C. N. is in California; J. A. is in Albany; R. P. is in Yamhill county; Edward also is in Yamhill county; Willie is deceased; and Ernest and Ella are at home.

ADAM WILHELM, SR. Were one asking for the name of a man who more than any other represents the vital and substantial element of Monroe, the answer would unanimously be Adam Wilhelm, as enterprising and resourceful a Teuton as ever came from the Rhine country. True, he was but two years of age when his parents brought him to America in 1848, his birth occurring December 10, 1846, but through all of the trials of pioneership, the effort to surmount business and other obstacles, the traits of character which have contributed to the solidity of the German empire have remained with him, and in transplanted soil have met with the success due unquestioned merit and adaptive ability.

Leaving the sailing vessel in New York the Wilhelm family proceeded to Wisconsin, and there lived on a farm, in connection with the management of which the father ran a hotel for several years. Their son, Adam, the only one living of their two children, having started for the west in 1873 and sent back favorable reports of his adopted state, they joined him in 1880, settling at Monroe, Ore., where the father lived to be seventy-seven and the mother seventy-four years of age. Adam was reared on the Wisconsin farm, and married Elizabeth Miller, who was born in France, and with her engaged in independent farming for three years. Arriving in Portland in 1873 they remained there for a couple of months, afterwards visiting Corvallis, and January 1, 1874, came to Monroe and engaged in the saloon business, at the same time conducting a general merchandise store. This was about the beginning of the practical industry of the town, and his enterprises paid fairly well and put him on a creditable business footing in the community. In 1896 he became interested in milling, erected a mill here, and later put up one at Junction City and Harrisburg, the latter one of the finest in the state of Oregon. In time his milling interests assumed very large proportions, and he built warehouses in each town to house his commodities. As his sons have accomplished their majority he has taken them in business, and the firm of Wilhelm & Sons, general merchants and millers, have an enviable reputation for large business capacity and diversified usefulness. By far the largest merchants in Benton county, their store requires six large rooms, and they are contemplating the immediate erection of a building sufficiently large to contain all their goods under one roof.

The headquarters of the milling business of Wilhelm & Sons is located at Monroe, and they handle about all of the grain raised in Benton county. The firm own about four thousand acres of land, and are extensive raisers of high-grade stock, this department of their activity being conducted with the same thoroughness which characterizes their grain and mercantile ventures. There seems to be no limit to their capacity for managing successfully important money-making concerns in the west, and their aim seems to be continual enlargement of whatever they have already undertaken. With the exception of nine dwellings in Monroe, Mr. Wilhelm owns every house and building in the place, and no undertaking of any magnitude is ever carried to a successful finish without his earnest co-operation and practical assistance. Alert and watchful, he has stepped fearlessly and successfully into many waiting niches in the northwest, and has furnished a surprising example of what may be accomplished by sheer force of determination, and without any practical help. It is well known that Mr. Wilhelm started out in life with meager assets, none of which were convertible into ready cash, and that his present large holdings are evolved from a continuous and unremitting attention to business. Of the nine children born to himself and wife, Adam, Matt and Burnett are in business with their father, and all give promise of attaining to their sire's business sagacity and resourcefulness. George is living at home, Lawrence is in Lebanon, Ore., and Mary is also at home. Mr. Wilhelm is a Democrat in politics, and has been postmaster for many years, holding also all of the other local offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. With his family he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a man of rugged integrity, kindly and sympathetic manner, and throughout his busy career he has been able to inspire others with faith in and co-operation with his many interests. The central and most influential figure in his community he is withal modest and unostentatious, taking his honors with that calm philosophy for which his countrymen are famous, and expecting to always succeed in all his undertakings.

HUGH BURNS GEARIN. Along the east bank of the Willamette river in Marion county is an enormous farming enterprise which well may be the envy of the smaller agriculturists of the Pacific northwest. It is a model estate, one of the largest and most scientifically developed in the entire Willamette valley, and is owned and operated by Hugh B. Gearin, one of the best-known pioneers of Oregon. It contains sixteen hundred acres of land, fourteen hundred of which are in one body. About eight hundred acres are

under cultivation, the remainder being left for the most part in its primeval state of dense forest, out of which has come so much of the prosperity of Oregon. Its location is two miles from Champoeg and three miles from St. Paul, one of the most desirable situations, for commercial purposes, in the state—a fact that apparently is appreciated by the owner in his disposition of the vast property. The mind that is able to master all the details necessary to the operation of such a tract of farming land with a success proportionate to its extent is well worthy of a more careful analysis than naturally is accorded the average farm operator.

Hugh B. Gearin was born near Fort Wayne, Ind., October 9, 1849, a son of John and Ellen (Burns) Gearin. His father, who was the founder of the family in the northwest, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1808. In his youth he learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he was employed for some years in his native land. In Ireland he married and in the early thirties brought his wife to America. Locating near Fort Wayne, Ind., he abandoned his trade and engaged in farming. In that state his wife died soon after their location there, and he afterward was married to Ellen Burns, also a native of Ireland, whose death occurred in Oregon in 1888.

With an outfit consisting of four yoke of oxen and the necessary outfit, John Gearin and his family started across the plains in 1851, arriving in Marion county after a journey consuming about six months. In the autumn of that year he purchased of a Frenchman named Guardupuis the title to a claim which is now included in the property owned by his son, paying the comparatively small sum of five hundred dollars to secure the title. The property consisted of a half-section, the greater part of which was under heavy timber. Here this earnest pioneer erected a small log house and at once settled down to the laborious undertaking of making a comfortable home and fortune for his family. How well his ambitions were realized may be imagined when it is stated that at the time of his death, in January, 1893, he was the owner of one thousand acres of rich land skirting the river. His operations consisted of general farming and stock-raising, and during his long term of residence in Marion county his name was associated with all that was honorable and of good report. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, a firm friend of good schools and good roads, and took an important part in all movements toward the general upbuilding of his community. He and his wife were survived by two sons: Hugh B., and John M., who has become one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar of Portland.

Hugh B. Gearin was educated in the public schools and at the Seminary at Oregon City. He was reared to work upon the farm, and in time mastered all the details of this business under the direction of his father. For many years he operated the farm in partnership with the elder Gearin, succeeding to the ownership and management upon the death of the latter ten years ago. He has increased his possessions during the period of his control of the property, and has taken advantage of every possible modern improvement for facilitating labor, engaging in the work scientifically. It evidently has been his ambition—and a most praiseworthy one—to convert his estate into the most attractive and productive in the Willamette valley, and in this effort he is succeeding beyond the most sanguine expectations of his young manhood.

October 27, 1881, Mr. Gearin was united in marriage with Mary C. Murphy, a native of Marion county, and a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Cosgrove) Murphy. The Murphy family were pioneers of the early fifties, and Hugh Cosgrove, Mrs. Gearin's grandfather, settled near by in 1847.

Mr. and Mrs. Gearin have become the parents of eight children: Fred M., John A., Irene G., Basil H., Marcella E., Marie L., Cornelius Dewey and Harold J. Fred and John are students in Mount Angel College, and it is the intention of their father to give all the children the best possible educational advantages.

Mr. Gearin is a liberal-minded and progressive farmer, and his splendid property, his fine personal characteristics and his desire to co-operate conscientiously with the best element of the community in the betterment of the conditions and environments which surround him, insure him the continued regard of all with whom he is associated. The traditions and history connected with the life of his father unquestionably have been a source of great inspiration to him in his undertakings, and his children will be fortified in the beginning of their careers not only with a similar inspiring example, but with the added prestige of a literary education which their forefathers found it almost impossible to obtain in the earlier days of the commonwealth.

HON. PETER PARKER PALMER. The youth of today, rebelling in the midst of thickly crowding opportunities, but faintly realizes the difference between his own and the obstacles which hedged in the farmer lad in the central states during the middle of the last century. The very act of reaching the west, towards which all youthful and ambitious hearts turned in those days, entailed an amount of self-sacrifice and suffering before which the stoutest heart quails at

the present time. Yet those boys, many of whom are now old men and towers of strength in their respective communities in the west, evinced Spartan courage in carrying their plans to completion, and with clear, far-seeing eyes prophesied, and worked, and realized beyond their fondest expectations. Such a one is Hon. Peter Parker Palmer, who arrived in Oregon in 1850 with very limited means, footsore and weary from his painfully long journey across the plains, but who has since drawn liberally upon the resources of his adopted state, and is now spending his declining years in retirement in Eugene.

Mr. Palmer, who is ex-representative, ex-inspector of customs, ex-farmer, and ex-merchant, spent the first years of his life near Georgetown, Sussex county, Del., where he was born October 5, 1826. His grandfather, John Palmer, of Scotch descent, is known to have been born in Delaware, and his father, Woolsey H. Palmer, also a native of Delaware, fired with ancestral fervor, played his fife in the war of 1812, at the time being twelve years of age. The fifer was the joy of the regiment, and was often carried on the shoulders of those who carried arms and risked their lives in the heat of battle. He was reared on the Delaware farm, and married Edith Goslee, a native daughter of Delaware, who bore him eleven children, of whom Peter is the third in order of birth and the only one to emigrate to the west. Until his twentieth year Peter had about three months schooling each year, and he afterward taught school in his native state for about a year. In 1847 he removed to Illinois and clerked in a store in Alton until 1850. During the spring of that year he started across the plains with a company of fortune seekers, intending to go to California. Instead, after arriving at Soda Springs the plans of the company were changed, and they came to Oregon. The journey was not unpleasant, although beset with dangers on every hand. The Indians, while not molesting them personally, relieved them of considerable of their stock, and few in the party had anything with which to start life in the west. Mr. Palmer secured work in a shingle mill, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, and had occasion to rejoice that the pay of the carpenters was \$12 a day, for he was obliged to pay \$14 a week for board, the price of commodities generally being in proportion.

In February, 1851, Mr. Palmer joined a party of gold-seekers, and with wagons, five yoke of oxen, and twenty-five hundred pounds of provisions, crossed the mountains to California. During the summer the party mined at Yreka, Cal., and in the fall of 1851 returned to Portland with at least some money to show for their pains. Mr. Palmer stopped overnight in Portland and went on to Douglas county, which he had in-

vestigated before, and been well pleased with its prospects. At Garden Bottom, below Winchester, he took up a claim of half a section, which he retained about four years, at the same time teaching school in the neighborhood. He also supplemented his comparatively limited education by attending the Umpqua Academy for a term. In Wilbur, Ore., he married Mary Slocum, who was born in Kentucky, and came to Oregon in 1852, and with whom he started a farming enterprise near the town. He afterward moved to a farm near Elkton, and still later near Gardner, where he was appointed inspector of customs during the Civil war, and held that position for nine years. During this time he also conducted a general merchandise business. After disposing of his various interests he purchased the Scottsburg donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. In connection with stock-raising he conducted a hotel and merchandise business in Scottsburg, his hostelry being known as the Palmer House, where travelers were well received, and found ample refreshment for the inner man. In 1900 he disposed of the store and hotel and farm at Scottsburg, and located in Eugene, where he has since lived in comparative retirement.

In his younger days Mr. Palmer had a strong leaning towards the Republican party, but of late years has zealously advocated the Prohibition platform. In 1886 he was nominated for the legislature on the Prohibition ticket, and also on the Republican, and elected by a large majority, serving his district with credit and satisfaction. While in the legislature he succeeded in passing the Prohibition amendment, and in other ways forwarded the best interests of the people of Douglas county. For a year he served as county school superintendent in Umpqua county, and about that time he served four terms as justice of the peace. The wife, who died in February, 1903, bore him eleven children: William E., deceased, was married and operated a sawmill in Drains, Ore., and was killed by a falling tree. He left two children, Edward and Ethel; Minnie and Percy died in early life; Albert C. is engaged in mining in Alaska; Elmer C. is employed by the Southern Pacific Railway at Ashland, Ore.; Elsey E. is living in southern California; Alcyone, the widow of Captain James Hill, resides in Oakland; Edith became the wife of Capt. Fred Earl and lives in Gardner, Ore.; Gussie, the wife of Dr. W. L. Cheshire, lives in Eugene; Annie, the wife of Capt. Frank Perry, lives in San Francisco; Mamie, Mrs. Francis Schlegel, resides in Portland.

PETER BASHAW. Few soldiers during the Civil war have paid more dearly for their devotion to a noble cause than has Peter Bashaw,

a retired resident of Newberg, and who permanently lost the precious boon of health in the camp and field of the Union army. For the success which has come to him Mr. Bashaw owes naught save to an innate determination to make the best of discouraging conditions, in the face of which he has reared an interesting family and established a happy and comfortable home.

The establishment of the Bashaw family is interestingly interwoven with the early history of the country, the emigrating ancestor being the paternal grandfather, who was born in France, and, sharing a kindred interest in the colonies with La Fayette, accompanied that illustrious soldier on his unselfish mission to the states. From a money standpoint a millionaire, he went to Canada after his return to France, and bought large landed estates in the northern part of the country. From the first he espoused the cause of the United States, and as he had aided them in securing independence from English rule, so he helped them also in securing the boundary line east of the St. Lawrence river. His efforts were detected by a spy of the British government, who forthwith reported his misdemeanor, in consequence of which his northern lands were confiscated by the English. While hiding from the British after the disclosure of his part in the boundary question, he was attacked by a bear, a portion of his leg torn away, and he was smuggled into the United States by friends, who concealed him between layers of straw on a wagon.

It is presumed that this adventurous forefather brought up eventually in Vermont, for here his son, Louis, the father of Peter, was reared, and eventually succeeded to a farm. In 1849 Louis located in New York state, where he bought a farm on the highway between Bangor and Nicholville, which was a large farm for New York state, consisting of seventy-five acres. In 1868 he took his family to Pepin county, Wis., where he bought eighty acres of land, upon which his death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years. His last years were spent in comparative retirement, his health having been impaired during a two-years service with the Green Bay boys during the war. He married Mary Terrior, who was born near the Vermont line in Canada, and who died in Pepin county, Wis., in 1901. She was the mother of six sons and five daughters, all of whom attained maturity, Peter being the fifth.

The necessity for early assisting with the family support interfered sadly with the education of Peter Bashaw, although in later years, when physical work was denied him, he diligently applied himself to overcome this deficiency, and became a well informed man. He was born in

North Allen, Vt., October 1, 1842, and accompanied his parents to New York state, where he was living when the call to arms agitated the little agricultural community. Forthwith he enlisted in Company I, Sixtieth New York Volunteer Infantry, and, connected with the army of the Potomac, participated in several important battles of the war. At the battle of the first Bull Run he was shot through the cords of the right leg, and though receiving the best of surgical and medical service in the hospitals of New York City and Washington, suffered intensely from the wound for almost two years after his discharge in New York City. His system was also seriously undermined by typhoid fever contracted in the service, and for many months he was compelled to walk on crutches. The little place left him by his father was sold to his brother in order to secure funds for medical treatment, and he was thus enabled to secure some benefit.

In 1886 Mr. Bashaw engaged in buying sheep, and after two years thus employed, managed to save a little money. With his brother and father he went to Wisconsin, where he continued to buy sheep, and though his health was very unsatisfactory, he felt justified in coming to Oregon in 1898, hoping much from a change of climate and surroundings. In Newberg he invested in town property, including the Owens cottage and hotel, and also bought the comfortable home in which his family are housed. Although he failed to receive the \$100 bounty which should have come to him after the war, he receives a pension of \$24 per month. The marriage of Mr. Bashaw and Josephine Manor occurred in Pepin county, Wis. Nine children have been born of the union, the order of their birth being as follows: Oris, living in Wisconsin; Delphine, the wife of Bert Lopian, a farmer of Dundee, Ore.; Lillie, the wife of William Martin, of Wisconsin; Arthur, living in Newberg; Mary, the wife of Si. Hammock, of Newberg; Rosa, now Mrs. Jesse Smith of Newberg; Annie Bell, Lena and Vernie, living at home. Mr. Bashaw is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In political affiliation he is a Republican. In the family of Mr. Bashaw lives the mother of Mrs. Bashaw, who was born in Vermont, and before her marriage to John Manor was Amelia Bland. Mrs. Manor is eighty years of age.

JOHN W. PUGH. A very youthful pioneer of Oregon was John W. Pugh, who became a resident of this state at the age of one year. Upon attaining manhood he was satisfied to lo-

cate permanently among the scenes of his childhood, establishing himself on the farm which he now owns and occupies, two hundred and eighty-five acres, one and a half miles south of Shedd's, putting upon it all improvements, which make it one of the finest farms in the vicinity. He is now carrying on general farming and dairying, for the latter having twenty-six Jersey milch cows. Industry and energy, governed by intelligent thought, number him among the successful agriculturists of this notably successful section of the country. Mr. Pugh is not alone interested in agricultural pursuits, but has bent every effort toward the advancement of the interests of the community, through a wise administration of public affairs. He is active in the prosecution of church interests, as class leader, trustee and steward, and for nearly twenty-five years superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, exerting a broad and helpful influence. The position of Mr. Pugh has been won through qualities which have given him the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and made him many friends.

The father of Mr. Pugh, Francis A., was born April 6, 1821, in Kentucky, from which state he removed with his parents to Illinois, where, as a farmer, his father gained a livelihood. The death of the elder man occurred there, caused by a stroke of lightning, after which the mother returned to her people in Kentucky, and the son was left alone. Later he removed to Iowa and there married Ruth Jessup, a native of Indiana, and in 1846 they started across the plains with ox-teams. The Platte river was reached in safety. From there two-wheeled wagons drawn by oxen was to have been the mode of travel, but there the Indians stampeded their cattle, which left them in a very uncomfortable, not to say dangerous, predicament. After much trouble they reached Whitman Station and there secured pack horses with which to continue the interrupted journey. One man had been killed, a Mr. Trimble. The remainder of the journey, however, was made in safety, six months after the time of starting finding them in Washington county, Ore. There Mr. Pugh took up a claim upon which they lived for about four years, in the spring of 1850 coming to Linn county, where he became the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land located one and one-half miles southwest of Shedd's, which remained the home of the family for twenty-eight years. In 1878 they removed to a farm near Athena, Umatilla county, and in 1881 they located near Spokane, Wash., where he carried on general farming and stock-raising, making a very extensive business of the latter. Six years after the death of his wife in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years,

Mr. Pugh removed to Spokane and there makes his home at the present time retired from active life. A very useful and practical life has been that of Mr. Pugh, his interest in political, educational and religious movements contributing no small part to the advancement of civilization in the pioneer lands, being a pioneer of both Oregon and Washington. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its staunch and earnest supporters. Of the children born to himself and wife the eldest is John W., who was born June 18, 1845, in Henry county, Iowa; the remainder of the family being Melissa J., now Mrs. W. M. Stafford, of Washington; Felix M., of Spokane; Francis K., also of Spokane; and Sarah G., now Mrs. James Froome, of Waitsburg, Wash.

The education of John W. Pugh was received in the district schools of Oregon near his home, which he attended until his marriage in 1865 with Frances E. Thompson, a native of Missouri, whose parents crossed the plains in 1852 and settled in Linn county. He then removed to the farm which he now occupies, passing the intervening years in earnest, faithful work. The two children born of this union are Mary E., the wife of S. C. Caldwell, of Albany, and George B., of Brownsville. Mrs. Pugh died in 1870 and later Mr. Pugh married Nancy E. Walker, who had crossed the plains with her parents in 1852 from her native state of Arkansas. Their nine children are as follows: Estella, the wife of H. B. Taylor, of Seattle; Ernest G., of Seattle; Nellie J., wife of H. B. Satchwell, of Newberg, Ore.; Charles A., in Linn county; and Lura, Harvey G., Edith J. and John McKinley, all at home; and Effie, deceased. Mr. Pugh was again left alone in 1898 by the death of his wife.

As a Republican in politics Mr. Pugh served one term as county commissioner, always taking an interest in party work, and in his fraternal relations is a member of Oak Plain Grange and Woodmen of the World, which latter he was the first man in Linn county to join, having been a member in Corvallis.

HENRY L. BENTS. Though for some time a teacher in the schools of Oregon, Henry L. Bents has returned to the land upon which he was reared and to the pursuit of agriculture, for which his early training fitted him. He is the youngest of the three brothers of the Bents family, whose sketches appear in this work, the sketch of Fred Bents giving the history of the parents and of the removal from Switzerland in 1854 to a settlement on the Kansas farm, which was lost through a defective title, and the consequent trip to Oregon, where the father bought the land which the brothers now possess.

The birth of Henry L. Bents occurred near Kickapoo, Kans., February 28, 1862, the removal to Oregon taking place the next year. Upon the farm which his father bought he was reared, his early training being along agricultural lines, though his early-displayed love of books led his father to give him the benefit of all the schools within reach, giving him a course in the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis after his studies at Butteville were completed. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching in the public schools, and being an exceptionally fine penman he added much to his income by private classes in this branch.

Upon the marriage of Mr. Bents, December 25, 1887, to Miss Agnes A. Smith, a native of Oregon and the daughter of John F. Smith, he gave up his position in the public schools. Returning to the home place, he settled upon the share which belonged to him, and with the same energy and thoroughness which had characterized his efforts at teaching commenced the improvement of the farm. He has since built a handsome house, barns, etc., which add much to the general appearance, in addition to the well cultivated fields which testify to his success as a farmer. He is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, though making a specialty of hop-growing, having been connected with his brothers in this latter business since 1881. In the last named year the Bents brothers began the cultivation of hops on five acres of land, and they now have seventy acres devoted to that product, from which they realize handsome profits. Henry L. is also engaged in hop-buying on an extensive scale. The location of Mr. Bents' farm is two and a half miles southeast of Butteville and about three miles from Aurora.

Through his personal integrity and the many years' experience in which he has conclusively proved his ability to cope with the adversities of the world, Mr. Bents has won a wide popularity, and his place in the community is an honorable one. For the past eight years he has served as secretary of the Hop-Growers' Fire Relief Association, and also fills that position in the Farmers' Fire Relief Association of Butteville, Ore., the territory of both associations including the entire Willamette valley, Mr. Bents having held the latter position for six years. At the present time these associations carry a business aggregating about \$2,000,000. In fraternal orders he is prominent, being a member of Champoege Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Butteville, and of Multnomah Chapter No. 2, of Salem, Ore. He also belongs to Butteville Tent No. 22, Knights of the Maccabees. Politically he is not a party man, reserving the right to cast his vote for the candidate whose election he thinks will be productive of most good for the country.

In his married life Mr. Bents has been blessed by three children: Leita May, Velma Ione, and an infant son.

ALFRED P. OLIVER, one of the prominent business men of Newberg, was born in Franklin county, Vt., in the town of Sheldon, June 20, 1858. The family became identified with the Green Mountain state through the emigration thither of D. R. Oliver, the father of Alfred, who was born in New York, but died in Vermont at the age of seventy-three years. He was a man dependent solely upon his own ability to grasp and utilize opportunities, left an orphan at the age of four years, and, though reared by an uncle, was early brought into contact with the serious and responsible side of life. In his young manhood he married Annie B. Marsh, a native of Sheldon, Vt., whose father, Philo Marsh, was born on a farm in Franklin county, Vt. Mr. Marsh engaged in farming during his entire active life, a vocation which netted him a comfortable and even affluent living, for he died at the age of seventy-five a comparatively wealthy man. The two sons and only children born to D. R. Oliver have inherited their father's enterprise and thrift, and of these, Charles A. is a wealthy and influential farmer of Sheldon, Vt.

Following upon his high school graduation, his thorough training as an agriculturist, and some practical business experience, Alfred P. Oliver removed to Michigan at the age of twenty-three, and for a year engaged as chief clerk for a steamship company. Returning to the east, he worked in a sewing machine factory in Massachusetts for a couple of years, and then in Minnesota engaged in the real estate business for a year. Following the tide of emigration to Dakota he had a more or less satisfactory business career, and after another sojourn in Minnesota came to Oregon with J. C. Colcord, a former friend in Massachusetts, and a record of whose life may be found elsewhere in this work. After the first winter in Portland Mr. Oliver came to Newberg, bought a farm in partnership with his friend, and later engaged in the real estate business until 1890. A practical innovation is credited to Mr. Oliver, that of utilizing grub-oak, in which the state abounds, for ax handles. He is at present secretary and treasurer of a company incorporated for \$30,000, which is manufacturing ax handles, and in which he owns over one-half and the controlling interest. It is demonstrated that grub-oak, formerly used almost exclusively for firewood, makes a much finer and more durable handle than the eastern hickory. This discovery has resulted in the starting of a large manufactory which is not only able to

supply its share of coast trade, but can keep two men representing its wares on the road.

Mr. Oliver is also interested in mining, and in the Yamhill Coal & Oil Company, of which he is one of the chief promoters. The prospects for this company are very bright, and the principals entertain great expectations in connection therewith. A farm of six hundred acres in the vicinity of Newberg is one of the valued possessions of Mr. Oliver, and he also owns considerable town property, including a large business block. He is foremost among all projects for the general improvement of his adopted locality, and bears in the community an enviable reputation for integrity and progressiveness.

JOSEPH M. ATKINSON. To students of scientific dairying the Spring Hill farm, owned by Joseph M. and Samuel W. Atkinson, offers superior opportunities for observation and research. Not only is this enterprise one of the finest in the state of Oregon, but if compared with those of Switzerland, Holland, or any of the old established dairying centers, would undoubtedly be found to possess the combined excellencies of all, improved by American ingenuity and enterprise. The fact that in no department of farming is there opportunity for greater care, good judgment, and business sagacity, than in that of dairying and stock-raising, is fully appreciated by the Atkinson Brothers, who have long since passed the experimental stage, and placed their business upon a solid and paying footing.

The Spring Hill farm consists of three hundred and thirty acres, one hundred of which have been placed under the plow, and the balance supplies pasturage for seventy-two head of cattle, comprising Jersey and other high grade cattle, and Mr. Atkinson sells large numbers of blooded stock all over the northwest. A comfortable income is derived from the sale of Poland-China hogs and bronze turkeys. The dairy barn, designed for that special use by the owners, and containing many innovations heretofore unthought of, is 80x60 feet in dimensions. Three driveways run through the barn, and it has a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons of hay, also a silo of one hundred and twenty-five tons capacity. The sewerage, ventilation, heating, and general arrangements are as complete as thorough students of dairying and stock-raising can make them, and the plans were perfected only after years of study along dairying lines. In connection with their farm the Atkinson Brothers maintain a creamery in Newberg, under the management of Samuel Atkinson, the partner of Joseph. The brothers buy up all the milk available from the farmers in

the vicinity, and market their products in the city of Portland.

The early history of men successful in worthwhile walks of life are not only interesting, but profitable to those of like ambitions. Joseph M. Atkinson comes from sterling farming stock, and was born near St. Joe, Mo., February 21, 1870. His father, Robert, was born in Ireland, and after emigrating to the United States settled in Missouri with his parents, he being at that time but seven years of age. He became an extensive farmer and stock-raiser in the Old Bullion state, and in 1870 sold his farm and came to Oregon, settling first two miles west of where his son now lives. He bought five hundred acres of land, which he partially improved, and upon which he lived for three years, in the meantime disposing of three hundred acres of his land. He finally bought five hundred acres, a portion of which constitutes the Spring Hill farm. Before his death in 1891, at the age of sixty-five, he had sold two hundred acres of his property. While still living in Missouri he married Elizabeth Clemmons, a native of Missouri, and who died in Oregon in 1894, at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs. Atkinson was a daughter of Anthony Clemmons, a native of England, and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Clemmons was also a farmer, and a very sweet singer, and he lived to the good old age of four score and four years. Twelve children were born to Robert Atkinson and his wife, one of whom died in infancy.

Joseph M. Atkinson was the sixth of the seven sons born to his parents, and he received his education in the public schools and at the Willamette Business College, graduating from the latter at the end of the two-years course. In 1888 he engaged in the hotel business in Astoria, Ore., for a couple of years, and in 1891 came to Newberg and took charge of the paternal farm. Eventually Joseph M. and Samuel bought out the other heirs, and now own three hundred and thirty acres of as fine farm property as can be found anywhere in the state. In Newberg Mr. Atkinson was united in marriage with Ranna E. Carter, a native of Vancouver, Wash., and daughter of W. R. Carter, born in Iowa, and who came to Oregon when a young man, settling on the farm adjoining that of the Atkinsons. One child, Mabel, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson is a Democrat in politics, and is fraternally associated with the Woodmen of the World. His sterling worth as a citizen, his unsurpassed knowledge of dairying and stock-raising, and his public-spiritedness on all occasions calling for co-operation in worthy causes, make him an interesting and substantial addition to the agricultural and business interests of Yamhill county.

JAMES M. WRIGHT, for many years associated with important business interests in Newberg, was born in Clinton, Ill., December 24, 1840, a son of William and Leah (Harp) Wright, and grandson of Thomas Wright. Thomas Wright was born in North Carolina, where had settled his ancestors many years before, and he in time moved to South Carolina, and from there to Kentucky. He became one of the very early settlers of Illinois, settling in that state as early as 1818, and there improving a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was a very successful farmer and had the true pioneer thrift and industry. He died at the age of eighty-four years.

William Wright, the father of James M., was born after his father's removal to South Carolina, and was eight years of age when the family fortunes were shifted to the Illinois prairie farm. In time he became a large land owner in Illinois and a man of prominence in the community. Although a farmer all his life, he was never too absorbed in personal affairs to take notice of the demands upon his time and ability from outside sources, and he filled many positions of trust and responsibility. Always interested in politics, he served for a couple of years as county judge, and was a great promoter of the anti-slavery movement. In fact, he was a warm personal friend of the great emancipator, and to the end of his days it was a pleasure to recall that he had swung the ax in company with Abraham Lincoln, and participated in the making of the now historical rails. During the Black Hawk war he served in Lincoln's company and was otherwise in close touch with one of the greatest characters that America has ever known. He died on his Illinois farm at the age of eighty-two years, having been preceded several years by his wife, who was born in East Tennessee, a daughter of Tyra Harp, born in Tennessee, and an early settler on government land in DeWitt county. Of the six sons and four daughters in this family, James M. is the second.

At the age of twenty-one, September 10, 1861, James M. Wright enlisted for the Civil war in Company L, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and at once began service under General Grant in the western campaign. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Corinth, Hollow Springs and many others, and won the rank of corporal during the service. How narrowly he escaped death may be judged when it is known that two horses were shot under him, one at Shiloh, and one at Pittsburg Landing. He was discharged from the service at La Grange, Tenn., and forthwith returned to Illinois, where he was born, reared, and educated. His father having presented him with a farm, he lived thereon for several years,

and was also engaged in the real estate business in Champaign, Ill., for five years, with the firm of McKinley & Co. This firm did a large business, and was one of the best known concerns in the county. Mr. Wright also gained further business experience as a general merchant near Danville, Ill., a venture no less successful than were his real estate transactions.

In the meantime Mr. Wright had disposed of his farm in Illinois, and as he had long appreciated the superior advantages of the west, in 1888 he decided to practically avail himself of them. Locating in Newberg, he at once became interested in the real estate business, and since that time much valuable town and country property has passed through his hands. In 1890 Mr. Wright organized the Yamhill Land Company, incorporated for \$20,000, of which he was president and manager, and which started out under the most auspicious circumstances. Owing to the general depression of hard times this business went the way of many others of equally promising aspect, and closed up with a loss to the promoter of about \$50,000.

Mr. Wright has erected a pleasant residence on the outskirts of Newberg, where he lives with his wife, Elizabeth A. (Keever) Wright, who was born in Indiana, March 25, 1845, and whose father, John Keever, was born in Ohio. Mr. Keever emigrated to Indiana at an early day, and from there removed to DeWitt county, Ill., but finally died in Indiana. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of whom Oliver C. lives in Sumpter, Ore.; John K. lives in La Grande; and Mervia is at home; Erva, Ira J., and William W. are deceased. Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics, and has been justice of the peace for twenty-five or thirty years. He is a member of the Friends Church.

WILLIAM C. COOLEY. Interested in both political and business enterprises, the present mayor of Brownsville, William C. Cooley, is a man of prominence, through the exercise of keen, business judgment and quick decision adding greatly to the financial prestige of the town. He has always been active in local political movements, and has been twice called upon to serve as mayor of the city of Brownsville by the Democratic party, having previously been a member of the city council for several terms, and a member of the county central committee, in addition to which he has been prominent in the business circles of the city.

The father of Mr. Cooley, George Cooley, was born near Richmond, Va., July, 1831, and at an early date came with his mother and the remainder of the family as far west as Missouri, where he engaged in farming near Lonejack,

occasionally acting as clerk in a general merchandise establishment. In 1853 he crossed the plains and located near Cottage Grove, Lane county, Ore., taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, and the next year he came to Brownsville, leaving his mother and younger members of the family upon the farm, and engaged as a clerk in a general merchandise store in this city, his remuneration to be \$200 for the first two years, or at the rate of \$100 per year. He has since remained in Brownsville, with the exception of a year when he was incapacitated for work on account of a broken leg. On recovering he again sought work in the store, remaining for a short time, after which he sold goods on a commission basis, and later engaged with W. J. Linville, now of San Bernardino, Cal. Some time after Mr. Cooley became a partner in the business Mr. Linville sold his interest to James H. Washburn, and for the ensuing twenty-one years Mr. Cooley remained in this connection, at the close of that time J. D. Irvine taking Mr. Washburn's place. In November, 1894, the entire financial interest became vested in the Cooley family, the father owning three-fourths and the son, William C., the remainder. The father also owns one hundred acres of land adjoining the city. He now makes his home in Brownsville, practically retired, still giving, however, a little time to his business interests. In his youth he married Harriet Blakely, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of James Blakeley, also of that state, and who gave up his farming and stock-raising interests in the middle west to cross the plains early in the '40s, and settle in Oregon, now making his home in Brownsville, at the age of ninety-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooley were born six children, two sons and four daughters, the oldest of whom is William Currin, who was born December 5, 1859, in Oregon.

In addition to his preliminary education, received in the common schools of Oregon, William C. Cooley attended the private subscription school of this city. Until 1885 Mr. Cooley remained upon the farm, working for his father, at that time being compelled to act as clerk in the store on account of his father again breaking his leg, the same accident occurring four times. Since that time he has preferred a commercial life and has remained here, making an entire success of the venture, being now business manager of the establishment. The stock is valued at \$9,000, this business being the largest of its kind in the city. In addition to his commercial interests Mr. Cooley owns thirty acres located near the city, twenty-six acres of which is devoted to the cultivation of hops. The ceremony which united Mr. Cooley with Callie Sawyer, of Tennessee, was performed in Browns-

ville, and of the marriage two children have been born, Arthur Carl, a graduate of the Albany Business College, being bookkeeper in a general merchandise establishment at Pendleton, Ore., and Etta Fay, at home with her parents, and is studying music. Fraternally Mr. Cooley is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and in religion belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Being always interested in educational movements, Mr. Cooley has served for some time as school clerk and director.

JOHN M. WATERS. More than passing interest is attached to the career of John M. Waters, a pioneer who came to California in 1849, and from the precarious occupation of mining stepped into the more stable lines of activity represented on the coast, becoming in time one of the most substantial and reliable of the up-builders of Linn county. Born on the banks of Lake Erie, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 21, 1833, his ancestors were among the early settlers of Rochester, N. Y., and are credited with building the first flouring mill of that city. His parents, William and Rachel (Cox) Waters, were born in Rochester, and some years after their marriage located on a farm bordering on the shores of Lake Erie, in Ashtabula county. In 1838 they removed to Indiana, settling on a farm in Warrick county, near Booneville. In 1847 they located on a farm sixteen miles west of Burlington, Henry county, Iowa, and here the mother, who had reared a family of ten sons and one daughter, died, leaving many friends to mourn her loss.

The news of gold in the west penetrated the quiet agricultural region in which dwelt the Waters family in Iowa, and John M., then sixteen years old, gladly joined his brother and Edward Ford in formulating plans to cross the plains. They had one wagon and an ox team, and the train with which they started was composed of twenty-two wagons. All proved good travelers, and the distance between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Cal., was covered in the short space of one hundred and five days. Probably no member of the party journeyed westward under more trying circumstances than did John Waters, for early in the journey he broke his leg, which must have received good treatment, for after the third day he was enabled to do his share of walking on improvised crutches. These three boon companions had many trying and many pleasant experiences in the early mining days, but success attended their efforts in a moderate degree, although the accident prevented John M. Waters from doing any actual mining around Hangtown. All had a hand, how-

ever, in discovering the big bar on the Cosmers river, which find afterward yielded thousands to its promoters. Although somewhat disabled John found driving a team between Sacramento and Hangtown comparatively easy work, and this he did for two months, returning then to the mines, where he built the first cabin at Mud Springs in the fall of 1849. Grief invaded this little primitive camp during the cold of the winter, for William Waters died, leaving his brother disconsolate among crude and dismal surroundings. Arousing his courage with the coming of spring, he bought a team of horses and went to the mines at Reddings diggings, where he engaged in teaming and eventually made his way to San Francisco.

Arriving in Portland via steamer in the winter of 1853, Mr. Waters came to Linn county and upon his donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres built his home and afterwards helped build the first house in the town of Harrisburg. During 1858 he conducted a farm in Josephine county, and then returned to Harrisburg, where he purchased an interest in an old mill with Jack Hall. For nineteen years this mill ground the greater part of the grain for the surrounding farmers, becoming the most prominent center of activity in that section of the county. Mr. Hall stepped out of the business in 1862, his brother-in-law, Asa A. McCulley, purchasing his stock, and continuing the enterprise as before. In 1877 Mr. Waters sold his interest in the mill and transferred his business ability to the Brownsville Flour Mill, increased the capacity by substituting a new process, and afterward disposed of the same to the Brownsville Woolen Mill. In 1890 Mr. Waters became interested in constructing a one-hundred-barrel mill in Seattle, Wash., but not having sufficient capital to run it, the company was obliged to close down. Since returning to Brownsville he has lived retired, having established an unexcelled reputation as a miller, and acquired a very comfortable competence.

In the days of his dawning prosperity near Harrisburg, Mr. Waters married Ellen Moore, of Tennessee, and seven children have been born of the union, three of whom are living: Mary Jane, the wife of Mr. Morelock, of Gold Hill, Ore.; Rachel Ann, now Mrs. Cartwright, of Boise City, Idaho; and John Hamilton, of Emmett, Idaho. Considerable prominence of a political nature has resulted from Mr. Waters' association with the Republican party, to which he has owned allegiance ever since the formation of the party. He has been a member of the town council for many terms, was mayor one term, and served as county commissioner for four years, between 1892 and 1896. His service has been absolutely devoid of any effort

to advance personal interests at the expense of the community. He is well known and popular in fraternal circles, being identified with the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Albany Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. With his wife he worships at the Baptist Church, towards the support of which he is a liberal and always gracious contributor. Mr. Waters represents the best of the pioneer element of this community, his claims to recognition resting upon solid and substantial traits of character, and upon equally meritorious business success.

FRANCIS TILDEN KEYES. Like the links of an unbroken chain leading back across the years is the memory of one of the old settlers of Yamhill county, Ore., as with a continent between, he remembers and speaks of those who lived in the time of his youth, and before. Back in New York state the people of his name were born, living their lives peacefully in the midst of the plentitude of the Empire state until a pioneer was born into the family in the person of the old settler of Yamhill county. The grandfather, Elijah Keyes, of Irish descent, was a merchant tailor by trade; his son, Marquis De Lafayette, was born in Bloomfield, N. Y., February 10, 1797. The principal part of his life was spent in the double business of tilling the soil and conducting a general merchandise store in Conesus, Livingston county. In 1860 he met reverses in his business, and during the remaining years of his life he made his home with his children. He died in Livingston county at the age of ninety years, leaving many to mourn the loss of a good and upright man. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he had served as deacon for many years.

His wife was Sarah Chappell, born in Massachusetts, the daughter of Edgcomb Chappell, also a native of that state. He was a farmer, and history records him as one of the many farmers of New England who left their plows in the furrow and used their horses to ride to the defense of the country they loved and served. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, doing his duty without thought of reward, save in the success of the cause for which he fought. He was interested in all that gave promise of ultimate good for his native land and it was his honor to be one of the founders of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, giving largely to the support of this institution. Mr. Chappell died in Lima, N. Y.

The union of Marquis De Lafayette Keyes and Sarah Chappell was blessed by the birth of ten children, six sons and four daughters, the

sixth child and fifth son being Francis Tilden, born in Livingston county, N. Y., November 30, 1830. In the common schools of New York, Francis T. received a very fair education as learning was estimated in those early days, and at the age of sixteen he secured employment on a farm, where he worked for some years. With a spirit of restlessness certainly not inherited from his immediate ancestors he left New York, April 20, 1853, en route for California by way of Nicaragua, reaching San Francisco May 21 of the same year. In common with the greater part of the population of the west, he tried mining for about two months, succeeding but indifferently. After this period, leaving for Oregon, he located at Independence, Polk county, where he went to work as a farm hand. Two years later, in 1855, he went to Yamhill county, beginning the purchases of land that formed a part of his early planning for the home he expected to make in the west. He bought first one hundred and sixty acres one mile north of Dundee, following this with another of the same amount, also twenty-seven and a half acres. Meeting with nothing but prosperity, it became an easy matter to add to his already broad acres, and at one time he owned nine hundred acres, the greater part of which, however, he soon converted into money. From 1855 he had been more or less engaged in milling, running the mill located near his home for eight years, being chief miller. After the misfortune of losing his mill by fire, he superintended the Chehalem mill near Newberg for two years, and since that time has been engaged in farming.

Mr. Keyes is a Republican in his political affiliations and during several years past has very often been the choice of the people for various offices that are at the disposal of his party, being constable and road supervisor at one time. He has always been interested in all school questions and duties, serving intelligently as school director in his community for some time. He was later appointed a judge of election, having served in that capacity for twelve years, and as clerk six years.

Mr. Keyes married Miss Mary Corzine, who died May 11, 1887. She was a native of Little Rock, Ark., born July 24, 1841. Her father and mother had emigrated from Arkansas in 1843, settling in Salem, Ore., where the mother died in 1849. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Keyes were, in order of birth: Laura, now Mrs. J. D. Hardwick, of Salem, Ore.; George Lincoln, who met with a sad fate, being burned to death; Cornelia, now Mrs. Nicholas Wall, of Dundee, whose husband is a farmer; Frank, living on the home place; Clara, who became Mrs. Edwards, and is now deceased; Grace, wife of

Joseph Etwiler, who is engaged in farming near Newberg; May, wife of Elmer McCleery, engaged in farming near Salem. Mr. Keyes now makes his home with the son who is his namesake.

JOSEPH H. TEMPLETON. The donation claim upon which William Templeton located in 1847 is now owned by his sons, of whom Joseph is one of the most ambitious and successful of men. He was born in Holt county, Mo., February 17, 1842. William Templeton, his father, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., October 15, 1809, and at an early day moved with his parents to Henry county, Ind. Here he married Elizabeth M. Ramsey, of which union there were born thirteen children, eleven of whom came across the plains with their parents in 1847 from Holt county, Mo., where they then lived. Two wagons with four yoke of oxen each, a few cows, and plenty of provisions were gathered together for the expedition, the start being made in the early morning. The elder Templeton took up a section of land three miles east of Brownsville, and erected the little log cabin in which the family started housekeeping in the wilds of Oregon, their neighbors remote, and their immediate prospects not particularly encouraging. The father had some strong young sons to help him clear and cultivate his land, and soon there was in working order a little family community, harmoniously working against great odds for the right to enjoy some of the comforts of life in future. The year after his arrival the father tried mining in California for a short time, making his way there by pack horses over the mountains, and returning by steamer from San Francisco to Portland. He was not successful as a miner, and was glad to return to the slower but far more reliable occupation of tilling the soil. His death occurred on his home farm, January 19, 1882, and those left behind mourned a faithful husband, devoted father, and worthy man. His wife survived until May 8, 1898, she having been born February 13, 1812. Both of these people were prominent in their neighborhood, and exerted an influence for good at home, in the church, and in a social way. Both were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church at Brownsville, and helped to organize it, giving generously of their time and means for its continued upbuilding. Mr. Templeton was a staunch Republican, and in the early days served as justice of the peace.

Five years of age when he came to Oregon, Joseph H. Templeton was reared and early taught to make himself useful around the home farm, for it was the policy of the parents to

train the children to habits of thrift and industry, and no drones invaded the family circle. As a young man he met and became interested in a young neighbor, Emma Hudelson, and the result of this association culminated in marriage, December 13, 1883. With his wife, Mr. Templeton settled on one hundred and eighty-two acres of the paternal claim, and the industry and good management of the husband, and the help and sympathy of the wife have brought about more than expected good fortune. General farming and stock-raising are engaged in, and ever since 1876 a large hop-yard has been an adjunct to the farm. Mr. Templeton is greatly interested in the cause of education, and has exerted a progressive influence as a member of the school board for five years. He is also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, like his father, is active in its charities and general maintenance. To Mr. and Mrs. Templeton were born two children: Leighton F.; and Raymond D. The wife of Mr. Templeton died October 2, 1892. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, a devoted wife and a kind and loving mother. She was buried in the McHargue Cemetery near Brownsville. She was born April 20, 1862, in Henry county, Ind., where she lived until a short time before her marriage.

GREENBURY SPLAWN. One of the finest stock farms along the Calapooia river in Linn county is that owned by Greenbury Splawn, who represents one of the early pioneer families of this state, and who was three years of age when he came here in 1850 from Holt county, Mo., where Mr. Splawn was born June 19, 1847. Moses Splawn and his wife, Ann (Riggs) Splawn, natives respectively of Missouri and Kentucky, were married in the former state, and for many years lived there on a farm in Holt county. Several children were born into their family, and the father finally determined to investigate the truth of the glowing reports which came to him from the west. Accordingly, he sold his farm, and with the money outfitted to cross the plains in the spring of 1850, purchasing two wagons, each having three yoke of oxen, and taking with him one cow to supply milk for the travelers. All went well at first, and the Indians were not very troublesome, but the dreaded cholera invaded the ranks of the party. The father and oldest son, John, the two mainstays of the wife and younger children, succumbed to the disease, leaving the rest to complete the journey alone. Fortunately there was remaining one son about nineteen years of age, and he drove the oxen the rest of the way, and cared for his heart-broken mother and fatherless

brothers and sisters. Arriving in Linn county, Ore., the wife and son took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Holley on the Calipooia, which farm is still in the possession of the family, a portion being occupied by Greenbury Splawn. Here the mother lived to the good old age of eighty-six years, and during her many years in the west she doubtless viewed with pride her splendid property along the river bank, stocked with high-grade cattle, and with its productive soil yielding abundant harvests.

Reared as are the average farmer lads of the country, Greenbury Splawn was above all else industrious and conscientious, and was so well versed in general agriculture that he assumed the entire management of the farm upon attaining his majority. With the exception of two years spent in farming in Lane county, he has since made the old home his own abode, and has not only successfully operated the land left by his mother, but has added thereto, and now owns five hundred and fifteen acres. He is engaged in general stock-raising and farming, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle. One hundred and twenty-five acres are under cultivation and the rest devoted to pasturage.

In establishing a reputation as one of the foremost farmers in his neighborhood, Mr. Splawn has had the assistance of a capable and sympathetic wife, whom he married March 28, 1869, and who was formerly Amanda E. Matlock. Seven children have come to gladden his home, the order of their birth being as follows: John T.; Nora; Effie and Etta, twins; Frank; Jesse M.; and Ida; all at home. Mr. Splawn is a Democrat in politics, but he has never striven for political preferment. He is progressive and public-spirited, and bears an enviable record for good farming and fair dealing.

ASHER F. HAMILTON. The mercantile business of Asher F. Hamilton of Holley, though a comparatively new undertaking, would seem destined for many years of success, judging from the patronage accorded it during its three years of existence. His father, Silas Hamilton, was engaged in farming near Waukegan, Ill., when Asher F. was born. Silas Hamilton was born in Genesee county, N. Y., was reared on a farm, and as a young man went alone to Illinois, where he lived for several years, married Anne Ferry, a native of Massachusetts, and then locating in Berlin, Greenlake county, Wis., afterward started the store which gave him his first start in life. He moved to Wisconsin when Asher F. was a small boy, and late in life came to Holley, Ore., where his death occurred September 17, 1894, at the age of seventy-six years.

As a boy A. F. Hamilton worked in his fath-

er's store, and in time went to Chicago and took a course at a commercial college. An opportunity to come west in 1866 with Colonel Sawyer was readily taken up, and he crossed the plains with his employer with ox-teams, remaining with him for a year in his California home. He then returned via the Isthmus to his home in Wisconsin, engaged with his father in the mercantile business, and again came to California in 1870. Two years later he went again to Wisconsin, returning to the west in 1873, and settling permanently in Oregon. In Linn county he became interested in farming, but soon abandoned it for a general merchandise business in Sweet Home. Six years later he again resumed farming for two years. He then established a general merchandise business in Holley, four years later returning to the farm, but since the fall of 1900 has conducted his store in Holley.

March 2, 1873, Mr. Hamilton married Mary E. Crane, daughter of James Elliott and Rachel (Fike) Crane. Mrs. Hamilton was born in Sacramento, Cal., and was reared in the middle west. She is the mother of eight children: Olive Lulu, wife of Cyrus V. Barr, of Sweet Home, Ore.; Fannie Rachel, wife of W. R. Mealey of Foster, Ore.; Charles Asher, married and living with his parents; William Silas, of Altoona, Wash.; Ruth May; Jennie Mabel; Bessie Pearl; and James Harley. Mr. Hamilton is a Prohibitionist in politics, and has been postmaster of Holley during all the years of his residence there. He has served on the school board both as trustee and clerk, but is not a politician, caring little for offices in general. With his wife and family he is a member of the Advent Christian Church of Sweet Home. In all of his undertakings in the west Mr. Hamilton has been successful, and has won a reputation for fair dealing and progress, as well as for tact, kindness and geniality.

FRANCIS MALONE. As one of the pioneers who came to Oregon without capital, and upon the foundation of grit and determination accumulated a competence through a correct understanding of the chances by which he was surrounded, Francis Malone is entitled to mention among the forerunners of civilization in the northwest. His earliest years were spent on a farm near Lone Jack, Tenn., where he was born October 9, 1834, and whence he removed with his parents at the age of six years to Cass county, Mo. Monotonous and uneventful, his life was passed on a farm until the spring of 1852, when he joined a caravan bound for the undeveloped west, of which he had heard much from returning travelers. For nearly six months he tramped beside the slowly plodding oxen,

glad of the falling darkness which permitted rest for his weary feet. With the dawn the party was up and doing, and he helped to feed and yoke the oxen, and to do such other things as were required of a man working his way across the plains.

The first winter in Linn county Mr. Malone split rails for a living, and in the spring of 1853 went to the mines in southern Oregon, returning at the end of a year to Linn county. He then took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Holley, where he kept bachelor quarters for a couple of years. October 15, 1858, he was united in marriage with Ellen Splawn, daughter of Moses Splawn.

In 1863 Mr. Malone removed to the farm now occupied by his wife and children, and which, at the time of his death, October 15, 1890, contained eighteen hundred acres in one body. This enormous farm speaks volumes for the enterprise and good business management of the owner, for it is unincumbered and valuable land, two miles of it being in the bottoms. He inaugurated many fine improvements, built extensively, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Frugal and industrious, honorable and thrifty, he saved more than he spent, and thus always kept ahead financially. The great farm is now occupied by his wife and children, among the latter being Nancy, who is the wife of Murray Barrett; Thomas J. married Eliza A. Weddle; Lizzie, who is the wife of Perry McQuinn; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of Jerry Keeney; Ida is the wife of P. L. Robinet; and Clara. Mr. Malone served in the Indian war of 1855-6, and for three months fought the red men on the upper Columbia and in the Walla Walla country. He was a man who made many friends as he went through life, and what is better, retained them for many years. He contributed not a little to the upbuilding of the county in which he lived, and at all times maintained the best possible agricultural standard. His widow has recently been awarded a pension on account of Mr. Malone's service in the Indian war.

JAMES AGEE. It was the fortune of James Agee to be born very near the city of St. Joseph, Mo., from which town the emigrants were taking their way into the new lands of the west, and it was therefore a matter of no wonder that the parents early joined the westward trend of civilization. He was born in Dekalb county, Mo., July 17, 1844, the son of Isaac and Cordelia (Thornton) Agee. In the spring of 1852 the father gathered together his worldly wealth, and with his wife and eleven children he crossed the plains with two wagons drawn

by ox-teams, and several head of cattle and oxen, with which to begin the work of farming in their new home. The journey was ended safely and the first location decided upon was in Yamhill county, between Sheridan and McMinnville, where Mr. Agee took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres. This was the last home of the head of the family, for there he remained until his death in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He had proven himself a sturdy pioneer of the new land, giving his strength and intelligence toward the cultivation of the broad acres of the state, and his influence toward the western growth. Two of his sons, William and Wilson, proved valiant soldiers in the Cayuse war.

James Agee was eight years old when the journey across the plains was made and he remained at home until he was twenty years old, when he began to work for his brother. Three years later he went to Walla Walla, Wash., and remained for one year, when he returned to Yamhill county and bought a farm of four hundred acres, and there spent the ensuing ten years of his life. At the expiration of this period he made another purchase of land, embodying six hundred and eighty-six acres, upon which he lived for sixteen years, leaving then and locating near Sodaville, in Linn county, principally on account of ill health. He has since made this his home, now owning forty-six acres adjoining McMinnville, and on his farm of four hundred acres being engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

The first marriage of Mr. Agee took place in 1869 and united him with Miss Fannie Murray, by whom he had ten children, the three now living being as follows: Rufus P., Wilber and Isaac Newton. His second wife was Mrs. May Murray, the widow of Charles Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Agee have one child, Hubert J. In politics Mr. Agee is a Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of McMinnville, and also belongs to McMinnville Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M.

ROBERT R. TEMPLETON. Although born in Holt county, Mo., October 3, 1846, Robert R. Templeton owes his early training, start in life, and subsequent success to the environment in Oregon to which his parents brought him when a little more than a year old. His entire active life has been spent in the country, in farming, stock-raising, trapping and hunting, and since July, 1900, he has lived on his present farm of three hundred and seventeen acres, fifteen of which are devoted to hops. Mr. Templeton's father, William, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Elizabeth (Ramsey) Templeton, was born in Pennsylvania. The parents moved

at an early day to Holt county, Mo., and lived on a farm there until crossing the plains to Oregon in 1847. The family party was a large one, for there were eleven children, and the preparations for sheltering and feeding all during the long journey were necessarily extensive. They had two wagons, many pairs of oxen, a few cows and one horse, but when they got to Tygh Valley, just before crossing the mountains, they discarded one of the wagons and came the rest of the way with the other. Mr. Templeton located a claim of six hundred and forty acres three miles east of Brownsville, along the Calapooya river, the greater part of which was fertile and productive, and waited but the industry of man to convert it into a source of great profit. This industry Mr. Templeton possessed in great measure, and he was also a good manager and practical business man.

Robert R. grew to manhood on the Linn county farm, and when old enough to go to school received his elementary education in a little log school house. At the age of twenty-one he went to eastern Oregon and engaged for a year in trapping and hunting, bringing back with him some particularly fine pelts, and gaining material for some exceedingly interesting stories of bear and other large game of that region. Returning, he spent a year and a half in Tacoma, Wash., and then bought a farm with his brother, William, and conducted the same for a year. This farm was located near Halsey and after disposing of it Mr. Templeton engaged in the stock business at Pinesville for about nine years, returning then and settling on a part of his father's farm.

In 1882 Mr. Templeton was united in marriage with Ollie Montgomery, of which union there have been born five children: Bessie, Ada, Clyde, John and Andrew. The last three named children are deceased. Mr. Templeton's present farm is a portion of the old homestead of which he took possession in July, 1900, as heretofore stated. He has made many fine improvements, and in his manner of conducting his property is abreast of the times, having the latest of agricultural implements. Mr. Templeton has taken an intelligent interest in Republican politics, serving as a member of the school board, for many years. Both himself and wife are active members in the Presbyterian Church, and he has been an elder in the church four years. No man in this community bears a better reputation or one more in accord with a wide-awake and progressive agricultural region.

JOHN OSBURN. One of the thrifty and thriving farmers of Polk county is John Osburn, a well-known citizen of Independence, a town which is fortunate in having been settled by a

remarkably enterprising, industrious and intelligent class of people. A man of upright principles and good business ability, he has won well deserved success through his own energetic efforts and wisely directed toil, and while advancing his own interests has given material assistance in developing the resources of his town and county. John Osburn was born in Orange county, Ind., August 25, 1831, and acquired his early education in the old log schoolhouse which constituted the entire educational equipment of that region. Reared to habits of diligence, he commenced when quite young to assist in the care of the home farm, remaining with his parents until 1850. Ambitious then to enlarge his field of operations, he joined an emigrant train of three wagons bound for Oregon, paying \$100 for his fare. During the six months that he was on the way, he walked the greater part of the distance, driving one of the teams. Settling first in Oregon City, he remained there until the spring of 1851, when he proceeded to Salem. In March, 1852, he went to southern Oregon to engage in mining on Jackson Creek, in Jacksonville. Soon after he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres on Little Butte, and was engaged in stock-raising and mining for several years, being quite prosperous in both branches of industry. Also, in company with P. P. Prim, he did considerable prospecting in that section of the state. At intervals during his residence there serious trouble with the Indians arose, and Mr. Osburn took an active part in some of the engagements of those years, serving from August 8, 1853, until November 1, 1853, under Capt. J. F. Miller, in the Rogue River war. Subsequently, in the Rogue River war of 1855 and 1856, he served for eight months as second lieutenant of Company G, under Capt. Miles F. Alcorn.

Disposing of his ranch on the Little Butte in 1863, Mr. Osburn went to Idaho, where, for two years he was employed in mining operations at Florence City and Idaho City. Meeting with but little success there, he left Idaho in 1865, coming to Polk county, Ore., to look after his present farm, or at least one hundred and seventy-four acres of it, which he had received in exchange for a band of bronchos, trading while on the way to Idaho. The land was wild prairie, and this he has since transformed into a finely cultivated, rich and productive farm, adding all the improvements since he came here. He has also bought adjoining land, his estate now containing two hundred and fifty acres of land, which is devoted to general farming, stock-raising and dairying.

In 1867, in Benton county, Ore., Mr. Osburn married Harriet Martin, who was born in Iowa in 1846. Her father, Jacob Martin, was among

the pioneer settlers of Benton county, removing there with his family in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Osburn have five children, namely: Orange, a resident of Salem, Ore.; Mrs. Estella Barker, of Baker City, Ore.; Ernest, living in Alaska; R. D.; and Lettie Huntley, at home. Mr. Osburn is a member of Oak Grove Grange, and has rendered his town excellent service as road supervisor, school clerk, and school director. In politics he is a staunch Republican, uniformly casting his vote in support of the principles of that party.

JOHN HOWARD REES. A genial, hearty, whole-souled man is John Howard Rees, who came to Oregon in the spring of 1880. His father, James Rees, was born in Greene county, Tenn., in 1813, and at seventeen years of age, in 1830, he and his father, William Rees, a native of Virginia, joined an emigrating train to Illinois, locating in Vermilion county, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and here the elder Rees died. Here James married Miss Jemima Dillon, also from Greene county, Tenn., having emigrated in the same train as her husband. Eight children blessed this union, three sons and five daughters, one of whom died in infancy. John H. was the seventh child, born January 29, 1859, in Vermilion county. At her home in the latter county the mother passed away when sixty-six years old, and the bereaved husband went west to pass the remainder of his days with the son, who had settled at Springbrook, Yamhill county, Ore. Here the father died at the age of seventy-five.

The education that Mr. Rees had received in the common schools of Illinois and the academy of his native county stood him in good stead, as he used the knowledge thus gained to teach in the public schools, thereby acquiring sufficient means to help him in his western venture. Upon his arrival in Oregon he purchased a farm situated three-quarters of a mile west of Springbrook, containing one hundred acres, twenty acres of which he has put out in fruit, the remainder being utilized for general farming with the exception of thirty acres, which is fine pasture land for grazing purposes, as he owns ten cows and carries on quite a scientific dairy business in conjunction with his farming. He has invested in a cream separator, thereby saving the expense and trouble of carrying his milk to a creamery. This business is very profitable and carried on in the manner in which Mr. Rees prosecutes it, is very pleasant, adding not a little to his income and presenting a pretty pastoral scene with the broad, green meadows and sleek, well kept cattle.

Mr. Rees was married in Portland to Miss

Lucy Hoskins, who had been a resident of Vermilion Grove, Ill., at the time her husband had made his home there, and four children born to them are: Algernon F., deceased; Ralph W.; Victor E.; and Florence; all those living being at home. Mrs. Rees' father was George Hoskins, a native of North Carolina, who came to Indiana and Illinois, dividing his years pretty equally between the two places, until he finally settled permanently in Vermilion Grove, Ill., where he is now living a retired life.

Mr. Rees is very active in public life, lending himself to every movement that has for its end the upbuilding of his country or the benefit of his fellow-men. He is a member of the Friends Church, and is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World. A Republican as to his political inclinations, he has served as constable, and at the present time is a trustee of the Pacific College at Newberg and clerk of the school board, which latter position he has held for fourteen years. He is one of the oldest settlers of the later emigration in this community, and he does honor to the state which he has helped to develop.

RUFUS C. CROSBY. The Crosby family is undoubtedly of English origin. The name is first mentioned in England under the reign of King John, in 1204. The ancestral history in America can be traced back to Samuel Crosby, who came from London, England, to the new world and settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1635. Phinias Crosby, the great-grandfather of our subject, was usually known as "Parson," being a minister of the Congregational Church. He was born in Hanover, N. H., and always resided in New England. Isaac Crosby, the grandfather, was born in New Fane, Vt., and in 1820 he went to Massachusetts. He married a Miss Fair, who died when his son, Isaac Newton, the father of our subject, was but a year old. The latter was born in Milford, Mass., July 10, 1824, and for many years resided in that place. At various times he devoted his energies to farming and general merchandising and to the coal business, and was long recognized as a leading business man of his native town. He is also a self-made man, for from an early age he depended upon his own resources. He is now living a retired life in Woonsocket, R. I. In public office he has also been quite prominent and has served as assessor and in other town offices. He married Maria Farman Howard, who was born in Bethel, Me., in November, 1824. She is descended from the Howards who lived at Howards Grove in Massachusetts. Her great-grandfather was Phinias Howard, and the genealogical history of the family is to be found in the Newberry

library of Chicago. In 1809 there was a marriage celebrated between a member of the Howard family and the Dustan family, of which Mrs. Rufus C. Crosby is a representative.

The subject of this review is the eldest of six children, five sons and a daughter, born unto his parents. Of this number the daughter and two sons are yet living. He obtained his literary education in the public schools and afterward pursued a commercial course in Eaton College in Boston, whence he graduated in 1868. He then entered upon his business career in the capacity of a bookkeeper in the employ of a lumber merchant of Milford, Mass., in 1873. In 1880 he removed to Providence, R. I., and purchased a third interest in the business of A. B. Rice & Company, lumber merchants, with whom he was associated for two years. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his interests on the Atlantic coast and removed to Duluth, Minn., from which place he traveled for a lumber firm for a year. Then going to North Dakota, he purchased railway land, becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty acres, to the cultivation of which he gave his attention for two or three years. The year 1886 witnessed his arrival in Portland, Ore., where he took charge of the lumber business of the firm of Park & Lacey, with whom he was connected for two or three years. He was then a stockholder in the Oregon & California Lumber Company to the extent of \$10,000, and after two or three years' connection with that corporation he came to Dundee and made investment in a prune orchard. The cultivation of prunes has become one of the important industrial interests of the northwest. He has fifty acres of land here, of which twenty acres are devoted to that fruit, and upon his place he has a dryer and all equipments for caring for his prunes and preparing them for shipment. Recently he has erected a fine residence and large substantial barn in Dundee. His home is built in modern style of architecture and is one of the most attractive places of the town. Mr. Crosby has always been a lover of fine horses and always keeps a number of excellent specimens. He also has a number of fine carriages and takes great delight in driving over the country.

In Milford, Mass., occurred the marriage of Mr. Crosby and Mrs. Sarah M. (Dustan) Blakeslee, who was born in Spartansburg, Pa., a daughter of John H. Dustan, who was a native of New Hampshire and a lineal descendant of Hannah Dustan, who figures in the history of the country. John H. Dustan engaged in business as a millwright in Boston and afterward removed to Pennsylvania, where he lived for many years, but in 1892 he came to Oregon, settling in Portland, where he is now engaged in the dairy business. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crosby were born two chil-

dren, but they lost their daughter, Madeline, who died in 1891, at the age of nine years. The son, John Newton, is now a freshman in the Hills Military School at Portland. Mrs. Crosby had one child by her first marriage, Ida Lelle, who is now the wife of Dr. A. P. Watson, of Portland.

Mr. Crosby belongs to the Royal Arcanum, being a charter member of Oregon Council, which was organized in Portland in 1892. In politics he is a most earnest Republican, who keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day, and does everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. His fine home in Dundee and his prune farm are the visible evidences of his life of industry and carefully directed labor. The west with its pulsating industrial life is continually drawing to it men of business capacity who come from the older east and find in the opportunities of this section of the country the business advantages which they seek. This Mr. Crosby has done and in his work here he is meeting with well-merited prosperity.

CHARLES F. MOORE. One of the most reliable and popular of the pioneer business men of Newberg is Charles F. Moore, engaged for the greater part of his active life in the drug business, and at present the owner and manager of one of the best equipped drug stores in Yamhill county. Mr. Moore comes from sturdy and enterprising farmer stock, and was born near New Providence, Hardin county, Iowa, September 27, 1857, the ninth of the seven daughters and five sons born to Alfred Moore, a native of Iowa. The elder Moore removed from Indiana to the vicinity of New Providence, Iowa, and there engaged in farming on one hundred and sixty acres of land until his removal to Oregon, in 1877. For a time he lived at Eugene and Woodburn, removing then to Dayton, and from there to Newberg, where he has since been retired. He is a broad-minded and liberal man, in touch with happenings the world over, and greatly interested in the cause of education, which he has done his utmost to promote.

A common school education and practical home training were the equipments with which Charles F. Moore started out to make his own living. With his brother, Dr. J. B., a practicing physician, he engaged in the drug business, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and thoroughly learning every department of the business. In 1890 he bought out his brother, who now resides in Oregon City, and has since conducted it independently and with gratifying success.

The wife of Mr. Moore was formerly Mary E. Patty, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of

Charles W. Patty, a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana. Of the children born of this union two are living: Pearl C. and Paul. Mr. Moore is a Republican in political affiliation, and has been postmaster of Newberg for six years, and councilman for two terms. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends.

HENRY J. MINTHORN, M. D. For twenty years Henry J. Minthorn has been a resident of Oregon and at the present time is engaged in the practice of medicine in Newberg. He was born in Ontario, Canada, April 26, 1846. His paternal grandfather, John Minthorn, was a native of New York and removed to Canada, where he followed the occupation of farming and spent his remaining days. His son, Theodore Minthorn, was born in Ontario, in 1816, and he, too, carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. In 1856 he came to the United States, locating in Cedar county, Iowa, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaged in farming, devoting his energies to the further cultivation and improvement of his property until his death, which occurred in 1865. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Wesley and was born in Ontario, Canada, her father being Henry Wesley, a native of Pennsylvania. He was also a farmer by occupation and removed from the Keystone state to the Dominion, where he lived until called to the home beyond.

Dr. Minthorn of this review was the third child and eldest son in a family of two sons and five daughters. He obtained a common school education and then entered the Western College in Lynn county, Iowa, at the age of fifteen years. A year later he became a student in the Iowa State University, where he remained for a year, and when seventeen years of age he engaged in teaching school for one term, after which he again spent a year in the State University. In 1865, while still a student, he joined a company of college boys enlisting in the United States army as a member of Company D, Forty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the department of the Mississippi, with the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith and Colonel Henderson, and in November, 1865, Dr. Minthorn received an honorable discharge.

When the country no longer needed his services he returned to Iowa and again spent a short period in the State University, after which he entered upon educational work. He spent the year 1866 as a teacher in Polk county, and in



Mr. Shelley

1867 secured a position in the schools of Cedar county, Iowa, where he remained for two years, when in 1869 he went to Michigan, where he followed his chosen pursuit for a year. He was afterward a teacher in Tennessee for three years and then, having determined to prepare for the practice of medicine, he entered the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for a year. In 1873 he became a student in the medical department of the Iowa State University, in which he was graduated on March 4, 1874, with the degree of M. D. After practicing for three years in Cedar county, Iowa, he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., and the degree of M. D. was again conferred upon him at his graduation with the class of 1877. Through the two succeeding years he practiced with success in Cedar county, Iowa, and then entered the government service in the Indian department as agency physician of the Ponco agency, serving in that capacity for three years. In February, 1882, he was sent to Oregon to take charge of the Indian school at Forest Grove and in October, 1884, he was transferred to the Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma territory, where he remained until September, 1885, acting as superintendent at that place. Again coming to Oregon, he located in Newberg, and took charge of the Friends Pacific Academy, which is now the Pacific College. For three years he was connected with that institution, serving as its superintendent, and in 1888 he removed to Salem, Ore., becoming an active factor in business affairs of that city as president of the Oregon Land Company and of the Salem Street Railway Company. After six years, however, he returned to Iowa in 1894, locating in Muscatine county, where he successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, served as county physician and also conducted the Muscatine Sanitarium. In 1896 Dr. Minthorn suffered an attack of lung fever and because of this he left Iowa and made his way to William Duncan's Mission, at Metlakatla, Alaska, where he continued for two years in the practice of his profession.

In 1898 Dr. Minthorn again came to Oregon and entered a farm on Prune Ridge near Scott's Mills. He there lived for a year, going thence to Hot Lake, Ore., where he remained for two years and in connection with B. S. Cook he purchased the hot springs, erected a new hotel and bath-house and conducted a sanitarium, where they are located. This venture proved a prosperous one, and the sanitarium was not only conducted with success during two years, but at the end of that time was sold at a good profit. In 1901 the doctor went to California and pursued a course of study in the medical department of the Southern California University. He had taken a course on the diseases of children in the

Post-Graduate Medical College in 1895, and in March, 1902, he came to Newberg, where he has since lived. After two months he went to Newport and built the Newport Beach ocean-water baths, returning then to Newberg and renting the office in which he is now located. He still, however, owns the baths at Newport Beach, which is a fine summer resort.

Dr. Minthorn was married in Iowa to Miss Laura E. Miles, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Benjamin Miles, native of North Carolina, who followed the occupation of farming and was superintendent of an Indian school in the Osage Agency of the Indian Territory. Subsequently he removed to Iowa, where he was superintendent of White's Institute for many years. In 1886 he came to Oregon, where he embarked in farming, while at the time of his death he was also president of the Newberg bank. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Minthorn has been blessed with two children: Gertrude, who is now a student in the junior class of the Newberg College; and Mary, who is a member of the freshman class in the same institution. The family are members of the Friends Church, and the doctor is a stalwart Republican. He has served as postmaster at different times and places, and also filled other local offices, and during President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed special agent for the allotment of lands to the Indians, acting in that capacity for four years, during which time he allotted the lands of the Warm Springs Agency, in Oregon.

Dr. Minthorn has a wide acquaintance throughout this state and possesses many excellent qualities of heart and mind which have commended for him the good will and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. He has been successful in his business affairs and his labors, too, have been of benefit to his fellow-men. He was especially loyal as a representative of the government in dealing with the Indians, and in every relation in which he has been found he has ever been faithful and reliable.

HON. JAMES MONROE SHELLEY, of whose life we propose to give a few salient facts interesting alike to his many friends and neighbors in Eugene, Ore., his present residence, is a mill-owner in that section and at the present writing is a prominent member of the legislature of Oregon. He is a splendid example of what a man may do by his own efforts when he has the brain and energy to improve opportunities. Mr. Shelley was born near Fairfield, Iowa, May 22, 1843, is a son of Michael and Sena (Mays) Shelley and grandson of George D. Shelley.

George D. Shelley removed from Kentucky to Jefferson county, Iowa, and engaged in agri-

cultural pursuits. About 1852 he started to cross the plains with his family, but his health gave way and at the crossing of the Snake river he died from the effects of the hardships of the journey. His wife proceeded to the Willamette valley, and her death took place at Pleasant Hill, Ore.

Michael Shelley, the father of James M. Shelley, was a Kentuckian by birth, but accompanied his parents to Iowa, and with his father farmed in Jefferson county. In 1848, in company with his wife and six children, he crossed the great plains with ox-teams to the far west, the trip consuming six months. About the middle of September, he arrived in Lane county, Ore., coming by the Barlow route. Having friends who had previously located at Pleasant Hill, the family pursued their course thither, and took up a donation claim, amounting to six hundred and forty acres. This claim was partly bottom land and partly hill land, and was surveyed by himself in a crude way by compass and sun.

Mr. Shelley built a rail house to shelter his family, and this was replaced a little later by a more substantial log house. The following year (1849), he and others were smitten with the "gold fever" and determined to go to California, but they became discouraged at Scottsburg and returned to their claims. In 1857 he went north to Monmouth, Polk county, and was so well pleased with that location that in 1861 he sold his farm in Lane county and bought a farm near Independence. This farm contained two hundred and thirty acres, and there Mr. Shelley followed farming until 1868. During that year he traded his farm for cattle in Yakima county, Wash., but this turned out to be a poor investment, as the first winter was so severe that he lost nearly all. A few years later he returned to the Willamette valley. He almost reached the four-score years allotted to man. His demise took place in October, 1894, at the home of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Sitton, near McMinnville, Ore. He was a modest, unassuming man and did much real good in his vicinity. He was for many years a member of the Christian Church, and assisted in organizing the first Christian Church at Pleasant Hill. He had previously lost his wife, she having died in 1861. This esteemed couple had a family of nine children, as follows: Mrs. Mary Sitton, of Yamhill county; Henry, who died in 1861; Ransom, who was accidentally killed in 1865 by the fall of a log from a house that was being built; J. M., the subject of this writing; Troy, who resides in Hood River valley and is engaged in horticulture; Roswell, a merchant at Hood river; Ellen E., now Mrs. John Summerville, of Edmonton, province of Alberta, Canada; R. L., who resides in Montesano, Wash.; and Mrs.

Walter Huston, residing near Harrisburg, Ore. Hon. J. M. Shelley was but five years old when his parents crossed the plains to the Pacific slope. He was reared in the Willamette valley, his primary education being received in district schools. Later he took an advanced course in the Christian College at Monmouth, which he attended until eighteen years of age. Leaving school, he assisted his father on the farm until he reached his majority, and then engaged in merchandising. His career in mercantile life commenced in 1864, when he clerked for a short time at Independence, Ore. The same year he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company A, First Regiment, Oregon Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into service at Salem, December 19, of the same year. His regiment was sent to Vancouver over winter and was then sent back to Yamhill county. Mr. Shelley rose to the grade of orderly sergeant. In the fall of 1865, the regiment crossed the new Santiam road over the Cascades and established Camp Pope, Crook county. May 24 of the following year Mr. Shelley left on a furlough. Returning by way of The Dalles he rejoined his company and was mustered out of service at Ft. Yamhill June 30, 1866. Returning home he re-engaged in clerking for several years at Independence, and in 1871 embarked in business at Harrisburg, having purchased an interest in the general merchandise establishment of Smith, Brasfield & Co. In 1878 a branch store was established at Junction City with Mr. Shelley in charge, and he continued to be associated with that firm until 1879. In 1880 he was nominated and elected sheriff of Lane county, located at Eugene, and made an efficient public officer for that term. After a brief period again spent in clerking, in 1885, he accepted a position as traveling salesman in Oregon and Washington for Portland firms, and continued in that line of work for several years. In May, 1897, he purchased an interest in the Eugene Mill & Elevator Company, and his interests are still identified with that mill, which has been changed to Williams & Shelley, each partner owning a half interest. The firm carries on a large and successful business. Their mill at Eugene has a capacity of fifty barrels per day and is run by water power. They have a large elevator in proximity to the mill and another at Coburg, and are among the most extensive grain buyers in that section.

Mr. Shelley has been married twice. His first wedding took place in 1874, when he was united with Lydia A. Baxter, a Missourian by birth. Some years later, Mr. Shelley was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died at Eugene in 1884, leaving two children, Maud E., now a trained nurse in Portland; and Walter J., a resident of Eugene. On January 26, 1898, he

was joined in marriage with Mrs. Nancy (Johnson) Applegate. A short review of Mrs. Shelley's life is given in the following sketch. Mr. Shelley has distinguished himself not only as an excellent business man, but as a public-spirited citizen, and for him nothing is more pleasant than the performance of some useful service for the community. He is blessed with exceptional talents and so takes a high place in society and politics. In his religious belief he is an influential member of the Christian Church, which he joined more than forty years ago, and is a member of the board of deacons. Fraternally, he is allied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, having served in official capacities in each.

In 1902 Mr. Shelley was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected to the state legislature by a majority of six hundred and fifty votes. He was chosen chairman of the labor and industry committee, and was appointed a member of the ways and means committee. He has accomplished much good since his election, and has secured the passage of several important bills. He is the author of the Warehouse bill, which became a law after a hard fight, and secured the passage of a bill extending the Australian ballot law to cities of two thousand population, and has secured the passage of other bills equally important. Mr. Shelley is a member of the State Pioneer Association and the State Historical Society. He has placed himself in the first rank of the representative men of his section and his record as a public servant is above reproach.

MRS. NANCY J. SHELLEY. This estimable lady is the beloved wife of Hon. J. M. Shelley, of Eugene, Ore., and is one of the most cultured and refined ladies in that vicinity. Her maiden name was Nancy Johnson, the daughter of Melchi and Delila (Ware) Johnson, and granddaughter of Samuel and Sarah (Rowland) Johnson.

The Johnson family originally came from Kentucky, where Melchi Johnson was born in Warren county, April 17, 1807. In early manhood he left his native state, and, journeying westward, settled for a time in Missouri, but later came to Oregon, where he settled permanently, in 1847. He crossed the plains by ox-team. He first went to McMinnsville in Yamhill county, but soon afterward settled near Amity in the same county and followed agricultural pursuits there for an unbroken period of forty years. Late in life he removed to Yoncalla, Douglas county, where the last five years of his life were spent. His death took place July 14, 1875, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mrs. Shelley's mother was a native of Ten-

nessee, and her birth took place in Maury county, March 10, 1820. On December 28, 1834, while still in her fifteenth year, she was united in marriage with Melchi Johnson. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Goodman) Ware, her father being an extensive planter in Tennessee. Mrs. Johnson survived her husband many years and reached the age of eighty years, and died in Douglas county, Ore., in 1900. Both she and her husband were members of the Christian Church. Of the ten children born to them, nine grew to maturity. Two sons and three daughters are still living.

Mrs. Shelley was born near McMinnsville, Yamhill county, Ore., April 26, 1850, and is the next to the youngest daughter of her parents. She was reared in her native place and educated in Bethel College in Polk county. January 17, 1869, she was united in marriage with Capt. Albert Applegate, who is deceased. Seven children blessed their union. They are: Mercy, now Mrs. Dudley Holland, of Boise City, Idaho; Nellie, now Mrs. Arthur Pence, of Oakland, Ore.; J. Grant, engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad; Charles F., a stockman at Yoncalla; Lulu B., Lucy I. and Albert D. reside with their mother in Eugene. Capt. Albert Applegate was born December 6, 1843, at the old mission at Salem, Ore., and was the son of Charles Applegate, whose sketch is also found in this history. Captain Applegate was reared in Douglas county, and for a number of years was engaged in stock-raising and farming in Yoncalla. He was well known throughout that section of the state and gained considerable prominence as a successful stockman. He enlisted in Company K, First Regiment Oregon Volunteers, infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant of his company, serving valiantly until the close of the Civil war. He was esteemed as a good citizen and his death was deplored. He died at his home in Yoncalla, March 19, 1888.

Ten years after the death of Captain Applegate, his widow contracted a second matrimonial alliance, becoming the wife of Hon. J. M. Shelley, of Eugene, Ore. Mrs. Shelley is prominently identified with a number of social organizations, and the family unite in worshipping at the Christian Church. She is a member of the Lewis & Clark Ladies Club of Eugene and affiliates with the Eastern Star; Women of Woodcraft; Rebekahs and Native Daughters of Oregon. She is both a popular and useful member of society and has many amiable qualities of heart and mind.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR. Upon the site of the present modern country home of William A. Taylor stood formerly the little log house of two rooms erected by his pioneer father, William

Taylor, and in which he, the son, was born January 5, 1854. In all directions may be seen evidences of the handiwork of this rugged forerunner of civilization, who traversed the plains in 1845, fearlessly braving dangers before which the stoutest of hearts might well quail.

William Taylor was born in Virginia, but was reared on a farm in Franklin county, Mo., whither he was taken by his parents when two years of age. When a young man he married Mary A. Smith, daughter of James Smith, and forthwith went to farming on his own responsibility, two children being born to him in Missouri. In the spring of 1845 he prepared to cross the plains, having heard much of the opportunities awaiting the industrious in the direction of the western sea. On the journey he was accompanied by his wife and two children, his father-in-law, Mr. Smith, and the latter's family, and no particular incident is recorded as interfering with the peace or safety of the hopeful travelers. Mr. Smith brought quite a drove of cattle with him, and the trip was accomplished in six months. At once Mr. Taylor located on a farm now occupied by his son, and which at that time comprised six hundred and forty acres of rich timber land, seven miles east of Salem. With his own hands he hewed the logs for the little two-room cabin, and prepared to make those entrusted to his care as comfortable as possible. He was not a man to idly wait for success to come his way, but was rather filled with that vitality and good judgment which impel the best effort. In those days he was strong and wonderfully enthusiastic, and one of his chief pleasures was shouldering a gun and going forth in search of game, in which the district abounded. As time went by his own immediate interests were allied with those of the whole neighborhood, and he was a stanch advocate of good roads, good schools, and good politics. Roads in particular he believed necessary to the furtherance of all improvements, and he himself took an active part in laying them out and keeping them in order. Although not an office-seeker, he took a keen interest in Republican affairs, but was by no means slavish in his devotion to any one party. In time his land yielded abundant harvests, and cattle grazed in large numbers upon his fertile meadows. He was one of the most thrifty and prosperous of the early settlers, and all regarded him as a man to respect and follow. From 1845 until his death, March 11, 1897, at the age of seventy-eight, he lived on the same farm, two years more than half a century being spent among the same surroundings. His first wife dying July 17, 1854, he afterward married Matilda Oswald, of which union there were born six children of whom Horace J. and Amos live at Macleay; Bertha is the wife of James Wood-

ruff of Portland; Josie is the wife of Robert Craig; Alta is the wife of Augustus Bond of The Dalles; and Elden is living with his mother. Of the first marriage were born the following children: Sarah, the deceased wife of Thomas Jefferson, of Singleton, Douglas county, Ore.; Mary A., widow of Thomas Baker of Oakland, Ore.; Margaret is the wife of J. Howard Morton, of Douglas county, Ore.; Marion lives in Marion county, Ore.; Andrew J. lives in Mill City, Ore.; George died in 1877; and William A., the subject of this review.

His mother dying when he was six weeks old, William A. Taylor was reared by his older sisters, and later by his step-mother. On the farm which is now his home almost his entire life has been spent. December 19, 1875, he was married to Rosa Hughes, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of John and Hannah Hughes, thereafter continuing to live on the old farm, the management of which he undertook for a couple of years. Hoping to benefit by an entire change he removed to Umatilla county, Ore., and engaged in the sheep-raising business on Willow creek, living the while in a primitive log house of one room. The sheep business not proving very profitable, he sold his ranch and returned to the old homestead, soon after purchasing of his father the one hundred and sixty acres which has since been his home. Of the eight children which have gladdened this prosperous western couple, Walter is a turnkey at the state penitentiary; Ada is the wife of Oral Jerman, a farmer of Howell's Prairie. The other members of the family are Virgil, Earl, Edith, Myrtle, Fay and Alfred.

Mr. Taylor is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and his property is as well equipped and improved as any in the county. He is practical and thrifty, having learned from his father the fundamental principles of successful agriculture. A Republican in politics, he takes an active interest in the welfare of his party, but aside from his service as a member of the school board, he has neither sought nor held political office. His interest in the cause of education, however, is very keen, and he has devoted no inconsiderable portion of his time to the promotion of that cause in his district. Remembering his own comparatively crude opportunities in this direction—his education having been obtained in the little schoolhouse which stood on the site of the present town of Macleay—he has earnestly striven to improve the educational opportunities of the present generation. Those who know him best have learned to appreciate his breadth of mind and splendid judgment. His integrity, his unselfishness, and his sincere desire to promote all worthy causes have never been brought into question.

JOHN SCHALLER. The blacksmith shop of John Schaller is one of the busiest centers of activity in the town of Willamina, and the genial and successful proprietor is one of its enterprising and popular citizens. Mr. Schaller is one of the many sons of Switzerland who have transferred their allegiance to this side of the water, and like his countrymen in their own picturesque land, possessed thrift, economy and enterprise. He was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, August 4, 1854, and until his sixteenth year lived with his parents, who were farmers and stock-raisers by occupation.

Arriving on American shores in 1870, Mr. Schaller settled with his parents in Bluffton, Allen county, Ohio, and there lived for six years, as in the old country, engaging in farming. In 1876 he crossed the plains to Jackson county, Ore., where he began working at the blacksmith trade, and after completing his apprenticeship located in Howell Prairie, Marion county, for a year. He then lived for a couple of years in Salem, and for two years at the Grande Ronde Reservation, where he worked for the government. Mr. Schaller had by this time saved quite a little money, and with it started his present business in Willamina, a decision justified by his past and present success. Also he is engaged in making wagons, and for the past ten years has increased his revenue by handling farm implements.

The family of Mr. Schaller consists of his wife, who was formerly Josephine Pool, and five children, Ernest, Charles, Frank, Roy and Grace. Mr. Schaller is a Democrat in politics, and a staunch supporter of his party. His fitness for office has been recognized by his fellow townsmen, who have elected him to the positions of road supervisor and school director.

PAUL FUNDMAN. The mercantile prestige of Willamina is being maintained in most creditable manner by the Paul Fundman Company, purveyors to the town and county of groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, flour and feed. This busy mercantile establishment is managed according to the most approved business methods, and the excellent quality of goods, tact and consideration on the part of the owner, and general air of progressiveness and obligingness, ensure to these worthy people a continuation of their present gratifying success.

Paul Fundman, head of the company bearing his name, and one of the best known men of this vicinity, is a native of Switzerland, and was born January 10, 1864. He continued to live in his native land until about eighteen years of age, emigrating to America in the fall of 1882, and

locating at Gervais, Ore., and remaining for one year. He was educated in the public schools of his native land, and at Engelburg College, being thus qualified beyond the average youth for the responsibilities of life. For four years in Oregon Mr. Fundman was identified with the Grande Ronde Indian School, and he thereafter lived on a ranch in Polk county for four years. For the following year he returned to the Indian school, and then engaged in the mercantile business in Willamina in which he has since been engaged. For a number of years he was in partnership with Mr. Kershaw, but the present firm name is already of long standing.

In 1893 Mr. Fundman married Eva Gentry, and one child has been born of this union, Pauline. Mr. Fundman is a Democrat in politics, and for some time was postmaster of Willamina. He is a broad minded and liberal gentleman, and has to the fullest extent the confidence of all who know him.

MATHEW ACHESON. As an example of what may be accomplished by perseverance and industry, regardless of early set-backs or want of opportunity, Mathew Acheson is entitled to special mention among the prosperous farmers and developers of Linn county. Educationally, morally, and agriculturally, he takes foremost rank among the native sons of Muskingum county, Ohio, where he was born January 17, 1834, and where the early part of his life was passed. With his family he removed to the state of Iowa in 1856, and, his father dying within a year, he went, in 1857, to Monroe county, Iowa, where he engaged in educational work. There he was married, in 1860, to Lucinda Crawford, a native of Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1864 he removed to Washington county, Iowa, and farmed for three or four years, and afterward engaged in mercantile business in Ainsworth, Iowa, continuing the same until 1872.

Leaving Ainsworth, Iowa, Mr. Acheson came to Oregon, and in Linn county purchased the right to one hundred and sixty acres of land three and a half miles northwest of Shedd, where he lives at the present time, and where he owns two hundred and twenty acres. From the standpoint of products raised he has one of the most diversified farms in the county, fifteen acres being under orchard, of which ten acres are prunes and the balance pears, apples and cherries. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, and has most complete and modern facilities for the prosecution of his many departments. A large frame building, adequate barns and out-houses, good fences and the finest of agricultural implements, complete an equipment which almost any farmer, however ambitious, might envy.

A dryer of seventy bushels' capacity is taxed to its utmost during the busy season.

Aside from the formality of casting his vote Mr. Acheson has never identified himself with politics. He has always taken an active interest in educational work, and he is one of the foremost promoters of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for many years. George S. and Jennie B. (Acheson) Gaff, of Albany, the two oldest of the children in the Acheson home, were born in Iowa and accompanied their parents across the plains. Bertha, Dawson, Wilbur B. and Mathew H. are all graduates of Albany College; John L. is a graduate of Princeton University, N. J.; Irvin Ray is living with his father, and two children, who died, were born in Oregon. Mr. Acheson represents the solid and substantial in work and citizenship, and the county has reason to be proud of his successful and meritorious career.

FRANK JAMES COAD. That typical and substantial pioneer, Samuel Coad, has richly endowed this part of the state, not only from the standpoint of his own achievements, but because he has transmitted to his sons those fundamental characteristics everywhere regarded as upbuilding and reliable. Integrity is a human attribute which no one has ever questioned in those bearing the name of Coad, and Frank James Coad, owner and proprietor of a flourishing sash and door factory and planing mills at Dallas, possesses to an unusual degree this desirable trait. He was born on his father's farm on the Pèedee branch of the Luckiamute river, May 2, 1859, and was reared principally in Dallas, where his father conducted a drug store for many years, and where he is now living retired. Like his brother, C. G., another prominent citizen of Dallas, and the present postmaster, he was educated in the public schools, and at La Creole Academy, after which he spent the winter of '78-9 in Prineville, Ore., in the drug business. Returning to Dallas, he worked at the carpenter's and builder's trade for a year, and thereafter engaged in the livery business with D. N. Burns, under the firm name of Burns & Coad, for eighteen months. After disposing of the livery he was employed for a year in the bridge department of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, at the time they had a lease on the old narrow gauge road.

In 1883 Mr. Coad went into partnership with D. J. Riley in purchasing the old sash and door factory of J. M. Campbell, which at that time was a very small shop built in the old style in the eastern part of the town, and having a six-horse water-power. This plant they improved and fitted with modern machinery, and were so

successful in their work that a new plant followed in 1885, located at the end of Mill street, and on an enlarged scale of one hundred and twenty-five horse-power. The plant has all modern machinery, and is run by both water and steam power, sash, doors, mouldings, and various builders' materials being turned out in large quantities. In the meantime the partners engaged in building and contracting in Dallas and vicinity, until 1895, when each department had assumed such large proportions it was deemed advisable to dissolve partnership, Mr. Riley thereafter devoting himself to contracting, and Mr. Coad to the management of the milling interests.

In Dallas, in 1883, Mr. Coad married Jennie Lyons, who was born in Missouri, and who is the mother of one child, Hallie F. For his little family Mr. Coad has built one of the finest and most commodious residences in Dallas, where hospitality is dispensed unstintingly, and the utmost good fellowship prevails. He has availed himself of other avenues of profit in the vicinity of the town, and has been especially successful as a raiser of Angora goats on a small ranch three miles north of Dallas. He has also been interested in prune culture. As a Republican he has taken an active interest in local affairs, and served one term as a member of the Dallas city council. Mr. Coad was one of the organizers of the Dallas volunteer fire department, as a charter member of the Terror Engine Company, of which he was foreman for several years. He selected the name "Terror" for the company. Mr. Coad is a member of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, of the Polk County Mohair Association, the Native Sons of Oregon, and the Muscovites of Portland. Both himself and wife are identified with the Rebekas, and he is a member and past noble grand of Friendship Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F.; Encampment No. 20, of which he is past chief patriarch, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JACKSON A. BILYEU. With the exception of the first year of his existence, which was spent in Crawford county, Mo., where he was born February 12, 1851, Jackson A. Bilyeu has been a resident of Oregon throughout his entire life, having crossed the plains in 1852, his parents, George W. and Jane (Reed) Bilyeu, seeking then a new home in the wilderness of the northwest. The father and mother were natives respectively of Tennessee and Missouri, to which latter state the father had removed at an early date, becoming a farmer in Crawford county, where he remained until 1852. With the customary ox-teams the family started across

the plains, coming by way of the Platte river, over the old Barlow route, and after a journey of six months and ten days the father brought his wife and children into the wide acres of Oregon. He first located ten miles east of Scio, taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres along the banks of the Thomas creek, and engaged at once in farming. Some time after he bought three hundred and twenty acres, and in that location he passed the thirty-five most active years of his life. At the close of that period he removed to Jordan valley, and became the owner of a grist mill there, which business he conducted for ten years. In 1890 he once more changed his residence, locating then in Scio, Linn county, where he died February 6, 1898, at the age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Bilyeu, now eighty-two years old, makes her home with a daughter near Halsey.

Of the eight sons and seven daughters born to his parents Jackson A. Bilyeu is the sixth child. He was trained to an industrious life upon the paternal farm, becoming versed in the different lines of agriculture followed by his father, and also receiving a mental training in the common school in the vicinity of his home. In 1875, when he was twenty-four years old, Mr. Bilyeu engaged in farming for himself, soon making a purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land, located four miles southwest of Scio, upon which he remained until 1879. In the last-named year he came to Scio and entered into the business life of this city, engaging in the livery and hotel business for several years, after which, in 1883, he again became interested in agricultural pursuits, and thereafter for several years, he bought and sold land, his business sagacity enabling him to do this with profit. He first purchased near Scio two hundred and fourteen acres, and after selling it, in 1895 bought a farm of three hundred and fifty acres five miles east of the city. This was disposed of in 1898, and he has since confined his operations to the city. He is now retired from the laborious duties of a farmer, but still finds much to occupy his time and attention, for, being popular with the Democratic party, of which he is an adherent, he is often called upon to serve in some official capacity. He is at present city marshal, and has also held the positions of deputy sheriff, for six years, constable several terms, councilman many times, and also acts as school director at the present time. In addition to loaning money he acts as president of the Scio Creamery Company, keeping well in touch with the commercial and industrial life of the city, owning property here to the extent of a brick business block and two residences.

Mr. Bilyeu was married in Linn county, to

Arena J. Terry, a native of that county, and the children born to them are six in number, and are as follows: C. C.; Maud, at home; Nellie, the wife of Lee Gunsaul, of Lebanon, Ore.; Pearl, deceased, wife of F. Z. Jones; Eva and Nita, both of whom are at home. Fraternally Mr. Bilyeu affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Pythias, and religiously is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN LARKIN. Few farmers have applied themselves to their chosen occupation more conscientiously than has John Larkin, to whom his fields and meadows and implements and stock afford an unending source of interest and study. Since coming to his present farm near Brownsville in 1887 he has duplicated the success experienced in other parts of the state, and in general farming and stock-raising has realized his expectations to an unusual degree. Mr. Larkin is a native son of Huntingdon county, Pa., and was born June 6, 1829. In 1832 his parents moved to Clark county, Ohio, and in 1843 went to Iowa, where the father bought land in Henry county. This farm and household were not unlike the average in the middle west, and, judging from the lives of the children who were trained there, industry and integrity were accounted virtues to be cultivated and never lost.

John Larkin worked hard in his youth, accumulating useful experience while following the plow and harrow, and as occasion offered studiously applying himself at the district school. March 10, 1853, he married Abigail Ritchie, a native of Warren county, Ill., and in 1862 sought to better his prospects by removal to the west. In the meantime Mr. Larkin had prospered in farming, and not liking the idea of taking the long overland journey, he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, and from there to Portland on another steamer. Near Brownsville, Ore., he rented a farm for six years, saved his money, and managed to gain quite a financial start. With the proceeds of his farming he bought a farm near Albany, lived thereon four years, and after selling out bought a hundred and sixty acres six miles northeast of Brownsville. For ten years Mr. Larkin farmed and raised stock, was very successful, and after that enjoyed a pleasurable relaxation by traveling around the west. During six summers he drove with a team and wagon through Oregon and Washington, in this independent and unconventional manner seeing far more of the points of interest than is possible to the palace car tourist. It was his lasting satisfaction to meet many delightful and interesting people, and to

be received with the greatest courtesy by all with whom he had to do. These summers of travel stand forth in his mind with singular clearness and furnish the pleasantest recollections of his life. Since living on his present farm he has taken an active interest in politics, having from early youth espoused the cause of the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his every-day life lives up to its highest tenets. Mr. Larkin has the good will and confidence of his many neighbors and friends, and his life work is not so absorbing but that he is hospitably and charitably inclined.

ZIM HINSHAW. On the banks of the Luckiamute, in one of the finest locations in Falls City, Zim Hinshaw has erected a modern residence which would be a credit to any city in the state. Here he is enjoying a partial respite from a very strenuous life, although engaged in the real estate business, and in overlooking a variety of personal interests. A native son of Oregon, he was born on the old claim on Mill creek, Douglas precinct, March 28, 1851, and his entire life has been spent in this county. His father, Isaac, was born in the state of Ohio, removed therefrom to Indiana, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1845. His journey was accomplished with the time-honored ox-teams, and consumed the greater part of seven months. Locating in Kings valley he took up a donation claim, but sold the squatter's right and came to Mill creek, near Sheridan, where he took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres. In time he proved up on his land, cleared a considerable part, and died there in 1873, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a man of great force of character, and some peculiarities, one of which was a decided reluctance to owe any man. He had a great memory, and was a well known politician, although he never went further than a general support of Democracy, steadfastly declining to hold office. His father, Elias, was a farmer before him, and lived and died in the east. Isaac was twice married, and was the father of fifteen children, three being born of the first union. Of the twelve children in the last family, and born to Melissa (Buell) Hinshaw, Zim is the oldest. Mrs. Hinshaw was born in Iowa, a daughter of Elias Buell, who crossed the plains in 1847, settling on Mill creek, Polk county. He was a millwright by trade, and ran a saw and grist mill on Mill creek for many years.

In his youth Zim Hinshaw had but scant opportunity for acquiring an education, for the farm demanded the care of all of the children who were old enough to work on it. He lived

at home until 1883, and that summer bought a quarter interest in the mill, which he afterward conducted for seven years. Then he sold and bought a farm of ninety-five acres two miles north of the old mill, where he farmed for about six years. This venture proved a losing one, for he put much of his land in hops, and lost all that he had and five hundred dollars more. In 1896 he took a homestead on the Siletz river in Polk county, and farmed on the one hundred and sixty acres until February, 1902. He then sold his farm and came to Falls City, where he has since engaged in the real estate business. In the meantime he has invested heavily in town and country property, and among other desirable possessions owns the Falls City Hotel, which he rents; and the Falls City Saw Mill site, with its forty-foot falls, and horse-power of three hundred and fifty-six. He also built a two-story building, in which is a barber shop on the lower floor and his own office on the upper, and he owns quite a number of town lots, and has built a jewelry store 16x30 feet, ground dimensions. His efforts in the state of his birth have therefore been of the practical and substantial kind, and have resulted in large financial returns.

In Ballston, Polk county, Ore., Mr. Hinshaw married Mahala E. Syron, a native of the town, and daughter of Peter Syron. Mr. Syron is one of the pioneer blacksmiths of that town, and came to Oregon in 1852. Besides following his trade in Ballston he has overseen the management of a large farm near by, although his seventy-seven years entitle him to rest from active life at the present time. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw, of whom William is a stock and hay-raiser of Rock creek, Polk county; Mittie M. is the wife of A. G. Stewart, a stock-rancher of the vicinity of Gaston, Ore.; Peter was accidentally shot while out hunting, January 4, 1902, and his death resulted; Alta is living at home; and Charles also is living with his parents. Mr. Hinshaw is independent in politics, and is at present a member of the city council. He is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Falls City; Sheridan Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.; and Knights of the Maccabees of Falls City. With his family, he is a member of the Baptist Church.

ROBERT VITUS. The city wayfarer, weary of the nervous strain incident to extensive business operations, and longing to step into an atmosphere of rest and homely usefulness, would realize his desires through a visit to the farm owned by Robert Vitus and his brother August. These enterprising and highly successful men own an ideal stock and grain farm of one thous-



S. M. Douglas

and acres three miles northeast of Springfield, which, for general appointments, for scientific and modern management and excellence, has few equals in this part of Oregon. The work of plowing and preparing for the seed six hundred acres of land can scarcely be appreciated by the average farmer, yet this is the amount devoted to small grains on the Vitus farm, the rest being used for a large stock-raising enterprise. None but the finest of stock reach the markets from this farm, and here in their best development may be found registered Cotswold sheep, full-blooded Aberdeen Angus cattle and Poland-China hogs. One sheep alone yielded twenty-one pounds of wool. The brothers entertain the greatest liking for their chosen occupation, and to them their fine animals offer a field of study of which they have never neglected to avail themselves. Both are competent judges of fine stock, are men of high character and more than ordinary ability, and their association with this county has been productive of a raised standard along agricultural and stock-raising lines.

Robert Vitus was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1861, and in his younger days had the advantages of the public schools of Springfield, Ill., and Missouri. With his father and brother he came to Oregon in 1878, and the three carried on business until 1900, when a division was made of their large property, the brothers thereafter continuing alone. May 5, 1898, Mr. Vitus was united in marriage with Mary Kimmel, daughter of Peter Kimmel. He and his wife died in Germany, their native land. Three children have been added to the family, Robert August, John and Arthur Wilhelm. In politics Mr. Vitus is a Republican, but he has no political aspirations. The friend of education and advancement, his work and character command the honest admiration of all who know him, and the circle of his friends and well-wishers is a large one.

tinually. He also carries on general farming, and in 1893-94-95 engaged in the manufacture of cheese.

The birth of Mr. Douglas occurred in Henry county, Iowa, December 1, 1854. He was the son of Thomas Douglas, who was an own cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, while his mother, Lucinda Hanks, was an own cousin of Abraham Lincoln. When S. M. Douglas was ten years old his parents crossed the plains with ox-teams, and after a journey of five months they arrived safely in California. The father located in Marysville, where his son remained until he was nineteen years old, and then with his father engaged in ranching, continuing in this line of endeavor for seven years. While so engaged he began the work of shearing sheep, etc., and after twelve years of this life he bought his father's ranch in Humboldt county, making that his home for five years, when, in 1887, he came to Oregon and bought his present farm. He first bought seven hundred and eleven acres located two miles east of Springfield, and now has nine hundred and fifty-two acres along the Willamette river, six hundred and forty of which is valley land, and rich in the fine grass of this region. He purchased this farm from Stephen Edwards and J. Goodman with the intention of entering the dairy business, and his faith in the value of the location has been justified with the passing years.

Mr. Douglas was married in September, 1889, to Miss Florence Dale, of Humboldt county, Cal., and the representative of an old and distinguished family. They have one daughter, Sadie, who is now twelve years old. The family home is in Eugene, at the corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. In his political relations Mr. Douglas is an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party and held the office of school director several years.

SAMUEL M. DOUGLAS. For proof of the statement that Samuel M. Douglas has one of the finest dairy farms in this part of the country one has only to seek out his farm, which lies along the Willamette river in Lane county, not far from Springfield and Eugene. He has spared neither time nor expense in placing his business on a substantial and reliable footing and his reward has come in the success which he has achieved and the reputation he has won as one of the progressive farmers of the Willamette valley. The milk for his dairy is furnished from Jersey cows, which until recently numbered one hundred, although he is reducing them con-

BERT ELLSWORTH EMERICK, A. M., B. D. A man of exceptional ability and of the highest character, refined and scholarly in his tastes, Prof. Bert E. Emerick is eminently qualified for the important position he is now filling as president of Philomath College, which is controlled by the liberal faction of the United Brethren Church. This institution, located in Philomath, Benton county, was founded in 1865 by the Church of United Brethren in Christ, its aim being to place within the reach of every earnest young man and woman the advantages to be obtained by a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of learning, combining a Christian training with the intellectual. A son of the late Warren Emerick, Bert E. Emerick was born

near Sumner, Lawrence county, Ill., July 7, 1869.

Warren Emerick, a native of New York state, was engaged in the crude oil business in West Virginia as a young man, but afterwards removed to Marquette county, Wis., where he worked as a tiller of the soil for a few years. Removing to Lawrence county, Ill., in 1865, he bought two hundred acres of land near Sumner, and was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1894. Dividing his estate in that year, he settled in Boise City, Idaho, where he was engaged in business with a brother until his death, in 1897, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Marcella Warner, was born in the east, and died in 1874, in Lawrence county, Ill., aged thirty-three years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six sons and three daughters grew to years of maturity, Bert Ellsworth being the eighth child in succession of birth.

Graduating from the Sumner, Ill., high school in 1887, Mr. Emerick subsequently taught school two years. In 1888 he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He studied at the American Institute of Phrenology, taking a course that has since proved very beneficial to him in many ways, after which he entered college at Westfield, Ill., from the collegiate department of which he was graduated in 1895, receiving the degree of A. B. During one of his summer vacations, that of 1893, Mr. Emerick studied for three months at Moody's Bible Institute.

Coming to Oregon in 1895 he accepted the position of President of Philomath College, in Philomath. From 1897 until 1899 he was pastor of the United Brethren Church in Philomath, at the same time being one of the faculty connected with the college. Desirous of continuing his studies, he then went to Dayton, Ohio, where he took a course in theology, in 1902 being graduated from the Union Biblical Seminary with the degree of B. D. Thus further equipped for his work, Mr. Emerick returned to Philomath, and was immediately elected to his former position as president of Philomath College, and teacher of languages and ethics.

On October 15, 1895, Professor Emerick married Sadie M. Armentrout, who came to Oregon in 1895. She was born in Edgar county, Ill., near the town of Paris, January 22, 1867. Her father, William H. Armentrout, a native of Indiana, removed to Vermilion county, Ill., when a young man and there worked as a plasterer and contractor for many years. He is now a resident of Westfield, Ill. Professor and Mrs. Emerick have two children, namely: Zanana and Francis. Professor Emerick is a strong

Prohibitionist in politics, and an active worker in party ranks.

Philomath College has now, in 1903, one hundred and three pupils enrolled, the number of students increasing each year. During its earlier years of existence its usefulness was somewhat hampered by an indebtedness, but since freed from that encumbrance, in 1901, various needed improvements have been made, and the scope of its work visibly enlarged. With a superior normal course, classical, scientific and philosophical courses, pupils may be fitted in this institution for any desired position in life. The library, gymnasium, laboratory and museum are well equipped, and made of practical use to each pupil. There are two literary societies, the Philophronean for the young men, and the Zetegathean for the young women, and in addition there are various Christian societies for the benefit of both sexes, and a Bible Normal Union, for those desirous of making special preparation for Christian work. The Board of Trustees is composed of men interested in advancing the educational interests of the county and the state, and the faculty and instructors are men and women of broad culture and talent, keenly alive to the physical, mental and moral needs of the young men and women with whom they are brought in contact. Thus equipped this college is destined to become a strong force in the great northwest, elevating the standard of education and of morals.

ELIAS STEWART. Claiming just distinction among the fearless and self-sacrificing men who stepped boldly out of the peace and tranquillity of a settled eastern community, Elias Stewart, who was born in Virginia September 11, 1814, was rated as one of those who joined the innumerable caravan in 1852, and left the impress of his strong personality upon agricultural and other affairs in Lane county. Of an old Tennessee family long identified with farming and stock-raising around Knoxville, he spent his earliest years on the farm of his father, Brison Stewart, the latter of whom established the family in Missouri at an early day. The elder Stewart spent the remainder of his life on a large Missouri farm, and after his death his son Elias maintained his excellent reputation as a farmer and a man, in time becoming prominently connected with the region around Bolivar, Polk county, Mo.

In Illinois Mr. Stewart married Eliza England, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of John England, also a native of Tennessee. He then removed to Polk county, Mo., and in 1849 moved to near Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa,

and from there, in 1849, started across the plains to California. Arriving in St. Joseph, Mo., later than he expected, and dreading a winter on the western prairies, he tarried in the Missouri town, and engaged in teaming. May 2, 1852, he carried out his western project, and with two wagons, four yoke of oxen to each wagon, his wife and six children, again set forth, this time full of renewed hope in the future, and with grim determination to succeed. Partially his plans were doomed to disappointment, for at the North Platte river, about forty miles west of Fort Laramie, his wife was stricken with cholera, and died. Making a coffin from a wagon board, they paid heed to her last request, that they bury her deep. Disconsolate, the father pursued his way via the Barlow route, arriving at Foster's, in Clackamas county, Ore., August 30, 1852. Not satisfied with the prospects near by, he continued his way to the forks of the Willamette river in Lane county, and there took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, the land being as yet a stranger to plow or harrow. The building ability of the new arrival soon found expression in a plank house, and the hitherto barren prairie farm was started on an era of usefulness through the persuasive powers of a curry plow with a wooden mold-board. In 1855 Mr. Stewart traded his partially improved farm with C. Muligan for two hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining Eugene on the southwest, subsequent additions increasing the size to two hundred and eighty acres, a portion of which is now embodied in Stewart's addition to Eugene, on the west.

Earnest and industrious, and possessed of shrewd business ability, Mr. Stewart made a decided success of his life in the west, and for his painstaking efforts he left at the time of his death, April 24, 1898, a valuable and finely improved farm. He was honorable and upright in all of his dealings, and by no means confined his efforts to the limits of his large property. Education, morality and good government were stimulated by his support, and his aid was invariably forthcoming for enterprises which had for their object the betterment of the community. Of the children who were left motherless on the plains, Joseph W. lives in Springfield, Lane county, Ore.; John is a farmer of Lane county; Linnie Jane, deceased, was the wife of Mr. P. C. Nolan; Mary M. is the wife of A. O. Stevens, of Eugene; Martha A. is the wife of T. G. Hendricks; and Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph Lucky, of Eugene.

LOUIS E. BEAN. As a fine representative of the native-born citizens of Lane county, and a descendant of one of the prominent pioneers

of this section of the state, Louis E. Bean, a rising young attorney of Eugene, is well worthy of honorable notice in this biographical volume. He was born November 21, 1867, in Lane county, Ore., a son of Obadiah Roberts Bean. His grandfather, Robert Bean, was born and reared in Kentucky, but in early life became a pioneer settler of Clay county, Mo.; where he was engaged in tilling the soil until his death. He reared a large family of children, several of whom came to Oregon as early settlers, namely: Obadiah R., the father of Louis E.; Riley, who crossed the plains in 1845, died in Seattle, Wash.; Napoleon died at McMinnville, Ore.; David died in Portland, Ore.; Robert is a resident of Siskiyou county, Cal.; and Mrs. Susan F. Morris, of Eugene, Ore.

A native of Liberty, Clay county, Mo., Obadiah R. Bean was born February 2, 1832, and there reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1850 he made the journey across the plains with ox-teams to California, where he was engaged in mining for a year. Not pleased with the financial results of his labors, he came to Oregon in 1851, locating first in the Willamette valley, then in the Chehalem valley, in Yamhill county, where he was engaged in farming. In 1854 he settled in Lane county, living first at Grand Prairie and then on a farm about three miles from Junction City. In 1879 he purchased a farm lying near Eugene, but subsequently disposed of that property and went to Mapleton, locating at the head of the tide, on the Siuslaw river, where he bought an improved Indian place, on which he was successfully engaged in general farming until his death, in 1890. He was a man of enterprise and influence, taking an active part in political, fraternal and religious matters, serving one term as county commissioner, belonging to the Masonic order, and being a member of the Christian Church. On October 21, 1853, in Yamhill county, Obadiah R. Bean married Julia A. Sharp, who was born near Newmarket, Harrison county, Ohio, a daughter of John Sharp. Her grandfather, Peter Sharp, was a native of New Jersey, but removed to Ohio as a pioneer farmer, and there spent the remainder of his life. John Sharp, born in New Jersey, settled in Pennsylvania as a young man, but subsequently lived in Ohio for a few years. In 1849 he started for Oregon, but on reaching Missouri purchased a farm in Jackson county, and resided there three years. On May 5, 1852, with his wife and seven children, six boys and one girl, he started with ox-teams across the plains, taking the Barlow route. Although he was hampered by sickness on the journey, was unfortunate enough to lose one of his teams, and was snowbound for a time, he arrived safely in Oregon City on November

1, 1852. Spending the first winter in the Chehalem valley, he took up a ranch in Washington county in the spring, but the land proved worthless, and he located on a farm at Grand Prairie, Lane county, in the fall of 1853. Subsequently selling out there he removed to Latham, Lane county, where he lived retired until his death, at the age of eighty-one years. He served as county commissioner one term. Mr. Sharp married Cornelia A. Hesser, who was born in Virginia, and died, at the age of eighty years, in Oregon. Seven children blessed their union, namely: Joseph Sharp, a retired farmer, living at Latham, Ore.; Julia A., now Mrs. O. R. Bean, who resides with her son, Louis E. Bean, in Eugene; Addis, a resident of Idaho; John, a farmer, living near Ellensburg, Wash.; James, a horticulturist in Saticoy, Cal.; Jolly, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Walla Walla, Wash.; and Lewis, an attorney in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Obadiah R. Bean became the parents of eleven children, namely: Robert S., judge of the supreme court of Oregon; James R., an express messenger on the Northern Pacific Railroad, running out from Portland; John W., a prominent physician of Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Emma A. Lucax, of Aberdeen, Wash.; Joseph H., died in Bakersfield, Cal., in 1897; Edward A., bookkeeper for O. W. Hurd, at Florence, Ore.; Louis E., the subject of this sketch; Frederick C., living on the homestead at Mapleton; Mary died when a year old; Chester O., a contractor at Aberdeen, Wash.; and Estelle A., living at home.

Brought up on a farm in Lane county, Louis E. Bean attended first the district school, then the University of Oregon, subsequently taking a business course at Holmes' Business College, in Portland. The following three years he was connected with the United States Fish Commission, having charge of the Mapleton Hatchery Station, on the Siuslaw river. While thus employed he studied law, and after his admission to the bar, in 1898, began the practice of his profession at Eugene. Subsequently accepting the position of receiving clerk at the United States land office in Roseburg, Mr. Bean remained there until January, 1902, when he resigned his position. Since that time he has been actively engaged as a lawyer in Eugene, making a specialty of land and mining law, and has built up a large practice in this line, becoming an authority on all questions concerning land titles and deals.

Fraternally Mr. Bean is a member of Spencer Butte Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F.; of the Royal Arcanum; and Helmet Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias. Politically he supports the principles of the Republican party.

MILTON T. AWBREY. The experiences which have been a part of the life of M. T. Awbrey have helped to form the character which has distinguished him as a citizen of this community. For a quarter of a century he has been located in Eugene, Lane county, but preceding that his years were full of changes and vicissitudes. He now looks back to the time when Oregon was a wilderness and there was but a promise of what should come after years of unremitting toil and effort on the part of those who bore the burdens for the sake of the reward. Mr. Awbrey has his reward in his own and the country's prosperity, and his declining years are filled with the peace which comes of work well done.

M. T. Awbrey was the second of his father's family of twelve children, nine of whom attained maturity and four of whom are now living. He was born in Ray county, Mo., October 24, 1830, his father being Dr. Thomas Nolan Awbrey. The latter was a native of Virginia, and while a resident of that state served in the war of 1812. Upon deciding to emigrate to some western state, he first settled in Indiana, after which he removed to Ray county, Mo., and with the practice of medicine combined the interests of a stock business. Being a strong and influential Republican, the leaders of that party induced him to become a candidate for the state legislature, in which he served one term. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he offered his services at once, his patriotism being as strong as when he first took up arms for the country. Upon the declaration of peace Dr. Awbrey located in Polk county, Iowa, near the city of Des Moines, where he continued his combined interests, and in 1850 he crossed the plains to Oregon. His first winter here was spent in Clackamas county. In 1852 he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in the forks of the Willamette river in Lane county, upon which he put valuable improvements, while engaged in the pioneer practice of medicine and surgery. The usefulness of his life was impaired at a comparatively early age, for he was stricken with paralysis and for twenty years remained an invalid. He died at the age of eighty-three years, his force of character and personality having won for him a position of prominence in the affairs of the state. For one term he represented his party in the state legislature of Oregon. Fraternally he was a Mason. He married Amelia Ann Grubbe, a native of Virginia, who died in Oregon in 1900, at the age of ninety-one years.

Reared to manhood in Missouri, M. T. Awbrey received a rather limited education in the primitive schools of the state, attending for three

months each year a pioneer log schoolhouse. He was only seventeen years old at the time of the breaking out of the Mexican war, but the martial spirit was a part of his inheritance, and when his father and older brother, Marshall C., the latter of whom now lives in Crook county, Ore., and has since seen much fighting in the Indian wars here, decided to enlist, he also became a member of the same company. As members of Gilpin's Battalion they were sent after the Indians in Mexico and Texas, and had several severe encounters with the savages. They endured much exposure, Mr. Awbrey and two others sleeping out in the snow, as they had to guard a herd of cattle which furnished them beef. Fourteen months were passed in the service, and on his discharge he located with his parents in Iowa. He remained at home until he crossed the plains in 1850, driving a four-horse team, while his father had two wagons, a carriage and some loose stock. The journey occupied six months, and was made over the old Barlow route, their safe arrival occurring October 9, 1850, at Foster. He spent his first winter in Oregon City and Portland, variously employed. In 1851 he came to Lane county. From this place he went by pack-train to the mines of California, where he engaged in placer mining. This employment was continued for one year, with fair returns, after which he came back over the mountains and located a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres seven miles northwest of Eugene. This was all wild land, which he proceeded to cultivate and improve, and make into a comfortable home. Six years later he sold it and became the owner of a three hundred and forty-six acre farm near Irving, upon which he engaged in the cultivation of grain principally. In 1862 he went to the Salmon river and a year later took a pack-train to Cariboo, British Columbia, in which venture he met with considerable success. In 1878 he removed to Eugene, and has since made that city his home. A brother of Mr. Awbrey's, Thomas J., now located in Texas, has also been identified with the early history of the state, taking part in the Indian wars, and being seriously wounded in the Rogue river war.

Mr. Awbrey was married in Lane county, August 31, 1856, to Frances Baker. She was born in Pike county, Ill., and was fourteen years old when she came to Oregon with her parents, in 1853. Her father and grandfather, both bearing the name of Thomas, were natives of Virginia, and the elder man became an early settler of Kentucky, from which state the son emigrated to Illinois and with ox-teams crossed the plains in 1853. Mr. Baker settled in Lane county, near Irving, where he took up a dona-

tion claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which he improved and farmed until he died, in 1856. His wife was Elizabeth Robison, also a native of Virginia, and she died in Oregon in 1876. She was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom came to Oregon and three of whom are now living. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Awbrey are six in number, of whom Oren C. is a dentist in Philadelphia; Don Thomas, living in Cottage Grove; Clara B., wife of John Withrow, of Eugene; Etna E., a farmer on the old home place; Violet M., wife of W. J. Coppernoll, of Eugene; and Annie De Rene is still at home. Mrs. Awbrey is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Awbrey adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party.

FRED LEROY KENT. One of the trite sayings of today is that the farmer of the future will live more by his head than his hands, and that with proper education he will make his work far more profitable and enjoyable. Specialists in every branch pertaining to farm life are wisely directing the education of the young, and through the influence of the land grant act of 1862 each state is assured a College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. The college since established in Oregon, at Corvallis, is well equipped, and its corps of instructors is composed of men and women amply fitted for the positions they hold. At the head of the dairying department of the Oregon Agricultural College, is Professor Kent, who is also associate professor of agriculture and dairying.

The lineal descendant of one of three brothers who emigrated from old England to New England in colonial days, Professor Kent was born, June 25, 1868, at Ellenburg Center, N. Y. His grandfather was a farmer in Clinton county, N. Y., for many years, living the greater part of the time in Ellenburg Center, where his son, S. L. Kent, the professor's father, was born and brought up. S. L. Kent took part in the Civil war, serving as a corporal in the Seventeenth New York Infantry. A farmer by birth and breeding, he engaged in agricultural labor in his native state until 1869, when he removed to Calhoun county, Iowa, where, buying a farm of four hundred and eighty acres, near Manson, he has since been prosperously engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is quite prominent in public affairs, being now a county commissioner. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Fannie M. Bishop, who was born in Clinton county, N. Y., a daughter of Thomas Bishop, a life-long resident of New York, and the de-

scendant of a New England family. Of the children born of their union, five survive, Fred Leroy, the oldest of these five boys, being the only one to come to the Pacific coast.

Acquiring his rudimentary education in the district schools of Manson, Iowa, he subsequently attended Taylor Academy, in the same town, after which he taught school three terms. Using the money thus earned to advance his education, he, in March, 1890, entered the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames, through which he worked his way by hard labor, acting as bookkeeper for the institution while there, and teaching school in Calhoun county during his vacations. Receiving the degree of B. Agr. in November, 1893, he remained with the college as dairy instructor until 1895. Accepting then the position of instructor in dairying, since changed to that of professor of agriculture, at the Oregon Agricultural College, an office created in 1895, he came to Corvallis, and has since filled this chair with great credit to himself, and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. Under his supervision, the department of which he has charge has become one of the most important in the college, dairying at the experiment station being reduced to an exact science. He is widely known throughout Oregon, taking an active part in local and state institutes, likewise being called upon frequently to do institute work in the adjoining state of Washington, and at the Creamery Operators' Association held in San Francisco, Cal., December 26 and 27, 1902, read a most interesting and instructive paper on the Use of the Acid Test in Butter-Making.

Politically Professor Kent is a sound Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Corvallis Grange, No. 242; of the State Dairymen's Association, of which he has been secretary since 1896; and of Corvallis Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M.

PROF. EMILE FRANCIS PERNOT. In the curriculum of studies at the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, no branch of learning is deemed of more importance to the students and to the general public, than that of bacteriology, and no member of the teaching force of that well known institution is better fitted for his particular line of work than Prof. E. F. Pernot, who is now filling the chair of that especial science in the college.

Coming from French ancestors on both sides of the house, Emile F. Pernot was born, August 30, 1859, in New York City. His father, A. D. Pernot, was born at Montbeliard, France, a son of Francois Pernot, an expert machinist, who emigrated to this country, and died in New York City. A. D. Pernot also excelled as a machinist,

servicing an apprenticeship in one of the best shops in France. After coming to this country he made practical use of his inventive genius, inventing a machine for turning the shanks on sewing machine needles, and he was also the inventor of machines for making the other parts of the needle, which he was the first to successfully manufacture, making the first needles for Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine. He also had the distinction of being the first to invent machines in Europe for rifling cannons. About 1866 he removed to Bowling Green, Wood county, Ohio, where he engaged in general farming until about a year prior to his death, which occurred in New York City. He married Emily Boissard, a native of France, and she is now residing in Corvallis, Ore. Of the children born of their union five grew to years of maturity, one of whom, Lucy, died in 1901. Those now living are as follows: Eugene, a horticulturist, living near Corvallis; Charles, a horticulturist, residing in Corvallis; Emile F., the subject of this sketch; and H. S. Pernot, M. D., who was graduated from Cincinnati Medical College, and from Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and is now one of the leading physicians of Corvallis.

Removing with his parents to Bowling Green, Ohio, when about seven years old, Emile F. Pernot acquired the rudiments of his education in its public schools, remaining there until seventeen years of age. Going then to Philadelphia in search of work, he subsequently studied bacteriology under Dr. Pearson, an eminent authority in that science. Returning home on a visit some time after, during the early development of the oil interests in Ohio, he was stricken with the oil fever, and, in company with his brother Charles, was one of the pioneers in developing the oil resources of the Black Swamp, in Wood county, meeting with great success. Leasing and operating the first well sunk in that region, 600 barrels per day of oil was the output, and in the second well the daily output was 3,000 barrels.

On account of ill health, Mr. Pernot came to Oregon in 1889, locating in Corvallis as a photographer, and a member of the firm of Pernot Brothers, his brother Eugene being his partner. In 1890 Mr. Pernot was appointed photographer and engraver at the Oregon Agricultural College, and in 1896 was made professor of bacteriology, a position that he still holds. The office of state bacteriologist being created by the state legislature, Professor Pernot was appointed to the position, for a term of four years, by Governor Geer, and he is also serving as bacteriologist at the experiment station of the college. The professor spent two years in Washington, D. C., in the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture. Particularly

interested in his work, the professor prepares reports and issues bulletins, and is highly spoken of by John R. Mohler, chief of the pathological division, in his reports to headquarters.

Professor Pernot married, in Corvallis, Miss Edith Coote, daughter of Prof. George Coote, one of the faculty of the Oregon Agricultural College, and they have two children, namely: Aimee and Mabel. The professor is a Democrat in politics, has been a Knight of Pythias for several years, and is a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as junior warden.

SILAS L. SHEDD. Among the early educators of Oregon is to be named S. L. Shedd, who for about ten years after his arrival in this state, taught in the public schools, adding to the income so acquired by also engaging in farming. That his years of perseverance and industry were not unavailing is evidenced by the fact that he is now numbered among the substantial financial people of this community, making one in a long list of men who came to the west empty-handed and amassed a fortune through a right and wise use of the multifold opportunities here presented. Mr. and Mrs. Shedd now make their home in Corvallis, the latter also being a very old settler, having lived in this one house since 1859.

The ancestors of S. L. Shedd were natives of New Hampshire, the grandfather, Silas, of English descent, engaging in farming in that state, where his death occurred. The father, William Shedd, was born in New Hampshire, and was there reared to the same life which had occupied the years of his father. On attaining manhood he married Abigail Wallace, a native of the same state, and a daughter of Jonas Wallace, who was also a farmer. In 1870 they removed to Oneida, Knox county, Ill., where the father died in 1875, while the mother passed away in 1894 in McLean county. The children born to them were nine in number, seven of whom are still living, being given in order of birth as follows: Mary Emmeline, now Mrs. Graves, of Evanston, Ill.; S. L., of this review; William W., a farmer in Fairbury, Ill.; Herman, who was killed in the Civil war, being wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks as a member of the Second New Hampshire Regiment; Wallace, a farmer in Rensselaer, Ind.; Spaulding, also in that location; Edwin N., a miner of Lewiston, Cal.; and John G., a member of the firm of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago.

S. L. Shedd was born in Greenfield, N. H., September 12, 1832, and was reared in that state, receiving through the medium of the common schools a good education which he began to practically utilize at the age of eighteen years,

engaging then as a teacher. In 1857 he came to Illinois and in connection with his work as a pedagogue he improved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He left the middle west, coming by horse-team to Oregon in 1862, over the old Oregon trail, the journey occupying the months from April 30 to September 7. On arriving in Corvallis he at once sought employment as a teacher, continuing for about ten years, and carrying on agricultural pursuits at the same time. His principal occupation now, however, is the handling of real estate and the loaning of money.

The marriage of Mr. Shedd occurred November 12, 1865, in Corvallis, uniting him with Mrs. Precious (Starr) Caton, a native of Licking county, Ohio. She was the daughter of the Rev. J. W. Starr, who was born in Allegany county, Md., the son of James. Her father early removed to Licking county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, in 1839 settling in Van Buren county, Iowa, and from there emigrating in 1848 to Oregon, bringing his wife, three daughters and four sons. He located near Bell-fountain, Benton county, where he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, upon which he remained until his death in his seventy-fifth year. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, giving much material aid in the establishment of a congregation at this place. Mr. Starr had been married twice, his second wife being Eliza A. Lucas, a native of Montgomery county, Md., and a daughter of Amos, who died in that state. Mrs. Starr died in Oregon at the age of eighty-three years. The children born of the first union of Mr. Starr are as follows: Nancy, now Mrs. Belknap, of Reading, Cal.; James M. died in Iowa; John W. came to Oregon in 1853 and resides in Junction, Ore.; P. M. was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Brownsville, Linn county, Ore.; Moses F., a soldier in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war, was taken prisoner at the battle of Fitchburg, sent to Andersonville prison stockade, and there endured the agonies of slow starvation until his death. Of the second union nine children were born, eight of whom are now living, the eldest being Precious, now Mrs. Shedd; Matilda J., now deceased; Samuel Emery, located in eastern Oregon; Milton L., on the old homestead; L. H., in Albany; Eliza, now Mrs. Burlingame, of Yamhill county; S. C., near the old home; A. P., on the old home; and Mary Emmeline, now Mrs. Thorp, also in the vicinity of her childhood's home. Mrs. Shedd was reared in Iowa, receiving her education in a pioneer log school-house, and in 1848 she made the memorable trip across the plains by ox-teams and two wagons, starting April 12, over the old Barlow trail.

They came by Ft. Hall and Laramie, landing in Oregon September 23 of the same year in which they started, being among the first immigrants to reach Oregon after the Cayuse war. The first husband of Mrs. Shedd was J. H. Caton, a native of Missouri, and a representative of the Kentucky family by that name, who came to Oregon in 1843 in company with the Applegates, Whitman and Nesmith. He took up a donation claim near Bellfountain, and in 1859 he bought property in Corvallis, to which city he removed. He died in eastern Oregon in 1863 while there looking after his cattle interests. Mrs. Shedd and the two living children still own the three hundred and twenty acres embodied in the donation claim. Mrs. Shedd has had six children, four of whom attained maturity: Sabina D. and J. W. died in this city; Ida M. is Mrs. Fortson, of Sacramento, Cal.; and J. L. is on the old donation claim.

Mr. Shedd was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1871, in which he has served as past officer. He is also a member of the Rebekahs, and the Corvallis Grange, in which he is ex-master. His wife is a member of the Rebekahs and has acted as past officer, and also belongs to the Coffee Club, and to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Shedd is a Republican politically. Several interesting trips have been made back east by Mr. and Mrs. Shedd, her first being in 1856 in company with Mr. Caton, going via Panama and returning the same way the next year. In 1878 Mr. Shedd took the trip, visiting the scenes of his birth and childhood, and in 1893 the two enjoyed the pleasure of considerable time spent at the World's Fair at Chicago.

WILLIAM A. BUCHANAN is now serving his fourth term as county treasurer of Benton county, a fact which stands in incontrovertible evidence of his efficiency in the office, his promptness in the discharge of his duties and his loyalty to the trust reposed in him. He is one of the native sons of Benton county, his birth having occurred about ten miles south of Corvallis, on the 18th of October, 1858. He is a son of Robert L. Buchanan, who was born in England of Scotch descent. The paternal grandfather, Andrew, was a native of Scotland, and with his wife came to America from England with his son Robert L. He followed farming throughout almost his entire life, and died in Benton county, Ore. Robert L. Buchanan was reared as a farmer lad, but afterward learned the dry goods business. Coming to the United States he landed in New York City, where he was connected with the dry goods trade until after the discovery of gold in California, when, in 1849, he joined the argonauts

who went to the Pacific coast in search of the golden fleece. He was engaged in mining in California until 1853, when he made an overland trip to Oregon, settling in Benton county, where he secured a claim which he afterward sold. He then purchased a farm, upon a part of which he still resides. In 1855 he returned to England, and was married in that country to Miss Jane Galbraith, a native of that land. She is still living with her husband in this county, and they are now numbered among the honored pioneer settlers. After his marriage he brought his bride, his parents, two brothers and two sisters to the new world. He continued to reside upon his farm, giving to it his care and attention, and in the work of improvement and progress he has been a leader and is now the owner of a valuable property. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South and is accounted one of the prosperous and leading agriculturists of this section of Oregon. Unto him and his wife were born the following named: Mary, who is living in Benton county; Mrs. Jane Currin, of Corvallis; Mrs. Katie Veach, of Lane county, Ore.; William, of this review; Andrew, who is living in New York City, where he is engaged in the drug business; Robert, who died about thirteen years ago in Benton county; John, of Benton county, and Arthur, who is living on the old homestead.

William A. Buchanan obtained his early education in the district schools and afterward spent two years as a student in the Agricultural College of Corvallis. He then went to work upon the home farm, where he remained for a year, after which he was married and engaged in farming on his own account, six miles southwest of this city. He there carried on agricultural pursuits for six years. After he had lived there for five years he lost his right arm by the bursting of a wood-saw. For a year longer he remained upon the farm, and then removed to Linn county, where he continued farming for two years, but he found that his efforts were much hampered by the loss of his right arm, and he determined to abandon agricultural pursuits. Therefore, on October 7, 1892, he took up his abode in Corvallis, where for a few years he operated a small dairy. In 1894 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket to fill the office of county treasurer, but was defeated by fifty-one votes. In July, 1894, he was appointed deputy county recorder and served in that position until 1896, when, in June, he was again nominated by the Democratic party for the position of county treasurer and was elected by a majority of eighteen. In July he entered upon the duties of the office, and, in 1898, he was renominated and elected by an increased majority of eighty. In 1900 he was again the party's candidate, and this time was given a



H. R. Kincaid,

majority of two hundred and eighty. At the fourth election, in 1902, he received a majority of two hundred and forty. His official service is most commendable, for he has ever been found methodical and accurate in the discharge of his duties, fully meeting the trust reposed in him in every particular. He is now also serving as school clerk of his district, having filled the office continuously since March, 1896, with the exception of two years.

In Linn county, Ore., Mr. Buchanan was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Willbanks, who was born in Mississippi, a daughter of W. J. Willbanks, now a retired farmer residing in Corvallis. Mr. Buchanan is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he takes a very active part, doing all in his power to promote the cause of Christianity. He is now serving as one of the trustees of the church. Mr. Buchanan deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. After losing his right arm he had to learn to write with his left hand, and says it was the hardest thing which he ever tried to do, but he finally mastered the task to which he set himself, and now is a fine penman, using the Spencerian system. He is well liked and very popular and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

JUDGE HARRISON RITTENHOUSE KINCAID. Prominent among the citizens of Eugene, Lane county, Judge H. R. Kincaid is named as a representative of all that is substantial and progressive in the community, and is given the credit which belongs to one who has been named among the pioneers of a state. He is, and forty years has been, identified with the *Oregon State Journal*, the oldest weekly newspaper in Oregon owned by one party, and in addition to the duties which the management of this paper entails, has taken an active part in all public affairs, in connection with the advancement of his own prosperity aiding in that of the general community, and indeed making his influence felt throughout the entire state. What he is, and what he has done, have become matters which properly belong to the history of the early days, since through his own, and like efforts of others, has come the greatness of Oregon.

The Kincaid family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the first American representative locating in Virginia, where the grandfather, Francis, was born, and from which state he brought his family to Madison county, Ind. As a pioneer he became a farmer in that state. His son, Thomas Kincaid, the father of the Judge, was born in Greenbrier county, Va., and was seventeen years

old when he went with his father to Indiana. In addition to his training as a farmer he learned the trade of a blacksmith, the two forming his means of livelihood throughout his entire life. A beautiful talent which brightened his life and added pleasure to the lives of all with whom he came in contact, was his musical ability, the instrument which he learned to play being the violin. Being a progressive and active man he took great interest in the movements of the day, local and national, and while a resident of Indiana he became captain of a company of state militia. He also performed every duty which came to him as a citizen, upholding the interests of the Republican party, of which he was an adherent; a strong Abolitionist, his convictions lay with the principles which dictated the course of action followed by this party, and when the Whigs were merged with the Republicans he remained with them, and was a Republican throughout his life. Inheriting the pioneer spirit which had distinguished his ancestors, he early anticipated becoming a part of some newer, western state, deciding first to locate in Texas. While en route to that state he met, in St. Louis, a friend who advised him rather to settle in Iowa, whereupon he located in Appanoose county, that state, and spent the winter, the rigors of which added to his previous desire to reside in Texas. In April, 1845, he set out once more for the south, but in Van Buren county he met so many who were returning that he became discouraged, and located instead in St. Francis, Ark., where he passed the winter. After a short sojourn in Memphis he returned to Madison county, Ind., and remained in his old home until 1853. In that year he brought his family across the plains and settled on a farm three miles southeast of Eugene, Lane county, Ore., thus becoming a pioneer of this western state. He made his home upon that farm until he became an inmate of his son's home, where he died in 1865, at the age of sixty-five years. He married Nancy Chodrick, a native of Butler county, Ohio, and the daughter of Peter Chodrick, who settled in Indiana and made his home in that state for the remainder of his life. Mrs. Kincaid now makes her home in Eugene, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Of the seven children born to his parents. Judge Kincaid is the oldest, and one of two who are still living. He was born in Madison county, Ind., January 3, 1836, and was reared on his father's farm, his education being derived from an attendance at the district school in the vicinity of his home. He was but seventeen years old when he became a pioneer, as a member of his father's family crossing the plains with ox-teams, one of which he drove from Indiana to the Willamette valley. The trip was

fraught with the usual trials and dangers. Leaving Indiana in February they crossed the Mississippi river on the ice, from the city of Burlington journeying across Iowa to the Missouri river, which they crossed at a point nine miles below Omaha. Their journey was interrupted for a time, while they waited for the grass to grow to furnish provender for their stock, when they once more set out, taking the Barlow route for Oregon. Not a house occupied the present site of Omaha, nor did they see any on the way, the first signs of habitation being at Foster, twelve miles from Oregon City, where they arrived September 29, 1853, reaching Lane county October 11. Judge Kincaid remained at home for about two years, during which time he assisted in the improvement and cultivation of his father's farm during the winters, while the summers found him employed by Isaac and Elias Briggs in digging a mill race at what is now Springfield. In 1855 he bought a pony and miner's outfit and set out for the Rogue river mines. In the placer mines on Althouse creek the Indians became troublesome, and, taking the miners unawares, killed several before the others saw the necessity of preparing for warfare. They put up a fort in that location and for several weeks were compelled to live on the defensive. Seeing no further chance for mining, Judge Kincaid and his partner started for Crescent City, Cal., where they remained until spring, earning their livelihood by chopping cord-wood and splitting rails. In the spring of 1856 Judge Kincaid went on the steamer Goliath as a steerage passenger to San Francisco, where he was engaged for a few weeks in erecting a plank fence in the city. He then went by steamer to Sacramento, walked from there to Folsom City, and was soon at work in the mines on the American river, near Auburn, where he remained until the water dried up. Locating then in Marysville, he worked in the stables of an express company, after which he found employment with Matthew Sparks, upon his ranch on Bear river. Mr. Sparks afterward sold his property and Judge Kincaid went with him to Colusa county, and was there engaged in the making of rails for his employer. The following summer he engaged in freighting in the mountains. It was the same year that he decided to return to Oregon, and leaving his outfit, valued at about \$500, for which he never received any return, he went to San Francisco, and embarked for Portland. From the latter city he journeyed to Corvallis, and from there walked to Eugene, practically again at the beginning of his career.

The first work which Judge Kincaid did in Oregon was cutting logs, which he hauled to the mill-race, and had them sawed on shares,

using the lumber to build his house, he having purchased six acres of land in the southern part of Eugene before going to California. As another means of livelihood he also burned charcoal and sold it to the blacksmiths in Eugene. Having accumulated a small amount of money he decided to attend school for one winter. In Columbia College he was a member of a class which boasted many eminent men, among them being C. H. Miller, now Joaquin Miller; the late Judge Watson; John Miller, D. D. S.; a brother of Joaquin Miller; Joseph D. Matlock; Judge J. J. Walton and Jefferson Blevins. At that time B. J. Pengra was conducting the *People's Press*, and the year being 1860, when the entire Union was shaken with the questions which were then assailing it, much was written on the subject. The *Herald*, a Democratic paper, and strong for secession, published many articles written by President Ryan, of Columbia College, all appearing under the pen name of Vindex. After much persuasion on the part of friends, Judge Kincaid was induced to answer them through Mr. Pengra's paper, four articles appearing under the name of Anti-Vindex. President Ryan ascribed the articles to Mr. Pengra, and in an assault attempted to kill him, after which he escaped to Virginia and entered the Confederate army. The affair broke up Columbia College. This was the beginning of the newspaper career of Judge Kincaid, the next summer finding him on the staff of the *People's Press*, the leading Republican paper of the state. Pengra was nominated for presidential elector, and while engaged in campaigning left the judge to learn printing. The press work and nearly all of the writing was done by Judge Kincaid during the campaign of 1860. A short time afterward he gave up this work and for two summers was engaged in packing to Canon City, after which he again became identified with editorial work. For a short time he worked on the *State Republican*, the *Union Crusader*, and *Copperhead Killer*, the latter edited by A. C. Edmunds, who wrote principally upon religious subjects, while the judge wrote upon political issues. A year later the judge and Joel Ware bought this paper, and changed the name to the *Oregon State Journal*. Beginning March 12, 1864, the two were associated for one year, when Mr. Ware sold out to Judge Kincaid, who has since successfully and ably managed the affairs of the paper, holding the tone to the highest possible standard.

Politically, no man has exercised more influence than Judge Kincaid, for he has proven himself one of the strong and reliable men of his party, and as such has won the commendation of leaders. He has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1896 joined the ranks of the

Silver Republicans, in entire sympathy with whom he has since remained. When the Republican state convention met in Portland, April 7, 1870, all the nominations were made speedily and by acclamation—except that for state printer, for which Henry L. Pittock, of the *Oregonian*, Henry Denlinger, of the *Oregon Statesman*, and D. M. C. Gault were active candidates. The friends of Judge Kincaid, who was then a clerk in the United States Senate, three thousand miles away, and was not a candidate, used his name. Judge Kincaid was nominated on the fifth ballot, which stood as follows: Kincaid, 109; Denlinger, 76; Pettock, 11. The nomination was then made unanimous and Judge Kincaid returned from Washington to conduct the campaign. In 1894 he was elected secretary of state on the Republican ticket, serving from January, 1895, to January, 1899. In 1898 the same position was virtually his, but he could not endorse the gold standard platform, and could not accept the nomination on that basis; he cast his lot with the Silver Republican ticket, and was defeated, though he led the ticket. In 1900 he was nominated on the Citizens' ticket for county judge, and overcame a majority of five hundred votes, taking the oath of office in July, 1900, for a term of four years. For eleven years, from 1868 to 1879, Judge Kincaid was in Washington, D. C., where he acted as a clerk in the United States Senate; he was first in the finance room, later in the executive room, and then in the enrolling room, after which he was indexing clerk until 1879, when a change in the political situation at Washington made it more profitable for him to return to Eugene, again assuming charge of his paper, for which he had written letters and editorials throughout the entire time. This paper is an eight-page quarto, published weekly, and at different times he has been interested in conducting a daily. In addition to the interests above mentioned, the judge has always taken a lively interest in the agricultural pursuits of the country, devoting three hundred and twenty acres of the old donation claim to stock-raising. He is also interested in mining.

The marriage of Judge Kincaid occurred in Macomb county, Mich., September 29, 1873, and united him with Miss Augusta Lockwood, a native of that locality. Her brother, C. M. Lockwood, was for many years identified with the interests of Oregon, having conducted the stage line between The Dalles and Salt Lake City for some time. His death occurred in Michigan. The one child born to Judge and Mrs. Kincaid is named Webster Lockwood. Among the societies with which Judge Kincaid is connected are the State Pioneer Association, the Oregon Historical Society, the Commercial Club of Eugene, and for some time he belonged to the Illi-

hee Club of Salem and the Mulptopur Club of Portland. The life of Judge Kincaid has been one that is noticeable even among the many who have proven potent factors in the upbuilding of the west, and to no man is greater credit due for the stanch support which he has given toward the promotion of all worthy movements. He is today numbered among the representative citizens of Oregon, and as such is given a place among the records of her past.

EDMUND WALLER HARTLEY, one of the representative farmers of Marion county, occupies one of the most picturesquely located country homes within the limits of the county, where he and his family dispense a generous hospitality to friend and stranger alike. His farm, which is located seven miles east of Salem, consists of four hundred acres, most of which is under a high state of cultivation. The original tract, upon which he located in 1865, consisted of three hundred and twenty acres of the most fertile and productive land in the county. Mr. Hartley has also indicated his faith in the future of Oregon by purchasing real estate in Salem.

Mr. Hartley was born in Hardin county, Ky., February 6, 1825, and is a son of Joseph and Polly (Singleton) Hartley. There he was reared on his father's large farm. When the family removed to Jefferson county, Ill., in 1841, he accompanied them, helping to found a new home in a desolate and sparsely inhabited prairie region. In the spring of 1865 he started across the plains with his family, his outfit consisting of three wagons, one drawn by four horses and the other two by oxen. The journey consumed about six months. With rare judgment he located at once upon the farm which has since been a source of pride to him, and which is providing him with a comfortable income. All the improvements upon the property are entirely due to his energy and progressive spirit, and he is regarded as one of the most successful farmers in the county.

Mr. Hartley was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Whitlow, December 29, 1847. She is a native of Laurel county, Ky., where she was born October 22, 1829. Of this union twelve children have been born. In the order of their birth they are as follows: M. Jane, single, living at home; Emily D., wife of J. L. Cline, of Portland, Ore.; Charles L., farming eight miles south of Salem; Joseph T., deceased; Elenora S., wife of Levi S. Brower, living near Mill City; Letitia M., deceased; Hiram A., living seven miles southeast of Silverton; Edgar, of Salem; Amanda I., wife of G. D. Bowen, who lives near Silverton; Ida May, and M. Maggie, at home, and an infant, deceased.

Mr. Hartley is an enthusiastic advocate of the

best possible educational advantages for the children of the present generation, and for some time has served with fidelity as a member of the school board. He is a member of the old school Baptist Church, and contributes generously of his means towards its support and in behalf of its charities. He is deservedly honored for his business ability and integrity, as well as for his many estimable personal characteristics. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

GUS A. HURLEY. The real estate, law and insurance business of Cooper & Hurley, though established but two years ago, has the distinction of being the only enterprise of its kind in Independence, and has already worked up a trade in keeping with the high character and unquestioned ability of the men directing its affairs. The financial, commercial and agricultural opportunities of Polk county contribute to the principal business of the firm, and it is their intention to boom these important departments, and thus enhance the value of lands whose sale has been placed in their hands. At their well equipped offices on the east side of Main street, information is forthcoming regarding almost all of the inducements held out to home-seekers. Loans are also negotiated, property rented and collections made.

Gus A. Hurley, of the firm of Cooper & Hurley, is a native son of Oregon, and was born at La Fayette, Yamhill county, June 14, 1877. His father, Andrew, from whom he inherited a liking for law, was born in the state of Maine, and was one of the sterling western pioneers whose successful career was of his own fashioning. He removed at an early day to Oshkosh, Wis., and finally became interested in the steamboat business on the Mississippi river, becoming in time an officer on the boats. After crossing the plains in the early '50's, he located at Salem and engaged as a plasterer and mason, in the meantime spending his spare moments in mastering the intricacies of legal science. About 1873 he began to practice his profession, and was thus engaged up to the time of his death in 1895, at the age of fifty-six years. He was an active Republican, and, as indicated by his various interests, a man of marked ability and indefatigable energy. He married Almira Smith, who was born in Yamhill county, and is the mother of two children, of whom Gus A. is the oldest. Almira Smith was a daughter of Sidney Smith, without doubt one of the very first to cross the plains to Oregon, for he came with a delegation of home-seekers as early as 1839, locating in the Chehalem valley, where he died at an advanced age.

From the public schools Gus A. Hurley entered the state normal school at Monmouth, from which

he was graduated in 1896, and thereafter he studied law under W. H. Holmes, of Salem, Ore. He was admitted to the bar June 12, 1899, and conducted a general law practice until associating himself with Mr. Cooper, under the firm name of Cooper & Hurley. He has a profound knowledge of law and general business, his occupation embracing more lines of activity than falls to the lot of the average legal practitioner. He is interested in the building up of Independence, and is secretary of the Independence Improvement Company. He is also fraternally inclined, and is identified with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Although one of the youngest, he is also one of the most promising of the professional and business men of this county, and his friends and associates predict for him a career of more than ordinary usefulness.

LINUS W. HARGER. When the town of Newberg was but a scattering array of houses Linus W. Harger proved an inspiration to various lines of activity. He came to the locality in 1872, and, foreseeing the need of such a structure, erected the first warehouse in the town in 1875, a departure appreciated to the full by the surrounding farmers, who flocked thither with their products. About the same time Mr. Harger invested in three hundred and twenty-three acres of land, which has since been his home, and where he has extensively cultivated grain, raised stock, and grown fruit. He has been very successful from a business standpoint, and in his private character has won the esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

This honored Oregonian pioneer was born in Hampden county, Mass., November 9, 1833, and comes of a family long identified with the pilgrim state. His paternal grandfather, David, was born there, and during the war of 1812 left his forge and anvil in a paying little blacksmith shop to serve the interests of a stricken country. His son, Leander, the father of Linus, was also born in Massachusetts, and lived for the greater part of his life near West Granville. In later life he removed to East Bridgewater, Mass., and died there at the age of eighty years. He married Marcia Coe, who was born in Massachusetts March 26, 1803, and who is now living at the old home in East Bridgewater, aged one hundred years. Her father, Seth, was born in Massachusetts, and came from ancestors long residents of the snug little country of Wales.

The oldest son and second child born in his

father's family, Linus W. Harger was educated in the public schools and at a Massachusetts Academy, and at the age of eighteen engaged in the butchering business for a year. Afterward he served an apprenticeship to a carpenter, and was then engaged in building and contracting until his thirty-ninth year. In 1854 he came to Oregon via Panama and San Francisco, and after three years' residence in Washington county, worked at his trade in different parts of the valley, being engaged by the government at Fort Dalles for about a year. The following two years were spent in travel throughout the middle west, where Mr. Harger looked for a desirable permanent locality, but found none to compare with the state of Oregon. Via the plains he returned in 1860, again settling in Washington county, where he bought a hundred and eighty acres of land, which he improved, and in connection with the management of which he also engaged in building and contracting for four years. Mr. Harger then became identified with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and as a traveling builder was thus engaged until 1872. Having in the meantime sold his home in Washington county, he located on his present farm in Yamhill county, with the substantial development of which he has since been connected. Aside from building the warehouse which furnished an impetus to trade in general at Newberg, Mr. Harger has been identified with general affairs in his locality, his sound business judgment, sterling integrity and caution making his advice invaluable upon all matters affecting the welfare of his fellow-townsmen.

In Oregon City, Ore., Mr. Harger was united in marriage with Harriett Pambrun, a native of Washington, and whose father, Peter C. Pambrun, was born in France. Mr. Pambrun was a man of leading characteristics, and besides having an enviable European war record took an active part in the advancement of affairs in the extreme northwest. At the great battle of Waterloo, he was a non-commissioned officer, and was wounded and taken prisoner. After being released he became identified with the Hudson Bay Company in British North America, and there had charge of two ports. He was one of the best known pioneers of that region, and his work in connection with the Hudson Bay Company was in every way creditable, his management of their trading posts being characterized by business shrewdness and unquestioned integrity. Mr. Pambrun was killed by a horse falling with him while out with a party of friends in search of coyotes. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harger: Helen M.,

Emerite, Theresa Ruth and Catherine, the wife of F. D. Kinney, a farmer near Newberg. Mr. Harger is a Democrat in political affiliation, and is fraternally a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Newberg. With his family he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ZACHARIAH J. IMUS was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 20, 1849, his father being a native of New York, born in April, 1824. In his youth, and in truth up to the time of his death, the elder Mr. Imus enjoyed moving from place to place, going when a very young man to Michigan, where he remained but a short time, soon returning to Coshocton county, Ohio. Here he built up a little home, leaving it, however, for Illinois, settling in Peoria county. Proceeding to Iowa in 1855, he bought land in Ringgold county, where he acquired quite a reputation for land-trading. At this time the war was being waged in the southern states, and it was evident that it was not near its close. Mr. Imus had not enlisted earlier on account of his family, who were dependent on him, but now, seeing his duty, he left his home, joining Company I, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, in the spring of 1862, going at once to the front. His fighting days were soon numbered, however, for he contracted a disease that brought him to the hospital, and there he remained for a year before he was mustered out of service in 1865. His death occurred the same year, when he was in his forty-fifth year.

The mother was, in maidenhood, Miss Matilda Reed, a native of Maine, and after her husband's death she went to Missouri, where she lived at the time of her death. Eight children were born of this union, the eldest of whom was Zachariah. A year after his father left for the front this lad of fifteen took up the burden of life, making his own way from this time on. For several years he remained near his mother, helping her from the meager results of his work. At twenty-two years of age he left Iowa, settling in Osborne county, Kans., where he engaged in farming. He homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres, putting upon the claim the necessary improvements, but in 1881 he left that state, coming to Oregon. Here he bought fifty-two acres near Dundee, Yamhill county, the principal part of the ground being used for the cultivation of hops. The land adjacent to the town, about four and a half acres, was in grass. For ten years this property remained in his possession, but having interested himself in the politics of his adopted city, he soon found other duties

that demanded his attention, so sold his hop-farm in 1901. Through Republican influence, he received the appointment of postmaster, November 6, 1898, and has since served as school director, school clerk and road supervisor.

Mr. Imus was married in Osborne county, Kans., to Miss Hannah Hughes, who was born in White county, Ind. Her father, John Hughes, was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and during his residence in that city engaged in the manufacture of shoes. In his later life he tried farming, locating in Indiana. He then moved to Nemaha county, Neb., where for three years he ran a hotel in Pawnee City. His next move was into Kansas, where he bought three hundred and twenty acres, and in 1880 came to Oregon, dying here in 1881. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Imus are, in order of birth, Gertrude, James Elmer, Francis, deceased, Lena, Alvin, deceased, Blanche, Rhoda and Ralph. Gertrude is engaged in teaching.

RICHARD B. LINVILLE, one of the honored residents of Newberg, was born in Clay county, Mo., October 17, 1835, and prior to coming to Oregon in 1891 had an extended business and political career in different parts of the middle west. His grandfather, Richard Linville, was born in North Carolina, and settled in Missouri, and in 1846 crossed the plains with ox-teams. On the way his wife was drowned in fording a stream, and alone and disconsolate he pursued his way west, settling in either Polk or Benton counties, where he was successful as a farmer and stock-raiser. John Linville, the father of Richard B., was born in North Carolina, and removed with his father to Missouri. Besides engaging in farming he also preached in the pulpit of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and during his comparatively brief life accomplished much good in the world. In later years he was an invalid, and his death occurred in Missouri when his son Richard was eight years of age. His wife, Nancy Jameson, was born in Virginia and died in St. Louis, Mo., leaving five sons and one daughter, of whom Richard B. is the fourth.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Linville graduated from the high school, and entered an academy in Missouri. He was reared to farming, and led a practically uneventful life up to the breaking out of the Civil war. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, attained to the rank of sergeant major, and after serving for one year obtained permission to organize a

company for a new regiment. September 30, 1862, he was commissioned captain of Company E, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, which he organized, and was discharged from the service May 13, 1865. For the greater part he was engaged in bushwhacking in Missouri and Arkansas, and was wounded in the right side, the ball still remaining in that part of his anatomy. His left side did not escape the attentions of the enemy, but the ball failed to reach a vital spot, owing to the fact that he carried a newspaper in his pocket.

In 1866, in Andrew county, Mo., Mr. Linville entered upon his first political responsibility, when he was elected surveyor of the county, and served for two years. He was afterward elected county treasurer and served one term. For the following two years he engaged in the hardware business in Hopkins, Mo., and here, in 1872, was elected surveyor of Nodaway county, serving one term. In 1879 he removed to Kansas, and at Ness City, Ness county, engaged in a general merchandise business for twelve years. This stage of his career Mr. Linville recalls as a very prosperous one, he happening there during a business "boom," and when men with ability and common sense were appreciated at their true value. Here also he entered the political arena, and was elected probate judge of Nodaway county in 1878, serving for one term.

In 1891 Mr. Linville became identified with Oregon, locating at Mount Tabor, where he engaged in farming on a small scale. In 1897 he removed to Yamhill county, and bought ten acres of land near Newberg, where he conducted a fruit ranch with considerable success, but disposed of this property in 1901. He then invested in a large stock of general commodities and has since engaged in general merchandise business with continued success. Mr. Linville was married while living in Missouri to Emma Richardson, a native of that state, and who died in Missouri in 1874, leaving four children: Henry R., a graduate of the University of Kansas, and of Harvard University, where he received the degree of A. B. the first year, that of A. M. the second year, and Ph. D. the third year, and who is at present a teacher of biology in a boys' high school in New York City; Minnie, who is the wife of F. G. Shown, a farmer of Grant county, Ore.; Preston, who is deceased; and Julia, who is the wife of D. Connell of the vicinity of Portland. For a second wife Mr. Linville married, in Kansas, Mrs. Annie M. Jarrett, whose father, Ely Harmon, was born in the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harmon removed from Pennsylvania to Kansas in 1879, locating in Ness county, where he farmed for many

years, but is now living retired. One child has been born to Mr. Linville and his present wife: Richard B., Jr., who is living with his parents. Mr. Linville has been a staunch Republican ever since his voting days, and he is fraternally connected with the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic.

HENRY F. HOLLENBECK. As a partner in the largest real estate firm in Eugene, H. F. Hollenbeck occupies a position in the community commensurate with his varied and extensive business experience, and his recognized capacity for painstaking and conscientious work. From a worthy Teutonic ancestry he derives the conservatism and thrift which proceeds slowly but surely to its goal, undisturbed by distractions however alluring or promising. He was born on a farm twelve miles from Madison, Jefferson county, Ind., July 31, 1862, his grandfather, Henry Hollenbeck, having established the family in Scott county, the same state, after his emigration from Germany in the early pioneer days. Enoch R. Hollenbeck, the father of H. F., was born on the Scott county farm, and in early life selected the mason's trade as a means of livelihood. This, combined with general farming, constituted the labor of his active years, and his ability in both directions brought him fair returns from a financial standpoint. As a young man he removed to Jefferson county, Ind., and afterward lived four years in Seymour, Ind., removing to Lincoln, Neb., in 1882. He came to Eugene, Ore., in 1887, and was soon engaged in a paying contracting business, doing the masonry work for the reservoir and many public buildings, and establishing a reputation for thoroughness and substantiality, so essential to the trade which he dignified with his labor and high character. Through his marriage with Elizabeth Maden, who was born in east Tennessee and died in Eugene, Ore., nine children were born, eight of whom are living, H. F. being the second in order of birth. William R., the oldest son, is a druggist in Florence, Ore.; James W. is a business man of Moro, Ore.; May is the wife of George Tucker, of Oakland, Cal.; Florence married John Jenkins of Lane county; Flora, now deceased, became the wife of Mr. R. E. Bristow, of Eugene; Charles and Louis are residents of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Maggie is now the wife of R. S. Smith. During his boyhood days in Indiana H. F. Hollenbeck learned the trade of plasterer, and at the age of sixteen began to work regularly with his father, the two trades combining most advantageously. He accompanied his father to Lincoln, Neb., where success awaited them, and they secured some of the largest contracts in the city, both on private residences and

public buildings. After coming to Eugene the son worked at his trade for a year, and then engaged as a clerk in various mercantile establishments for three years, afterward engaging as a partner with C. T. Wandell in Eugene, in the management of the New York Racket Store. Two years later he started a piano and organ business, continuing the same until 1897. He then went to New York City that his wife might perfect her musical education. In 1899 Mr. Hollenbeck returned to Eugene, and after acting in the capacity of yard manager of the planing mill operated by his brother-in-law, Mr. George Midgley, managed the Eugene Hotel for a couple of years. In 1902 he became a partner of C. S. Farrow in the real estate business, and now handles some of the most valuable town and country property in Lane county.

In common with the rest of the community, Mr. Hollenbeck is justly proud of his wife, who is said to be one of the finest musicians on the coast, and is now in charge of the Musical Department of the University of Oregon. Mrs. Hollenbeck was formerly Rose M. Midgley, and was born in Springfield, Mo. She was educated at the University of Oregon, making a specialty of music, and later studied for a year under Prof. Epstein of St. Louis. Mrs. Hollenbeck had the advantage of further training under S. P. Mills, Sharwenka, and Gertitoski, of New York, and afterward entered the National Conservatory of Music, finishing her eastern training under Josef. No greater recommendations were required for this lady than her enviable position with the university, or the appreciation which is unstintingly shown her by all true lovers of music on the coast. Faultless technique, beautiful expression, and wonderful tone effects, characterize her interpretation of the world's greatest masterpieces, and added to these is that capacity for infinite painstaking which is the greatest joy of the harmony loving mind and heart. Mr. and Mrs. Hollenbeck are members of the Christian church. Mr. Hollenbeck is a member of the Eugene Real Estate Exchange, and is fraternally identified with the Woodmen of the World.

VAN DORN McFARLAND. Thirty years of building and contracting in Eugene have established the reputation of Van Dorn McFarland as one of the foremost in his line in Lane county. To his chosen work Mr. McFarland brings an experience dating from the time when, as an energetic but very youthful devotee of hammer and chisel, he used to search the woods for material to fashion picture frames and other articles comparatively easy of construction. These embryonic undertakings back in Belmont

county, Ohio, happened half a century ago, and the youth who was fascinated by the possibilities of putting boards together, and spurred on by his natural mechanical ingenuity, was sixteen years old, having been born in Belmont county, February 23, 1837.

As the name indicates, Mr. McFarland is of Scotch ancestry, and he inherits that combination of dogged perseverance and adaptiveness which make of the best of his countrymen substantial and practical successes. His father and grandfather, both named William, were born in the state of Pennsylvania, the former in Redstone, and both became very early settlers of Belmont county, Ohio. The grandfather was a farmer during his active life, and embellished his career with lengthy service during the war of 1812. His death occurred on his farm in Belmont county, at an advanced age, his son, William, also a farmer, living to the age of sixty-three. The younger William married Lucinda Sutton, who also died in Ohio, and two of whose six children are living, Van Dorn being the youngest, and the only one in Oregon. From the farm Van Dorn McFarland stepped into a carpenter apprenticeship, having worked with tools on his own responsibility ever since he could remember, and gained a great liking for the work. About 1863 he removed to Savannah, Ill., and worked on the old Western Union Railroad, and later helped to build every station on the line of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad for seventy miles out of Sabula, Iowa. While thus employed as foreman of a large building force, he was located principally along the Wapso river, Iowa, a very unhealthy district, with the result that foreman and crew contracted malarial fever, and all were glad when the large contract was completed. Mr. McFarland himself, after looking around for a place to recuperate, decided upon Eugene, Ore., intending to return east when his cure had been effected. A year in the city not only restored him to health, but inspired him with a wholesome and emphatic appreciation of Eugene as a building and business center. Accordingly, he engaged in his old occupation of building and contracting with such good results that he decided to make this his permanent home. This was in 1873, and ever since he has lived there, in the meantime putting up hundreds of houses and public buildings, contributing much to the upbuilding of the city. He superintended the construction of the Masonic Temple Building, of the John Klemm, Chrisman, and Matlock buildings, and scores of the best and most artistic residences in the city. He is skilled in every detail of his interesting work, and is known not only in the immediate city, but throughout the county. As relaxation from business cares, he superintends the work on

his farm of seventy-three acres three and a half miles north of Eugene, taking great interest in the improvement of his property.

Fraternally Mr. McFarland is one of the popular men in Lane county. While a resident of Ohio he was a member of Belmont Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., was later identified with the Savannah Lodge, and is now a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Eugene, and is a member of Eugene Chapter No. 10, and is a member of the Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 2, K. T. Formerly he was identified with the Council of Corvallis, Ore., but demitted and joined the council of Albany. Mr. McFarland was a charter, but now demitted, member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Degree of Honor, and the Eastern Star. He was a charter member of the first Knights of Pythias Lodge in Eugene, but when the lodge became defunct he withdrew from the order and has never joined the lodge of the present day. In political affiliation Mr. McFarland is a Republican. He is a genial and interesting man, devoted to his calling, and invariably in favor of progress. He believes in the gospel of industry, of fair dealing and uprightness, maintains a name above reproach, and worthy of all honor.

JOSEPH McBEE. A very popular and resourceful man was William McBee, who came to Benton county in 1852 and established the family whose very worthy representative is Joseph McBee, a successful farmer near Corvallis. Born in Ohio in 1801, the father moved to Missouri with his parents when he was a boy, and was there reared on a farm, securing such education at the public schools as the times and his arduous home duties permitted. After his marriage with Elizabeth Milligan, of Ohio, he moved onto another farm, where he prospered, but at the same time desired to further improve his condition. The result of his discontent was that he sold his land in 1852, when he started across the plains with ox-teams, accompanied by his wife and children and his mother. On the way the mother died of cholera, but otherwise the journey was an uneventful one, and the homeseekers arrived at their destination less discouraged than most emigrants in the early days. The first winter being spent in Marion county, they settled the next spring on a claim seven miles south of Corvallis, Benton county, which claim is still in the possession of his heirs. Mr. McBee made many improvements on his farm, and in its management exercised business judgment and the greatest frugality. He had an interesting personality, and succeeded in making



E. W. Washburn

friends with all with whom he came in contact. Somewhat of a politician, he took a keen interest in the local undertakings of his party, although he never aspired to office. Nine children were born to himself and wife, of whom W. H. is a farmer near Corvallis; David lives in Smithville; and Joseph is the subject of this sketch.

Trained to farming on the paternal ranch, Joseph McBee remained at home until he was twenty-one, and then went to the gold fields on the Salmon river. After mining and prospecting for a short time he returned to Benton county and took up farming, and in 1875 married Fannie Irwin, who was born in Corvallis, and with whom he went to housekeeping on a claim eight miles southeast of Corvallis. In 1879 he bought two hundred and seventy-three acres of land constituting a portion of the old J. Gage donation claim, and where he is engaged in stock-raising and general farming. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a school director for many years. Mrs. McBee, who was a daughter of Richard and Louisa Irwin, the former of whom is deceased, crossed the plains with her parents in 1850, and was reared in Oregon. She was the mother of the following children: Richard C.; Joseph E.; Lela; Leora; Lizzie; Georgia; Ida; and Willie, deceased in infancy. Mrs. McBee died at the home farm May 31, 1903, a devoted wife and a kind and loving mother. Mr. McBee is prominent in his locality, has a fine farm and fine Durham cattle, and in all his undertakings evidences thrifty and progressive ideas.

CHARLES W. WASHBURNE. Occupying a position of importance in the business circles of Junction City, Lane county, Charles W. Washburne is rounding out a well spent life, the dominant influence of which has been the incidents of a pioneer effort among the primitive conditions of early Oregon. Mr. Washburne came to Oregon in 1853, and to no other man is greater credit due for the rapid and substantial upbuilding of Lane county; strong in his own integrity, his ambitions and purpose in life, he has given the benefit of all these to the advancement of Oregon, and in the evening of his days enjoys both his own prosperity and that of his adopted state.

The birth of this honorable pioneer occurred in Gallia county, Ohio, September 13, 1824. He was the son of Robert Washburne, who, like his father, Charles Washburne, was a native of Virginia, where he met his death by an attack from the Indians while cutting timber for fuel a short distance from the fort, which was the protection of the settlers during the Revolutionary war. Charles Washburne was a pioneer farmer of Virginia and his descendants followed his example

by becoming pioneers of the western states. His two sons were Isaac and Robert, the latter moving to Gallia county, Ohio, in 1820, and there engaged in farming until 1827, when he located in Illinois, on a farm eight miles west of Springfield. He continued in that location for a number of years, participation in the Black Hawk war being an event in life during the time. In 1834 he removed to Iowa, making his home in that state throughout the remainder of his life. Eleven miles west of Burlington he entered land and engaged in farming until his death in 1840, meeting with the success which always attends persevering effort. He became a prominent man in his new surroundings and fulfilled his duty as a citizen. Politically he was a Democrat. A reminder of the Washburne family lies in the name of a branch of Cedar Creek, which is known as Washburne creek, in memory of this Iowa pioneer. The wife of Mr. Washburne was in maidenhood, Eva Roy, who was born in Virginia and died in Illinois, in 1839, being at the time en route to Ohio on a visit to friends. She is buried near Decatur, Ill.

Of the four sons and five daughters which were born to his parents, Charles W. Washburne is the youngest and the only one now living. He received his education in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, where he remained during the lifetime of his parents, taking upon himself the management of a farm when he was but sixteen years old. At the time of the gold excitement in 1849, he set out for California and was soon mining on the south bank of the Sacramento river. After two years of success he returned to Iowa via the Isthmus of Panama, and after his marriage came to Oregon in 1853, crossing the plains with ox-teams. During this journey his oldest child, Ruth Ellen, was born near Chimney Rock. After six months of travel the train reached Oregon safely, and Mr. Washburne at once located a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, one and one-half miles southwest of Junction City. For twenty years he made this his home, and lost no time nor spared no effort to reclaim the land from its barren condition. In 1873 he purchased of T. A. Milliorn one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the site of Junction City and there engaged in farming and milling, in which he met with the same success which has characterized his agricultural pursuits, and in 1891 he purchased the old flour mills at Springfield, Lane county, putting in a complete roller process, with a capacity of one hundred and sixty barrels per day. This mill was for some time conducted by Byron and William, the sons of Mr. Washburne, and the property is now owned by himself and his son Byron. One of the most notable achievements of the business ventures of Mr. Washburne was

the part which he took in the organization of the Junction City Hotel Company, becoming vice president and a member of its board of directors, remaining in that capacity up to the present time. In 1893, in company with George Pickett and others, he bought the Commercial Bank, a private institution of Junction City, at a cost of \$50,000, and he became one of the principals in the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, in which he and his sons now own the controlling interest, Mr. Washburne being a director, and his son, W. C., acting as cashier. This is the only bank in the northern part of Lane county.

Mr. Washburne has met with success in all his efforts. His landed property represents a large amount of money. Besides owning business and residence property in Junction City, he owns four thousand acres of valley land in Lane county, the principal part of which is tillable. Two hundred acres of this adjoins the city, and Mr. Washburne acts as manager of his farming interests, which is principally that of stock-raising, having at present three hundred cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. That which represents the success of Mr. Washburne is the outgrowth of energy, perseverance and determination, for his entire fortune, when he commenced life in the Willamette valley, consisted of thirteen oxen, one horse, six cows, and the farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

Not alone has Mr. Washburne achieved success, for his wife was to him a veritable helpmeet, bravely bearing her share in the trials and troubles which fell to their lot as pioneers. Before her marriage in Iowa, she was Catherine Amanda Stansbury, born in Indiana, the daughter of John Stansbury. He was a native of Maryland and moved to Iowa, where he remained until 1850, when he spent some time in California. After a successful period in the west, he returned to the Mississippi valley, and died in Nebraska, where he had made his home the latter part of his life. Mrs. Washburne died in Junction City April 4, 1894, at the age of fifty-six years. She was the mother of seven daughters and four sons, of whom five sons are deceased, two having died in infancy, namely: Thomas Albert and Chester Douglas. George S., deceased, was a graduate of the State University, a first-class practical lawyer in Eugene, also serving one term as county judge. Those living are Ruth Ella, who is now the wife of John Wortman, of Portland; Eva G. is the wife of R. P. Hill, of Colfax, Wash.; Byron A. is located in Springfield; W. C. is cashier and manager of the bank and hotel company, and is also mayor of Junction City; Emma is Mrs. W. E. Butler of this city; Bertha Kate is the wife of E. U. Lee, of Eugene; Fred W. and Letitia S. are still at home.

In his political convictions Mr. Washburne has always been a staunch Republican, and his was one of the votes which helped make Abraham Lincoln president of the United States. The ability of Mr. Washburne to maintain the responsibilities of public office being so manifest, he has often been called upon to serve his party in various positions, in 1872 upholding the principles of the Republican constituency in the state legislature for one term. During his period of service he was instrumental in locating the state university at Eugene, and also in laying the foundation of the state capitol in Salem, acting as well on various committees. He has always been active in local politics and wields no little influence in political circles in the county and state.

The pioneer days are gone, and there is little left to recall those times of trial and privation; but to the younger generation there is still the living link as represented by the few who remain, while recollection forms a great part of the lives of the latter, as they pass their declining days in the sunshine of Oregon's prosperity. The little log cabin which was once the home of Mr. Washburne has been replaced by a handsome residence, and modern improvements have taken the place of the crude implements and primitive surroundings of those early times. When first a resident of Oregon Mr. Washburne would drive to Brownsville, with his well trained ox-teams, hauling his grain to mill. The trip consumed a week, and on one occasion he drove all night in order to hurry back to his wife and little daughter, left alone in the wilderness of the country. No bridges spanned the streams. The favorite mode of travel was on horseback, and many happy visits were made to friends in various sections of the country, with Mr. Washburne in the saddle, his little daughter before him, and his wife behind. No one, who has known Mr. Washburne and listened to his descriptions of the early days, can fail to have some idea, however faint, of that life which laid the foundation for the western commonwealth, and in so doing built up that character which is the nation's stronghold, in times of peace or war.

WILEY WINKEL. Of Wiley Winkel and his wife it may be said that they have lived longer on one farm than have any of the neighbors in Benton county. Genial and hospitable, they are also among the most popular of the early settlers and have continuously striven to add their quota to the general improvement of their locality. Mr. Winkel was twenty years of age when he crossed the plains with his parents in 1848, having been born in Madison county, Ala., July 6, 1828. His father, Isaac, was born in Kentucky in 1802, and was of Ger-

man descent. At a very early day he removed to Alabama, and there married Martha Bragg, a native of Alabama, with whom he moved shortly afterward to Missouri. In 1848 he outfitted with ox-teams and wagons and crossed the plains in the train of Captain Miller, and on the way encountered no serious opposition from the Indians, nor was there serious illness among the homeseekers. Mr. Winkel came direct to Benton county, where he took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres ten miles south of Corvallis, on the old territorial road, which is now occupied by his son, but upon which he himself lived for about a year. Next he located on a farm one mile north of Corvallis, which he improved and lived upon until his death in 1874, having been preceded by his wife in 1865. Seven children were born to this couple, of whom the following are living: Wiley; Gillian A., wife of G. Fisher, of Lane county; Martha, the widow of Mack Porter, of Benton county; and Missouri, the widow of John Baker, of Junction City.

Wiley Winkel remained at home and aided his father with the management of the farm for a year after coming to Oregon, and when the older man moved onto his other farm the son proved up on the original claim. In 1851 he married Pamela Grimsley, who was born in Illinois in 1834, and who crossed the plains with her family in 1847. The young people went to housekeeping on their present farm, which consists of seven hundred acres in one body, three hundred of which are under cultivation. He has since carried on general farming and stock-raising, and has proved himself one of the very capable and resourceful men of the country. His interests have been by no means confined to his immediate neighborhood, but have embraced the political, educational and moral well-being of the county community. He has been especially interested in the undertakings of the Democratic party, in the principles and issues of which he has unbounded faith. An important factor in his success has been the unfailing sympathy and help of his wife, who is a daughter of John Grimsley, who was born in Tennessee, and in Kentucky married Mary Scott. Soon afterward he moved to Illinois, and thence to Iowa, and after crossing the plains in 1847 settled on a claim three miles south of Philomath in the foot-hills. Four children were born to himself and wife, of whom Mrs. Winkel is the oldest; Alameda is the widow of J. Morris, of Big Bend; Malinda is the widow of M. Winkel, of Harrisburg; and Mary E. is the wife of A. Palmer, of Arlington, Ore. Mr. Grimsley farmed successfully until a few years before his death, at the age of ninety-four years, he having moved into the town of Corvallis, where his

wife also died at the age of eighty-four years. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and was one of the first settlers of Benton county. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Winkel, the order of their birth being as follows: Fannie, deceased; Lawrence, a resident of Junction; Effie, the wife of R. Irvin, near Corvallis; Robert M., deceased; Bellvaria, wife of R. Logan, of Linn county, Ore.; Isaac N., farming a part of the home place; John G., also on a portion of the home place; Percy C., living at home; and Eugene, who died in infancy. To all who appreciate manly and substantial traits of character, and the value in their midst of conservative and painstaking thought, the wish is sincere that Mr. and Mrs. Winkel may have many years yet of successful life, and may be long spared to represent the substantial and influential element in their county.

JOHN JOHNSTON. Fifty-one years, with their changing scenes and conditions, have passed over the head of John Johnston since he first settled on the farm where he now makes his home, the location being in Marion county, Ore., five miles west of Woodburn. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1828, and came to the United States in 1835, with his parents, Thomas and Hannah Johnston. The trip was made on a sailing vessel and occupied six weeks. Upon their arrival in New York City they journeyed at once to St. Louis, Mo., where the father engaged in the commission business.

The education of Mr. Johnston was received in private schools in St. Louis. He remained at home until he was fifteen years old, when he went to work with his brother at Beardstown, Ill., in a flour-mill. In 1850, in company with two friends, Horace Hill and Dan Riddle, he bought four yoke of oxen, wagon and other necessary equipments, and started from Independence, Mo., bound for the great northwest. The journey lasted from April to August, at the close of which the young emigrants located in Marion county, Ore. The first year of his residence here Mr. Johnston conducted McKay's Mission Mill, the next finding him in Yreka, Cal., having traveled by pack-horses from Oregon to the latter state, where he spent a short time in mining and prospecting. Though meeting with gratifying success he preferred life in the state in which he had made his home on first coming to the west. Returning to Oregon in the fall of the same year he passed a part of the summer of 1852 in running a mill on the Santiam river, giving it up to buy, in partnership with William H. West, the right of Mathew McCormick to four hundred and ninety acres of land located in Marion county. There was a lit-

tle log cabin on the claim, wherein the two men, both being bachelors, kept house for four years. At the end of that time Mr. Johnston married Miss Mary Kennedy, who was born in 1842, and from that day to the present their home has been made upon this farm.

Of the children which blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Ellen, the eldest, is the wife of K. Manning, of Portland; Annie is the wife of Charles Henkle, also of Portland; Thomas is located in Forest Grove; Robert is in Astoria; Agnes is in Spokane; William is in Sherwood; John is a hop-grower of Marion county; Joseph and Charles both make their home with their parents; Eliza is in Portland; and Cecilia lives at home.

Mr. Johnston now owns five hundred and thirty-five acres of land, three hundred and fifty of which is cultivated and pasture land, upon which he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising. Politically he is an adherent of the principles advocated in the platform of the Democratic party, and through this influence has served in various offices in his community. For a period of twenty years he has served as clerk of the school board, and also as road supervisor for a considerable length of time, his personal worth being evidenced in the discharge of the duties which have fallen to his lot as a citizen of this great commonwealth.

CHARLES BECKE, JR. The agricultural interests of Marion county are well represented by him whose name introduces this review, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers a brief outline of the qualities and characteristics of Mr. Becke. The province of this history is not so much to enter into the small details of a man's life, as to show forth to the world something of the governing principles which have led to his success. We do not any of us need to be told that the farming class of any country is really its bone and sinew, and that those who cultivate the soil contribute the first and most essential source of wealth in all lands. It is to this class that Mr. Becke belongs, being the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and ninety-three acres, devoted to general farming, twelve acres being planted to hops, for which he finds a ready sale on the market. The farm is well cultivated and has many improvements upon it, indicating the careful supervision of the owner.

Mr. Becke was born in the German colony, in Bethel, Shelby county, Mo., February 20, 1854, and is a son of Charles Becke, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1820. In 1846 he left his native land, sailing for America, and on arriving in this country he took up his abode

in Shelby county, Mo., where he was married to Johanna Keil. He remained in Missouri with the Bethel colony until 1867, when he brought his family across the plains and mountains, making his way to the Aurora colony, east of the present site of Aurora. Six months were consumed in making this journey, and the family of course were weary and glad to find a permanent place of abode. They remained in the Aurora colony until there was a division of property, in 1875, Mr. Becke receiving as his share the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he yet makes his home.

Charles Becke, Jr., was but thirteen years of age when his parents came to Oregon, and in the common schools of this state he received his education. He was one of a family of eleven children, five of whom are now living: Charles, the subject of this sketch; Louisa, the wife of Joseph Erbsland, of Marion county; Henry, who lives upon his father's farm; Sarah, the wife of George Gooding, a resident of Marion county; and Edward, who resides in Aurora.

At the age of twenty-five years, Mr. Becke began work for himself on a farm, following this by engaging in carpenter work for the Southern Pacific Railroad and elsewhere. For three years he acted as a clerk in the store of John Giesy. He was persevering and industrious, and these virtues always bring their reward, so that in 1881 he had saved enough money to purchase his present farm. He was not satisfied that his land should remain unimproved, but set about to transform it into a valuable farm property which he has succeeded in doing and it now annually returns to him a good income and does credit to his industry and care. Three years after the purchase of his home, he took a bride to preside over it, the lady of his choice being Miss Anna Giesy, daughter of John Giesy, the ceremony being performed January 23, 1884. They have three living children: Aurelia Louisa, Ursula Amelia and Alterius Charles. Mr. Becke is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having maintained fraternal relations with these organizations for a number of years. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party and always defends what he believes to be right, whether it relates to his own personal actions or to the issues which involve the nation's honor.

GEN. THOMAS JONES THORP. Though nearly a half century has passed away since the dark cloud of threatened disruption appeared on the country's horizon, and in the interval many events have conspired to make common the interests of the then warring sections, there is still

a lasting lesson of patriotism and a strengthening of national love in the perusal of the lives of men who offered themselves as sacrifices for a principle the advocacy of which meant a fratricidal struggle, fearful in its intensity and saddening in the result when viewed through the desolated homes and ruined fields. The army which pitted its strength against Lee's soldiers was not called forth from impulse; principle and patriotism dominated the actions of these men, foreshadowing the future greatness of our united country.

A representative of the men of this epoch is Gen. Thomas Jones Thorp, a review of whose life, though brilliant in action and teeming with events, would still be incomplete without its companion sketch—a record of the woman who cast in her fortunes with his in the maelstrom of public upheaval, giving herself with patriotic ardor to every movement that meant service to her country. United as General Thorp and his wife were in the face of the gathering storm and at the head of the mustering forces, the record of their lives is so closely interwoven that that of one is not complete without that of the other. Mrs. Thorp was in maidenhood Mandana Coleman Major, her birth occurring in Allegany county, N. Y., January 25, 1843, being the daughter of Col. John Major, also a native of that county, and the granddaughter of Stephen Major. The latter was born in the northern part of Ireland of Scottish parentage, and as a young man he came to New York and settled in Karr valley, where he engaged as a merchant tailor, through the practice of his inherited thrift amassing a fortune before his death. Her father, John Major, was a colonel of the state militia and a large land-owner, and he married Serena Rathbone, a native of New York and a descendant of Major Moses Van Campen, a patriot of the Revolution. Colonel Major died in the state of his birth.

Mrs. Thorp was reared under the careful training of a devoted mother, learning housewifely arts in addition to the splendid education received in Alfred University, and, though but seventeen when the storm-cloud began to gather darkly, her inheritance of patriotism and national love responded to the situation, and no mass meeting was complete without her presence and the singing of a national song in her unusually beautiful voice, which helped no little in enlistment. At the close of the first peninsular campaign, when more troops were required to face Lee's advance into the north, President Lincoln called upon the governor of New York to raise and equip two regiments, and this young patriot offered her voice in song once more, the soldiers of the One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth carrying into battle the memory of

her unselfish efforts, which inspired many to bear with patience and fortitude the trials of a soldier's life. The ceremony which united her with her husband in the holy bonds of matrimony was performed at a crucial period of the war and in a most picturesque manner; it took place at Portage, on the banks of the Genesee river, in the hollow square formed by the soldiers of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, in which Thomas P. Thorp had just been assigned the position of lieutenant-colonel, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joel Wakeman, a chaplain of a company also of that regiment. After her marriage Mrs. Thorp proved herself worthy to be called a patriot and to be the wife of a soldier. She followed the regiment throughout its entire service, rendering devoted service in the ranks with the many other noble women of that period who sacrificed all that they held dear to minister to the needs of the sick and wounded in camp and hospital. She joined the regiment of her adoption and remained with it during the siege of Suffolk, Va., enduring with calm heroism the dangers and privations, cheering and encouraging the lonely, homesick soldiers, to whom the sight of a woman's pitying face recalled the one waiting and watching for their return. Never in the course of the weary months and the increasing perils did Mrs. Thorp suggest to her husband that as he had been several times wounded and a prisoner of war he could consistently leave the service, but cheered him in camp and field until the time of peace, when they rode side by side in the Grand Review at Washington in the Second Brigade, First Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, her decoration the full eagle, his the star above the eagle.

Gen. Thomas Jones Thorp was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1837, the son of Montgomery Thorp, who was born in the state of Connecticut and died in Michigan, having engaged all his life in farming and milling. Of this family, General Thorp is not alone in his illustrious record, another brother serving in the army, being the late Capt. Alexander K. Thorp, who was killed in the great cavalry charge at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864. Senator Simeon M. Thorp, another brother, was also killed during the Civil war, coming to his death in 1863 through the sacking of Lawrence, Kans., by the Confederate forces. At the breaking out of the Civil war Thomas Jones Thorp was attending the preparatory department of Alfred University, intending to enter Union College and continue his studies, but with the ardor of patriotism he at once enlisted, receiving on the field his diploma in the class of 1861. In response to President Lincoln's call, he enrolled as a private in a company organized in his native county, which was

finally assigned to the Eighty-fifth New York Regiment of Infantry in the Army of the Potomac, and during the first Peninsular campaign he won honorable distinction as a captain at the battle of Fair Oaks, where he was slightly wounded. At the close of the Seven-Days battle his record won him the commendation of Governor Morgan of New York, who selected him to fill the position of lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment. The colonel of this regiment had been selected from the regular army, the choice falling upon General Gibbs, who in becoming brigadier-general left a vacancy for Captain Thorp. This regiment bore a reputation of containing more than ordinary ability, being composed of the flower of the native-born yeomanry of the counties of Allegany and Wyoming, men of erudition and talent, from all professions, and to hold a commission in this regiment naturally gave a man credit for possessing unusual ability and courage, which Colonel Thorp in no wise lacked, for, though crippled from the wound received in the summer, he was out on crutches in September drilling the troops. After the battle of Gettysburg this regiment was transferred to the cavalry corps by an order from the war department, and was thereafter known as the First New York Dragoons.

During the war General Thorp rendered honorable service in every camp of the Army of the Potomac, participating in sixty-four engagements, and was absent from the battlefields only when disabled by wounds or for a short period in which he was a prisoner of war after the battle of the Wilderness, during which time he won a place in the memory of sixteen hundred Union prisoners for the words of cheer and encouragement which he spoke to them on the anniversary of the national birthday. He had been taken prisoner at Trevilian Station, after being severely wounded, and was sent to Macon, Ga., but, undaunted by the privations and sufferings which might be his in a southern prison, he delivered on the Fourth of July an oration commemorative of the day, filled with eloquence stirred to life by the years in which he had sacrificed himself for his country. The stirring events of his brief sojourn in a southern prison were detailed in the north, leading up to the following article, which gave to the public a proper estimate of the worth of Colonel Thorp. We quote herewith: "This outburst of patriotic sentiment uttered in the very heart of the Confederacy, and in the very mouth of the cannon guarding the prisoners, was treated by the prison commander as insubordination, but it was characteristic of Colonel Thorp, who in the night jumped from the train going from Savannah to Charleston in his effort to rejoin his command in front of Richmond. The ster-

ling qualities which prompted thousands of heroic defenders of the Union and constitutional liberty to stand to the front is also a trait with Colonel Thorp." The promotion of Colonel Thorp followed close upon this event.

At the conclusion of hostilities General Thorp became interested in educational work, being called to an important educational institution in Buffalo, N. Y., by the eminent Dr. Thomas Lothrop, then superintendent of public instruction in that city. After several years he turned his attention to the subject of applied mechanics, and received several important patents for invention from the government, being located in Chicago, Ill., having previously been a resident of Cadillac, Mich., where he was interested in the manufacture of lumber. While living in the latter city he served two terms as county clerk, his wife assisting him as deputy clerk and also acting as register of deeds. In February, 1892, having sold out his interests in Chicago, he located in Forest Grove, Ore., many of his interests being in the west, having conducted a sheep ranch for five years located on Little creek, just out of Flagstaff, Ariz., and adjoining the Navajo reservation. For several years he served as principal of various schools in the state, among them being Forest Grove, Woodlawn, Portland, and others. In 1899 he located in Corvallis, Ore., where he now makes his home, looking after his varied interests.

General Thorp is now a prominent man in military circles, being a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Thorp also keeps up her old associations, being a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and is now identified with Ellsworth No. 7, representing in 1897 the state of Oregon to the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps at Buffalo, and again in 1902 being a delegate to Washington, D. C. She is also prominent in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Both the General and Mrs. Thorp are members of the Presbyterian Church, and stanch Republicans politically. Of the four children which blessed this union, Simeon died in Michigan; Annie became Mrs. Sunderland and died in Buffalo; Bessie Mabel and Montgomery are still at home with their parents. The daughter at home has received a fine education through the medium of Pacific University of Forest Grove.

JOHN W. FOSTER. More and more the agriculturist is bringing to bear upon his occupation those practical innovations which tend to facilitate labor and increase the joy of living, and in this regard he is leagues ahead of his weary predecessor, whose interminable hours incapa-

cited him for a correct appreciation of his gains, and gave him at best but an occasional glimpse into the more leisurely and congenial walks of life. In illustration of the former state of being, one need go no further than many of the farmers and stock-raisers in Benton county, universally conceded to be one of the most fertile parts of the state. Among these, John W. Foster occupies a prominent place, not only because of personal characteristics of a high order, but because he has one of the most beautiful homes and is one of the most extensive stock-raisers in the county. In the foothills of the coast range, overlooking a serene valley, is this ideal rural home, surrounded by two thousand, three hundred acres of land, many acres of which are under cultivation, and the greater part of which is devoted to stock-raising. On this same farm Mr. Foster was born May 1, 1859, and during all these years it has been his home, no matter how far he has wandered in quest of diversion or business.

John Foster, father of John W., was born in Ohio, March 3, 1822, and in 1834 removed with his parents to Missouri. In 1845 the whole family started across the plains with ox-teams, and though emigration was as yet a novel and rare experience, they encountered little difficulty with the Indians, although some of their cattle passed into their keeping. Six months of travel brought the party to the Tualatin plains, where they spent the winter, the following spring removing to the claim eight miles southwest of Corvallis, where the parents died at an advanced age. John the older did not settle on the claim with his parents, but rather came direct to the claim twelve miles south of Corvallis where his son now lives, and soon after carried to completion a little romance begun on the plains, and which resulted in two hearts deciding to join their life fortunes. Mary Lloyd was an interesting girl on the way to Oregon with her parents, but she did not long survive her marriage, dying while still a young woman. To her husband's care she left three children, Nancy, the oldest, being the widow of James Long of Montana; William is deceased; and Jasper T. lives in Prinesville. In time Mr. Foster married Elizabeth Buchanan, who was born in England, and came to Oregon in 1856, and whose father is mentioned at length in another part of this work. Three children were born also of this union: Henrietta is the wife of Charles Lee of Corvallis; Emma is deceased; and John W. is living on the old claim.

John Foster prospered exceedingly, and in all his business and other undertakings maintained that high standard which is the truest indication of good sense and progressiveness. He made many improvements on his farm, and became one of the most extensive breeders and manipulators

of stock interests in Benton county; shrewd and sagacious, he availed himself of apparent opportunities and created new ones, and had the interest of his neighbors and friends at heart. Genial and obliging, he found outstretched hands and welcoming hearts wherever he went, and thus his death at the age of seventy-seven was sadly mourned. From time to time he had added to his land, and finally owned twenty-two hundred acres. Besides his farm he left other property and large money interests, all of which indicated his masterful grasp of chances that came to him. In 1884 he moved to Corvallis, where the remainder of his life was spent in comparative retirement.

After his parents moved from the old place John W. Foster was left in charge, a responsibility which he was abundantly able to assume because of his superior training on the farm, and a practical education acquired in the public schools, at Bishop Scott's Academy and at the Portland Business College. He married Laura Alexander, who was born in California, and who is the mother of one child, Ada E. Mr. Foster is an extensive raiser of stock, making a specialty of Durham cattle, and he also conducts general farming enterprises. He is practical and scientific, and has never allowed himself to get into grooves, or rely upon the customs and methods adopted by those engaged in similar occupations. He is a thinker, reasoner and philosopher, and while rejoicing in the good fortune which fate and his own industry have brought him, has kept pace with the times along general lines, and is a most companionable and interesting man. He has traveled a great deal for pleasure and information, and is one of the most influential and popular farmers in Benton county.

JOHN WILSON GILMOUR, retired, now residing at Silverton, Marion county, was born in Lincoln county, Ky., September 13, 1813, and is a son of George and Polly (Hickman) Gilmour. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a son of James Gilmour, who was born in Ireland and was brought to America in his youth by his parents, who settled in Virginia. George Gilmour was a friend of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer of Kentucky, who made his home near that of the Gilmour family. Polly Hickman's maternal grandfather, named Wilson, was a member of the famous band of free-lances under command of Francis Marion, and participated in the historic battle of Eutaw Springs.

August 29, 1833, John W. Gilmour married Jane Alexander Bronaugh, and two months later settled in Hancock county, Ill. In 1851 he started across the plains for Oregon with his wife and eight children. Six months later the fam-

ily arrived in what is now Washington county, locating temporarily near Hillsboro. The following year they removed to Linn county, where Mr. Gilmour followed his trade of blacksmith and incidentally engaged in farming. At his shop, four miles west of Lebanon, he made many of the first plows used in Linn county. He became a man of considerable influence in the community, and for four years served as justice of the peace. Soon after locating in Linn county the Rogue River Indian war broke out, and for nine months he served as captain of a wagon-train for the government.

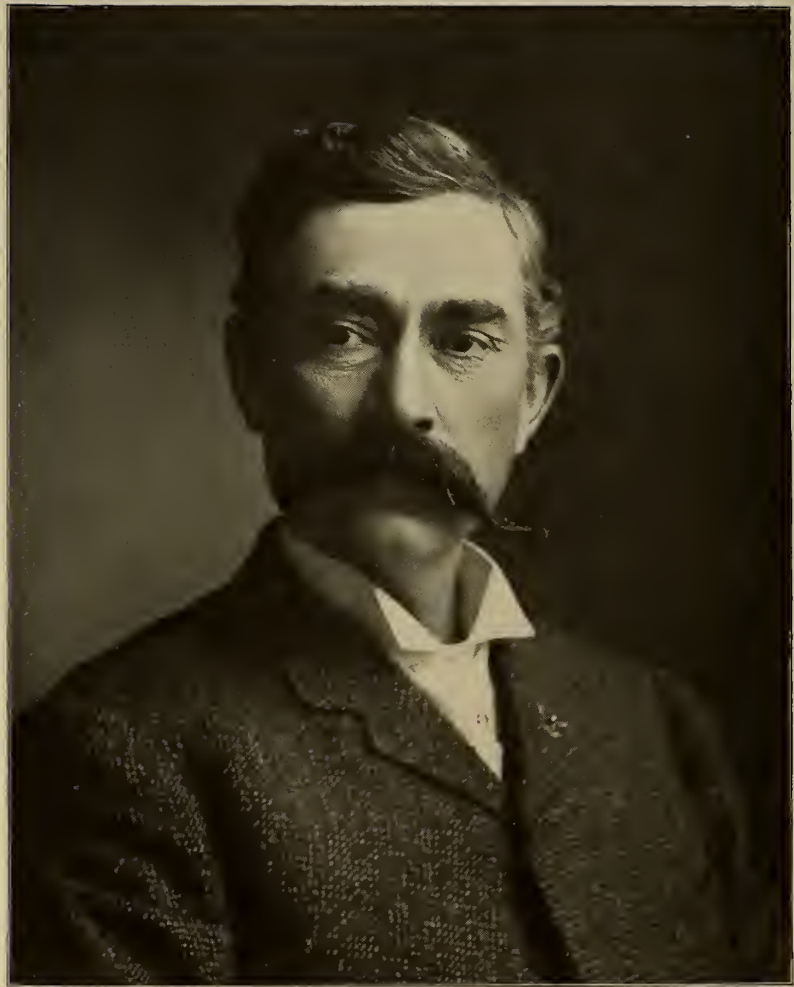
Mr. Gilmour's wife was a daughter of Taliferro and Jane (Gilmour) Bronaugh, representatives of old families of Kentucky. Mrs. Gilmour died December 9, 1885. To Mr. Gilmour and wife were born ten children, namely: Mary Jane, deceased; Lucy Eleanor, deceased wife of Andrew Linebarger; William, deceased; John, residing in Ellenburg, Wash.; George, deceased; James Alexander, residing in Washington; Nancy Elizabeth, wife of Thomas W. Davenport of Silverton; George Robert, a farmer, residing near Silverton; Martha Ann, wife of Nathan Kirkendall, of Olympia, Wash.; and Sarah, deceased wife of La Fayette Cassidy.

The members of the Gilmour family inherit a rare degree of artistic ability, their paternal ancestors having been gifted as musicians, and the Bronaugh family having exhibited considerable literary talent. This pioneer family has become well known throughout the northwest, and its representatives are respected and admired for the many fine traits in their character.

RICHARD IRWIN. In Richard Irwin, the founder of a worthy and influential family in Oregon, and the accumulator of a fortune through his own untiring zeal, the northwest had one of those old-time merchants who thoroughly understood his business and made money where the majority would have failed. Shrewd and sagacious, he stepped into mining and other localities where there was a demand for his goods, did a thriving business, and disposed of them at just the right time, and always with appreciable profit. With a foundation of good will and good morals, and with personal characteristics which make a man popular and of use in the world, it is not surprising that his life was typical of the best in old-time mercantile ventures.

Born in Ireland, June 11, 1813, Mr. Irwin lost his father when he was a child, and years afterward came to America with his mother and sisters, locating in New York state in 1832. Having learned the mercantile business in his native land, he was not slow in finding employment in

his adopted country, and in time became identified as manager with a concern which sent him to Ohio with a stock of goods. Not finding the new locality satisfactory for store-keeping, he went to Iowa, and there engaged for many years in a general merchandise business. In 1850, in St. Louis, he was united in marriage with Louise Kompp, who was born in Germany, and whose home was then in Iowa. Her people crossed the plains in 1853, settling in Benton county, where the father lived to be seventy-five and the mother eighty years of age. Soon after his marriage Mr. Irwin perfected plans for crossing the plains, and outfitted with horse instead of ox teams, having three teams to each of the two wagons, and besides had a carriage and some loose stock. They joined the Jerome Gossage train, and were six months on the way, experiencing little trouble with the Indians. Nevertheless their ranks were lessened by the cholera so prevalent during 1850, with which disease Mr. Irwin was thrice afflicted, while his wife was the victim of one attack of the dread disorder. Arriving in Portland, Mr. Irwin conducted a small store there during the first winter, and in the spring of 1851 came to Corvallis, where he started a store of the same kind. The same fall he took up six hundred and forty acres of land on the territorial road, which land is still owned and occupied by his wife and children. To his farm he moved his store, and while conducting it there for ten years made money rapidly and was an important man in his neighborhood. After disposing of this store he farmed for some time, and in 1864 opened a mercantile business in Portland, shortly afterward removing his stock to east Oregon during the gold excitement. With the subsiding of the craze he sold out and returned to his farm, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising almost up to the time of his death, at the age of eighty-two years and some months. He had large numbers of Shorthorn cattle, the sale of which netted him a large yearly income. Since his death his widow has undertaken the management of the farm, and has proved herself an excellent business woman and far-sighted manager. The home is all that a rural residence should be, and the barns, out-houses and general improvements indicate the progressive and intelligent agriculturist. Of the five children born into the family, Frances is the wife of Joseph McBee, a farmer of this locality; Elizabeth is deceased; James is living at home; Richard is a farmer near Corvallis; and one child died in infancy. Mr. Irwin was a genial and public-spirited man, and everything of an up-building and progressive nature in his neighborhood was sure of his approval and substantial help. For many years he was postmaster of his neighborhood, and he held



L N Roney

other important offices, invariably discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He possessed a fund of common sense, without which success counts for naught, and many a man has been helped on a discouraging way by his cheerful council and material help.

L. N. RONEY. With the passage of many years there will still be standing the evidence of the substantial and material labor which L. N. Roney has contributed to the growth of the city of Eugene and Lane county. As a contractor and builder he has had charge of the erection of many buildings, public and private, which add to the financial and commercial prestige of the community. Among his most important work has been the erection of the Lane county court house, the two McClung buildings, the First National Bank, the Lane County Bank, the Loan & Savings Bank, the Hoffman House, Hotel Smeede, the addition to the Christman building, the Episcopal, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the Eugene Opera House, and many others of note, including many of the most attractive private residences in the city. His first engagement in Lane county was the assistance he gave in the construction of the bridge across the Willamette river at Eugene. In the successful completion of every enterprise Mr. Roney has won the confidence of the people of the community, and in the fulfillment of every moral obligation has gained their esteem.

L. N. Roney was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, September 2, 1853, the eleventh child in his father's family of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. His parents were Thomas, a native of New Jersey, and Caroline H. (Levering) Roney, a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of the old family of Leverings of Maryland. Thomas Roney settled in Ohio in 1832. His occupation had been that of a weaver, but in Ohio he engaged in farming. In 1878 he came to Oregon and located in Lost Valley, where his death occurred in 1885, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife died at the home of L. N. Roney in 1897, at the age of eighty-four years. Of this large family of children, four brothers served in the Civil war—Henry and William in the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, and John and Charles in the short service.

In the region of Wapakoneta, Ohio, the scene of his birth, L. N. Roney was reared, the opportunity for educational advancement being so limited that he attended school but little, his wide knowledge of current events and general fund of information being the result of observation in later years. When fourteen years of age he devoted all his energies to farm work, the home

farm consisting of one hundred acres which, at the present time, has seven gas wells upon it. When he was seventeen years of age his father removed to Gallatin, Daviess county, Mo. There he remained at work until he was nineteen years old, when he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, at which he continued for three years. In 1876 he located in Oregon, having been induced to come west by an aunt, Mrs. Williams, who had crossed the plains in 1853, and was then living in Lane county. He at once began bridge carpentering for A. S. Miller & Sons, finding work in the states of Oregon and Washington until 1882. He then began contracting and building in Lane county, and has since built every bridge in Lane county, also operating in other counties, where he has met with uniform success.

In Boise City, Idaho, June 5, 1889, Mr. Roney was united in marriage with Mrs. Orilla G. (Baker) Humphrey. She was born in Salem, Ore., the daughter of Capt. John Baker, one of the early and successful pioneers of Oregon, who now makes his home in Salem.

In his political affiliations Mr. Roney is a Republican. He was the presiding officer of the first Young Men's Republican Club organized in Eugene, has been an influential delegate to several county conventions, and for several terms has served as city councilman from the third ward. He was made a Mason in Missouri in 1874. He is now a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master; is past high priest in Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M.; in 1897 was grand high priest of the grand chapter of Oregon; is a member of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, K. T., of Eugene, in which he served as eminent commander in 1892; and is now deputy grand commander of the grand commandery of Oregon, having been elected to that office in September, 1902, and re-elected in September, 1903. He is also associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Eagles, and is a charter member of the Eugene Commercial Club. Mr. Roney is a man of high public spirit, and may always be depended upon to assist in the furtherance of all well considered projects which have for their end the promotion of the best interests of Eugene.

ALFRED E. MOORE. Not all of the interesting homes of Oregon are set down in the midst of broad acres. There are some who prefer rather the modest acres whose every nook can receive the owner's personal attention. To this latter type of home belongs that of Alfred E. Moore, which, when he first purchased the land, was a wild, uncultivated spot, with timber and

small brush marring its promise. Today it stands a clean, well-kept farm of twenty acres in the highest form of cultivation, ten acres being in fruit—prunes, apples, etc.—while the rest yields an abundance of farm products, with the added beauty of handsome buildings, giving evidence of the thrift of its owner.

Alfred E. Moore was born in Hardin county, Iowa, December 31, 1858, and was the sixth in order of birth in a family of ten children. He received his education in the common schools of Iowa, attending also the academy located in New Providence, Iowa. At rather a youthful age he secured employment on a farm, where he remained until he was twenty years old. Leaving home at this time he came to Oregon, where he followed up this occupation at Eugene, Lane county. The next year, however, he left Eugene and passed through Woodburn, West Union and Dayton, stopping at each for some time, eager to know the advantages of each, as a possible location for his future home. When he reached Newberg he went no farther, believing that he had at last found that for which he was in search. Here he bought forty acres of land, a little wilderness, and truly it was wonderful faith that could look through that tangle and picture the fair future of that location. He soon sold twenty acres, wisely deciding that a half well done was worth the whole half done. With ceaseless energy he prosecuted the work of his property, cutting roads where they would give easy access, hewing out the trees and grubbing brush until he could see the light from east to west. Truly this little farm presents a fair picture.

Mr. Moore and his brother, C. F., built the first home-made evaporator built in Yamhill county, at Dayton, and two years later Mr. Moore and Mr. Snodgrass built the first commercial evaporator at Newberg.

Mr. Moore married Miss Lizzie Woodward, October 8, 1890, and two children now share the home: Lester and Marion. Mrs. Moore was born in Indiana. Her father, Benjamin, was a native of North Carolina, and at an early day moved to Indiana, settling in Morgan county, where he died. The daughter had gone west to live with a brother in Oregon and it was in this way that she met Mr. Moore. In the Society of Friends Mr. Moore finds his church home, and fraternally is connected with the Woodmen of the World. In his political affiliation he is a Republican. For further information regarding the parents of Mr. Moore, refer to the sketch of C. F. Moore upon another page of this work.

GEORGE WILL. Numbered among the self-educated, self-made and successful farmers of Marion county is George Will, owner of a

finely improved farm near Aurora, and formerly identified with the little colony whose tenure of life was completed in 1884. A native of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Will was born December 21, 1839, and comes of staunch Teutonic ancestry. His father, John Will, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and in his native country owned quite a large country property, which he disposed of in order to come to America, in 1839. With his hard-earned German thalers he bought a farm near Muscatine, Iowa, but, not liking the locality particularly, disposed of it in 1843 and took up land in the Bethel Colony, Shelby county, Mo. Here his death occurred at an advanced age, and he left to his children a fair-sized property, and the heritage of a good name.

At the age of sixteen George Will left the farm of his father and learned the hatter's trade, and at the same time worked in the woolen mills of the Bethel Colony. In August, 1861, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted in Capt. Henry Will's company, Seventieth Regiment, Missouri Militia, and entered active service as bugler in that company in January, 1863, where he remained until March 10, of the same year, when he was mustered out, and again joined the colonists, who were, at that time, agitating the subject of establishing a branch in the far west, Aurora, Ore., being eventually selected as a desirable site. Hither repaired several bands of pilgrims at different times, but the principal train to start across the plains outfitted in 1863, and consisted of forty wagons and eighty men, besides numerous women and children. The men were heavily armed and prepared for any emergency, and Mr. Will, who was one of the travelers, does not recall any serious disturbances, or any particular suffering from Indian attacks, illness or severe weather. After six months the party reached Aurora, and the members dispersed to select their farms, and start their respective industries.

Locating in Aurora, where his knowledge of woolen mills was an advantage to him, Mr. Will was made foreman of the woolen mills started up by the colony. This position was maintained with credit until the disbanding of the colony, in 1884, at which time every man received his share of land and general profits.

Mr. Will, very early in life, evinced decided taste in music, and became a member of a brass band at nine years of age. After coming to Aurora he joined the celebrated Aurora Brass Band, first playing a French horn, and later the E flat cornet, which connection he maintained until forty years of age.

In 1884 he settled upon the farm where he now lives, and which consists of two hundred

and seventy-five acres, devoted to general farming and stock-raising, and to hops, of which there are ten acres at present. To much of his success in life Mr. Will attributes the sympathy and help of a good wife, to whom he was married in 1870, and who was formerly Elizabeth Link. Mrs. Will came across the plains with her parents in 1867, locating in the colony of which her father became a prominent member. Three children have been born into the Will household, of whom Edward H. is assisting his father on the farm; Clara is the wife of Frank Siegler, of Aurora, and Elmer G. is living at home.

Mr. Will is a Republican in politics, but has never taken any particular interest in the political undertakings of his neighborhood, his farm duties taking up the greater part of his time. In spite of early disadvantages as to education, he is a very well-informed man, having become a great reader as the years have gone by. He is staunch in his approval of good schools and practical educational training, and has seen to it that his children have profited by all of the advantages he could give them. He is well known as an upright and enterprising member of the farming community around Aurora, and his Jersey cattle are among the finest, and his farm among the best improved in the neighborhood.

EDWARD F. LAMSON. The name of Lamson is not only substantially identified with the present prosperity of Oregon, but in the old pioneer days was represented in judicial, legislative and agricultural departments of activity. The farm upon which Edward F. Lamson is conducting extensive general and stock-raising enterprises, and upon which he was born September 19, 1850, was taken up by his father, Jeremiah, in 1848, and has since been a prized possession of the family.

Jeremiah Lamson, the establisher of the family in Oregon, was born in Massachusetts in January, 1812, and as a young man located in Burlington, Iowa, where he erected the first store in the town, and thereafter was foremost in its many avenues of usefulness. In 1847 he perfected plans for crossing the plains, and with thirteen yoke of oxen and three wagons well filled with provisions, spent seven months in reaching the desired destination in Oregon. He had little trouble with the Indians, and suffered little from ill health, the journey being a very fortunate and favorable one. In the spring of '48 he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on the Willamina river, near the town of that name, and there farmed and raised stock almost up to the time of his death in 1888. He took a

prominent part in political and other affairs in his adopted state, and from the beginning of its establishment was identified with the Republican party. He was a member of the first senate of Oregon, and was several times a member of the legislature, serving also four years as county judge. In his young days he married Helen Hawks, who bore him four children: R. H., a resident of Portland; H. W., a rancher of Crook county; Dora, the wife of Dr. W. Everett of Tacoma, Wash.; and Edward F. The latter died on the old homestead in October, 1888.

Through his youth Mr. Lamson lived on the donation claim where he was born, and at the age of nineteen took entire charge of its affairs. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Helen Bergess, of which union there have been born three sons, Roy, Guy and Rex. In addition to the four hundred and eighty acres comprising the home farm Mr. Lamson farms other lands, making in all twenty-one hundred acres, and he is engaged principally in stock-raising, to which his tract of one thousand acres of bottom land is well adapted. The stock includes sheep and Hereford cattle, and Mr. Lamson is one of the best informed men on stock matters in this county. He has filled many positions of trust in the community, and as a Republican politician was elected to the legislature in 1898, and again in 1900. President Harrison appointed him Indian agent of the Grand Ronde reservation, and he creditably maintained that position four years. The many sterling qualities of Mr. Lamson have won him many friends in Oregon, and he has ever had the sincere respect and liking of all who have been associated with him.

MRS. MARY W. BARCLAY. Scattered over different parts of Oregon are farms directly under the management of women well schooled in the science of agriculture, whose lives have been passed in taking observations of the methods of others, even while they themselves were not then called upon to exercise their abilities. Such an one is Mrs. Mary W. Barclay, owner of a farm of four hundred acres, twelve miles south of Corvallis, and herself one of the most popular and prominent women in the community. Mrs. Barclay was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1841, her father, James Neill, having settled there after coming from Ireland at a very early day. Mr. Neill was a young man at the time of his emigration, and spent some time in Ohio before marrying Mary Stewart, who bore him nine children, and who died in Ohio. At a later period he removed to Illinois, where his death occurred on a farm, to the management of which he devoted several years of his life.

Mrs. Barclay was reared on the home farm and

educated in the public schools, and her first husband was Robert Herron, a native son of Ireland. Mr. Herron first met his future wife when he stopped in Ohio on his way from Ireland to Oregon in 1851, the remainder of his journey being by way of the Isthmus and San Francisco. Five miles northeast of Monroe, Ore., he took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, and in 1861 returned to Ohio and married Miss Neill, then just twenty years of age. Together the young people returned to the western ranch and spent their lives together until the death of Mr. Herron, at the age of fifty-five years. He was a prominent man in his neighborhood, and to an otherwise meritorious life added a daring service in the Rogue River war. Six children were born of this union, of whom James lives near his mother; Cleland is deceased; Jane is the wife of W. T. Hewitt of California; Josiah lives on the old donation claim; John W. lives in Washington; and Laura M., residing on the home place.

After her husband's death Mrs. Herron lived on the old place, successfully managed it, and in time became the wife of Mr. James Barclay. Mr. Barclay was born in the state of Missouri, and in 1851 crossed the plains to Oregon, meeting with no unusual adventures on the way, and arriving at his destination in good health and spirits. At once he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, twelve miles south of Corvallis, and here brought his wife and farmed and raised stock up to the time of his death in 1892. Too much cannot be said of the exemplary life of Mr. Barclay, who was an ambitious, well educated and very popular man, adaptable and successful in all his undertakings. As a veteran of the Mexican war, he drew a pension from the government, and he was also a soldier in the Cayuse war. He was a Democrat in politics, but never took an active interest in office-holding. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Ross, Leah, and Gertrude, all of whom are living with their mother. Mrs. Barclay still owns four hundred acres of the two donation claims, and has one of the finest rural homes in this county. Her barns and out-buildings and improvements suggest the up-to-date and prosperous land owner, and no one who entertained an appreciation of the manifold advantages of country life could desire a better place in which to pass their declining years.

WILLIAM A. POTTER. A pioneer, earnest, energetic and forceful, William A. Potter spent many years in the upbuilding of the western civilization before retiring to a quiet life, now making his home in Irving, Lane county.

He came to Oregon in 1851, and since then has been principally interested in the agricultural life of the country. This representative of a Pennsylvania family is the descendant of German ancestry and originally spelled the name Pothour. David Pothour was born on the banks of the Juniata river, in Pennsylvania, in 1781, and in Ohio married Anna McCreary, who was born of Irish ancestry. Their son, William A., of this review, was born near the town of Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, February 7, 1825, into which state the father had removed and there engaged as a farmer. He spent the extraordinarily long period of seventy-five years in one location in that state, where his death occurred at the age of ninety-six years. They had been blessed with the birth of nine children, of whom William A. was the fifth. His early education was received in the common schools of the state where he was born, attending a little log school-house for his share in the distribution of knowledge. Upon attaining manhood he engaged in the occupation in which his father had gained a livelihood, and in 1845 he started out into the world to seek his own living. That year he located in Grant county, Wis., in the southwest corner of the state, where he engaged in lead mining for a period of six years. In 1851 he outfitted with three yoke of oxen and started for Oregon in company with a train of sixteen wagons. Six months was consumed in the journey, which was ended without any particular incident outside of those which naturally accompanied such a trip. Upon his arrival in the west he spent the first winter in Milwaukee, Clackamas county. He then took to surveying, and helped survey in various parts of the Willamette valley. In 1853 he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres located in Lane county one half mile west of Irving, and there put up the first house which the prairie lands of this county had known. In the same year Mr. Potter, with a party, started for the Umpqua mines, but before reaching there they heard the Indians were causing the prospectors considerable trouble, so the party changed their course and finally went to the mines at Yreka, Cal., where he mined for little over a year, but not realizing his hopes he returned to Lane county in 1854 and that ended his search after the hidden treasures of the earth. In a few years he sold his right for \$500 and took another claim of a like number of acres, one and a half miles north of the same town, to which he then removed and took up farming and stock-raising. This also was disposed of later, and for several years he spent his time in various locations of the county, always, however, engaging in farming. In the fall of 1901 he came to Irving to make his home

upon a modest little piece of two acres, which affords him occupation for his time. At the present time he is the owner of a farm of seventy-four acres one and a half miles southeast of Eugene, which is utilized as a stock-ranch.

In 1855 Mr. Potter married Louisa C. Zumwalt, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains in 1847, and the following children have blessed their union: Clara Jane, wife of B. F. Bond, of Irving; Lewis H., of Eugene; E. O., also of Eugene; Mary E., wife of Thomas Gray, of Irving; U. Grant, deceased; and Anna, wife of R. S. Poole, of Junction City. Democratic in his political views, Mr. Potter has ably filled different school offices. Fraternaly he affiliates with Spencer Butte Lodge No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, also of Eugene.

WILLIAM WYATT. At the age of eighty-seven years William Wyatt may well contemplate his lifework with serenity and satisfaction, for his plans have been well and substantially laid, and have not been miscarried by errors in judgment or by want of executive ability. In his way of looking at things and in his conservative and rather slow rise to prominence in the community he has proved the typical Englishman, a by no means strange fact, for he was born in Birmingham, England, March 24, 1816, and received his earliest training under English born parents. The family came to America in 1836, after a voyage of six weeks in a sailing vessel, and located at Norfolk, Va. They also lived in New York state, and at Newburg, on the Hudson, William found employment in a nursery, and also in the powder mills. In Newburg he got quite a start in life, saved some money, and married, April 19, 1838, Mary Theodosia End, who was born in London, England, March 31, 1823 and came to America with her parents in 1836, locating in Newburg.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Wyatt removed to Columbus, Ill., and after a year settled in Henderson county, the same state, reaching there in the fall of 1839. He was fairly successful as a farmer, but was not so well pleased with the locality but what the tidings he heard of the fertility and resource of the west aroused his interest and caused him to view the matter from a practical standpoint. He was one of the first in his neighborhood to actually make the start to the west, and he sold out his property in 1847, and on April 25 made the start with his wife and three children. He had four yoke of oxen and a well stocked wagon, and by all accounts had a fairly pleasant and uneventful journey, arriving in Oregon in October, 1847. In

1850 he located on the farm which has since been his home, built a small log cabin with one room, and started in to clear his land, and prepare it for crops. With little money, but with a stout heart and willing hands, he made the most of decidedly crude conditions, and in time his labor was rewarded with success. To his original claim he added as he secured the money necessary, until he owned three thousand and nine hundred acres of land, which he has since divided among his children. When one contemplates the vast amount of work accomplished by this zealous pioneer and the calculation, planning and economy practiced ere he had even a small competence, one is filled with admiration for his strength of character, wisdom and perseverance.

Although his own educational chances were limited, Mr. Wyatt has ever been a staunch advocate of education, and his children have profited by all that he could do for them in this direction. Six sons and five daughters have been born into his family, the order of their birth being as follows: William, deceased in Illinois; Eliza A., the wife of A. J. Williams, of Benton county, Ore.; Ezra, deceased; Martha E., deceased; John, a farmer near Corvallis; Cynthia A., the deceased wife of J. G. Springer, and who died in March, 1902; William A., deceased when young; Virginia C., who died at the age of nine years; M. Eva, living at home; Samuel T., a farmer near Corvallis; and Franklin, living near the old homestead. Mr. Wyatt has not only been a power in the agricultural world of this county, but he has exerted a vital moral influence among those with whom he has had to do. In 1858 he became a convert to the United Brethren Church at a camp meeting at Mary's River church and later became a member of the church at Bethel. He has worked for the advancement of the church during all of these years, and not only holds theories but practices the wholesome lessons which he has learned from his church and bible. His wife is a member of the same church, and both work together, and contribute generously of their means. Mr. Wyatt has been a trustee of Philomath College for over thirty years, and has taken a keen interest in this institution. More than ten years since there was a golden wedding at his comfortable and hospitable home, and scores of friends assembled to extend their best wishes to the venerable couple, whose lives have taught many lessons of humanity and kindness and goodness.

JOHN RICKARD. No little credit is due John Rickard for his success in life, for he started out when only a boy of twelve years to make his own way, and has not, since that time, been dependent on other efforts than his own,

and is now one of the strongest men financially in this community of Benton county. His home is one of the handsomest in the vicinity, evidencing the result of his years of self-denial and toil.

The birth of John Rickard occurred in England, December 31, 1832, his parents being Richard and Rachel Rickard, both natives of the same country. The father having died, Mrs. Rickard married again and came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Brown county, Ill., where her death occurred. On finding it necessary to make his own way, Mr. Rickard began by hiring out to the farmers in the neighborhood, where he engaged in farm work by the month, continuing in Illinois until 1852, when he crossed the plains by ox-teams. The journey occupied five months, and was ended without any molestation from the Indians. On reaching Oregon, he stopped for a short time in Clackamas county, from there going to Josephine county, where he engaged in mining and prospecting for a short time. Not entirely satisfied with his prospects in the south, he ventured into Benton county and engaged in work with a surveyor, and in the summer of 1853 he started a brick manufactory near Corvallis, the first brickyard in Benton county. A short time afterward he engaged in freighting out of Portland, in which he remained for about three years, at the close of that period, in 1856, finding a lucrative business in stock-raising near Corvallis. In 1862 he bought a farm situated four miles south of Corvallis, where he remained until 1896, when he bought the farm adjoining, known as the Thomas Norris donation claim, and there he resided until October, 1903, when he removed to Corvallis, where he is now living retired. He also owns other farms, located principally in the valley, which bring the number of acres up to thirty-two hundred and fifty, making him one of the largest land owners in the vicinity.

Mr. Rickard was first united in marriage with Laura Callaway, who was born in Missouri, and of the union two children have been born, George B., located near Philomath, and John Roy, who lives on the home place. His second wife was Ella Riley, a native of Illinois. The home farm is now conducted by Mr. Rickard's two sons. In politics Mr. Rickard is independent of party restrictions, voting for the man whose administration he believes will be most productive of good for the greatest number.

JOHN WHITAKER. General farming and stock-raising as conducted by John Whitaker amounts to an exact science, carefully studied and constantly improved upon. Old-time methods or

machinery find no place on this model farm, but rather every department represented has reached the highest perfection possible under the management of an astute and far-sighted mind, trained by practical experience to avoid whatever is superfluous or non-practical. Benton county has no more familiar name enrolled among its early settlers than that of Whitaker, and invariably it suggests the substantial and reliable in character and attainment. John Whitaker was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, May 13, 1843, a son of Jacob and Mary Ephrenia (Wiederkehr) Whitaker, natives of Germany, and the former born February 2, 1808.

Special mention is due Jacob Whitaker, the founder of the family in America and Oregon, for he possessed leading and strong characteristics, and indelibly impressed his worth upon all who knew him. He was a stonemason and bricklayer by trade in his native land, and soon after his marriage came to the United States, settling in Richland county, Ohio. At a later period he removed to Sandusky county, where he farmed until 1853, and then sold his land and prepared to emigrate to the northwest. The train in which he brought his four children to the coast consisted of but six wagons, and they were on the way about seven months. They found the Indians peacefully inclined, nor was cholera or other physical disorder prevalent among the little party. However, one of the children was left behind in a little wayside grave upon the plains, a calamity doubly sorrowful to the father, who had buried his wife in Ohio in 1846, and who had since felt that he was almost alone in the world. Coming direct to Benton county, Mr. Whitaker took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres ten miles south of Corvallis, and just east of the territorial road, where he engaged in farming, carpentering and mason work until a few years before his death, June 9, 1883. His many-sided work took him into many parts of the county, and he came to know about all the people of importance within its borders. He was a good workman and a conscientious man and citizen, and won hosts of friends during his residence in the west. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and for many years served as a member of the school board.

Ten years of age when the trip was made across the plains, John Whitaker was reared on the old donation claim, and educated in the district schools. After his marriage with Mary E. Zierolf, a native of Ohio, and who came to Oregon in 1869, he came to his present farm, ten miles south of Corvallis, and which constitutes a part of the old Whitaker donation claim. Of the seven hundred acres all in one body, three hundred and twenty are under cultivation, and

he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having some of the finest stock in the state of Oregon. In fact, he has the only registered Oxford Down sheep in the state. His Shorthorns are also registered, and are raised in large numbers. Forty-five acres are under hops, and a large proportion of the land given over to grain-raising. The residence is a modern one, and the barns are such as delight the heart of a thrifty and ambitious landsman. Mr. Whitaker has been clerk of the school board for twenty-four years and during that time has materially advanced the cause of education in Benton county. He is a very popular, very successful, and very genial man, winning praise because of his aptitude and his unquestioned public-spiritedness. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker seven children have been born, all of whom are living: Peter; Frank, at home; Casper, of Washington; Agnes, now Mrs. J. N. McFadden, of Benton county; Margaret, wife of Roy Rickard, of this county; John O. and Mary Maude, at home. All were born on the home place.

HON. CHARLES S. MOORE. To the energetic nature and strong mentality of such men as Charles S. Moore, state treasurer of Oregon, is due the success and ever-increasing prosperity of the Republican party in this state, and in the hands of this class of citizens there is every assurance that the best interests and welfare of the party will be conserved, resulting in a successful culmination of the highest ambitions and expectations entertained by its adherents. Given to the prosecution of active measures in political affairs and possessing the earnest purpose of placing their party beyond the pale of possible diminution of power, the Republican leaders in Oregon are ever advancing, carrying everything before them in their irresistible onward march. Certainly one of the most potent factors in the success of the Republican movement in Oregon is Hon. Charles S. Moore, who throughout his life has been a loyal citizen, imbued with patriotism and fearless in defense of his honest convictions.

Mr. Moore is a native of Marion county, Ore., born near Mount Angel, January 8, 1857. His father, William S. Moore, was born in Belleville, Ill., while the grandparents were natives of Georgia and belong to old southern families. In 1848 William S. Moore made the long overland journey to Oregon with his mother, two sisters and stepfather, S. Welch, the family settling on French Prairie. The father of Charles S. Moore was a millwright by trade and followed that pursuit in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He was married at Pacific City, Pacific county, Wash., in 1854, and afterward lo-

cated near Mount Angel, Marion county, Ore., securing a tract of land upon which he followed farming in addition to working at his trade. He assisted in building mills at many points in Oregon, including Portland, Salem, Oregon City, Albany, The Dalles and at Klamath Falls, where for ten years he was engaged in the operation of a sawmill. At the expiration of that period he returned to Portland, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in June, 1899. He had served as county treasurer of Marion county for two years and for four years was county judge of Klamath county, Ore. He wedded Octavia Meldrum, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of John Meldrum and a sister of John W. and Henry Meldrum, of Oregon City. When a maiden of nine summers Mrs. Octavia Moore crossed the plains to Oregon City, this being in the year 1845. It was a very early epoch in the development of the northwest and she has therefore been a witness of the greater part of the growth and progress of this section of the country. She is now living in Portland. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children; Rufus S., who is a lumber merchant of Klamath Falls; Charles S., of this review; Mrs. Estella O. Bellinger, of Clarke county, Wash.; Mrs. Frankie M. Hammond, of Klamath Falls; Bertha and Etta E., who are living in Portland; and Lulu, who died at the age of seven years.

When Charles S. Moore was about five years of age the family removed to Oregon City and two years later came to Salem, where for ten years he pursued his education in the public schools. He then spent two years in Willamette University, and in 1874 took up his abode at Klamath Agency. During the first year he was in the employ of the government on the Klamath Indian reservation, and afterward became clerk for the post trader at Fort Klamath, serving in that capacity for two years. In connection with his father and George Nurse he built the sawmill at Klamath Falls in 1877, but after a year he accepted a clerkship in a store at that place, and in 1886 he purchased an interest in the business under the firm name of Reames, Martin & Co., Mr. Moore becoming manager of the large and ever-increasing business, continuing until elected state treasurer. As the years have passed his business interests have grown to extensive proportions. He has always been interested in lumber manufacturing and in this line of industrial activity is now associated with his brother in the ownership of the plant at Klamath Falls, which is conducted under the firm name and style of C. S. & R. S. Moore. This mill has a capacity of twenty thousand feet of lumber per day and is operated by water power. Mr. Moore is also interested in lands, both grazing

and timber, and his investments have been judiciously made, connecting him with important business enterprises which yield an excellent financial return. Upon his selection to the office of state treasurer he resigned his position as manager of the store at Klamath Falls, disposing of his interest in the business.

Mr. Moore was married in 1884, at Klamath Falls, to Miss Mary Langell, who was born in Jacksonville, Ore., a daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Langell, who came to this state from Ohio about 1850 and took up his abode in Jacksonville. He is now a resident of Medford and has been quite prominent in public affairs, serving in 1872 and again in 1897 as a member of the state legislature. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born two sons, Charles L. and John M.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Commercial Club, of Portland, and Illihee Club of Salem, and is also prominent in Masonic circles, having been made a Mason in Klamath Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., in 1894. He is also a member of Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. & A. S. R., and is likewise connected with Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., and a charter member of the United Workmen of Klamath Falls, of which he is past master. From the time he attained his majority down to the present he has taken an active part in political affairs and has labored earnestly and effectively for the welfare of his party. While in Klamath Falls he served as school director and was a member of and president of the board of trustees of Klamath Falls. He served as county judge of Klamath county from July, 1894, until July, 1898. He has exerted a marked influence in the councils of his party and for ten years was a member of the Republican state central committee, while for twelve years or more he was chairman of the county central committee. At the state convention held in April, 1896, in Portland, he was a member of the platform committee and with seven others out of thirty-two members of the committee made a minority report to place a gold standard plank in the state platform. As early as 1892 the silver question had become one of prominence in Oregon, and Mr. Moore recognized that it must be met. He gave to the subject earnest thought and consideration and decided that there was but one safe, sound and enlightened system of finance for the country and that was by the adoption of the gold standard. In 1896 he was elected a delegate to the national Republican convention in St. Louis and there gave his support to William McKinley. In that convention he was a member of the platform committee. In 1898 he was nominated on the Republican ticket in the convention at Astoria for the office of state treasurer and was elected by a plurality of ninety-nine hundred and seventy-seven. He took the office

in January, 1899, succeeding Hon. Phil Metschan, and in 1902 at the Republican convention he was re-nominated by acclamation, and was re-elected by an increased majority of fifteen thousand nine hundred and twelve, to serve until January, 1907. No higher endorsement of his faithful service during the first term could be given. He is widely recognized as one of the political leaders of the northwest, and his life record forms an integral part of the history of the state.

EDWARD HOLLOWAY. Preceded by twenty-one years of varied experience in different parts of the northwest, Edward Holloway came to Brownsville in 1902, purchased valuable town and country property, and has since engaged in the real estate and stock business. He owns about eight hundred acres of land in Linn county, all of which is leased out, while he is buying, selling and breeding Clydesdale horses and Spanish jacks. He is also conducting a model dairy, sending to market the finest of creamery butter. In turning his attention to this line of industry Mr. Holloway is acting upon the inspirations received in his youth, which was fostered during his boyhood days in Lincolnshire, England, where he was born May 15, 1857. As a child he was familiar with Shorthorn cattle of great weight and noble lineage, with sheep famous for their size and the quality of their wool, and horses whose splendid proportions have made them marketable in all the large cities of the world. As a member of one of the old families of the eastern portion of England, he was trained to model farming, his father, William, being one of the best known farmers and stock men of his neighborhood. The elder Holloway owned a large tract of land, bought, sold and raised fine stock for many years, taking part also in the general improvement of the country. He was an agitator of good roads, as are the majority of country gentlemen, hence the unrivalled excellence of the English country highways. His death occurred in February, 1872, at the age of forty-eight years. His father, John, had been a farmer before him, having been born, reared and married in Lincolnshire. William Holloway married Mary Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Donnington, a large land owner and stock-raiser of Lincolnshire, now deceased. Mrs. Holloway, who is still living in England, is the mother of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, Edward being the fourth child.

Upon emigrating to America in 1871, Edward Holloway, then sixteen years of age, joined his brother on the old Jeff Davis farm in Mississippi, at Davis Mills, which his brother was then managing, and where the younger lad gained a fair



Mrs. C. E. Pengra.

idea of American agricultural methods. In 1875 the latter left his brother and went to Texas, and in Red River county bought a general merchandise business, two years later disposing of the same, and engaging in farming in Gonzales county. In 1877 he went to Rosebud Landing, on the Missouri river, with a bunch of cattle for the Indians, and the following year made his way to a farm in the La Moyle valley, Nev. From Walla Walla, Wash., which he reached in 1880, he went the following year to eastern Oregon, located on a farm in Umatilla county, and devoted the greater part of four thousand acres to wheat-raising. This proved a very successful venture, and when he sold out he was a financial gainer by several thousand dollars. In 1896 Mr. Holloway located on a farm near Currinsville, Clackamas county, Ore., and conducted a general merchandise store, and the following year bought a home containing ten acres at Mount Tabor. In 1899 he invested in considerable property in the Sunnyside addition, Portland, disposing of the same in 1902 to come to Brownsville.

In eastern Oregon Mr. Holloway married Gertrude Elizabeth Sayer, daughter of Robert Sayer, who, at the time of her birth, was engaged in farming in Nebraska. The father was born in Norfolk, England, and at an early day crossed the sea and located in Chicago, Ill., and, after engaging in the real estate business for some time, moved to Nebraska. In 1901 Mr. Holloway and his wife visited the former's old home in England, where he became much interested in fine stock. On his return he purchased two thoroughbred Clydesdale stallions and one French Coach stallion. The Clydesdales have both since died, but he is now the owner of a fine English Shire and the only thoroughbred saddle stallion in the state. At present Mr. Sayer is living on a large farm in eastern Oregon. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, of whom Walter Lee is deceased; Daphna May, Roberta and Georgia are living at home. Bertram Peacock has been adopted by these large-hearted people, and is being given the same educational and other advantages enjoyed by the Holloway children. As a staunch Republican Mr. Holloway has upheld the interests of his party in the west, although he was formerly a Democrat, experiencing a change of heart when the silver question became an issue. Years ago he served as school director and clerk for many terms, and he has also attended many conventions, both state and county. He is a man of broad and liberal ideas, and his wanderings in different parts of this northwestern country, his diverse participation in its many industries, has

resulted in his becoming an enthusiastic advocate of its innumerable advantages as a home-making center.

MRS. CHARLOTTE E. PENGRA. In manner, character and attainment, Mrs. Charlotte E. Pengra represents a family of distinguished ancestry, around whom tradition clings persistently and fondly, and in whose make-up there is a justifiable and inspiring pride. This pioneer of 1853, whose home in Springfield is the center of culture and social prominence in the town, was born at Panton, Vt., May 1, 1827, and is a daughter of Rev. John and Aseneth (Campbell) Stearns, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Vermont. The paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Stearns, was also born in New Hampshire, and during the Revolutionary war he was captured by the Tories, in return for his devotion to the Colonial cause. He lived until July 1, 1823, and represented the fifth generation of his family in America, the emigrating forefather having been one Isaac Stearns, who came from Nayland Parish, Suffolk county, England, in the ship *Arabella* in 1630, locating at Watertown, near Mount Auburn, Mass. Fellow-passengers with him in the sailing vessel were such well known historical personages as Governor Winthrop and Richard Saltonstall. He was the progenitor of an American family as old as any in the state of New Hampshire, and which is represented in many states of the union. While his father was stacking his musket on the battlefields of the war of 1776, young John Stearns (born April 26, 1778) was taken by his mother to Vermont on horseback, and there spent the early part of his life. Soon after his marriage in 1830 he was converted and called to the Baptist ministry, his first charge being in Vermont and later was pastor of the Elizabethtown church, Elizabethtown, N. Y., where he preached the gospel for nine years. In 1817 he was transferred to Sardinia, Brown county, Ohio, and traveled several years as state missionary. Sorrow came to him after his removal to Illinois, through the death of his wife at the age of sixty-six years, in 1850. With the help of David E., his oldest son, also Rev. M. N., Rev. S. E., and Avery O., an attorney, he outfitted with ox and horse teams for crossing the plains, and after arriving at the Rogue river country, settled on a claim near Phoenix, where his death occurred at the age of ninety-three years, in 1871. That he was a man of remarkable vitality and great will power may be imagined, when it is known that he preached almost continuously up to the time of his final illness, and at the age of eighty was able to occupy a pulpit at Eugene. Of his twelve children eleven attained maturity, seven of them being sons, only

two of whom are living, Mrs. Pengra being the eleventh child.

Mrs. Pengra was educated in the common schools of New York and Ohio, and in 1841 entered Hampton Falls Academy, of which her older brother was the preceptor. After an academical training of two years she then engaged in educational work, studying at the same time. Moving to Illinois in 1848, in 1849 she was married to B. J. Pengra, in Winnebago county, Ill. Mr. Pengra was born in Genessee county, N. Y., February 14, 1823, and after his father's death removed with his mother to Erie county, Pa., remaining there until after her death. From Illinois he crossed the plains in 1853 locating on a claim seven miles east of Springfield, Ore., where he farmed and raised stock for several years. A man of broad education and journalistic ability, he established the first Republican newspaper in the state of Oregon at Eugene in 1860, and which was known as the *Oregon State Journal*. He was a presidential elector at the time of Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860 and served as surveyor-general during the administration of that martyred president. In 1866 Mr. Pengra moved to the site of Springfield, and with two partners, Stratton and Underwood, purchased the town site of Springfield. He was one of the pioneer developers of the town, opening flour and saw-mills, and purchasing surrounding farm-lands on a large scale. After a number of years of successful operating he bought a large stock ranch where he remained several years, and died at the home of his son near Coburg, Ore., September 18, 1903, at the age of eighty years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pengra, of whom Stella M. is the wife of George W. Larson, of Reading, Cal.; Avery W. died in infancy; Ella V. is the widow of James Walker, of Hazeldale, Lane county, Ore.; W. J. and G. B., twins, the former living near Coburg, Ore., and the latter died at the age of ten years; Bell, the wife of S. T. Black, a farmer of Grass Valley, Sherman county, eastern Oregon; and Anna, the wife of Rev. C. M. Hill, pastor of the Baptist Church at Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Pengra has contributed to local papers and is a woman of superior culture and refinement. She is prominent in the Baptist Church, is a teacher of the bible class in the Sunday school, and has always given generously to church and charitable organizations. She is living on the old family homestead, in Springfield, which has been the family home since 1866.

WESLEY HINTON. The pioneers who came to this northwestern country before the inducement of gold created discontent with the less-exciting means of livelihood are deserving of

special credit for the heroic feat of crossing the plains. Their object must have been to establish homes under the most favorable possible conditions, and as the home is the foundation of the country, none could gainsay the nobility and disinterestedness of their motives. The year 1846 witnessed many departures from peaceful but not over-productive farms in the east, but at best the occasion of setting out must have been a rare one, and not frequent in any one neighborhood. Rumors of fertile lands and moving caravans reached the uneventful farming locality of Gasconade county, Mo., where lived R. B. Hinton and his wife Elizabeth (Brammel) Hinton, with their large family of children, among whom was Wesley, born January 10, 1837, and destined to become one of the large agriculturists of Benton county. The father was born in Missouri, but his wife was a native of Virginia, and they had lived together for many years on the Gasconade county farm. Notwithstanding that they were wedded to their surroundings, they gladly set forth into the unknown regions of the plains in 1846, turning their oxen's faces towards the western sea, and away from all with which they were familiar. Fortunately the little party escaped many of the terrible adventures which befell some of the early emigrants, and arrived at their destination in Oregon little the worse for their six months on the road. They came by the old Barlow route and spent the first winter near McMinnville, Yamhill county, in the spring of 1847, taking up a claim of six hundred and forty acres seventeen miles south of Corvallis. This land now lies just at the edge of Monroe, in a prosperous agricultural district, but at that time it was accustomed only to the tramp of Indian feet, and to the occupancy of bear and other game in which the country abounded. Mr. Hinton built a little log cabin of one room in which the family lived for some months, but as his land yielded of its richness he was able to provide them with more modern quarters. He was an energetic and very industrious man, more than ordinarily intelligent, and the crude locality had need of his good judgment in helping to organize its local government. He took an active part in politics, was postmaster for many years, and held all of the local offices in his neighborhood. For one term also he represented his district in the state legislature. His wife dying about 1860, he continued to live on his claim for some years, but his last days were spent at the home of his son. Wesley is the oldest of the thirteen children, and the next child living is Martha, widow of John Burnett, of Corvallis; Thompson D. lives on a farm four miles north of Corvallis; Columbus lives in Seattle; Nancy is the wife of Harry Ran, of Junction City; Malvina is the wife of H. Fur-

geson, of Heppner, Ore.; and Emma is the wife of Alexander Lamb, of Elmira, Ore.

The Yakima war of 1855 was the first happening of importance that broke the monotony of Wesley Hinton's youth, and he gladly enlisted in Company I, under command of Captain Munson, and was mustered in at Portland. They were first sent to The Dalles, and later to Walla Walla, Wash., where transpired the famous battle of Walla Walla, lasting over a period of four days. The company wintered at Walla Walla, and were mustered out in Corvallis in 1856, after five months of service. Returning to his home, Mr. Hinton continued to farm, and December 16, 1848, was united in marriage with Sarah Hinton, who was born December 16, 1848, thereafter settling on a part of Mr. Hinton's father's old donation claim. He owns four hundred acres of land, and devotes it principally to stock-raising, Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep and Angora goats bringing in large yearly returns. He has a very nice home just at the outskirts of Monroe, and thus has all of the advantages of the town as well as country. He is public-spirited and enterprising, and his practical interest in the life and work of others renders him a popular and useful acquisition to a thriving agricultural community. A Democrat in politics, he has always promoted party interests in the county, but has never cared for official honors. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he has passed all of the chairs. With his family he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hinton, Esther, the wife of C. Rawls, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Hinton.

RILEY SHELTON. The family name which heads this review is one that has become well known through the identification of those who bear it with many of the important movements and enterprises which have given to Oregon her prestige among the states of the west. Riley Shelton is a native son, his father being the late Hon. Harvey Shelton, whose life left such a record of service and well doing that he still lives in the hearts of those who came to know him best in the pioneer days. Riley Shelton is now engaged in the real estate business in Scio, Linn county, and having spent the greater part of his life in this vicinity he has come to be known and honored for the many good qualities which have made him a desirable citizen of any community.

The father, Hon. Harvey Shelton, was born in Patrick county, Va., October 16, 1822, from which state he removed with his parents to Jackson county, Mo., and later to Buchanan county, of the same state, passing altogether about fifteen

years in that section. In the spring of 1847 they joined the tide of emigration which was settling so strongly toward the west, and which was more noticeable in the state of Missouri than in any other of the middle western states, and with ox-teams, crossed the plains to Oregon. Harvey Shelton at once took up a donation claim on Crabtree creek, five miles southeast of Scio, Linn county, which he owned up to the time of his death, August 21, 1893. In his religious convictions Mr. Shelton was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, having become such at the age of eighteen years, and consistently retained membership throughout his entire life, carrying into his every-day practice the principles which he honestly strove to follow. As both a patriot and politician he served his state in the Cayuse war, participating in the hardships and dangers which the pioneers were called upon to endure, and during the years of 1872, '74, '80 and '84 he faithfully served not only the Democratic party, with which his convictions lay, but also the people at large, who looked to men of honesty of purpose for the furthering of their interests, as a member of the house of representatives. Fraternally he was a member of Scio Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a charter member of the organization, and had always taken a lively and active interest in the Grange and Farmers Alliance.

In 1852 Mr. Shelton was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Thomas, who was born in Jackson county, Mo., November 18, 1832, and who, while still a child, removed with her parents to Texas. After their return in 1845 to her native state they made that their home until 1851, when they crossed the plains to Oregon. Her father took up a claim near Scio, and August 4, 1852, she became the wife of Harvey Shelton. They resided on their farm until 1884, when they became residents of the town of Scio, where her death occurred December 14, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine years. She also was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and had faithfully served as a Christian throughout her entire life. She was a pioneer of the character which constitutes the foundation for the greatness of nations. She was the mother of nine children, seven of whom are now living, named in order of birth as follows: Mary C., the wife of Q. E. Crume, of Yamhill county; Riley, of this review; Henry L., of Scio; George L., of Ashland, Ore.; Melvin H., of Arlington, Ore.; Isabelle, the wife of Frank Yarbrough, of Ashland; and Enoch C., of Scio.

The oldest son now living of this family is Riley Shelton, who was born five miles southeast of Scio, Linn county, upon his father's claim, February 4, 1858, and was there reared to manhood, receiving his education from the best

sources in this part of the state, after completing the common schools, entering Albany College in 1878, where he remained two years. In 1881 he began to seek a livelihood on his own resources, engaging then as employing agent for the Farmer's Warehouse Company, of Jefferson, Marion county, Ore., and a year later returning to Scio, where he became connected in a mercantile establishment with J. C. Johnson, the latter of whom now makes his home in Marion county. In 1885 Mr. Shelton retired from active life, and so remained until 1886, when he again became connected with the general merchandise business with H. A. Johnson, the brother of his former partner, and for two years the new firm enjoyed a successful era of custom, though Mr. Shelton had the misfortune to lose about \$10,000 by furnishing goods to one of the sub-contractors who was engaged in building the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad. Following his withdrawal from the mercantile life in 1888 he engaged in the real estate business, which has since lucratively occupied his time. He now handles both city and country property.

The marriage of Mr. Shelton occurred in Scio in 1882, Miss Florence D. E. Montgomery becoming his wife. She was born in Oregon, the daughter of Alexander Montgomery, a native of Illinois, his emigration to Oregon having been made in an early day, via the Isthmus of Panama. He first located in Jackson county, where he engaged in mining, and at a later date he became a merchant in Scio, and still later a stock-dealer and farmer in Linn county, in the last-named business being especially successful. He now makes his home near Shedd, Ore., still interested in farming. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shelton, Oborn Clyde died March 9, 1903, at the age of eighteen years, seven months and three days, and Audie Wave makes her home with her parents. In his political relations a Democrat, Mr. Shelton has served in many important positions in the interests of his party. He has acted as city recorder for two terms, mayor one term, school clerk for six years, and director for one term. As justice of the peace he has served three terms and as councilman three terms, both of which positions he is now creditably occupying. He has also acted as notary public, and during Cleveland's administration he held the position of postmaster from 1894. Broad-minded and public-spirited in every way, with keen intelligence and judgment to guide his actions, the official life of Riley Shelton has been a credit to the people who have given him their vote, for he has faithfully upheld their interests and the welfare of the city and community. Fraternally he affiliates with the Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Rebekahs, having passed the chairs therein, and is also

active as a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he officiates as trustee.

VERY REV. FATHER THOMAS, prior of Mount Angel, was born at St. Gall, Switzerland, September 18, 1865, and came to the United States in October, 1888. Having qualified in the classics at the Benedictine monasteries of Einsiedeln and Engleberg, Switzerland, he took up and finished philosophy and theology after coming to Mount Angel, and subsequently became a teacher of languages and classics in his Alma Mater. He was ordained to the brotherhood August 6, 1893, was made a director of the college, and later a director of the seminary and July 11, 1901, was elected prior.

The early history of the religious organization over which Father Thomas has been called to preside is mentioned at length in another part of this work, and in connection with the life of Rev. Adelheim Odermatt, the founder of Mount Angel. Since assuming his present responsibility Father Thomas has added what is known as the New College, and which bids fair to be one of the most useful adjuncts to the church in Oregon. This addition to the Mount Angel priory is situated on Mount Angel Butte, a small mountain commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country. The building was started May 10, 1902, and is 210x70 feet, ground dimensions, with a central building five stories in height, and wings on either side of four stories each. The new college was opened September 15, 1903. The old college and monastery is built on the summit of the butte, and the winding path that leads up to it has fourteen stations, each containing a picture of Christ during His crucifixion. The view at the top commands Mounts Hood, Jefferson and Adams, also the Cascade range and the state capitol at Salem, as well as the beautiful French Prairie, one of the most fertile agricultural sections of Oregon.

With the college is connected a printing establishment which turns out three periodicals, of which the *St. Joseph Blatt*, a weekly German paper, has a circulation of eleven thousand copies; the German monthly, called *Armen Seelen Freund*, has a circulation of nine thousand; and the English monthly, *Mount Angel Magazine*, has a circulation of six thousand. The New College is of dark gray stone, and is most imposing from an architectural standpoint. The membership of the college has increased from one hundred to one hundred and sixty-five during the present administration, and it is supposed that the new building will permit of an attendance of two hundred and forty. Its estimated cost is about \$80,000. In connection with the

college there is a separate building 120x60 feet, ground dimensions, which will be used for a gymnasium.

In 1903 a stone structure, a seminary wing, was added to the building, 88x50 feet dimensions, four stories and basement, containing a dining hall accommodating two hundred and seventy people and comfortable quarters for forty seminarians, besides a novitiate for candidates to the Benedictine Order, monastery library for ten thousand volumes, and private rooms for philosophers and theologians, and the chapel has been re-arranged, the present building used for the sanctuary, and an auditorium added. By the time this book is completed, Mount Angel will have taken on a new dignity, and will have advanced from a priory to an abbey.

WILLIAM FAULL. As "great oaks from little acorns grow" so character comes up from the seed sown in the days of hardships and trials, which does not bend or daunt the brave heart, nor dim the eyes of hope. Upon such a character fell the early burdens of William Faull, one of the most prominent men of Dallas, Ore. Growing into manhood without the guidance of a father, whose care he scarcely remembered to have ever had, he formed his own ideas of manliness and success and his subsequent life has proven them unusually happy ones.

His father, Richard Faull, a native of Cornwall, England, emigrated to America with his family in 1847, settling near Hazel Green, in Grant county, Wis., where he engaged in lead mining. But not experiencing from his work the desired returns, he decided to try his fortunes in the mines of California. Sailing from New York in 1851, he reached Panama, and crossing the isthmus, took passage for San Francisco, which city he was destined never to see, for he died on board the ship, leaving the loved ones back in the Wisconsin country alone. The mother, Elizabeth (Rodgers) Faull, also of Cornwall, England, continued to live in that state for some time, with her six children about her. Later in life she removed to Lemars, Iowa, where she remained up to the time of her death in 1893.

William was the fourth of the six children, and was born September 19, 1847, near Benton, LaFayette county, Wis. His education was obtained in the district schools, under very great difficulties, as he was compelled to help in the support of the family at the age of ten years, receiving for his work ten and fifteen cents per day. As he advanced in years his wages increased proportionately, and at thirteen he was making \$6 per month and later being the proud recipient of \$15 for the same length of time. During the war, he received very good returns

for his work, as men were scarce. When twenty years old he took up his father's occupation, that of coal and lead mining, remaining at it for four years, when he removed to Plymouth county, Iowa, where he took up a homestead claim of eighty acres. After nine years of improving and farming this property, Mr. Faull followed the example of his father which had ended so disastrously but which has been productive of such good results in his case. Coming west in 1880, he settled in Polk county, Ore., where he carried on farming for four years. At the close of this time, he bought the store of J. B. Chambers in Dallas, and with F. E. Chambers as a partner, he commenced his mercantile life. For one year the two remained together, then Mr. Chambers retired, H. B. Cospers taking his place. This partnership continued for another year, when Mr. Faull bought out the other's interest, taking entire control of the business. With only a small stock at the beginning, he has added to it until it has increased in value ten times over, having put up in 1892, a large, brick building, 34x112 feet, and two stories in height. The first floor is devoted to a hardware stock and house furnishings, the second, to farming implements, being also a tin-shop. His business unquestionably leads the hardware interests in Polk county. In 1892 he also built a warehouse for agricultural implements, the building being 35x65 feet.

In 1875 Mr. Faull was married in Wisconsin to Miss M. J. Kinney, born in Lake George, N. Y. Though very much interested in his business he has still found time to be active in politics, being a very strong Republican and a firm advocate of the tariff reform. Fraternally, he is a member of Jennings Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and Ainsworth Lodge No. 17, R. A. M.

BAZZEL W. COOPER. When fourteen years of age Bazzel W. Cooper made the journey into the west, the memory of which is indelibly impressed upon his mind, he being then old enough to appreciate the trials and dangers, and withal the pleasurable excitement, of such a trip. He was born in Indiana, October 3, 1833, and while still very young his parents removed to Illinois and located near Rushville, Schuyler county, where they made their home until 1847. In that year his father, Samuel Cooper, outfitted with four wagons with four yoke of oxen each, and with his family of six sons and two daughters, he started across the plains in the spring, and seven months later they arrived at The Dalles, Ore. From that city they came down the river on rafts to Oregon City, Clackamas county, in which county they spent their first winter in the west. In the spring of 1848 Mr.

Cooper came to Linn county and located a donation claim one and one-half miles from the Santiam river, three miles from Lebanon, consisting of six hundred and forty acres of land, upon which he erected for the shelter of his family, a hewed log house. In the spring of 1849 he went with pack horses to the gold fields of California, where he remained for a few months. The death of Mr. Cooper occurred in 1883, when he was seventy-seven years of age. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

At the age of eighteen years Bazzel W. Cooper decided upon independent action for himself, and going to California he combined the interests of mining and disposing of cattle which he drove from Oregon into the southern state. He continued this latter occupation for two years, meeting with a success which is evidenced by the property which he now owns in Linn county. In 1855 he removed to the farm upon which he now lives, and which is located eleven miles south of Albany. He owns six hundred acres altogether, one hundred and seventy-nine acres being a part of his father's original claim, and that where he now lives is what he himself took up. He is now lucratively engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Cooper occurred in 1855, and united him with Miss Sarah Humphreys, and the four children who have blessed their union, James Franklin, Thomas B., Josephine, the wife of Richard Anderson, and Samuel C., are all located in the neighborhood of their father's farm. In his political affiliation Mr. Cooper adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and through this influence has served as county commissioner of Linn county for four years. Fraternally he has been a Mason for over twenty-five years and a member of the Lebanon Lodge, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Albany.

REV. P. PLACIDUS, O. S. B. Not the least of the agencies that have assisted materially in the development of a new country has been the priesthood of all denominations, but especially those of the Catholic Church. Their names have always been written high in the annals of a new country, as they are among the first to offer themselves to a worthy cause, and there is every indication that their good work will go on, the brightest and best among their faith offered for a life of self-sacrifice.

One of the most finely educated men of the west, who has given his talents and energies to this cause, devoting his life to this service with the good cheer and courage which characterizes his every action, is Rev. P. Placidus, O. S. B., who was born in Saxony, Germany, June 8,

1868. He spent the years of his childhood in that country and in Switzerland, in the latter studying in the motherhouse of the Benedictine Fathers. In 1882 he came to the United States, going at once to Mt. Angel College, and and remained there for nine years, at the close of which he was ordained. The ensuing year he spent in Washington, completing his education in the Catholic University of America.

In 1893 Father Placidus was assigned to Mt. Angel College, and after eight years he took charge of the parish of Mt. Angel, which had been established in 1881 by Father Odermat, under Archbishop Seghers. At that time the parish was very small, and it was only the sublime faith that goes hand in hand with the work of such men that could predict a future for it like that which he has realized. There are now one hundred and sixty families belonging to the parish, and their liberality has lately been shown by the instalment in the church of a new altar, said to be the finest in the state. The church itself is a frame structure, well built and is pleasantly located on College street, near the center of the city.

The duties of Father Placidus are numerous and arduous but he gives to the discharge of each that earnestness and faithfulness which have brought to him his merited success thus early in life. In the Mt. Angel College he is a teacher of physics, chemistry, and instrumental music, the latter duty being an exceedingly pleasant one, as his talent for music is exceptional, and he is never so happy as when an avenue is opened by which he can give it expression. He organized the Mt. Angel band, which has twenty instruments, and now serves as director, also taking an interest in the choral and dramatic societies. He is spiritual director of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Society of St. Joseph, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the building of the latter was completed in 1901. Father Placidus has been instrumental in bringing about many improvements in this western city, and his efforts have been highly appreciated by fellow-citizens, his splendid personality bringing to his side many staunch friends and true adherents.

HERMAN W. BARR, doctor of optics, is well known as a leading optician and jeweler of Salem, as a man of good business ability, as a citizen of worth, and a gentleman who in social life commands good will and confidence. A number of years ago he established his present business and has since been a factor in this line of trade, so that to-day he is enjoying enviable prosperity as the direct result of keen enterprise and discrimination in business affairs. A native of

DeWitt, Clinton county, Iowa, he was born July 3, 1869, and comes of German ancestry. His father, John G. Barr, was born in the black forests of Baden, Germany, and in early life learned the trade of clock and watch-making and was engaged in the manufacture of the cuckoo and "grandfather" clocks. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world he came to the United States when seventeen years of age, first locating in Wheeling, W. Va. He afterward removed to Wapakoneta, Ohio, where he established a jewelry store in 1853. Two years later he went to DeWitt, Iowa, where he was in business for thirty years and was the oldest jeweler of Clinton county. In 1885 he came to Salem, where he opened a jewelry store, and here he died September 13, 1899, at the age of sixty-seven years. In his business career he ever sustained an unassailable reputation because of the honorable policy which he inaugurated, and his perseverance and well-directed labor were the means of bringing to him a gratifying competence. He married Miss Louisa Margaret Stenger, who was born in Germany, a daughter of Sebastian Stenger, who was a miller by trade, and on coming from the fatherland to the new world took up his abode in Ohio, where he spent his remaining days. His daughter, Mrs. Barr, is still living at the age of sixty-seven years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Barr were thirteen children, of whom ten, seven sons and three daughters, are yet living, and three of the sons are jewelers, having thus followed in the business footsteps of their father. The family record is as follows: M. Teresa Schoettle is practicing osteopathy in Salem and is represented on another page of this work; John H. is a jewelry manufacturer of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Carrie F. Petzel is a resident of Salem; Theodore M. is a tinner and plumber of Salem; Herman W. is the subject of this review; George J. is connected with his brother Theodore in business; Frank J. is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Mo., and is now practicing in Salem; Leo C. is connected with the Barr jewelry store of this city; Raymond is a priest of the Benedictine Order at Mount Angel; and Annie M. is also a graduated osteopathist and is engaged in practice in this city.

Herman W. Barr spent the first sixteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and pursued his education in St. Ambrose College in Davenport, Iowa, until the removal of the family to Oregon in 1885. Here he entered the public schools. In 1886 he became interested in the jewelry business and under the direction of his father became familiar with the trade in its various departments. In 1890 he went to Kansas City, Mo., and completed the trade under the direction of his brother and after about a year

he again joined his father in Salem. In 1893, however, he once more went to Kansas City, working at the jewelry business with his brother and later he was with his father until he went to Chicago, Ill., to pursue a course in the Chicago Ophthalmic College. He was graduated from that institution in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Optics and later completed a course in the South Bend College of Optics. He has studied broadly and deeply in order to master the principles of the profession and he is to-day one of the most skilled opticians of the northwest. In 1899, upon his father's death, he became manager of the Barr Jewelry Store and since that time has largely increased the business, and in order to meet the growing demands of the trade has doubled the stock. The business is twofold what it was when he assumed control of the store and the optical business has increased five hundred per cent. This certainly speaks well for the management, enterprise and progressive methods of Mr. Barr, who is a farsighted, wideawake business man, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by honorable effort.

In this city was celebrated the marriage of Herman W. Barr and Miss Winifred O. Fennell, who was born in Kansas and they have one child, John G. In social circles of this city they are widely and favorably known and the hospitality of their own home makes it a favorite resort with their many friends. Mr. Barr is connected with the Greater Salem Commercial Club and is serving on some of its important committees. He is also a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. With a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity he has labored for advance in the line of his profession and with equal ardor he took up the work of managing the Barr store and conducting the business which was established by his father. The consensus of public opinion accords him a prominent place in the ranks of Salem's leading business men of marked ability and strong purpose.

HON. WILLIAM GALLOWAY. The Galloway family came from Scotland, the first of the name to cross the ocean having been the great-grandfather of William Galloway. Next in line of descent was William, a Virginian by birth, a soldier in the Revolutionary war and a planter by occupation. The father, Charles, was also born in the Old Dominion, and removed to Illinois, from there to Missouri, thence to Iowa county, Wis., where he worked in the lead mines and followed farming. He served in the Black Hawk war under Governor Dodge. In 1852, accompanied by his wife and eight children, he

crossed the plains from Wisconsin, the journey with ox-teams consuming seven months. During the course of this journey one child died on the plains and a brother-in-law, Capt. J. R. Wiley, died of cholera on the Platte river.

On making settlement in Yamhill county, Ore., Charles Galloway selected a donation claim near Amity, and on this farm he made his home and engaged in its improvement. Politically he was an old-time Democrat. His death occurred in September of 1884, and during the same month his wife, Mary, also passed away. She was a native of Ireland, and daughter of Terrence Heeney, for years a resident of New York City, where he died. In the family of Charles Galloway there were eleven children, all but two of whom attained mature years. Three sons and three daughters are now living, William being the youngest of the sons. He was born near Dodgeville, Wis., June 10, 1845, and accompanied the family to Oregon in 1852, after which he attended the public schools and Willamette University. In 1868 he was graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. Following his school course he taught in Yamhill county several years and then began the study of law, later engaging in farming. Since 1892 he has been interested in horticulture, owning an eighty-acre orchard near McMinnville.

The marriage of Mr. Galloway, in Yamhill county, united him with Emma Baker, of Revolutionary ancestry, who was born in Dodge county, Wis., December 28, 1851. After the death of her father, Varranus Baker, her mother and family accompanied her uncle, Thomas M. Bennett, across the plains to Oregon in 1865. She is an active member of the Order of Rebekas and the Woman's Relief Corps, having been department president of the latter organization in 1901-2, and was also a member of the National Executive Board. Their family consists of three children: Zilpha V., who has been for seven years a clerk in the Oregon City Land Office; Charles V., a graduate of the University of Oregon and at present the youngest member of the state legislature; and Francis V., a freshman in the State University.

The Democratic party has had one of its staunch upholders in William Galloway, and he in turn has been honored by it in being selected to occupy positions of trust and honor. In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and four years later he was again elected to that position, where he served as chairman of the committee on ways and means; again in 1880 he was elected to the same office. During all of these terms he was earnest in the support of all measures for the benefit of the people and the development of the state, which it was his pride to see growing into one of the important common-

wealths of our nation. From 1890 to 1894 he served as judge of Yamhill county. At the expiration of the term he was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of governor, his opponents being Lord, Republican; and Pierce, Populist. Under President Cleveland, in February of 1896, he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Oregon City, in which he has served under three presidents. On his retirement from office, July 16, 1902, he turned his attention to the practice of law in Oregon City, although he still maintains his legal residence at McMinnville, Yamhill county. The district of which he had charge, as receiver, comprises the counties of Linn, Benton, Lincoln, Tillamook, Polk, Marion, Clackamas, Yamhill, Columbia, Clatsop and Multnomah. He has been admitted to practice in the state and federal courts. Mr. Galloway has ever taken an active part in agriculture; is a life member of the Oregon Horticultural Society being a director for many years, and serving as a member of the State Board of Agriculture from its organization until 1897, having served as president of the board for three terms. He is a life member of the Oregon Historical Society and president of the Oregon Pioneer Association. The subject of this sketch has ever taken a great interest in the welfare of our dependent soldiers; took an active interest in the creating of the Soldiers' Home at Roseberg and served two terms as member of the board, reluctantly declining reappointment owing to other official duties. He is an enthusiastic Odd Fellow and a member of the United Artisans.

HENRY L. HAGEY, a native son of Oregon, was born August 8, 1855, of eastern parents, his father, Levi Hagey, having come from Iowa in 1847, locating near Dundee, this state. Here he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres and quickly proved his right to be numbered among the men who were to give to Oregon her statehood, by hewing out a pathway through her dense forests and spreading out like an unrolled map, the broad meadows and fertile fields. On this farm he engaged extensively in the raising of poultry, having in his great barnyards the most valuable fowls, and finding in the city of Portland a ready market for his produce. Mr. Hagey is now living in McMinnville, being retired from the active cares of life. His wife, Elizabeth Hagey, who shared the trials and dangers and loneliness of his early life, was also of eastern birth, having come with him on that long, hard journey across the plains, proving herself a loyal helpmeet and a brave pioneer. In their western home she passed away, leaving husband



Erinon Smyth

and nine children, four sons and five daughters, Henry L. being next to the youngest.

In the common schools of Oregon he received a limited education, attending but little, being prevented by the many difficulties attendant upon the educational efforts of the early settlers. He had been well and easily educated, however, in that which lay nearest at hand and he became, under his father's instruction, another of the successful farmers of Oregon. Through his own efforts he bought fifty-eight acres of land, following this purchase with a later one of sixty-five. In addition to this his father gave him fifty-eight acres, making a large farm which he has well improved and cultivated, carrying on at present general farming. Mr. Hagey married a daughter of Oregon, Miss Bertha A. Brutcher, her father being Sebastian Brutcher, a native of Germany who emigrated many years before, settling on a farm in this state. Mrs. Hagey's death occurred in 1899.

Mr. Hagey interests himself in public affairs, being a Democrat as to his political inclinations, and though not aspiring to political honors, still does his duty as a member of his community, serving at the present time as road supervisor. He is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World.

HYNSON SMYTH. Among those who have enriched the prospects of Oregon, and established a lien upon the gratitude of later comers to Lane county is Hynson Smyth, a resume of whose life must necessarily interest not only the well-to-do, but those who are traveling the up-hill and sometimes discouraging path of life. In the rather hard and exacting days of his youth it is doubtful if this honored pioneer saw so far ahead as his present prosperous condition, and there must be a world of satisfaction in the fact that his five hundred acres of prairie and eight hundred acres of mountain land are his because he has never been afraid to work, and never resorted to other than legitimate and upright methods of conducting his affairs.

Of southern ancestry, Mr. Smyth was born in Highland county, Ohio, December 26, 1827, his father, Thomas, having been born in Virginia in 1791, and his mother, Hannah (Comegys) in the same state in 1798. The parents were married in Virginia in 1815 and the following year moved to Highland county, Ohio, which continued to be their home until 1832. Their next home was in St. Charles county, Mo., where the father rented a farm, and passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1833, and his wife died forty-eight hours later. These old people were most happily mated, their married life proving an unusually

happy one, and it seemed eminently fitting that when one died the other should so soon follow. They were the parents of four daughters and three sons, Hynson being next to the youngest. George C., another son, came to Oregon in 1853, bringing with him his wife and family of six children, and settling on a claim in Lane county. While in the Stein mountains in 1878, himself and oldest son were killed by the Indians, leaving two disconsolate families to mourn the loss of a devoted father and promising son.

Six years old when his father died, Hynson went to live with an uncle until he was twelve years old. He then spent three years in the Indian territory (now Kansas). In 1846 he went to Grant county. By this time he was a well developed and rugged youth. He then went back to Missouri and in 1850 made the trip across the plains from Lincoln county, Mo., and met with no serious trouble with the Indians. In partnership with Alexander Stewart he bought a wagon and three yoke of oxen, and succeeded in accomplishing the long distance in about six months. After spending the fall in Portland Mr. Smyth moved to Polk county and raised a large crop of grain, which he cut with a cradle and tramped out with horses. This primitive but nevertheless successful undertaking netted him quite a sum of money, and that fall he went to Missouri via the Isthmus of Panama, sailing from San Francisco, and spending forty-eight days on the water before reaching Central America. By water he reached New Orleans after another long trip, and from there came on to Missouri, up the Mississippi river. January 13, 1853 he was united in marriage with Martha Cranshaw. He then rented a farm for one year in Lincoln county and in the spring of 1854 again started across the plains, this time with a four-horse team. The team proving not as reliable as oxen, Mr. Smyth purchased two yoke of oxen, the stronger animals bearing the strain of continuous travel with more fortitude. Being perfectly familiar with the country, Mr. Smyth was not at a loss to know where to locate, so came at once to his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres, having added to that from time to time until he now owns thirteen hundred acres. Stock-raising and farming have been conducted on a large scale, Mr. Smyth giving preference to the latter department of farm activity, in which he has been unusually successful. His improvements are modern, his home, barns, outhouses and fences in good condition, and over all is an appearance of solidity and prosperity not surpassed by any who have lent their brain and heart and ability to the upbuilding of this section. Mr. Smyth is a Democrat in politics, and in religion is a member of the Christian Church. Of the eight children born into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smyth,

Susan A. is the wife of Milton Robinson; Margaret is the wife of H. B. Dunlap; George N., Nancy and Hannah are deceased; Thomas J. is at home; William H., of Lake Creek; and Martha E. is deceased. All the children grew to years of maturity. Mr. Smyth is one of the very substantial and reliable men of Lane county, and none more than he deserves the respect and confidence of a thriving and prosperous county.

BERNHARD GROTH. Among the families of Dundee, Ore., there is one that knows no relatives within a distance of many thousand miles, being emigrants from Germany, leaving all but their immediate loved ones in that faraway land. One of the finest homes and several of the most important industries of Dundee are now represented by this family, and the uninterrupted good fortune that has attended them in their new life has made these years very happy ones.

Bernhard Groth was born September 21, 1855, in Hamburg, Germany, the son and grandson of two Fritz Groths, the grandfather being a sea-captain, who after many years spent in this life met his death by the wrecking of his ship on the Isle of St. Thomas. The second Fritz, his son, was also born in Hamburg, Germany, and lived there for the sixty-six years of his life, a tanner by trade, ending his years at the age of sixty-six years, a fairly rich man. His wife was Johanna, born in Hamburg, and living at the present time in that city. Five children were born to them, three sons and two daughters, the oldest being Bernhard.

Bernhard Groth received his education in the common schools of Germany and at a youthful age he was apprenticed to a machinist to learn that trade. For several years thereafter he worked for the government in the shipyards of Hamburg and Kiel, giving this up in 1882 to seek new employment in the United States. On arriving, he went at once with his family to Wisconsin, locating near Ashland, where he took up a homestead claim, putting upon it the necessary improvements. For ten years he held the position of engineer in a saw-mill, putting to profit the early years of preparation in the fatherland. In 1892, however, with ambition greater than his opportunity, he decided to try his fortunes among the limitless advantages of the west. On arriving in Oregon, Mr. Groth located at Dundee, investing in a small place of only three and a half acres, intending to strike out for better profit than those to be found in farming. Upon this land he erected several buildings, one to be used for prune-drying, another as a hardware store, and in conjunction with this he runs a smithy and tinning shop, and his home is an honor to Dundee. He takes a very prominent

part in the affairs of his adopted city, accepting at the hands of his Democratic brethren various offices, being at one time a member of the city council, and at present holding the position of city treasurer. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and religiously he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Groth was married in Germany to Miss Sophia Bock, who was also a native of that country, her father, Karl Bock, being a successful farmer who passed all the years of his life there. To Mr. and Mrs. Groth were born ten children, whose names in order of birth are as follows: Fritz, Karl, Bernhard, Reinhard, Paul, Claus, Martha, Mrs. A. Parrott of Dundee, Ella, Sophia and Hans.

WERNER BREYMAN. It was a heroic band of pioneers who came to Oregon when this state was yet a wilderness, and, establishing their homes in the wild region, undertook the task of making the plain productive, of developing the rich mineral resources of the state, of utilizing its forests and establishing commercial and industrial enterprises. Among those who arrived and settled in Yamhill county, in 1850, was Werner Breyman, who was born and grew to young manhood in Bockenem, Hanover, Germany. His father, Fritz Breyman, a lieutenant in the Hanoverian army, fought under Wellington and was wounded in the famous battle of Waterloo, receiving a medal in after years for his valorous services.

In 1846 Werner Breyman came to America with a sister and brother, who were the first of the name to cross the Atlantic. He took up his abode in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was employed as a clerk until 1850, when, attracted by the discovery of gold upon the Pacific coast, he started for this portion of the country, traveling with horse and mule teams, accompanied by five young men. Mr. Breyman went to St. Louis, there purchased provisions and proceeded by boat to St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained for four weeks, awaiting the arrival of his comrades. On May 3, 1850, at that point they crossed the Missouri river, proceeded up the Platte river, and thence westward, intending to spend the winter in Oregon and proceed in the spring to California. At Fort Hall they decided to leave their wagons and pack what they could across the mountains, leaving the balance, in order to make better time; but instead of finding this course a help, it proved to be a hindrance, for they ran out of provisions and were almost starved. They could get neither flour nor bacon at Fort Boise—in fact, could obtain nothing there save dried salmon skin, and on that they lived for two weeks. While en route

they were twice attacked by the Indians, but managed to drive them away, and on October 6 they arrived in Oregon—and it was in March that Mr. Breyman left his Wisconsin home.

Locating at Lafayette he began working there for wages. In 1851 he established the Lafayette House, continuing in the hotel business for a year. In 1852 he opened a general merchandise store in Lafayette, conducting it for ten years. He later became proprietor, also, of the first store in Amity, and his brother, Eugene, who came to Oregon in 1855, across the Isthmus, became his partner in 1856. The firm name of Breyman Brothers was assumed at Amity. In 1864 both stores were disposed of, and the brothers, under the firm style of Breyman Brothers, began business as general merchants in Salem. They built "The White Corner" building, and called their store the White Corner Store. In 1874 they added to the original building, and have since made other improvements. There now stands on the site a fine two-story structure, 42x90 feet, which is still owned by Breyman Brothers. They sold their stock, however, in 1881, and since that time Werner Breyman has been engaged in the loan and similar business. Many years ago, when much of the land of the state was in its wild condition, he purchased large tracts, improved it and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He made it valuable property, and is still the owner of eight hundred and thirty-five acres near Lafayette, Yamhill county. He also owns farms in Marion county, and he and his brother purchased and laid out the Rosedale addition to Salem, of seventy acres. They also own several other additions, including an addition, Plainfield to Portland, Ore., and one known as Boise Addition to Portland, Ore. Their investments have been carefully and wisely made, and as the land has increased in value, owing to improvement and to the rapid development of the state, the brothers have realized from their property excellent financial returns.

Werner Breyman was married in Lafayette, Ore., to Miss Isabella Watt, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of John Watt, who came to Oregon in 1848 and located a donation claim, including the present site of Amity. His son, Joseph Watt, established the Salem Woolen mills. Mr. and Mrs. Breyman passed through the early hard times in Oregon and have reared a large family. Owing to the careful management of Mrs. Breyman in matters of the household, and the enterprise of Mr. Breyman in the business world, their united efforts have resulted in the acquirement of a handsome property, numbering them among the substantial citizens of Salem. In 1896 they made a trip to

Europe, visiting many points of modern and historic interest there, and also paying a visit to his old home town. They went to Italy, Switzerland, Austria, France, the Netherlands and Great Britain, and after a six-months trip abroad, returned by way of London to America. Of their children John and Carl died in childhood, and Othelia and Jennie are also deceased. The three surviving members of the family are Anna, the wife of Rudolph Prael, of Portland; Elva, the wife of William Brown, of Salem, and Ada, the wife of William Eldredge, who is in the commissary department of the United States army at Manila.

Since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Breyman has been one of its strong advocates. For one term he served in the Salem city council, while for eight years he was county treasurer of Yamhill county, having been elected to that office without his solicitation. He was made a Mason in Lafayette Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in 1853, and is now affiliated with Salem Lodge No. 4. He also holds membership in the Oregon Pioneer Association, the Oregon Historical Society, and is the vice-president of the Illihee Club. His long residence and the character and extent of his business interests have made him widely known, while the essential elements of his character are such as to have won him the favor and friendship of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN B. DAVID is a contractor and surveyor whose labors in the northwest have resulted largely in the benefit and development of this portion of the country. There is no other agency so potent in opening up a region and advancing its industrial and commercial prosperity as railroad building. Railroads have been the means of bringing to communities commodities not produced there, and of placing the productions of the locality upon the markets of the world. This is the basis of all business activity and the railroad builders certainly are deserving of the recognition of the public for what they have accomplished.

Mr. David has been a resident of Oregon since 1867 and is a native of the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in Richland county, Ill., September 5, 1841. His father, Alexander F. David, was born in Center county, Pa., and became connected with general mercantile interests in that state. When a young man, however, he removed to Richland county, Ill., and in 1847 took up his abode in Winnebago, Oshkosh county, Wis. There he engaged in general merchandising, becoming an active factor in the business life of his community. He also rendered to

his county valuable service in the position of sheriff, and when the country needed the aid of her loyal citizens he offered his services in 1862 and became captain of Company B, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under Colonel Hobart. The regiment was assigned to the army of the Missouri and Mr. David proved a loyal officer, inspiring his men to deeds of valor by his own bravery. Following the war he came to the northwest, settling in Clark county, Wash., in 1867. He purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, ten miles west of Vancouver, and there carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. He married Rebecca Galesbey, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Aaron Galesbey, who was also born in Kentucky and owned a plantation about six miles from Frankfort. He died at the age of seventy-nine years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. David were born seven sons and two daughters.

John B. David, the eldest of the family, began his education in the public schools and afterward attended Lawrence University of Wisconsin. He, too, was numbered among the defenders of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war, enlisting in Company E, Second Wisconsin Infantry, in which he became first duty sergeant. This regiment was assigned to the army of the Potomac and he participated in the first battle of Bull Run, in the bloody battle of Antietam and in the engagements at Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Manassas, Gettysburg, South Mountain, Gainesville, Blackburn Ford and others. He never missed a roll call until captured at Gettysburg. He was then taken to the Belle Island prison, was afterward two or three months in Andersonville, the whole period of his incarceration covering seventeen months and twenty days. Mr. David had not yet attained his majority when he joined the army, but for three years he valiantly aided his country, never failing in the performance of his duty, whether it led him to the lonely picket line or to the firing line. In April, 1864, at Madison, Wis., he was honorably discharged and then returned to his home.

After two years Mr. David came to Oregon, locating in Oregon City in 1867. Here he entered the employ of the government as a surveyor, and in the same year was engaged in the construction of the Portland railroad. He was also the builder of the Oregon Northern Railroad from Pendleton to Huntington, Ore., and took the contract for the construction of the Palmer cut-off in Washington. He has also done much important work of a similar character, and he took and executed the contract for the building of a dike for the United States government at the mouth of the Columbia river. Mr. David has a thorough understanding of the great sci-

entific principles which underlie such constructive work, and the labors executed by him and those whom he has employed have given excellent satisfaction, for he stands high as a representative of this great department of business. In 1880 he purchased three hundred and forty-seven acres of valuable land, of which one hundred and sixty acres are under cultivation and the remainder is devoted to pasturage or is covered with timber. His farm is pleasantly and conveniently located two miles north of Spring Brook, Ore., and it is called "David's on the Mountain." It commands a wonderful panoramic view of the valley and the mountains, and is itself situated on the mountain side overlooking the beautiful Chehalem valley. As the roads wind around, making a gradual ascent, the eye looks upon the lovely scenery which cannot be surpassed for diversity, beauty and grandeur.

Mr. David was married in Oregon City to Miss Juliet Saffarrans, who was born there and is a daughter of Dr. Henry Saffarrans, a native of Kentucky, who removed with his parents to Howard county, Mo., and was there educated. He prepared for the practice of medicine, was graduated with the degree of M. D., and in 1844 came to Oregon. He located as Indian agent at The Dalles and was there at the time of the Whitman Massacre, but with his family he made his escape upon a flat-boat down the river to Portland and thence traveled to southern Oregon, but on account of the hostility of the Indians in that portion of the state he returned to Oregon City, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, which he followed with success in that place for ten or twelve years, at the end of which time his life's labors were closed in death. He was not only a skilled physician, but was also a prominent and influential man in his community, and wielded a wide influence in public affairs. The home of Mr. and Mrs. David has been blessed with five children: Laurena Mabel; Hallie V., the wife of Frank E. Hobson, a mining engineer of Sumpter, Ore.; Melvin Henry and Roy Lee, who are managing their father's farm, and which they have developed into a very fine place, and where they have recently opened up a good dairy business; and Onie Isabella.

Mr. David belongs to Multnomah Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., at Oregon City, and is one of the leading representatives of the Republican party in this locality. He frequently serves as a delegate to county, state and national conventions, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Cincinnati when Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated for the presidency. Mr. David is a man of fine physique, being six feet and two inches in height and well proportioned. He has a face denoting strong character and

manly purpose, and during the thirty-six years of his residence in Oregon his labors have been directed towards securing the greatest good to the greatest number.

WILLIAM HENRY DOWNING. That satisfaction which a man feels who can stand outside his doorway and calmly survey a sweeping tract of land, knowing that its cultivation and disposition are entirely within his control, and that upon its good or bad management depends his subsequent welfare and that of his family, must often occur to William Henry Downing, who is managing two farms in Marion county, aggregating in all between eight and nine hundred acres. This fine property is located two and a half miles from Sublimity, and its fertile acres are devoted to general farming in the main, and to extensive stock-raising, Cotswold sheep bringing in the largest yearly revenue. That a great deal can be accomplished on so large an acreage is self-evident, and that Mr. Downing taxes to the utmost the possibilities of the land, getting the best possible results out of it, is acknowledged by all who are familiar with his shrewd business judgment and practical farming methods.

As a barefooted boy Mr. Downing trudged around the farm upon which he now lives, and during the long winter evenings he used to sit around the fire in the near-by house, where he was born May 7, 1858. More fortunate than most of the youth of his neighborhood, he was not only able to complete his education in the public schools, but at the age of eighteen entered Willamette University, remaining for three years. At the age of twenty-one he purchased a farm of eighty acres adjoining the old homestead, and to this he added at a later period one hundred acres, in time bringing his property under a high state of cultivation. He built a fine home, had ample general improvements, modern implements, and all things prized by the enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and remained on his farm until 1892. About this time he thought he would like a change of occupation, so moved into Salem and engaged in the real estate business for about four years. During the last two years of his residence there he conducted the Club livery stable, but disposed of it on returning to the home farm in 1897, thereafter assuming charge of the two properties.

January 20, 1881, Mr. Downing married Henrietta McKinney, of which union there were born two children, Ilene Bernice, deceased at the age of eighteen months, and Elmer, now a student at a private school in Salem. Mrs. Downing died February 20, 1884, and June 30, 1886, Mr.

Downing married Delia H. Bower. Two children were born of this union, Mabel Maud and George Preston. February 17, 1900, his second wife was taken from him by death, and March 11, 1903, he was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Newton, of Salem, and the daughter of Nathan Newton, now residing in Seattle, Wash.

Politically Mr. Downing is a Democrat, but aside from the formality of casting his vote he has never identified himself with local or other political undertakings, though he has always done his duty as a citizen by acting as school clerk for three years, previous to which he had served as school director for many years. Fraternally he is a welcome visitor at several lodges in which the county abounds, among them being Santiam Lodge No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stayton; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Salem; Woodmen of the World, of Salem, of which lodge he is a charter member; Modern Woodmen of America, at Salem; and the Grange at Macleay. In all of these lodges he has held high office. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church organized October 18, 1900, in this locality, he being one of the organizers, and is clerk and treasurer of the society which worships in the Rock Point schoolhouse. As a loyal and patriotic citizen he served for three years in Company A, Second Regiment Oregon National Guard, located at Whiteaker, and was discharged as corporal. Progressive and enterprising, Mr. Downing is a native son of whom his country is justly proud. He is possessed of strict integrity, a genial and agreeable personality, and devotion to friends and interests at hand, and one can readily understand his extreme popularity in the neighborhood.

F. M. LEWIS. A worthy representative of a pioneer family whose strong, earnest living has done much for the early growth and upbuilding of this western state is F. M. Lewis, who was born in Polk county, Ore., upon the location of his present home, this being a part of the old donation claim taken up by his father in 1846. The day upon which he first saw the light of life was February 5, 1847, and he was one of a family of twelve children, whose parents were David R. Lewis, born near Louisville, Franklin county, Ky., in 1813, and Mary (Redden) Lewis, also a native of that state, born in 1812. For more information concerning this family refer to the sketch of David W. Lewis, the brother of Mr. Lewis of this review.

The early education of F. M. Lewis was received in a log schoolhouse, located upon the present site of the Methodist Episcopal Church

of Lewisville, and when his school days were over he engaged in farming with his father. In 1859, when twelve years old, he went into a logging camp, working for his father in his sawmill, which was located in township 9, range 6 west. He continued at this work for six years, and at that time sold his interest and returned to agricultural pursuits, now owning one hundred and seventy acres, eighty acres of which are under cultivation, this land being a part of the old donation claim, which he took upon the division of the land. He carries on general farming and the raising of goats and sheep, having registered Angora goats and Cotswold sheep, and meeting with gratifying success in this occupation.

The marriage ceremony which united the fortunes of F. M. Lewis and Flora McLeod, was performed in 1869. She is a native of Oregon, having been born May 13, 1850, near Forest Grove, Washington county, where her father, Donald McLeod, had taken up a donation land claim. He had come west in the interests of the Hudson Bay Company, and had been engaged on the Columbia river. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of one child, Orpha Icadean, who is now the wife of Henry Mattison, located near Independence. Both himself and wife are supporters of the Christian Church at Monmouth. Politically Mr. Lewis adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Democratic party. He has served as school director for several years.

RICHARD J. GRANT is recalled as a man of more than ordinary ability and resourcefulness, of great capacity for painstaking and indefatigable industry. From a comparatively small beginning he started to farm and raise stock, and at the time of his death, April 24, 1891, he left an unincumbered estate of five hundred acres. A native of La Fayette county, Mo., he was born December 26, 1825, a son of Richard Grant, who was born in Tennessee, and died in Daviess county, Mo., in 1857, at the age of sixty-five years. He had eleven children in his family, several of whom were born in Tennessee, and he took his family to La Fayette county, Mo., at a very early day.

In his youth Mr. Grant had the training at home and in the public schools of the average country-reared boy, and he married, May 17, 1846, Sarah J. Williams, who survives him, and is living on the home farm in Benton county, Ore. Miss Williams was born in Kentucky, December 2, 1826, where her father, John A. Williams, owned a large farm in Morgan county, and where he was born January 25, 1805. Mr. Williams died on a farm bordering on the Luckia-

mute river in Polk county, Ore., in 1885. His wife, formerly Nancy B. Jameson, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., March 5, 1806, and died December 5, 1860, on the Columbia slough in Multnomah county, Ore. Twelve children were born of this union, eight of whom were daughters, Mrs. Grant being the third child. The latter grew to womanhood on the farm in Daviess county, and there met her future husband, whose father's farm was ten miles distant from her home. After the marriage the young people lived with the parents of Mr. Grant, and in 1852 made preparation to cross the plains, making the start April 24, and arriving at The Dalles, October 23, of the same year. At first they had fourteen yoke of oxen, but the hardships of the overland trip caused all but two yoke to succumb. Three light-hearted children had been added to the family in Daviess county, Mo., and were members of the home-seeking party, but Nancy Melvina, five months and ten days old, died on Snake river August 22, and was left in a little wayside grave.

In the fall that he arrived in the west Mr. Grant took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, the same comprising a portion of the property now occupied by his widow, and proceeded to improve and cultivate it. He took a prominent part in political and other affairs of his county, and was elected to the legislature from Polk county on the Democratic ticket in 1868, '70-'78, holding also nearly all the local offices of his township. He was a member of Mono Grange, of Lewisville, and was otherwise identified with social and business concerns in his county. Of his five hundred acres of land, his widow owns three hundred and twenty acres, while the balance is owned by his son, James. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Grant, of whom Mary Ellen, born August 27, 1847, is the wife of T. O. Bevens, of this vicinity; Nancy M., born March 12, 1849, died on the plains; David A., born January 16, 1851, is deceased, James M., born December 24, 1852, lives with his mother and manages the farm; and Gilbert M., born October 27, 1859, is deceased. To an exceptional degree Mr. Grant enjoyed the confidence of his associates in Polk county, and in all ways he contributed to the stability and well-being of the fertile region he had chosen as the scene of his life's work.

DAVID W. LEWIS. Prominent both as a representative of two sturdy pioneers of the early days and for his own success in the industrial and farming circles of Polk county, David W. Lewis occupies an enviable place in the esteem of the citizens of this section of the county. The name descended to him from a

pioneer father has been perpetuated in its use to designate the town of Lewisville, old settlers recalling the days when no town was known, and when the two Lewises, father and grandfather of David W., occupied the east and west sides of the main road passing through the place, each holding and planning to improve a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres.

The grandfather, John Lewis, was born in Virginia, and on attaining manhood he made his home in Kentucky, where David R., the father of David W. Lewis, was born. David R. there married Mary Redden, also a native of that state, and in 1845, both families outfitted for the trip across the plains, joining with their ox-teams the emigrant train, under the command of Captain English. Six months of the year was taken up by the journey, and on reaching Oregon, the heads of both families took up claims after passing the first winter in Polk county. The claims were located on the road which now runs north and south through Lewisville, the grandfather on the west side and the father on the east. They at once moved their families on the respective claims and engaged in farming, and there the elder Mr. Lewis died in 1851, having been a resident of the west but six years. His son then bought the adjoining claim. In the early life upon his farm he sawed lumber in the hills, a part of which was brought to the present location of Lewisville and used in the erection of the first house in that town. His death occurred in 1895, in Salem, and his wife died in 1897, on the home place. There were five hundred acres left of the original land owned by Mr. Lewis.

Of the twelve children born to his parents, four sons and eight daughters, David W. was the fifth, and was born in Franklin county, Mo., January 8, 1845, in the same year being taken from his home in the Mississippi valley to the new home which was to be made among the primitive surroundings of the Pacific slope. His early education was received in the little log schoolhouse near Lewisville, and when the course was completed he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith. In the year 1866 he went to California and engaged in the prosecution of his trade in Bakerville, Salina county, but returned in 1868 to Polk county, and opened up the same business in Lewisville, where he continued successfully for ten years. At the close of that period he received from his father his present farm, to which he at once removed and prepared to engage once more in the work to which he had early been trained. He now owns two hundred and forty acres, one hundred of which is timberland. He carries on general farming and goat-raising, having from

seventy-five to one hundred and fifty head at all times.

The marriage of Mr. Lewis occurred in 1870, and united him with Susan Williams, who was born in Polk county, Ore., November 6, 1854. She was the daughter of J. J. Williams, a resident of Dallas, having crossed the plains in 1846 and located near Airlie. They are now the parents of the following children: Ida, now the wife of L. R. Grant, of Lewisville; Nevada, the wife of D. A. Madison, of Dallas; Claude, at home; Josie, the wife of John Brinkley, of Boise City; James L., of Pendleton, Ore.; Percy, of Salem; Leota, at home. Politically Mr. Lewis is a Democrat. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church at Monmouth.

WILLIAM BARCLAY, the father of Mrs. Andrew Rickard, was born in Missouri in 1805, his parents having settled there at a very early day. As the name indicates, the ancestors were Scotch, and in fact the father and mother of William were both born in Scotland, locating first in North Carolina, after immigrating to the United States.

As a young man William Barclay followed surveying and school teaching, having profited by a common school education. He remained at home until his marriage to Mary Ann Brown, a native of Tennessee, and thereafter located on a farm, where he lived for several years. Of an ambitious nature, and not entirely satisfied with his surroundings, he sold his farm and made arrangements to settle in the far west, purchasing the necessary oxen and wagons. All went well until arriving at South Platte, Col., where Mrs. Barclay sickened and died of cholera, leaving seven children to the care of her sorrowing husband. Leaving the best friend they had in the world in a lonely wayside grave, the party proceeded on their way, and without any further misfortune arrived at their destination in Yamhill county. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Barclay came to Benton county and took up a donation claim of a half section twelve and a half miles south of Corvallis, where he farmed with considerable success until his death, at the age of eighty-three years. His original purchase by no means constituted his entire land holdings, for as his farming and stock-raising interests enlarged more land was required, and he left a large and well equipped estate to his heirs.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Barclay never worked for his own advancement, although he served as justice of the peace for several years, and also was a member of the school board. He was liberal in his tendencies, very progressive in his manner of thought, and possessed a world of tactful consideration for those with whom he

had to deal. Naturally he was popular and influential, and in his life work represented the best to be gotten out of farming. Of the children born to himself and wife, Robert S. is in Lincoln county; Mary E. is the widow of A. Rickard; James, a farmer in Alsea county; Margaret, the wife of Thomas Hinton, of this vicinity; Winnie, the wife of William Levaugh, of Linn county; and William, on the old homestead.

IRVING E. GLEASON. The year 1851 marked the advent of Irving E. Gleason in the state of Oregon, and here his life from that time forward has been spent, not idly or indifferently, however, but with the determination to win a foothold in this new western country. He was born in Ripley county, Ind., November 10, 1834, the son of Parson Gleason, who was born in Connecticut in 1799. The latter's parents were farmers by occupation and their son assisted them in the care of the home farm until reaching his twenty-first year, when he went to Indiana. It was in the latter state that he married Mrs. Bevins, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Smith, a native of Vermont. A few years later the grandparents also went to Indiana, whither their son had gone, but before long they again changed their location, going to Minnesota, and it was there they spent the remainder of their lives, both living to be over eighty years of age.

Parson Gleason remained a resident of Indiana until 1851, when he outfitted for the trip to Oregon. The journey lasted four months, and as compared with the majority of the expeditions made at that time was a very peaceful one, the Indians giving them no trouble whatever. It was near Needy, Clackamas county, that the travelers made settlement, Mr. Gleason taking up a donation claim upon which he and his wife spent four years, and the remainder of their lives was passed on another farm which they purchased in the same county. Mr. Gleason himself living to reach the advanced age of ninety years and six months, and his wife living to be eighty-five years of age. Throughout their lives they had followed general farming and dairying. Of their six children, three are deceased, and those living besides Irvin E. are Aaron B. and Amos S., both of whom are residents of Hubbard, Ore.

At the time of the removal of the parents to Oregon, Irving E. Gleason was seventeen years of age, and in the meantime had acquired a good education in the district schools of Indiana. He remained at home with his parents until he enlisted in Company C, First Oregon Mounted Volunteers for service in the Yakima war in 1855, being mustered in at Portland. After a service of forty-two days, during which time he

participated in one severe fight with the Indians, at Yakima, he was mustered out near The Dalles, and, returning home, remained with his parents and helped them in carrying on the farm until his twenty-first year. At this age, however, he assumed entire charge of his father's donation claim, and a few years later, in 1859, was united in marriage with Miss Melissa Coy, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains to California in 1850, coming to Oregon in 1851. The first two years of their married life the young people made their home on the old home place, but at that time they removed to Marion county, making that their home until 1865. After a residence of two years in Yamhill county they moved back to Marion county, remaining until 1887, when they went to Philomath, where for two years Mr. Gleason carried on a general store. Farming was more agreeable to his taste, however, and upon retiring from mercantile life he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres eight and one-half miles from Philomath in a southerly direction, and not far from Fern, and here is to be seen one of the finest rural residences in the vicinity. Besides the two-story frame residence, the place is embellished with other good buildings, being up-to-date in every respect. Since his first purchase of one hundred and sixty acres in Benton county he has purchased other land from time to time, and now has four hundred and thirty acres of timber land. Mr. Gleason's son conducts a steam sawmill on his father's farm, doing considerable business in this department.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, the three eldest of whom, Ira I., Mary A. and Marietta, are deceased, as is also Parson, who was next to the youngest, and who was named for his grandfather. Mary Ellen became the wife of John C. Perrin and resides in Bellfountain; Isora Eva is the wife of A. Mercer, and they reside in Monroe; Ulysses S. is at home. For six years Mr. Gleason served as justice of the peace in Clackamas and Marion counties. Politically he votes for the candidates of the Republican party, and in religious matters affiliates with the United Brethren Church. Mr. Gleason manifests a keen interest in the public welfare, and may be counted upon to take his part in every worthy enterprise promulgated in the neighborhood.

JESSE BROWN. Ten miles south of Corvallis is the farm of Jesse Brown, a model of agricultural neatness, and the former playground of that well known member of racing society, Pathmark, whose pedigree is of the best, and whose record is 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$. Other valuable and reputable thoroughbreds have reached maturity



J. A. Bushnell

under the watchful eye of Mr. Brown, who appreciates the fine points of a horse as well as anyone in the business, and who also has a warm place in his heart for this best friend of man. Other than horses profit by the comfort and care to be found on the Brown farm, for the owner has a variety of stock, much of it registered and very valuable. General farming is engaged in on an extensive scale, and the majority of the two hundred and fifty acres comprising the farm are under cultivation. Fertile and conveniently located, this has been the home of the family since 1882, and the genial and successful manager and owner has in the meantime acquired an enviable reputation as farmer, stock-raiser and all-around substantial member of the community.

At a very early day G. W. Brown, the father of Jesse, moved from Bourbon county, Ky., where he was born April 28, 1817, to Pike county, Mo., where his parents settled on a farm upon which he grew to maturity, and where he was educated in the public schools. In time he married Martha A. Todd, also a native of Bourbon county, and who was born in 1822. A number of children were born in Missouri, among them Jesse, the date of whose birth was December 7, 1843. The parents sold their farm in Pike county and prepared to cross the plains in 1850, outfitted with ox-teams and wagons, and with every care for the welfare of the homeseekers. However, they were destined to wait for provisions and otherwise suffer the deprivations of the long jaunt, but the government came happily to the rescue, and supplied the necessities of life. They were seven months on the way, most of the family having to walk the entire way, which delay probably accounted for their unfortunate condition. Mr. Brown took up a donation claim twelve miles north of Corvallis, on Soap creek, where the father died at the age of seventy-six, the mother having preceded him at the age of forty-six. The following of their twelve children are living: Elizabeth, the widow of James Jones, of Polk county; C. J., of Benton county; Jesse; Walter, of Linn county; Frank and Joseph, of Polk county; and Lee, of Wells station.

After a youth spent in hard work on the paternal farm, Jesse Brown started out on his own responsibility, and located on a farm on Soap creek. To this new home went the wife whom he married January 25, 1866, when he was twenty-three years old, and who was formerly Effie E. Modie, born in Missouri, February 25, 1850. The young people lived on the creek farm for about three years, and then went to southern Oregon, where Mr. Brown engaged in stock-raising with but moderate success for about a year. In 1882 he came to his present farm, as heretofore stated, and has since made this his home, and the field of his successful and varied

operations. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown: Walter A., of Denver, Col.; Milton, of Texas; Frank, living on the home farm; Dolly, at home; Ella; Ida; Gertrude; and Adelia. Mr. Brown is a Democrat in politics, but has never devoted any time to hunting for office. He is a quiet, unostentatious man, fond of his home and loyal to his friends, and never wearies of improving the conditions among which his lot is cast.

JAMES ADDISON BUSHNELL. Prosperity has followed closely the operations of James A. Bushnell, the result of honest, patient and earnest effort toward the fulfillment of the promise which is the heritage of all men born in this bountiful land, but comes only to those who seek it with an undivided attention. With the exception of but a few months Mr. Bushnell has been a resident of Oregon since 1852. He located first near Junction City, where he remained for many years, when in 1875 he removed into the city and has since been a citizen of inestimable worth, taking an active part in many movements calculated to advance the best interests of the city. Among the more important movements with which he has been connected was the building of the Junction City Hotel, he being now the president of the company, whose property is valued at \$28,000. He is serving as president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, a private institution, with a capital of \$50,000 and surplus of \$3,000; he built the Junction City Water Works at a cost of \$3,000, and now owns them; and also owns four hundred and fifty acres of farming land located along the river, this being now rented.

James A. Bushnell was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 27, 1826, his father being Daniel Bushnell, a native of Middlesex county, Conn. After his marriage he located, in 1810, in New York, as a pioneer farmer of Cattaraugus county, and later he removed to Pennsylvania. Two years afterward he became a resident of Ohio, continuing his agricultural pursuits in Ash-tabula county. He died in 1844 in Harrison county, Ohio. He was the descendant of an old Connecticut family, his father, who was born there, also following the employment of a farmer. His wife was formerly Ursula Pratt, a native of Saybrook, Conn., and the daughter of Ozias Pratt, a native of the same state. He was a seafaring man and also conducted a farm, and his death occurred there at quite an advanced age. He was of English extraction. Of the six sons and three daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell, the sixth child was James A. He remained at home with his parents until attaining his majority, when he learned the cooper's trade, work-

ing in Hannibal, Mo. In 1849 he married and settled on a farm in Adair county, Mo., where he remained three years, at the expiration of this time deciding to join the westward movement with the hope of bettering the condition of his family. Three young men, Timothy Halstead, Alexander Nesbit and Mr. Bushnell, set out for Oregon in the spring of the year, with ox-teams, and on arriving at their destination they went on down to California, spending the first winter in Shasta county, where they engaged in mining. The success of Mr. Bushnell was only moderate, so he decided to return to his home in Missouri. He set sail from San Francisco July 4, 1853, and reached the Missouri valley only to find the home empty and the family gone to meet him in Oregon. He thereupon returned to Oregon via the Isthmus and in Springfield, Lane county, he was once more reunited with his loved ones. Mr. Bushnell then took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres located six miles south of Junction City, upon which he remained until 1868, when he bought another farm of eight hundred acres on the west side of the Willamette river, the greater part of this land being still in his possession. In 1875 Mr. Bushnell built a warehouse at Junction City, and entered extensively into the grain business. This he has since continued to carry on, handling the greater part of the grain which came into the city.

The wife of Mr. Bushnell was formerly Elizabeth C. Adkins, a native of Adair county, Mo., the ceremony which united them being performed in Adair county. She died in Junction City, in 1868, the mother of eight children, the two living being Lucy J., now the wife of William M. Pitney, a farmer in this vicinity, and Helen V., wife of C. J. Ehrman, of Menan, Idaho. Mr. Bushnell was married the second time to Mrs. Sarah E. Page, a native of Indiana, and the two children are Henry C., of Junction City, and Myrtle G., at home with her parents. As a Prohibitionist and active for the interests of his party Mr. Bushnell has served for two terms as mayor of Junction City, and as a member of the council for many terms. He has also been the nominee of the Prohibition party for county judge and representative in the state legislature. Always interested in educational movements, he has served as school director many years, and has contributed generously toward all school enterprises. He was one of the founders of the Eugene Divinity School, and is now acting as president of its board of regents. The institution is supported by the Christian Church, whose tenets are the religious belief of Mr. Bushnell, in his own congregation acting as elder, and it was largely through his efforts that a church building was erected in Junction City. For five years he has been a member of the Oregon Christian Mission-

ary Convention, and during the past four years has served as vice president of that body. To this, as to all other worthy objects, Mr. Bushnell gives liberally, and a debt of gratitude is owed him by those who would have their city and community one of the first in this section, as to financial and moral supremacy.

ANDREW RICKARD. By his many friends and associates in Benton county Andrew Rickard is recalled as a very popular and successful man, and one who must have surveyed his sixty-three years of existence with a great deal of satisfaction. The farm now occupied by his widow, three miles southeast of Monroe, and which was occupied by him from 1860 to the time of his death, in 1893, is a constant reminder of his practical and businesslike methods, and of the shrewd common sense which was the keynote to a self-made and thoroughly worthy character.

On his father's farm in North Carolina, where he was born August 15, 1830, Mr. Rickard was reared among the usual southern surroundings, and remained at home until his twenty-third year. An opportunity offering to go the far west, he joined a party bound for Oregon with ox-teams and prairie schooners, and on the way fortunately escaped serious trouble with the Indians, cholera or mountain fever, or severe deprivation incident to pioneer travel. His first experience with land was decidedly unsatisfactory, for after taking up a claim twelve miles south of Corvallis, Ore., and improving it to some extent, the government claimed and redeemed it, and he was no better off than when he arrived from the east. In 1855 he made his way to Josephine county, this state, and followed mining and prospecting for five years, returning afterward to Benton county, where, in 1861, he married Mary E. Barclay, a native of Missouri, and daughter of William Barclay, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. The year previous to his marriage Mr. Rickard had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the farm now owned by his heirs, three miles southeast of Monroe, and with his wife he settled thereon, beginning at once to transform it into a valuable and productive property. From time to time he added to his land, and the farm at present is composed of four hundred and ten acres. Mrs. Rickard has proved a good manager since her husband's death, and in this is ably assisted by her son, Frank, one of the bright and promising members of a thriving agricultural community.

Besides Frank, who is the seventh of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rickard, there is the eldest son, William, a farmer in Benton county; Sarah E., the wife of John Conger, of Lane county; Eliza J., the wife of James Traftzer, of

Linn county; Nellie, the wife of William Drisco, of Lane county; Lucy, the wife of R. H. Hewitt, of this vicinity; George, living near his mother; and Anna, the wife of George Waldron, of Lane county. Mr. Rickard was a stanch Democrat in political affiliation, and took a keen interest in the political undertakings of his neighborhood. More offices than he cared to fill were tendered him, but he served acceptably as school director and road supervisor. He exerted a moral and progressive influence in the community, and was particularly devoted to advancing the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member from earliest youth.

GRANT ADELBERT COVELL, M. E. In the college curriculum of today, no branch of learning is of more consequence than that pertaining to the mechanical arts, and that the science may be of the highest practical benefit to the student, it is absolutely necessary that the head of the department of mechanics shall possess a master mind and intellect. In Prof. Grant A. Covell the Oregon Agricultural College has secured a person worthy in every respect to fill the position which he there holds as professor of mechanics and mechanical engineering, his superior talents and scholarly attainments eminently qualifying him for his important work.

The descendant of one of the earlier New England families, Grant A. Covell was born August 30, 1862, in Bradford county, Pa., a son of Albert Covell. His grandfather, William Covell, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., but when a young lad removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, and there spent his remaining years, being a pioneer farmer of Bradford county. Albert Covell has been a life-long resident of Bradford county, Pa., where he is carrying on general farming, including dairying and bee-keeping, with excellent financial results. He is the owner of several valuable farms, and resides near the village of Bigpond. He is a man of prominence, and is actively identified with the Masonic order. He married Lavina Alfred, who was born in Tioga county, Pa., of New England ancestors, and six children have been born of their union, five of whom survive, Grant Adelbert, the special subject of this sketch, being the first-born, and the only son.

Beginning his studies at the district school, Grant A. Covell remained beneath the parental roof-tree until seventeen years of age, when he became a pupil at the high school in Troy, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1883. Entering Cornell University soon after, he completed the required course of study in four years, receiving his degree of M. E. in 1887, afterward remaining there a year as instructor in the machine

shop. The following year he went to the University of Minnesota as an instructor, taking the chair of mechanics and mechanical engineering while Professor Barr was away on leave of absence, at the end of the year being offered a position as instructor under Professor Barr. Before the opening of the term in September, 1889, however, Professor Covell received his appointment to the chair of mechanics and mechanical engineering at the Oregon Agricultural College, and has since held the position. Under his wise supervision this department has had a phenomenal growth. The mechanical building in process of construction when he came here, is now used as the blacksmith shop and power house. With the means at his command, he fitted it up as best he could. As time went on additions were made, and the shops were fairly well equipped. In 1899 the old building burned, and the following year, 1900, Mechanical Hall was built, a magnificent structure, with finely equipped machine shops on the first floor, where are also various recitation rooms, and Professor Covell's office. In addition to having charge of mechanical engineering, the professor likewise supervises electrical engineering in the college.

Professor Covell married in Corvallis, Mary Spencer, who was born in England, but came to this country when young, and was educated in Ohio, at the Grand River Institute. Four children have been born of their union, namely: Spencer; Walter; Margaret; and Kenneth. Politically the professor is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Corvallis Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; and of the Sigma Psi Society at Cornell University. Mrs. Covell is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALFRED M. WITHAM. Continuously since the fall of 1849 A. M. Witham has lived on his present farm two miles from Corvallis, which originally consisted of six hundred and forty acres, but has since been enlarged to one thousand acres. Here he has carried on farming and stock-raising all of these years, and has reared noble and able-bodied sons to follow in his footsteps, and to share with him the possession of his broad and valuable acres. The farm is all in one body, and is among the valuable properties of Benton county.

Mr. Witham is one of the very venerable residents of this community, having been born near Liberty, Union county, Ind., September 18, 1821. He was reared on a farm and allowed such educational chances as those early times afforded, and in 1835 removed with his parents to Porter county, of the same state, where he married, in

1842, Rosanna Allen. In 1847 he prepared to cross the plains with two wagons each having three yoke of oxen, and four loose cows, and came by way of Fort Hall, his brother, William, also being a member of the party. In October, 1847, he landed in Corvallis, and spent the winter in an empty cabin found on a claim four miles south of Corvallis. In the spring of 1848 he located a claim two miles from Philomath and erected a log cabin, made fences, and cleared a portion of the land, but was dissatisfied, so in the spring of 1849 came to his present farm. When he had first come to the county in 1849 this property had a small log house of one room and ten acres plowed, but when he took possession there were some improvements and three hundred acres cleared. In the fall of 1849 he went to California with John Onby and mined on the middle fork of the American river, and when he came back in the fall brought \$1,100 with him. This money went towards improvements on his land, and paved the way for his future large operations. At one time he owned eleven hundred acres, but now has a thousand, and this comprises all but fifty of the original claim. Thirteen children have been born into his family, and all have been reared to habits of thrift and industry. Eight attained maturity. Of these, Oliver lives on a farm four miles north of Corvallis; Mary is the wife of D. M. Bradley of Everett, Wash.; Charles lives on a farm near Monroe, Benton county; Fannie is the wife of D. Baker of Seattle, Wash.; Henry lives on the home place; Edward is living on part of the home place; Elvin is also helping to work the home farm; and Olive is the wife of J. W. Alkire of Mount Vernon, Wash. Mr. Witham is a Republican in politics, and was active in the early days of the state. In 1861-62 he was a member of the legislature, and was re-elected in 1868 and 1874. While serving he represented his constituents with great credit and satisfaction, placing their needs and aspirations before the body with convincing intelligence. For more than thirty-three years he has been a member of the Masonic order. He is highly respected by all who have ever been associated with him, and though now approaching the twilight of life takes an active interest in the success of his sons, and in all the interests of his home. ♦

SAMUEL N. HOWARD. Among the sons of Indiana who have made their way to Oregon and have materially added to its development, is Samuel N. Howard, representing the second generation of his family in the west, and the owner of a farm of three hundred acres three miles north of Eugene. The namesake of his father, who was born in Virginia, August

4, 1792, Mr. Howard is of English descent, and possesses many of the sterling characteristics of his worthy ancestors. The father, Samuel Howard, was a farmer during his entire active life, and as a young man removed to Ohio, and there married Charlotte Yates, who was born in Ohio, of German descent. The family subsequently removed to Henry county, Ind., where the father bought a large farm, and where Samuel N., was born October 26, 1839. Three years later the family moved to Grundy county, Mo., and after two years moved to Polk county, near Des Moines, Iowa, where they lived until 1853. The father was ambitious, notwithstanding the fact that he had long since passed the half century mark, and in this he was seconded by his children, of whom there were eight, Samuel N. being the fourth, and at that time twelve years of age. Outfitting with nine yoke of oxen and three wagons, the party started for Oregon and was six months on the way, and at the end of their journey were the proud possessors of three yoke of oxen and one cow, two of their wagons having been lost by the way-side. The party was under command of Rev. George Koger, and the travelers had little to record of a disagreeable nature, the Indians having kept to themselves, and the weather having been fairly pleasant. Samuel Howard took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Junction City. His removal to the west was well timed and wise as was demonstrated in the following years, when his crops multiplied, and success came to him. Engaging in a large general farming enterprise, he was obliged to have more than his original purchase of land, and at the time of his death, in May, 1872, owned seven hundred and ten acres.

At the age of fourteen Samuel N. began to work for wages, and early recognition of his ability as a wage earner greatly encouraged him to do his best. Practical and thrifty, he saved his money and studied whenever opportunity offered, for attendance at the public schools for so busy a boy was at best irregular. He knew that whatever he accomplished in life would be due to his own energy, and he applied himself to becoming a first class farmer, and broad-minded citizen. In the fall of 1861 he went to Wasco county, eastern Oregon, and engaged in a stock business for about six years, during that time continuing to save his money, and lay by for a rainy day. Returning to Lane county, in 1868, he took a drove of cattle across the mountains to California, remained a year, and then permanently took up his residence in Lane county, north of Irving.

In 1872 Mr. Howard bought three hundred

and twenty acres of land one mile north of Irving, where he lived and conducted general farming for six years, and then moved to his present farm, three miles north of Eugene. There are few farms in the neighborhood more to be desired than this, for the owner has bent every energy to produce the best possible results. He has twenty-five acres of hops, and forty-five acres of fruit, prunes and cherries predominating, to the extent of forty-five hundred trees. The residence on his farm is large and commodious, the barns modern and large enough for grain and stock, and the general improvements are in keeping with an up-to-date farming enterprise. A large share of Mr. Howard's success he attributes to the assistance of a capable and helpful wife, who is a native daughter of Oregon. She was born in Marion county, April 14, 1856. Mrs. Howard was before her marriage Cinderella Kays, daughter of John and Frances Kays, and she is the mother of six children of whom Emmett, the oldest son, lives on an adjoining farm, while DeWitt C., Dolph, Bessie, Jessie, and Nellie, are living at home. Mr. Howard has subscribed to Republican principles from the first of his voting days, and he has held the offices of school director and road supervisor. He has led a busy life, and while amassing a competence has never overlooked fair dealing, or consideration for the rights and prerogatives of others.

CORNELIUS B. STARR. As one of the substantial residents of the vicinity of Monroe, Benton county, Mr. Starr occupies an enviable place in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. Coming to the state when a youth of fifteen years, his life from that time forward has been passed under Oregon skies, and that it has been well and worthily spent a perusal of this short life history will prove.

Cornelius B. Starr was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 11, 1838, but has no recollection of his birthplace, as his parents moved to Iowa when he was only six months old. Moses Starr, his father, was born June 22, 1787, in old Virginia, but in an early day and when quite a young man moved to Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In his wife, who was Elizabeth Calhoun, also a native of the Old Dominion, he had a wise counselor and true companion, whose nobility of character was proverbial. From 1839 until 1853 the parental home was in Iowa, the father following general farming and also acting in the capacity of sales agent, as his farm duties permitted. The year 1853 was a memorable one to the Starr family, as it was April 4 of that year that they started on the long and perilous journey across the plains, ox and horse-teams

furnishing the motive power. When they reached The Dalles the father was taken ill, and soon after reaching Clackamas county his death occurred. Saddened and bereaved though she was, the mother courageously took his place at the head of the little band and led them on to their destination, and in Benton county, one and one-half miles northwest of Monroe, took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres. With true pioneer instinct she set about to bring order out of chaos, and her success was exemplified in the fine improvements which from time to time were made upon the tract. Her ability as a physician was of an unusual order, and many a sickroom was brightened and cheered by her presence. Of the twelve children born to her, five sons were ministers of the gospel, in this respect following in the footsteps of their father, who was a local preacher and class-leader. Another son, Samuel F., became the first sheriff of Benton county. Mary J. became the wife of James Campbell of Lane county; Milton C. resides in the vicinity of Monroe; Elizabeth A. is the widow of Jesse Hawley and resides in Grass Valley; and Martin L. resides in Washington. At the time of the father's death he was sixty-six years of age, and the mother seventy-nine at her demise.

Until twenty-four years of age, Cornelius Starr remained at home, dutifully assisting his mother in the care and maintenance of the farm. At this age, however, he started out in a new line of endeavor, and in freighting goods to Jacksonville met with considerable success. The Civil war had been in progress for some time, and when no longer able to resist the call for volunteers, he laid aside personal considerations and enlisted as a member of Company A, First Oregon Infantry, and November 30, 1864, was mustered in at Salem. From Vancouver, the first field of action, the regiment went to Fort Yamhill, and from there to eastern Oregon, thence went into camp. After a service of nineteen months he was mustered out at Fort Yamhill, from there returning to his home and resuming the peaceful life of the farmer.

The marriage of Cornelius B. Starr and Miss Mary A. Howard was solemnized November 21, 1869. She was a native of Illinois and crossed the plains with her parents in 1852. Mrs. Starr is a daughter of Pontius P. and Sarah (Grimm) Howard. The father was born in Wisconsin, and came to Oregon in 1852. He now resides in Washington, where he has lived for the past twenty years. He was in the Civil war. The mother died May 17, 1901. She was the mother of nine children, seven of whom are still living: Albert of Washington; Alpheus of Benton county; Mary A., now Mrs. Starr; Adelia, Mrs. Joseph Baird; Oren, of Cottage Grove; Sarah E.,

now Mrs. George Ludwig; Maria, resides in Monroe. On a claim adjoining the home of Mrs. Starr's parents the young people began house-keeping, making it their home for the following eleven years. From there they went to Corvallis, where Mr. Starr was engaged in the livery business for four years. After a period of six months spent in southern Oregon, he settled on the tract of seven hundred and fifty acres which now forms his home place. The place is embellished with a commodious residence and convenient barns and out-houses and, all in all, is one of the model estates in the country roundabout. While he carries on general farming to a certain extent, Mr. Starr is more particularly interested in stock-raising, his ranch being stocked with Shorthorn and Polled Angus cattle. Four children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Starr, as follows: John H., a resident of Junction City, and has one child, Loris B.; Sylva J., Artie B., and Mamie C., the three latter at home with their parents. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Starr is serving as trustee. Politically he upholds the tenets and candidates of the Republican party.

LEVI P. TALLMAN. A youth developed in a practical and kindly home atmosphere, a young manhood tried by the deprivation and danger of a Civil war service, and later years rounded out in useful occupations in the far northwest, is the life story of Levi P. Tallman, now living on a little fruit farm of thirty acres two miles north of Eugene. A pleasant recollection to Mr. Tallman is the fact that he is indebted solely to his own efforts for his start and subsequent success in life, and he is a staunch advocate of industry and uprightness, aids which have been the principal factors in his advancement. Born in Huron county, Ohio, July 17, 1845, he is a son of Timothy W. and Harriett (Palmer) Tallman, natives of New York state. The parents were married in their native state, and soon afterward removed to Huron county, Ohio, where the father farmed and worked at his trades as shoemaker and carpenter. He removed with his family to Kent county, Mich., in 1853, after a time settling in Grand Rapids where he was earnestly and successfully plying his trade at the time of his death at the age of seventy-seven years.

Attaining maturity on the Kent county farm, Levi P. Tallman had acquired a common school education and a thorough knowledge of farming. The Civil war found him anxious and ready to enlist as a private on September 3, 1864, and he became a member of Battery D, First Michigan Light Artillery, under Lieutenant Pickett, and was sent to Tennessee to join the

command of General Van Cleave. He was not privileged to participate in many of the important battles of the war owing to the lateness of the enlistment, but he was at Stone River, and afterward did garrison duty up to the time of his discharge, July 4, 1865, at Murfreesboro, Tenn. His service was marred by illness which necessitated detention in Hospital No. 2, for three months, after which he returned to Michigan, and remained there until October 20, 1866.

While in the service Mr. Tallman met many who had ambitions centering in the west, and the continuation of a farming existence in Michigan convinced him that he, too, might profit by the chances held out to ambitious and deserving young men. Boarding a steamer at New York he came to the coast by the way of Panama and San Francisco, taking twenty-three days for the trip, and remaining in San Jose, Cal., for eleven years farming and fruit-raising. Coming to Portland and later to Eugene in the fall of 1877 he engaged in saw-milling for three years on Long Tom creek, just west of the town. In 1873 he married Mary J. Lake, who died February 26, 1880, leaving two children, of whom Lillian is a nurse in Oakland, Cal., and Lewis A. is in Dawson City, Alaska. In 1886 Mr. Tallman was united in marriage with Mary E. P. Phillips, a native of Tama county, Iowa. He lived at Hale's Station for six years, and in 1886 moved onto a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the Siuslaw river, where he kept a stage house and public inn, and carried on quite extensive farming operations. He had three hundred and sixty acres of land, raised considerable stock, and prospered exceedingly in his combined occupations. In the spring of 1903 he sold his interests to Eli Bangs, of Eugene, and bought his present farm of thirty acres two miles north of the town. He is engaged in small farming and fruit-raising, and is most pleasantly located, being surrounded with modern aids for the carrying on of his work, and occupying a comfortable and hospitable home. Mr. Tallman subscribes himself to Democratic principles and issues, and many local offices have been honored by his services, among them that of school director and school clerk. He has served for twenty-four years as postmaster in different parts of Lane county, a position which argues both popularity and efficient service. Fraternaly he is connected with the Lodge No. 139, I. O. O. F., at Mapleton, Ore.

DRURY R. HODGES. Prominent among those to whom Benton county owes her agricultural prosperity is Drury R. Hodges, a venerable and highly honored retired resident of Wells

Station, and a pioneer of 1847. Mr. Hodges is one of the many natives of Shelby county, Ind., who have settled in Oregon, and his birth occurred September 8, 1825. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Allen county, Ohio, where he lived until 1839, and then moved to Platte county, Mo., settling on a farm of large dimensions.

In 1846 an escape from a rather monotonous farming life presented itself to Mr. Hodges, who was in that year engaged as a teamster to haul provisions in a freighting train to the soldiers in Mexico. He had many adventures while on this expedition, and an opportunity to study the people and sights of the southern and then turbulent adjoining country. Returning to the paternal farm in Missouri he remained there six months, and April 27, 1847, married Mahala B. Fickle, who was born in LaFayette county, Mo., in August, 1828, and with whom he took a rather unique wedding journey. The month after the wedding the young people carried out a long-thought-of project and crossed the plains with ox-teams, Monroe Hodges, the father of Drury, as well as three brothers and two sisters, accompanying them. Two hired men, two wagons with four ox-teams to each, and four cows, completed quite an imposing cavalcade, and the little party came across with few experiences of an unpleasant nature. They were the usual length of time on the way, arriving in Benton county in October, where Monroe Hodges took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, upon which they all settled. The son erected a little hewed-log house of one room, which in time had a more imposing successor, but which served as a starting place for quite extensive agricultural and stock-raising operations. About four hundred and fifty acres of the property was open land, a distinct advantage over many of the farms of the early settlers, the greater part of which was heavily timbered. The father lived long to enjoy his prosperity, his death occurring at the age of eighty-eight years.

While living on the old donation claim Drury Hodges gained a competence, and made many fine improvements. Many years of devotion to the farm warranted his retirement from active life in 1892, and he has since lived in Wells, surrounded by many friends, and the good will of all who know him. Eleven children were born to him on the old claim, nine of whom are living: Catherine is the wife of Cam Vanderpool of Benton county; Mary E. is the widow of Robert Hughey; Caroline is the wife of Amos Holman of The Dalles; Robert is living on the home farm; Georgie is the wife of Ben Davis of Tacoma; Commodore P. is on the home farm; Jackson is a doctor of dental sur-

gery at Albany; Marcus is on the home place; and Florence is the wife of Sumner Reed of Tacoma. Mr. Hodges and his sons still own the entire donation claim which nets them a comfortable yearly income, besides providing employment for three of the sons. Mr. Hodges is an old time Jackson Democrat, but has never held other than minor offices, preferring to devote all of his time to his farm and home circle. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the Masons, and his religious home is with the Baptist Church. Honorable in all of his dealings, successful and optimistic, Mr. Hodges is an example of what may be accomplished by perseverance and devotion to duty, by truth to friends, and kindness and consideration in his family.

JOHN WILES. It is an important public duty to honor and perpetuate as far as possible the memory of an eminent citizen, one who by his blameless and honorable life and successful career reflected credit not only upon the county in which he made his home, but upon the state. Through such memorials as this at hand, the character of his services are kept in remembrance and the importance of those services acknowledged. His example in whatever field his work may have been done thus stands as an object lesson to those who come after him, and though dead he still speaks. Long after all recollection of his personality shall have faded from the minds of men, the less perishable record may tell the story of his life and commend his example for imitation. No man was ever more respected in Benton county or ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people than John Wiles, who was one of the pioneers of this portion of the state, having resided in Benton county for nearly fifty-five years at the time of his demise.

Mr. Wiles was born in Surrey county, N. C., on August 17, 1822, and there remained the first eight years of his life, after which he accompanied his parents on their removal to Henry county, Ind. He was twenty years of age when the family removed to Missouri, settling in Andrew county. There his father died and he was forced upon his own resources. After a year or two he gave his share of the family inheritance to his mother and the other members of the family, while he started west in the hope of gaining a fortune in the country rich in promise, and yet whose resources were as then undeveloped. It was in the year 1847 that Mr. Wiles came to Oregon. He arranged with Frank Writsman to drive an ox-team, and in this way he made the long and arduous journey over the plains to the Sunset state. He was

then in very limited financial circumstances and for several months after his arrival he continued to work for Mr. Writsman, receiving a salary of twelve dollars per month. Thus he gained his start, but his was a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity or with a small measure of success if greater prosperity could be obtained through energy and honorable effort. In the year 1848, following the discovery of gold in California, he was attracted to that state and spent the summer of that year in the mines, but returned to Benton county in the succeeding winter. When spring again came, however, he once more went to the gold regions, but in the autumn returned to Benton county, where he resided then continuously up to the time of his demise. The county was to be congratulated upon gaining a citizen of such worth and capability. He took a deep interest in public measures and withal he was practical in the aid which he rendered to general progress and improvement.

In 1851 Mr. Wiles was married, and resolutely undertook the work of providing a home for his bride. They located upon a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres which was joined on the south by the donation claim of Joseph T. Hughart. From time to time he added to that property and he never sold an acre of land unless it was to square off a tract. With characteristic energy he began transforming the wild land into productive fields and also to engage in stock-raising, which business he carried on successfully up to the time of his death. He made a specialty of Shorthorn and Polled Angus cattle and owned some very fine specimens of stock. He made his start in life by what he accumulated in the mines. He met with a fair degree of success in his search for gold in California and upon his return he invested this in the best grades of cattle that could be secured at that time. To this little herd he added as his means would permit and as the years passed he became one of the most extensive and prosperous stock-dealers of his community. He added to his land until his possessions in that direction were very extensive. He made splendid improvements upon his farm by adding good buildings, modern equipments and for many years was recognized as one of the leading representatives of agricultural interests in his portion of the state. In the later years of his life he became a director in the First National Bank of Corvallis and he was a punctual attendant at all of the meetings of the board of directors and did all in his power to promote the success of that financial institution.

On June 8, 1851, Mr. Wiles was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ann Hughart, who then resided on Soap creek with her father,

Joseph Hughart, who was born in Kentucky, February 9, 1804, and removed from that state to Calloway county, Mo., in 1828. Mrs. Wiles was born in Calloway county, May 3, 1833, and in 1836 the family removed from the place of her nativity to Buchanan county, Mo., where she lived until 1845, when her parents with their family crossed the plains to Oregon, making the trip by ox-teams in the St. Clair company commanded by Wayman St. Clair, the father of Mrs. J. R. Bryson. After reaching Oregon the Hughart family settled at Philomath and while living there Mrs. Hughart died, leaving Mrs. Wiles, at the age of thirteen years, to care for a family of five children, one of whom was then an infant. Two years later her sister, Mrs. Greenberry Smith, died, leaving an infant child to the care of Mrs. Wiles, but she nobly took up the task which fell to her lot and made a home for the children of her father's family and also the child of her deceased sister up to the time of her marriage. When the family had crossed the plains they removed to the old homestead near Wells, Benton county, and there Mrs. Wiles resided continuously until 1885, when she became a resident of Corvallis. When she arrived in Benton county the entire district was almost an unbroken wilderness inhabited by the native Indians. The Hugharts and the family of J. C. Avery were among the few families then living in the Willamette valley. The heavy household duties which early devolved upon her largely deprived her of the opportunities for enjoying educational and social advantages, but she possessed naturally a broad mind and was a woman of rare qualifications, being possessed of keen business ideas and exceptional financial ability. She and her sister, Mrs. Greenberry Smith, in their childhood days endured many hardships and trials incident to pioneer life and were not a few times exposed to the dangers of such an existence, but they proved themselves worthy to be classed among the honored pioneer women who have done no less than the husbands, brothers and fathers in laying the foundation for this great state. She had marked influence, and her life was one of exceptional usefulness, characterized by self-sacrifice from early girlhood until she passed to the home prepared for the righteous. She was ever unselfish and always regarded the welfare and happiness of those around her before she gave attention to her own wants. She found her greatest happiness in ministering to others and realized the truth that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wiles were born the following children: Mary Josephine, now the wife of W. A. Wells of Corvallis; Mrs. Bridget Ann Brinkley, who died near Airlie, Polk county,



F. L. Chambers

Ore.; Eliza J., the wife of Thomas Kirkpatrick, of San Francisco; Walter T., who is represented on another page of this book; Edward F., a farmer and stockman of Wells, Ore.; Jessie Ellen, who died at the age of nine years; and Mrs. Lucy G. Yates, of Corvallis. For many years the mother of this family suffered from ill health, but she bore her sufferings uncomplainingly and in her last days she was surrounded by her entire family, constituting her husband and five children, who did everything in their power to alleviate her suffering and pain. She realized, however, that the end was near, and had no dread of the future. Her entire life was an exemplification of Christian faith and she knew that a better home awaited her in the land beyond. She also requested that each of her children should meet her there, that the family chain should be unbroken, without the loss of a single link. Her life was indeed an eventful one for many experiences such as fall to the lot of few women, her cares and responsibilities in youth early developed her beyond her years and made her ever considerate of others. Her friends found her faithful, her family knew her as a devoted and loving wife and mother and the church a faithful Christian. "Her children rise up and call her blessed," and all who knew her revere her memory. Mrs. Wiles passed away November 11, 1895, and Mr. Wiles survived for almost seven years. After his wife's death he spent much of his time in the home of his son Edward, at the homestead, while during his last illness and death he lived with his son, Walter, in Corvallis, making short visits in the homes of his other children from time to time.

B. F. Irvine, editor and proprietor of the *Corvallis Times*, paid him the following tribute: "Through youth and age, the life of John Wiles shines with many a virtue. He was all he pretended to be and more. He breathed evil against no man. His tongue uttered kind words, or no words at all. He was just even to the extent of giving more than was due to satisfy the other party to the bargain. He was sincere and steadfast in his devotion to truth, to friends, to the state and to God. Quietly, calmly and honorably he wended his way through that labyrinth of acts that constitute a lifework and with that nicety of justice and kindness that it is said, he never made a foe. With an ambition only to be good and useful to himself, his people and his state, and, wholly free from the shams, insincerities and deceits that often infect human nature, he rounded out a life of quiet beauty that delighted all who came in contact with it. It was a gentle, unostentatious, peaceful career. It was a career so full of quiet kindness that it inspires men with a desire to live

a life like it. And, if all men lived like he lived, what a place of gentleness, amiability and beauty this world would be!"

A further beautiful tribute to his memory was paid by W. A. Wells, whom he knew long and intimately, and who said:

"Such men as he was are, unfortunately, too scarce in this world of ours. Such men cannot be spared without exciting the deepest regrets and the saddest reflections. Our friend was one by whose deeds and services the world is made better for his having lived in it. He leaves a memory behind him that can be most fondly cherished. His life was one of usefulness, honesty, integrity and true morality. His aim was to discharge every duty that devolved upon him, to aid his fellowmen as far as circumstances would allow, and to do injury to none. His life was one of good motives and good deeds. His conduct was squared by the highest principles of right, of justice and of truth. He was a kind, indulgent husband, an affectionate, loving parent; a warm, devoted friend, amiable in his intercourse with his fellowmen; respectful of the rights and feelings of others and attentive to all who had claims upon him. He hesitated not to do that which he considered was right and his duty to perform; he was honest and faithful to his trusts. He was a lover of his race, he emphatically led a good life. He has now passed from our sight, replete with honor, replete with manliness—bearing with him our fondest and kindest memories, our highest esteem and admiration. One who leads such a life as our friend has led, has no need to fear death, nor what may possibly follow after it. One who faithfully discharges his duty according to the sphere in life he occupies has no need to recoil at leaving this state of existence.

"If his notions have been governed by the principles of right and justice towards his fellowman, he neither fears to meet him in life nor part with him at the hour of death. He dreads no angry being, no vindictive personage, from whom to expect vengeance and wrath. He is perfectly willing to meet the consequence of a well spent life. Such was our departed friend, honest John Wiles. Adieu, my honored friend."

FRANK L. CHAMBERS. That success in mercantile life is within the reach of every young man who earnestly strives to win it, is the belief of Frank L. Chambers, one of the best known and most prosperous merchants in the Willamette valley. While inherited tendencies, influence and friendly intercession have created an advantage for this upbuilder of Eugene, these aids were unable to continue him in his

line of promotion had he not possessed the substantial merit, together with a character which counted no effort too great, nor sacrifice too dear in fulfilling his duties and obligations. A keen appreciation of truthfulness and integrity and a desire to establish credit, have undoubtedly figured prominently in his calculations, and are so firmly rooted in his nature that no better guide for those who seek success is known in this community.

Many years ago Manlove Chambers, the paternal grandfather of Frank L., left his home in New England after a meritorious service in the war of 1812, and became a merchant in Logan county, Ohio, later continuing his chosen occupation in Quincy, Ohio, where he died at an advanced age. His son, James B., the father of Frank L., followed in his business footsteps, and after clerking in stores in Iowa and Missouri, returned to his native Logan county, Ohio, where he started a general merchandise business in Quincy. Afterward he removed to Sedalia and Mound City, Mo., engaging in a merchandise business in both towns, and living in the latter place until coming to Oregon, in 1884. His son, Frank L., was born in Oregon, Holt county, Mo., November 8, 1865, and was therefore nineteen years of age when the family fortunes were shifted to the west. He had received a practical common school education, and the year previous had graduated from the State Normal School at Strasburg, Mo. Beginning with his sixteenth year he clerked in his father's store in Mound City, Mo., and after settling with the family in Dallas, Ore., he clerked for three years in the hardware store started by his father. In 1885 he had saved sufficient money to purchase an interest in the business, and the following year William Faull bought out the elder Chambers, the son disposing of his share in the business to the new partner in 1887. Removing to Eugene in April, 1887, father and son started a hardware store on Willamette street, conducted the same together until August 1, 1890, when the son became sole owner of the enterprise, continuing to manage it alone until January 1, 1902, when his brother, Fred E., became his partner. J. B. Chambers lived in retirement in Eugene from 1890 until his death, in 1902, and is survived by his wife formerly Martha Nies, who was born in Peoria, Ill., the daughter of Jonathan Nies, a merchant tailor, who followed his trade in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, and who died at Point Townsend, Wash., three years after coming west, in 1886. Mrs. Chambers has the satisfaction of knowing that her three sons have realized her expectations as far as the success of their lives is concerned, her youngest and oldest being prominent merchants, and her second son, Charles N., an attorney, employed by the

McCormick division of the International Harvester Company of America, at Chicago, Ill.

In August, 1890, Frank L. Chambers located near his present store, and in 1896 built the large double store in which is conducted the largest business of the kind in the town, and the largest in the valley outside of Portland. His store has a frontage of fifty feet, a depth of three hundred and twenty feet to Olive street, with an L one hundred feet long. Thirty-two thousand feet of floor space is ample for a complete display of hardware of all kinds, and besides, there is a furniture department, requiring 50x80 feet. The stock includes all kinds of hardware, tools, nails, iron, steel, cutlery, builders' hardware, mechanics' tools, blacksmith supplies and agricultural implements, the latter including Bain wagons, buggies and carts, Oliver chilled and steel plows, harrows and cultivators, besides Deering harvesters and Pitts threshers. The firm also carry the Crescent bicycles. Located opposite the Smeede Hotel, no better place could be found, or one more accessible to the general country and city trade. Necessarily this large store gives employment to many people, among whom there is a feeling of co-operation and good fellowship reflecting credit upon the management, and materially enlarging the business. That the interests of Mr. Chambers are by no means self-centered is evident to all who are familiar with his life. There is no public enterprise of merit but may be reasonably certain of his hearty approval and co-operation. He is known as one of the substantial props of the banking system of Lane county, being a director of the First National bank of Eugene, and one of the organizers and a director of the First National Bank at Cottage Grove. He is a director in the Valley Improvement company, engaged in operating a ditch for irrigating from the Hood river, in Wasco county, Ore.; is part owner with T. G. Hendricks in the McKenzie Water Power Company, which proposes to develop a five thousand horse-power for that town; and is a member of the firm of Midgley & Chambers, owners of the canal from the Willamette, which furnishes water power for Eugene. He is the president and one of the organizers of the Eugene Theater Company, which organization is now building a \$30,000 opera house.

In company with D. Bristow, president of the First National Bank of Cottage Grove, Mr. Chambers has perfected plans for the organization of a banking company to be known as the Chambers-Bristow Banking Company, which, on January 1, 1904, will inaugurate a private banking business in Eugene. This concern will occupy the building now occupied by the Lane County Bank.

A Republican in politics, it is not surprising

that Mr. Chambers has had little time for official service. He is fraternally popular, and is identified with Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. and A. M.; the Royal Arch Masons, of this town; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2; the Consistory No. 1, of Portland; and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club of Eugene, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For fifteen years Mr. Chambers has been a member of the Oregon National Guard, and is now quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment. None of whom we have knowledge are more typical of the vital, moving, substantial and versatile spirit of the western slope than this successful merchant. Mr. Chambers was united in marriage, July 29, 1891, with Ida, daughter of Thomas G. Hendricks, who was born in Eugene, was graduated from the University of Oregon, and died, April 9, 1900, leaving a daughter, Mary.

JOHN HARRIS. During his many years of residence in the northwest John Harris was one of the most popular and successful farmers in Benton county. Coming here in June, 1852, he had little in the way of influence or money to start him on the upward path, yet at the time of his death in May, 1890, he left a well improved farm of six hundred acres, and quite a large bank account. That energy and resource were required to bring about this change no one doubts, and in the estimation of his many friends Mr. Harris was the master par excellence of these admirable characteristics. His remote ancestors were undoubtedly tillers of the soil, yet his immediate connections had to do with military affairs in Europe, his father being attached for many years to the English army. Attaining to the rank of captain, the elder Harris participated in many of the historic battles of his time, and was captain of a regiment at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. While stationed in Ireland his son John was born, October 12, 1828, and the father was afterward stationed in England, where both himself and wife passed their last days.

In his youth John Harris learned the turner's trade, and followed the same for a few years in England, coming to the United States in 1850. He came immediately to California, by way of the Horn, seven months being taken up on the trip. Two years later came his wife, formerly Jane Buchanan, whom he had married in St. John's Church, Liverpool, March 12, 1848. Arriving in California, Mr. Harris mined and prospected until 1852, and then came alone to Oregon, his intention being to investigate the prospects of a permanent residence. He was favorably impressed with the climate and general inducements, and forthwith purchased a squatter's

right to Uncle Billie Bragg's claim of three hundred and twenty acres seven miles southwest of Corvallis. The following year his wife joined him in the new home, and together they started housekeeping under crude but very promising circumstances. From time to time he added to his land, and finally had six hundred acres, a large part of which was under cultivation. His improvements were the best known at that time, and he made money at general farming and stock-raising, having always fine Durham cattle, and the best of other stock. He took a great interest in politics, although it is not recalled that he desired or worked for official recognition. He was the first master of Grange No. 52, and did much towards furthering the interests of that organization. He died in 1890 at the age of sixty-one, and was survived by his wife until she was seventy-two years old.

The old Harris farm is now occupied by the only child and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mary, who is the wife of W. F. Whitby, the latter being manager of the property. Mr. Whitby is an important factor in his neighborhood in Benton county, and is a man of leading characteristics. He was born in Canada in November, 1859, and came to Oregon in 1878. A practical and scientific farmer, he has introduced many innovations on the old place, and it is now one of the best equipped and most modern properties in the county. He is a Republican in politics, and takes a keen interest in local affairs both political, agricultural and social. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor, and the Grange. Mrs. Whitby, who is the fortunate heiress of her father's large property, is very prominent in local undertakings, and exerts a special influence in the Grange. She held the position of Pomona of the State Grange for six years, and has been secretary of Grange No. 52 for twenty-one years. At the present time and for the past two years she has been master of the Grange in her home district, through her advocacy of its extension has become known throughout this part of the state. Mrs. Whitby is a cultured and very interesting woman, and has scores of friends in Benton and the surrounding counties. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and not only regularly attends the service, but contributes generously towards the support of the organization. She is the devoted and always sympathetic and helpful mother of three children: Isabella H., John Harris and Harold R., all born on the home farm in Benton county.

ALVA C. WHITE. Although comparatively speaking a newcomer to Benton county, Alva C. White has already made many steadfast friends.

his capacity in this regard being characteristic of the typical frontiersman, whose familiarity with the boundless plains, strange and out-of-the-way places of the west, and human nature, animated by the best as well as the opposite motives, has broadened his sympathies, taught him a fearless adherence to truth and honesty, and given him a breeziness of manner at once attractive, convincing and sincere. A large and powerfully built man, with strong personal characteristics, Mr. White has been able to weather the deprivation, danger and adventure incident to a cattle experience covering many years, in the following of which he has gained a reputation second to none on the coast.

Claiming distinct ancestral advantages on both sides of his family, Mr. White was born on a farm near Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 17, 1847, his father, Uriah B. White, being a native of Norfolk, Conn., and his mother, Mary (Warren) White, having been born in Tarrytown, N. Y. The Warren family was distinguished during the Revolutionary war through the valiant services of Gen. Joseph Warren, the hero of the battle of Bunker Hill, and a physician of high standing. Uriah B. White possessed leading characteristics, and as a millwright and bridge builder gained a far-reaching reputation. At a very early day he settled on the western reserve, where he engaged in farming and bridge-building, and in 1857 removed to Iowa, where he built the first bridge over the river at Des Moines. His family joining him in 1858, he continued to build bridges in the Iowa city, and at the same time became identified with many of its leading and developing enterprises. With his partner, Dr. N. P. Turner, he secured the charter for the first street railway in the town, which he started in 1867, and managed with great success for several years. The last years of his life were spent in retirement, and his death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife also died in Iowa, leaving nine children.

The oldest in his father's family, Alva C. White attended a select school in both Ohio and Iowa, and at the age of seventeen became identified with the border career which has made up the greater part of his life. Employed by a freighter to drive a team of six mules to Salt Lake City, he remained in that locality and interested himself in the cattle business, going later to Denver, Colo., then to Black Hawk, where he was employed by the Black Hawk Mining Company. In 1866 he returned to Denver and the Missouri river, making his way on horseback to Des Moines, where he operated a sawmill for a couple of years. On a small scale he took up the cattle business in Iowa, became deeper and deeper involved, and soon was feeding and shipping enormous numbers yearly. In 1872 he went to

Wyoming and helped to ship the first car load of cattle from that state, the following year engaging in cattle ranching on a range forty miles northeast of Cheyenne. During 1874 he shipped horses and mules to California, and in 1876 made considerable money shipping hogs to San Francisco. He afterward disposed of this business and engaged in buying, feeding and selling cattle throughout Wyoming and Colorado, shipping large numbers to Iowa for feeding, and also shipping fat stock to the city of Chicago. In 1895 he went to eastern Oregon for cattle, and these also were shipped to Iowa, mostly to Dallas county. He has been shipping stock into Chicago about ten or twelve times a year, with unabating success for the last twenty years. No name among stock men is better known than his, identified as it is with the finest and fattest cattle to be had anywhere.

In 1901 Mr. White located in Corvallis, and at once engaged in the stock business on a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres near Blodgett. He is contemplating making this his permanent home, the location being favorable to an oversight of his many interests, one of the chief of which is mining. Contemporary with his early cattle experiences was his purchase of mining claims in different parts of the west, many of which have yielded him large returns on the investment. At present he owns mining interests in eastern Oregon, and still retains two of the claims which he bought in the early days of Cripple Creek, and which are located adjacent to the Stratton mines. His knowledge of mining is extensive, and has seemed to go hand in hand with that of cattle, although Mr. White has made the larger part of his fortune in the latter business. He is probably as well qualified as anyone to speak of the great cattle industry of the west, his own personal interests having been interwoven with its rapid growth for more years than the average man cares to devote to a roving life.

Through his marriage with Mary Clegg, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. White not only found a cultivated and sympathetic wife long identified with educational work, but became associated with one of the prominent and very early families of that part of Iowa. Abraham Clegg, the father of Mrs. White, was born in England, at Butterworth Hall, and came of a fine old English family which dated its ancestry back many generations, and in honor of which Clegg Hall, and many small towns, were named. Abraham Clegg came to America in 1846 and settled in New England, where he married, and from where he removed to Illinois, in 1848. His family joining him in 1851, he removed the same year to Polk county, Iowa, and there purchased two hundred and sixty acres of land, half of

which is now within the limits of the city of Des Moines. At the time of purchase the town contained less than three hundred inhabitants, and gave little promise of its present stability and size. The Clegg farm was an ideal one, undulating prairies and gentle hills producing a landscape of exceeding beauty and harmony. Fine timber abounded by the acre, and when the plow turned up the rich productive soil, fine harvests were unailing. Desiring to substantiate for himself the reports of larger opportunities in the west, Mr. Clegg crossed the plains to California with ox-teams in 1859, and in 1862 returned to his home via the Isthmus of Panama. This was the beginning of extended travel between Iowa and California and Oregon, he having visited the latter country as early as 1869. In the meantime he has made several trips across the plains, and for the last twelve years has made his home in Eldorado county, southern California, a most interesting and intelligent man, reminiscent of the byways and highways of this western country, and of the early pioneer days of Iowa. Away back in New Hampshire he married Ann Nuttall, who was born in Nuttall, England, and who died in Des Moines, leaving four children. Of these, Xerx is living on the old home in Iowa; Mary is the wife of Mr. White; and George and Edward are living near the old home in Iowa. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. White, of whom Mary died in 1895 at the age of eight years, and Georgie is living with her parents. Mr. White is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is associated with the Pioneer Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M., of Des Moines. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thus is told all too briefly the life-story of one of the class of men whose fearless daring and hardihood have developed one of the greatest industries known to the west, and which could never be carried forward on so large a scale in any other country in the world.

PROF. T. J. RISLEY. The cause of education has few better friends in Oregon than is found in Prof. T. J. Risley, one of the successful educators of the state. He has a thorough appreciation of the value of a systematic training in the practical branches of knowledge, and his influence has ever been used for the elevation of the standard of education wherever his services have been given. Born in Clay county, Ill., December 24, 1866, Professor Risley is a son of J. M. Risley, a native of New Jersey, who later settled in Clay county, Ill., and still later removed to Iowa, locating in Blairstown, Benton county. He was subsequently interested in farming and cattle raising in Marion county, Kans., but finally, in 1875, located in Benton

county, Ore., where he purchased a farm and at once began its cultivation and improvement. His death occurred in eastern Washington. The wife of J. M. Risley was in maidenhood Miss Malinda Israel, a native of the Hoosier state. She is now residing in Palouse, Wash. The paternal family comprised nine children, of whom T. J. was the third in order of birth, and nearly all of his brothers and sisters were interested in educational work.

Reared upon his father's farm in early life, Professor Risley interspersed attendance at the district school with assisting in the conduct of the home farm, and later attended Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. After spending one winter in the State Normal at Monmouth, he began his lifework as an instructor at the time being twenty-two years of age. For the past twelve years he has been engaged at his profession in his old district in Benton county and elsewhere, and wherever he has labored, all unite in a hearty endorsement of his ability as an instructor of a superior order. His interest in education is the keener from the fact that no fortuitous circumstances made his educational path an easy one, but on the other hand it was necessary for him to work his own way through school and college. About one mile from Albany Professor Risley owns a farm of fifty-six acres of the old claim which his father took up when he came to the state. In addition to carrying on general farming and stock-raising, Professor Risley is giving no little attention to horticulture and gardening, and is meeting with success in his endeavors. In order to keep in touch with the latest ideas in agriculture he has allied himself with the Fairmount Grange, of which he is at present serving as chaplain. Politically he is a Republican, stanch and true, and in religion is a member of the Baptist Church of Albany. In 1902 he was nominated for county assessor, but did not win the election, and is now serving as a member of the county central committee. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

In Benton county Professor Risley was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Hayden, a native daughter of the state, her birth occurring in Benton county. Two children have blessed the marriage of Professor and Mrs. Risley, to whom they have given the names of Wave and Hayden.

JAMES H. STEWART. Among the pioneers of 1851 are to be numbered the members of the Stewart family, nearly all of whom had attained maturity at the time of their removal to the west, leaving pleasant homes to aid in the growing civilization and to benefit by the limitless advantages offered in the new land. Today

the Stewart family is represented by but few of those who experienced the trials and privations of that long and dangerous journey, no direct members of the family being now living, James H. Stewart, the remaining brother, having died August 6, 1899, leaving to bear his name a widow and five children.

The father of James H. Stewart, George Washington Stewart, was born in Scotland, settling at an early date in Virginia from whence he removed to Indiana, rearing his family principally in that state, though he later made his home in Missouri. While a resident of the Northwest Territory he participated in the Black Hawk war, which resulted in freeing that section of country from the depredations of the Indians. James H. Stewart was born in Fountain county, Ind., June 19, 1825, and on attaining manhood he engaged in farming in Holt county, Mo., marrying, March 11, 1845, Miss Louisa J. Thornton. Her birth occurred August 9, 1821, in Clark county, Ohio, near Springfield, she being the daughter of John and the granddaughter of Coats Thornton. The latter was a native of England, and on coming to the United States he settled in Virginia, where he reared his family, his son John being born in that state. Later he removed to Ohio from which state John went to Tippecanoe county, Ind., and engaged in the prosecution of his trade, which was that of a brickmason. At the age of nineteen years he served in the war of 1812, being with Hull at Detroit. On removing to Missouri he located first in St. Clair county, and later in Holt county, having married Rebecca Robinson, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Richard, whose residence was divided between the states of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, his death occurring in Missouri, where his wife also died three days later.

James H. Stewart was reared in Indiana, in which state he remained until 1842, when he removed to Missouri, where he engaged in farming. Being located in the state from which so many emigrants were being constantly given to increase the population of the western lands, and through which so many emigrants passed, it was but natural that he, too, should become imbued with the idea of opportunities beyond the Rockies. Gathering together his worldly goods, consisting of two wagons, ten yoke of cattle, and much loose stock, all standard bred and very valuable, they started April 22, 1851, for Oregon over the old Oregon trail. They were constantly harassed on their journey by the Indians, who attacked them on Bear river, principally with the intent to steal the stock. During the attack Mr. Stewart was wounded in the hip, but succeeded in shooting the Indian that attacked him. One of their number, a Mr. Black, was killed during

the trouble, and one blooded mare was stolen; later, however, the mare was recovered from a man who had purchased her of the Indians. Upon their arrival here, September 22, 1851, Mr. Stewart took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, located two miles north of Corvallis, Benton county, upon which the family remained for many years. In spite of the floods of 1861 which washed away all of his stock with the exception of two heifers and one filly, Mr. Stewart succeeded in building up a modern farm, well equipped and well stocked, being now a very valuable property which Mrs. Stewart still owns. Some time before the death of Mr. Stewart they removed to Corvallis, where they lived a life retired from the active duties which had so long and so successfully occupied them. Politically he and his wife were in accord, both being Republicans. Personally, Mr. Stewart was a man of rare worth and nobility of character, his religion being a consistent belief in the Golden Rule. During his pioneer days in Oregon he made many friends, and when fortune favored him with a comfortable competency, won by his untiring efforts, he held his place in the esteem of the older generations, with an added place in that of the new. His death was a loss to the entire community.

Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Marcellus died in infancy; Henrietta is now Mrs. Randall, of Corvallis, with whom Mrs. Stewart makes her home; Mahala is Mrs. John Stewart of Corvallis; Jehil is a resident of Salem; Melissa is the wife of W. H. McMahan of Corvallis; and La Fayette makes his home in Corvallis. The three last named were born in Oregon. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Methodist Church. She has five children living, six grandchildren, and two great grandchildren. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. James H. Stewart, who crossed the plain in 1851, were John, Mary, Rebecca and James, of whom the three first-named died in Washington, and the latter in Eugene, Ore.

WILLIAM GROVES. With one of the most interesting periods of our country's history—that of the mining excitement of the west—William Groves was actively identified. When the Pacific coast was largely settled by men who had come to the west to gain fortunes rapidly, when towns were but collections of miners' shanties and tents, before the era of legislation and of law, and before the introduction of the comforts of civilization here, he began his search for the precious metal and for more than half a century has lived upon the coast, making his home at the present time in Corvallis.

Mr. Groves is a native of Virginia, his birth

having occurred near Batt, January 13, 1832, and when he was two years old his parents removed to Ohio. His father, Michael Groves, was also a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation. In 1834 he removed to Ohio, settling first in Pickaway county, and later he carried on farming near Batavia, that state, where he died in 1887. He was united in marriage with Eliza Young, who was also born in the Old Dominion and died in the Buckeye state. In their family were seven children, of whom five are living. William is the eldest and the only one that came to the coast. He had two brothers who were in the Civil war.

William Groves was reared in Ohio and attended a subscription school held in a log building. A few days before the twenty-first anniversary of his birth—January 13, 1852—he started for California, going to New York City and then on the steamer *Aspinwall* sailing for Panama. He crossed the Isthmus and then again embarked for San Francisco, where he arrived forty-five days after leaving New York. He rushed to the mining district on the Yuba river, near Nevada City, where he was engaged in placer mining, and in 1853 went over the mountains by pack train, through Jackson county, Ore., to Crescent City, Cal. Later he returned to Indian creek, California, thence went up the Klamath river and was mining on the Scott river until 1855. He was subsequently in the midst of the Orofino excitement, was at Florence and then in the Boise Basin of Idaho, prospecting and mining until 1864, when he came to the Willamette valley, establishing his home in Corvallis.

Here Mr. Groves built a carding mill and woolen factory on Oak creek, a mile and a half from the town, and while conducting his industrial interests he also engaged in farming. He carried on the carding business from 1865 until 1885 and then became connected with the water-works company of Corvallis. He has been associated with it from almost its inception and has been largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the system, which is now a credit to the city. He is acting superintendent of the plant, which has a capacity for pumping a million and a half gallons of water per day with a tank capacity of sixty thousand gallons. There is a pressure of thirty-five pounds in the tower, and it is seventy-five feet to the bottom of the tank. The pressure can be increased to one hundred pounds. In addition to his labors in this connection, Mr. Groves is still interested in farming and stock-raising.

In Corvallis Mr. Groves was united in marriage to Miss Emma Horning, a native of Missouri, who came to Corvallis in 1850 with her parents. Her father, Fred A. Horning, was

born near Berlin, Germany, a son of George G. Horning, who settled in Missouri, where he followed farming. F. A. Horning was a confectioner and followed his trade in Westport, Jackson county, Mo. In 1850 he brought his wife and their daughter to Oregon, making his way overland with an ox-train, being on the road from the first of May until the first of September. He started for California, but changing his plans came to the Sunset state. Settling near Corvallis he secured three hundred and twenty acres of land, now constituting one of the finest farms in Benton county, and thereon he carried forward the work of cultivation and development until his death in 1891. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Johnson and was a daughter of Charles Johnson, who was born in Tennessee and came with his father to Missouri at an early age, where he lived till May, 1850, when he came to Oregon, bringing his wife and eight children, five sons and three daughters. His wife and one daughter died on the plains while en route to Oregon. His oldest son, John W., was the first president of the State University, which position he held for eighteen years, when he resigned on account of failing health. Charles Johnson settled on three hundred and twenty acres of land, most of which is now included within the College farm. Mr. Horning was much interested in raising the money for the establishment of the college and did much for the furtherance of the movement. His wife died in May, 1868. Mr. Johnson, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Groves, once owned two thousand acres of land on and adjacent to the site of Kansas City, Mo. In the Horning family were eleven children: Emma, now Mrs. Groves; L. F., who is engaged in farming near Grangeville, Idaho; J. Robert, a stockman of Lake county, this state; Mrs. Cynthia Krape, of Portland; Thomas H., of Toledo, Ore.; Charles, who is engaged in ranching in eastern Washington; George, a farmer of Benton county; E. B., a grocer of Corvallis; Alice, who is dean of the women's department of the State Agricultural College at Mesilla Park, N. M.; Jennie, the wife of C. D. Thompson, of Hood River; and Fred, who was educated in Corvallis College and is now in Nevada.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Groves was celebrated September 24, 1864, and has been blessed with four children: Lillie May; Jessie, the wife of Professor Kittredge, of Weston, Ore.; Frank W., who has charge of the general storehouse at the Puget Sound navy yard; and Edna, who is a teacher. All are graduates of the Oregon Agricultural College.

In public affairs Mr. Groves has long been prominent and several times has been called to offices of public honor and trust. He served for nine years as city treasurer and for one term

as county treasurer. He was made a Mason in Corvallis Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; he belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter and is a charter member of the council, while both he and his wife are charter members of the Order of Eastern Star. Mrs. Groves is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views Mr. Groves has always been a Republican and his active cooperation in many measures for the general good indicates his progressive nature and public spirit.

WILL G. GILSTRAP. The editor of the *Eugene Register* is not only one of the most commanding figures in western journalism, but also one of the most cosmopolitan of men. Since 1892 he has conducted in all its details the most prosperous, and in many respects the most substantial and enterprising newspaper in Lane county, never for an instant losing control of its policy, always the initiator, always the leader. As is well known, his paper is the mouthpiece of the Republican party in this section, and the proprietor has a genius for politics. A brilliant and forceful writer, he has humor, business sagacity, a penetrating style as a paragrapher, untiring energy and amazing enterprise and keenness in the collection of news. As an exponent of moderate, conservative, and well balanced journalism, and of the courtesy which more than aught else indicates an adherence to the worldwide mission of the press, the *Eugene Register* is deserving of the respect and attention which it commands even among its opponents.

That Mr. Gilstrap spent many years of his life on a farm has certainly been in his favor, and is undoubtedly responsible for the nearness to nature so apparent in his sympathies. He was born on his father's farm near Pleasanton, Kans., November 4, 1865, and the drudgery of the harvest field was varied by attendance at the district school. In 1882 he was graduated from the Pleasanton high school, and during 1883-84 attended the Fort Scott Normal College, where terminated his preliminary search for knowledge. His first business experience was acquired as a clerk in a large lumber concern, a position which he relinquished upon removing to Colfax, Wash., in 1888. In the spring of 1889 he moved to Oakesdale, Wash., and established the *Oakesdale Sun*, in 1890 increasing his responsibility by starting the *Alliance Advocate*, which was later disposed of to the Farmer's Alliance, and used by the latter organization as its official organ. Mr. Gilstrap came to Oregon in 1892, soon afterward succeeding to the editorship of the *Eugene Register*, a daily and weekly publi-

cation, easily ranking as one of the leading Republican newspapers in the state. A feature of the paper is that it is connected with the largest job printing plant in Lane county.

In Oakesdale, Wash., Mr. Gilstrap was married, October 16, 1891, to Lillian May Finch, who was born in Umatilla county, Ore., a daughter of S. E. Finch. Two children have been born of this union, Cosby Lucile, aged eleven, and Louis Frederick, aged two years. Mr. Gilstrap is a member and trustee of the Eugene Commercial Club, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MARY A. GARLINGHOUSE. A picturesque windmill, flapping its skeleton arms in the breeze, and further indicating its presence by the inevitable dirge which accompanies its industry, would seem to beckon travelers along the highway to an inspection of the finely improved Garlinghouse farm over which it is called to preside from its elevated vantage ground. Had this time-honored and very ancient device eyes with which to see, it might view eight hundred and eight acres of land, given over to wheat and other grains, fruit, acres of corn, all the general commodities with which farmers have to do, and extensive stock-raising operations. One of the most valuable properties in Benton county, it is also one of the best equipped, and it would seem that no improvement evolved by the ingenuity of man, had been omitted from its working equipment.

This model farm has been the property of Mrs. Mary Garlinghouse since 1852, and is now managed by her second husband, William Garlinghouse, who is one of the successful and popular men in Benton county. Mrs. Garlinghouse was born in Kentucky, her parents having been farmers in that state for many years. The family moved to Illinois, at an early day, where the daughter married William Coyle, with whom she continued to live in Illinois until 1849. The young couple then started across the plains with ox-teams, were on the road the usual length of time, and arrived in good health and spirits at their destination in Oregon. In Multnomah county they spent the first winter, and in 1852 came to Benton county and took up six hundred and forty acres of land one mile northeast of Monroe. Mr. Coyle prospered in the west, made many improvements on his farm, and availed himself of all the suggestions then known to agriculturists. He died at the age of fifty-eight, leaving his widow sole owner of the large farm, upon which she has since lived. One child was



M. Laverend

born of this union, Malinda F., the widow of L. J. Starr, who is living with her mother.

In time Mrs. Coyle married William Garlinghouse, who was born in Ohio, and who crossed the plains in 1862, settling in Benton county. At present the farm consists of eight hundred acres, with fine improvements. Mr. Garlinghouse is the present postmaster of Monroe, and has served several years as a member of the school board. One ought certainly to mention his extensive knowledge of the horse, of which he is a keen and persistent admirer. The noble animal has no stancher friend anywhere, or one who can more eloquently sound his praises. Mrs. Garlinghouse is a typical pioneer woman of the west, strong and resourceful, and capable of winning and retaining the friendship of many. There are no more genial or hospitable people in the neighborhood, for their latch-key is always down and their larder is a tempting one.

M. SVARVERUD. Eugene has a number of adopted sons claiming Norseland ancestry, but none who stand higher in the public esteem, or are more thoroughly identified with the substantial business life of the city than M. Svarverud, senior partner and manager of the Eugene Real Estate & Investment Company.

Mr. Svarverud was eleven years old when he left his ancestral home near Christiania, Norway, where he was born December 11, 1855, and where he had received irregular training at the public schools. He was accompanied by his father, Andrias P., and his mother Eline (Peterslkken) Svarverud, the latter a daughter of Peter Peterslkken, a farmer near Christiania, and a land owner. The paternal family were moderate land owners, and Peter, the grandfather of M. Svarverud had a farm of large size and remarkable fertility. On both sides of the family the members were strict adherents of the Lutheran Church. Arriving in America on a sailing vessel in 1866, Andrias Svarverud located in Fillmore county, Minn., bought a good-sized farm, and lived there until moving to Ransom county, N. Dak., in 1881. In 1893 Mr. Svarverud retired from active life and moved to Eugene, Ore., and died here in June, 1902, at the age of eighty-three years. He is survived by the wife who shared his rising fortunes, and who is now seventy-four years of age.

The oldest of the six children born to his parents, and one of the four now living, M. Svarverud was reared on the Minnesota farm, accompanied the family to North Dakota, and at the age of twenty-one years homesteaded a claim near Fort Ransom. He was one of the first in that region to engage in wheat-raising, and his venture proved successful, netting him sufficient

money to engage in a practical business enterprise. He came to Eugene in 1889 and started a hardware and implement store on the corner of West Eighth and Olive streets, and later on moved to Willamette street, where he built up a large business under the firm name of M. Svarverud & Company. The firm were so successful that they started a branch store at Harrisburg, and later one of the same kind at Independence, operating all three under the same firm name. The Cleveland administration brought the large general and branch houses to a crisis in 1893, the general depression affecting them to such an extent that they were obliged to sell out in order to pay their liabilities. With commendable courage Mr. Svarverud weathered this storm and kept hope burning in his heart, and in 1894 started the business since known as the Eugene Real Estate & Investment Company, which was organized in 1897 with R. McMurphy, C. M. Densmore and W. A. Wood as Mr. Svarverud's partners. The firm handle town and country properties, including residence and timber. Many fine properties have passed through their hands, and many important transactions have been carried to a successful finish. This partnership continued for about eighteen months, at which time Messrs. McMurphy and Wood withdrew, the business being continued by the other two gentlemen until 1900, when Mr. Densmore withdrew, and the business was continued for a year by Mr. Svarverud, when George Fisher purchased an interest, and in April, 1903, was succeeded by W. W. Calkins.

Mr. Svarverud's public spirit has found outlet in many avenues of activity in the city, and his sympathies have invariably turned towards the benevolent and charitable as worthy of his personal attention and financial assistance. He is a Republican in politics, but has never taken a more than nominal interest in local affairs. Fraternally he is one of the best known men in Eugene and Lane county, and at present enjoys the distinction of being grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, I. O. O. F., as well as past noble grand of the Eugene lodge. He is a member of the Encampment, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of the Maccabees. One of the first to agitate the subject of the Eugene Real Estate Exchange, he has been president of the exchange since its organization, and has been the leading and most influential member in promoting its well-being.

In Ransom county, N. Dak., Mr. Svarverud married Georgiana Marsh, a native of Milwaukee, Wis., and daughter of George Marsh, an early settler of Barnes county, N. Dak. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Svarverud: Franklin Evander; Leland Wray; George Martin; Jesse Lawrence, and Frederick Carlton.

The old-time expression, that "his word is as good as his bond," applies to Mr. Svarverud, for no man in the community is more readily accorded honor and confidence and good will, nor have any a more firmly established reputation for loyalty to business and general community interests.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN KNISELY. Occupying a conspicuous position among the prominent educators of the northwest, Prof. A. L. Knisely is recognized as a man of rare ability and talent. As one of the staff of instructors at the Oregon Agricultural College, being professor of chemistry, he is faithfully performing his part in making this school one of the leading institutions of the kind in the Union, his labors in this direction being duly appreciated by the board of regents, the faculty, the students, and the patrons of the college. Finely educated, and especially prepared for the work in which he is engaged, he is very successful as a teacher, and is favorably known as an expert chemist at the department of agriculture, in Washington, D. C.

A son of A. J. Knisely, Abraham L. Knisely was born in Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1865. His grandfather, Christian Knisely, was born and reared in Meadville, Pa., where he learned the cabinetmaker's trade, which he subsequently followed for awhile in Dayton, Ohio, later removing to Chicago, Ill., where he spent his last years. A. J. Knisely was born in Meadville, Pa., and was there reared and educated. Subsequently taking up his residence in Chicago, Ill., he was there engaged as a brick manufacturer for a number of years. Removing then to Benton Harbor, Mich., he has since devoted his attention to horticultural pursuits, having a fine fruit farm of twenty acres. He is a member of the Berrien County Horticultural Society, and its secretary. He married Rebecca Hastings Sampson, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, of New England ancestors, and a daughter of William Sampson, formerly a manufacturer of pottery in that city, later a stockholder in the South Branch Dock Company, at Chicago. His death occurred in Cincinnati, where he had resided for many years. Of the children born of their union, two sons and one daughter are living.

Obtaining his elementary education in the graded schools of Chicago, Abraham L. Knisely went with his parents to Benton Harbor in 1876, and after attending the district school for awhile entered the high school, from which he received his diploma in 1884. The following year he spent on the home farm, then attended the Collegiate Institute, being graduated from there in 1886. Becoming interested in chemistry, Mr. Knisely took a four-years course at the Uni-

versity of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891, receiving the degree of B. S. Subsequently doing post-graduate work in the same university, he had the degree of M. S. in chemistry conferred upon him. After receiving his diploma, in 1891, he went to Geneva, N. Y., as assistant chemist at the experiment station, and after receiving the master's degree continued there as assistant chemist, also having charge of the dairy products. In 1895 he was given a year's leave of absence to attend Cornell University, where he did post-graduate work in agricultural chemistry and horticulture. Resigning his position in Geneva, he subsequently continued his work at Cornell, being employed, also, as assistant chemist in the College of Agriculture. Since July, 1900, Mr. Knisely has filled the chair of chemistry at the Oregon Agricultural College, and has been chief chemist at the experiment station. Although he has been here a comparatively short time, he is already well known in scientific circles, and takes an active part in institute work all over the state.

At Battle Creek, Mich., Professor Knisely married Miss Blanche Briggs, who was born at Albion, Mich., and was graduated from the University of Michigan, in 1890, with the degree of B. L. Two children have been born of their union, Margaret Gould and Malcolm Briggs. In politics the professor is a sound Republican.

ARTHUR BURTON CORDLEY. A man of high intellectual attainments, an earnest worker, especially devoted to the interests of the scientific department, of which he has charge, Professor Cordley is considered an authority on zoology and entomology, and by his constant and conscientious labor, both in his classes and at the experiment station, has won for himself an enviable reputation, and gained an honored position among the able instructors of the Oregon Agricultural College, with which he is connected. Energetic and ambitious, he has built up the department of which he is now at the head from its foundation, making it one of the most useful in the college, and one of the most popular. Active in local enterprises, he has done much toward advancing the interests of Corvallis, and is everywhere held in high esteem, his integrity as a man, and his loyalty as a citizen being unquestioned.

A son of the late Charles Cordley, Prof. Arthur B. Cordley was born February 11, 1864, at Pinckney, Livingston county, Mich., which was also the birthplace of his father. His paternal grandfather, James Cordley, was born, reared and married in England. Emigrating to America, in 1833, he settled in Michigan, taking up

land in Livingston county, near Hamburg Junction, and there improved a homestead, on which he spent his remaining years. Charles Cordley spent his entire life in Michigan, succeeding to the ownership of his parental acres, and being engaged in agricultural pursuits most successfully. His wife, whose maiden name was Esther Hicks, was a life-long resident of Michigan, although she was of Pennsylvania ancestry, her parents having been natives of that state. Of the three children born of their union, Arthur B., the only son, is the only one to come to the Pacific coast, the two daughters still residing in Michigan.

Laying the foundation for his education in the district school, Arthur B. Cordley labored hard during his vacations on the home farm, continuing his agricultural labors until nineteen years of age, when he entered upon his professional career, teaching in a public school for two years. Becoming a student at the Michigan State Agricultural College, in Lansing, in the spring of 1885, he was graduated from that institution with the degree of B. S. in 1888. Remaining there the ensuing two years, first as instructor in zoology, and later as assistant entomologist, he then accepted a position in the University of Vermont, at Burlington, becoming instructor in zoology in the College of Agriculture, and assistant entomologist at the experiment station. In May, 1891, Professor Cordley went to Washington, D. C., as assistant entomologist in the United States Department of Agriculture, remaining there until 1893. Returning then to Michigan, he spent two years on the home farm, leaving it in 1895 to take up his present work as professor of zoology and entomology at the Oregon Agricultural College, being, also, entomologist and plant pathologist at the experiment station. An earnest student, the professor is continually adding to his scientific knowledge, in 1899 taking a graduate course for that purpose at Cornell University. In 1900 he was honored by his alma mater, which conferred upon him the degree of M. S. He has a wide reputation in scientific and literary circles, being a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, a branch of the American Association for Advancement of Science.

At Brookings, S. D., Professor Cordley married Miss Mary McLouth, a native of Ypsilanti, Mich., a daughter of Prof. Lewis McLouth, Ph. D., for many years one of the faculty of the Michigan State Normal School, later president of the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, but now a resident of Springfield, Mass., where he organized, and still has charge, of the Intercollegiate Branch of the Home Correspondence School. Professor and Mrs. Cordley have one child, Dorothea. Professor Cordley is

a Republican in politics, a member of the Congregational Church, and belongs to the W. of W., and to Corvallis Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.

JAMES WITHYCOMBE. Comprehending and heeding the advice of Sidney Smith, who said, "Whatever you are from nature, keep to it; never desert your own line of talent, and you will succeed," Mr. Withycombe has unquestionably chosen his scientific occupation with great wisdom, and in his earnest studies has become complete master of the particular science in which he is at present interested. Conversant with the various branches of general farming from his earliest youth, he has never missed an opportunity to gain knowledge of anything connected with farm life, and is, therefore, especially fitted for his present position as director of the experiment station of the Oregon Agricultural College.

Of English birth and parentage, Mr. Withycombe was born March 21, 1854, near Plymouth, England, which was the birthplace, also, of his father, Thomas Withycombe, and the life-long residence of his grandfather, Henry Withycombe, a successful farmer and stock-raiser. Thomas Withycombe emigrated to this country with his family in 1871, and located in Washington county, Ore., buying a part of the Horace Lindsay donation claim, near Farmington, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. On retiring from active labor, he removed to North Yamhill, where he spent his last years. He married Mary Ann Spurr, who was born near Plymouth, England, a daughter of Joseph Spurr, an extensive and prosperous sheep-breeder. Of their union five children were born, namely: John; Thomas; James; Mrs. Mary Burton, of North Yamhill, Ore.; and Philip, a tile and brick manufacturer at North Yamhill. The mother died on the home farm, near Farmington.

James Withycombe received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native town, afterwards taking a course of study in the grammar school at Tavistock, England. Coming to Oregon when seventeen years of age, he assisted in the care of the home farm, at the same time becoming interested in stock-raising, and studying veterinary surgery, which he subsequently practiced successfully a number of years in Portland, Ore. In 1889 he was appointed, by the domestic annual commission, state veterinary of Oregon, a position that he filled most satisfactorily for nine years. During that time he also had charge of a farm in Washington county, near Hillsboro, owning a half section of land, which is still in his possession. In addition to general farming, he paid especial atten-

tion to raising stock, including standard-bred horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine, realizing excellent results. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Withycombe gave up farming to accept the position of vice director of the experiment station at the Oregon Agricultural College, with which he is still connected officially, having been director of the experiment station since his appointment to the position, in July, 1902. In 1899 this institution conferred upon him the degree of M. Agr., to which he is worthily entitled. In the department of the college to which he is attached, Dr. Withycombe is attracting much attention, interesting the pupils in practical agriculture and horticulture, proving in a clear manner the necessity for a scientific training in these branches if the highest possible success is to be attained. He is widely known in connection with the dairy and farmers' institutes throughout the state, and has a large acquaintance with the leading agriculturists. With them his great ambition is to have Oregon reach the place to which she is justly entitled among the rich agricultural states of the Union. He is a charter member of Farmington Grange, of Washington county, but at present holds membership with Corvallis Grange. For two years he was president of the North Pacific Wool Growers' Association.

Dr. Withycombe married, in Washington county, Ore., Miss Isabel Carpenter, a native of Farmington. Four children have been born of their union, namely: Harry, who entered the University of Illinois with the class of 1903; Thomas Robert, a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College, in the class of 1901; Mabel, a graduate of the same class as Thomas R.; and Earle. The doctor is a strong Republican in politics, and at the convention held in Albany was among the first to advocate the name of T. H. Tongue for member of congress. He is a member of the Christian Church, with which he united in 1874, and in which he has filled different offices.

MRS. SARAH E. MOORE. The Ancient Order of United Workmen of the state of Oregon has reason to be proud of Mrs. Sarah E. Moore, a prominent organizer of the Degree of Honor of that lodge and a woman whose noble qualities have all been enlisted in the cause she espoused. She was born in Alabama, the daughter of H. L. Wilkins, and the youngest of the children which blessed the union of her parents. In 1877 her father came to Corvallis, Ore., bringing his family to a new home among the newer opportunities of the west, and, then but a young girl, Mrs. Moore continued her studies in the public schools of this city. De-

ember 27, 1881, she was united in marriage with Medford Moore, thus allying her fortunes with those of a pioneer family of Oregon. Mr. Moore was born in Lebanon, Linn county, Ore., in 1854, the son of John W., a native of Missouri, who emigrated to the west in 1848 and settled in Linn county, where he engaged in farming. His life is more or less interwoven with the events that formed the history of the early days of Oregon, serving with many other pioneers in the Rogue river war. He is now retired from the active cares of life and makes his home in Walla Walla, Wash. Of the five children born to himself and wife only three are now living. The second of the children was Medford, and after a childhood upon his father's farm he completed his education in the Oregon Agricultural College. At the age of eighteen years he went to South America in company with his two brothers, John and Frank, and settling in Argentine Republic, they remained there farming for three years. Some time after the death of his brother, Frank, in that country, Medford returned to Oregon and engaged in farming in Benton county, near Wells, for five years, removing at the close of that period to Prineville, Crook county, where he became interested in stock-raising. Two years later he ran a stage in eastern Oregon for several years; then, during Cleveland's administration he was appointed postmaster of Prineville, a position he held from 1893 to 1897. After a period in the harness business in Prineville he was interested in a drug store. In the affairs of the city he was always actively interested, at the time of his death, July 9, 1902, holding the position of city treasurer. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past officer in the Prineville lodge; the Rebekahs; Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was past master workman; and the Degree of Honor. Politically Mr. Moore was a Democrat.

While in her home in eastern Oregon Mrs. Moore was district deputy of the Degree of Honor of the A. O. U. W., and also field worker, in which positions she has worked all over the state of Oregon. She has established fourteen lodges of the Degree of Honor, and now has her membership with the Degree of Honor of Corvallis, where she removed in August, after the death of her husband, for the better educational advantages offered her son, Guy, who is now a student of the Oregon Agricultural College, of the class of 1904, and Gladys will graduate in the high school, class of 1904. Guy Moore, in his sophomore year, won the prize offered by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in an oratorical contest, and in February, 1903, he won through a contest the right to represent his

college in the state oratorical contest, in the former winning the gold medal and a cash prize of \$15, his unusual ability placing him high in scholarly attainments, while in the state contest he won third place, the title of his oration being "Oliver Cromwell, the Man of Action." Mrs. Moore is also a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekahs, in the latter holding the position of vice grand. Politically she holds opinions in accord with those of her husband, though not content to be a follower, for she believes firmly in woman's suffrage and looks forward with confidence to the day when women of intelligence and judgment shall be allowed to do their duty to the country which gives them a home, side by side with the man of the same attainments.

ROBERT McCAUSTLAND. As a pioneer of the state of Wisconsin, as a courageous soldier during the Civil war, as a farmer for many years in Benton county, Ore., and as a retired and helpful citizen of Corvallis, Robert McCaustland is entitled to mention among the native sons of Ireland who have found in the land beyond the seas a home and abundant opportunity.

Supposedly during the times of religious persecution in Scotland the paternal grandfather McCaustland left his native land and settled in the mountainous County Tyrone, Ireland. Here was born his son, Daniel, the father of Robert, and who became a farmer and linen manufacturer. The linen industry was conducted on a rather small scale, and was confined to the finer grades of flax cloth, in which the elder McCaustland excelled. He never left his native land, nor did his wife, who also was of Scotch descent, before her marriage Elizabeth McFadden, whose father, Samuel, came from Scotland to County Tyrone. Of the nine children in the family all grew to maturity, and three are living, Robert, born in County Tyrone, June 1, 1830, being one of the oldest. Three of the sons, James, Thomas and Robert served in the Civil war.

As a boy in County Tyrone Robert McCaustland attended the national school irregularly, and from his father learned the trade of linen-weaving. He was ambitious and resourceful, and the limitations of his countrymen seemed to his buoyant spirits inexpressibly sad and depressing. Accordingly he made arrangements to come to America when he had reached nineteen years of age, and January 7, 1850, embarked on the sailer *Harold* at Glasgow. After a voyage of eight weeks and four days the harbor of New York loomed against the horizon, and filled the hearts of the homeseekers with great joy and

thankfulness. For about a year Robert remained in New York and worked at whatever he could find to do, and then went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he found employment in a feed store for about five years. In the winter of 1855 he removed to Adams county, Wis., twenty-two miles from Kilbourn City. Here he engaged in general farming for twenty-six years, and during the first years in the pineries experienced all of the deprivations incident to pioneer life. His neighbors were few and far between, and the numberless trees shut in his little habitation, and loneliness reigned supreme. Industry accomplished much, however, and patches of cleared ground widened into acres of tillable land, and harvests rewarded the autumn expectations.

The breaking out of the Civil war found Mr. McCaustland in a fairly prosperous condition, an important member of his agricultural community. In November, 1864, he volunteered in Company C, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Madison, Wis., afterward joining his regiment at Eastport, Miss. He served up and down in Mississippi and Alabama, and at the battle of Fort Spanish was wounded in the left hand March 28, 1865, by a shell, and was incapacitated for further service. After three months in the hospital he was mustered out in July, 1865, and thereupon returned to his home and farm in Wisconsin. November 14, 1879, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Hay, who was born in Northumberland, England, a daughter of John Cowing, a native of the same part of England. Her grandfather, George Cowing, was a farmer in Northumberland, and her father brought his family to America in 1849, locating in Dane county, Wis. He afterward removed to Adams county, Wis., but finally lived in retirement in Jackson county, Minn., where his death occurred, as did also that of his wife, Elizabeth (Davidson) Cowing, a native of Rutledge, England. Eight children were born into the Cowing family, seven of whom are living. One of the sons, John, served in the Civil war in the Forty-ninth Wisconsin. Mrs. McCaustland was reared in Wisconsin, and for her first husband married Murray Hay, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and afterward became a merchant in Easton, Wis. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Marion is a merchant in Wilbur, Wash.; Libbie is now Mrs. Cadwell, of Minnesota; Jennie is Mrs. Alexander, of Wilbur, Wash.; and Edward is a merchant in Wilbur and also manager of the Big Bend Land Company.

In 1881 Mr. McCaustland sold his farm in Wisconsin and located in Plymouth county, Iowa, where he lived until 1889, when he disposed of his farm and came to Oregon, locating

on a farm in the vicinity of Hubbard, at the same time purchasing five acres in the town. He farmed successfully in Marion county and built two residences in Hubbard, both of which are rented, as is also his farm. In 1896 he came to Corvallis and bought a pleasant home where he continued to live comparatively retired from active business life, until November, 1903, when he and his wife removed to Wilbur, Wash., where they intend to take up their permanent residence. His first presidential vote was cast for a Republican candidate, and until about eight years ago he upheld the principles and issues of his chosen party. He then became a student of social and economic conditions, with the result that he is now a firm believer in Socialism. The only son and child born to Mr. and Mrs. McCaustland, James C., is a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College, class of 1900, and is at present engaged in the mercantile and real estate business with his brothers in Wilbur.

GEORGE BRELSFORD KEADY. Officially connected with the Oregon Agricultural College, Mr. Keady has entire charge of the printing department of the college and experiment station. Familiar with the art preservative from his youth, he learned the printer's trade from his father, becoming expert in every department, from the lowest in the office to the highest, and has made this his life work.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Keady was born, November 23, 1847, in Washington, the birthplace of his father, W. F. Keady, who was of sturdy Scotch ancestry. W. F. Keady was an editor by profession, for several years of his earlier life having charge of the Brownsville (Pa.) *Clipper*. Removing, in 1852, with his family to Illinois, he made the journey overland, walking all the way. Locating in Iroquois county, he had charge of the Middleport *Press*, now published at Watseka, Ill., under the name of the Iroquois *Times*. Going then to Kankakee, Ill., he bought an interest in the Kankakee *Gazette*, which he edited until purchasing the old Kankakee *Journal*, which he edited and published, in company with his son, George B. Keady, until 1880. Following the march of civilization westward in that year, he took up his residence in Olympia, Wash., and served as first county clerk of Thurston county after Washington's admission to the Union. There he spent his last years, dying at a good old age. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Patton, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Illinois. Of the five children born of their union, three are living, one of the sons, W. P., a resident of Portland, Ore., being interested in the Ore-

gon Water Power and Railway Company, and in mining.

Brought up in Illinois from the age of five years, George B. Keady attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, when he offered his services to his country. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, being mustered in at Chicago as a private, but later being made drummer of the company. Joining the Army of the Tennessee with his regiment, he was present at many of the more important engagements of the war, including those at Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Guntown and the Tallahatchie and Bolivar raids. Subsequently, while stationed at Memphis, Tenn., he assisted in guarding the Twin Bridges when Forrest made his raid on that city. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he was mustered out of service, at Memphis, on June 20, 1865.

Returning home, Mr. Keady attended school a year, then entered the employ of his father, working on the Middleport *Press*, and then on the Kankakee *Gazette*, learning the printer's trade. Subsequently forming a copartnership with his father, he bought the Kankakee *Journal*, and changed its name to the Kankakee *Times*, which was then run as a weekly paper, but is now published daily. Selling out in 1884, Mr. Keady went to Omaha, Neb., where he was associated with the Gibson Miller Printing Company until 1888. Coming then to Portland, Ore., he worked at his trade for the Lewis-Dryden Printing Company until offered, by Frank Baker, a position in the state printing office, where he remained several years. Leaving the position in 1897, Mr. Keady accepted his present office as manager of the printing department at the Oregon Agricultural College, his office and plant being finely located in Mechanical Hall, one of the handsomest and most imposing buildings on the campus. The plant has recently been much enlarged and improved, being equipped with the latest and most approved machinery, and furnished with both steam and electrical power.

While living in Kankakee, Ill., Mr. Keady married Miss Mary Wright, who was born in Indiana. Politically Mr. Keady is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Corvallis Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., and for many years belonged to Whipple Post, G. A. R., of Kankakee, Ill. Mrs. Keady is a member of the Episcopal Church and the Eastern Star, of Corvallis.

PETER RICKARD. One of the ideal farming properties of Benton county is that owned and managed by Peter Rickard, located ten miles southwest of Corvallis, and five hundred

acres in extent. Three hundred and fifty acres of this property are under cultivation, and the fortunate owner carries on general farming and stock-raising, in both of which occupations he has been unusually successful. This farm has one of the finest rural residences in the county, and the barn is one that would delight the heart of a thrifty farmer who yearly stores away hundreds of tons of hay and bushels of grain, and winters large numbers of fine stock. Mr. Rickard sees the pleasant side of farming, and philosophically adapts himself to the strenuous and less agreeable phases of country life. He has the means to conduct his affairs after the most approved and modern methods, and to surround himself and family with the luxuries as well as necessities of life.

The people of Benton county are wont to associate success with the name of Rickard, and in no sense have their expectations fallen short of realization. John Rickard, the father of Peter, and the founder of the family in Oregon, is living on a tract of land nine hundred acres in extent, on the old Territorial road, a portion of his property being in Benton, and the balance just across the line in Lane county. He was born in North Carolina, November 7, 1827, his father, Peter, being a native of the same state. Peter Rickard was reared on a southern plantation, and as a youth learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for many years. He married Susan Kepeey, a native daughter of North Carolina, with whom and his children he removed to Indiana in 1835, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. He was survived by his wife, who died at the home of her son, John, in Oregon, at the age of seventy-nine years. John Rickard was seven years old when he went overland with his family to Indiana, and he lived in the Hoosier state until crossing the plains in 1853. He came here with practically nothing, and his vast estate is wholly the result of his indefatigable perseverance and good management. He has taken an active interest in the upbuilding of his adopted locality, is a Democrat in politics, and has served on the school board for eighteen years.

Peter Rickard, the namesake of his grandfather, was reared on his father's large farm, and was educated at the public schools and Corvallis College. After his marriage with Clarinda Fiechter, a native of this county, he went to live on a farm on Muddy creek, seven miles south of Philomath, and after three years bought three hundred and twenty acres of his present farm, which constitutes a portion of the old James Foster donation claim. Five children have been born into his family, of whom Thella B., Mark, Leatha and Vena are at home, and Luke, the third child in the family, is deceased. Mr.

Rickard is a Democrat in politics, as was his father, and he has been prominent in political affairs in the county. His special fitness for office has been recognized by his fellow townsmen, who have elected him sheriff for two terms, and made him commissioner four years. He is fraternally a welcome visitor at the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges, and other social organizations in the county profit by his helpful association. Upright in all of his dealings, generous in his contributions to all worthy charities, and humane in his sympathies, he is a typical representative of the cultured and broad-minded agriculturist of the western slope.

JACOB M. CURRIER. An early pioneer of Inavale, and one of its most respected citizens, Jacob M. Currier has been a resident of this section of the state for upwards of half a century, and in that time has well performed his part in promoting the advancement and development of one of the finest agricultural regions of Benton county. A hard-working, persevering man, possessing shrewd common sense, observing and thinking for himself, he toiled as a young man with determined energy, and his labors have been crowned with success. By dint of industry and good management he has acquired a magnificent estate, and is now one of the most extensive and well-to-do agriculturists of his community. Coming from substantial New England ancestry, he was born February 12, 1827, in Orleans county, Vt. In 1844 his parents, Jacob and Mary (Smith) Currier, removed to Missouri, where the father took up land, and in addition to improving a farm, worked at the carpenter's and stonemason's trade. Both parents died at the age of fifty-seven years. Of the nine children born of their union, but three survive, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, of Lake county, wife of James Foster; Lorena, wife of John White, of New York; and Jacob M.

Going with his parents to Missouri in 1844, Jacob M. Currier remained there two years. In 1846, accompanied by two sisters, one of whom was married, he came across the plains with ox-teams, the only means of travel and transportation in those days, ere the country was spanned by its present network of railways. The journey required seven months, and one man of the train was killed en route by the Indians. Spending the first winter on the present site of the city of Dallas, in Polk county, Mr. Currier enlisted the next year in the United States service, joining Capt. John Owens' company in the regiment organized December 31, 1847, in East Portland, by Colonel Gilliam. Taking an active part in the Cayuse war, he was in the engagement at Deschutes, on the Columbia river, and at the battle

of Wells Spring. Going then to the old Whitman station, where the massacre had taken place, he helped to bury the dead. At the end of six months he received his honorable discharge at Oregon City.

Returning to Benton county, Mr. Currier remained here a short time, in the fall of 1848 going to California, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining until the spring of 1849, when he again took up his residence in Benton county. In 1850 he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, lying about ten miles southwest of Corvallis, in reality buying a squatter's right to the place, and proved up on the same. Marrying very soon afterward, he and his bride began housekeeping in a cabin made of hewed logs. Endowed with true pioneer grit this young couple toiled incessantly, and by their united efforts improved a productive farm. The log house was in course of time replaced by a substantial dwelling house, which still stands, and is in a good state of preservation. Barns and other buildings necessary for successfully carrying on his work were erected, more land was purchased, and in the pursuit of his chosen occupation Mr. Currier has amassed a competency. Of his large farm of one thousand, five hundred and sixty acres, he has eight hundred acres in a good state of cultivation, and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising with excellent pecuniary results.

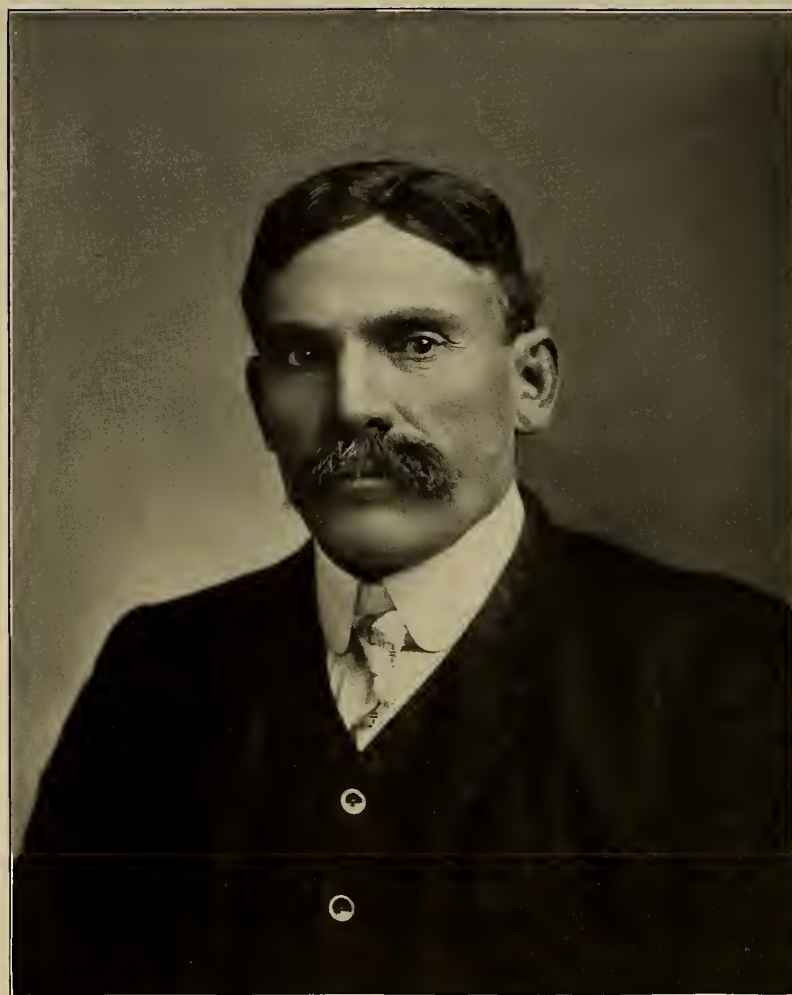
On August 25, 1850, Mr. Currier married Mariah Foster, who was born in Ohio, and crossed the plains with her parents in 1845. Further history of the Foster family may be found elsewhere in this volume in connection with the sketch of John W. Foster. Four children were born of that union, namely: William A., living in California; Lorena, wife of John Belknap, of California; Manly C., a resident of Lake county, Ore.; and Anna, deceased. Mrs. Mariah (Foster) Currier died on the home farm in 1859. Mr. Currier subsequently married Miss Helena S. Buchanan, who came to Oregon with her parents in 1856. An extended history of the Buchanan family may be found on another page of this biographical work in connection with the sketch of William Buchanan. Mr. and Mrs. Currier became the parents of four children, namely: Elizabeth, who lives at home; John B., deceased; Sarah, living at home; and Evaline, wife of R. W. Scott, who has charge of the old Currier homestead. Politically Mr. Currier was formerly a strong Democrat, but is now classed among the Independents, voting for such measures as he deems most beneficial to the community regardless of party restrictions. While Oregon was yet a territory he served as county commissioner of Benton county, and has held various offices of minor importance. Now, and

for the past twenty years, he has been agricultural reporter for the county of Benton. Fraternally he is a member and past master, of Corvallis Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.

Richard W. Scott, Mr. Currier's son-in-law, was born in Clackamas county, Ore., near Milwaukie, in 1873. Marrying Miss Evaline Currier in 1900, he has since had charge of the old home farm, which he is managing most successfully, carrying on general farming on an extensive scale. A young man of energy and progress, possessing good executive and business ability, he is meeting with good results in his labors, and is sure to succeed in any and all of his undertakings. He is a member of the local Grange, and a Republican in his political views.

CHRISTOPHER TRACER. In the extreme southeastern portion of Benton county, three miles from the thriving city of Monroe, is to be seen one of the most flourishing, up-to-date farms for which the county is famous. Though comparatively a newcomer to this immediate vicinity, Mr. Tracer has every reason to feel satisfied with the results for the time and effort he has expended in bringing about present conditions. The tract was formerly a part of the old Lawrence donation claim, and at the time Mr. Tracer purchased it was in a wild condition, but as a result of his indefatigable efforts there are today two hundred and fifty acres of his half section in a fine state of cultivation, and here he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

Christopher Tracer is a native of Indiana, born in Warrick county, January 14, 1858, the son of Michael and Margaret (Kinneer) Tracer, the former a native of Germany and the latter a native of the Hoosier state, where her entire life was passed. The father was born in 1837, and while still a child came to America with his parents, who settled in Indiana, there making their permanent home. Until his marriage, which united him with Miss Margaret Kinneer, Michael remained at home, giving his father the benefit of his services. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom Christopher is the sixth in order of birth, and with the exception of his brother, Ferd, who is a resident of Junction City, Lane county, Ore., all still reside in their native state, Indiana. After the death of his first wife, which occurred in 1868, Mr. Tracer was united with Mrs. Sarah Travser. Three children were born of this union, whose names and residences are as follows: Henry is a resident of Smithfield, Lane county, Ore.; Samuel makes his home in eastern Oregon; and Kinder lives in the vicinity of Monroe. Until 1872 the family home was in Indiana, but in that



G. C. Millett.

year the father brought a portion of the family to Oregon, settling in Benton county, in the vicinity of Bruce. Twenty years later, Mrs. Tracer died, after which Mr. Tracer made his home with his son Christopher, who in the meantime had married and settled in a home of his own. Here the father continued to live until his death in August, 1901, at the age of sixty-three years, having been a helpless invalid for the last seven years of his life.

A marriage ceremony performed October 5, 1880, united the destinies of Christopher Tracer and Julia A. Rickard, the latter a daughter of John Rickard. For three years thereafter the young people made their home in the vicinity of Junction City, Lane county, and after a residence of two years near Bruce, Benton county, they finally took up their abode on the old Rickard homestead, and for the following fifteen years that was the scene of their labors. Their residence on their present farm of three hundred and twenty acres dates from 1900, and if past success is any index of future prosperity it is safe to predict that they will remain indefinitely in their present location. The children born of this marriage were four in number, the eldest of whom, Aaron, is deceased, while the others, Letha Mae, Roy and John, are at home with their parents. Educational matters have a friend and co-worker in Mr. Tracer, and in the capacity of school clerk he is doing all that lies in his power to elevate the standard of education in his vicinity. His religious interests are centered in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with which his family is also identified. Politically Mr. Tracer is a Democrat, and fraternally he holds membership with the Woodmen of the World.

GIDEON C. MILLETT. Were one inclined to doubt the reliability of glowing stock-raising accounts in Lane county, that doubt would be removed by inspection of the large farm of Gideon C. Millett, one of the most extensive and successful stockmen around Junction City. After talking with this energetic and practical stock-raiser one becomes inspired with his enthusiasm, and his faith in the superiority of Poland-China hogs, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, having been the largest breeder of thoroughbreds in Lane county. It is to the wise selection of these two standard breeds that he owes his surprising good fortune, many years of experience having convinced him that for all-around purposes they are the most to be desired. Until recently Mr. Millett owned sixteen hundred acres of land, but has lately relieved himself of an enormous responsibility by disposing of some of it. The farm was purchased on the installment plan, and has much

more than paid for itself, the owner estimating that he has put at least \$65,000 into it. This is an unusually creditable showing, for at the start of his career he was practically without money or influence, and has accomplished it all through the exercise of strong and forceful intelligence. In 1902 he handled sixteen hundred Poland-China hogs and as many Shorthorn cattle.

In his youth Mr. Millett would have had a precarious existence had not a prosperous farmer in Iowa adopted him after the death of his mother. He was two years old when this catastrophe overcame him, having been born in Waterloo, Iowa, March 9, 1868. When he was five years old Mr. R. Millett, his foster-father, brought his family to Benton county, Ore., remained there until 1875, and then moved to Junction City, where the lad attended the public schools for a couple of years. Mr. Millett (the elder) purchased the farm now owned by the younger man in 1881, and which at the time consisted of five hundred acres. When Gideon C. was twenty-three years old he took possession of this farm, made arrangements to pay according to the terms of a contract, and one of the satisfactions of his life is that he has been able to meet this obligation fairly, and with satisfaction to all concerned. He has taken an active part in promoting education, good roads, and general improvements in Lane county, and has always identified himself with Republican politics. Possessed of tact, geniality and other social traits, he is a welcome visitor at the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' lodge, representing the same at the state grand lodge in 1900. Mr. Millett is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Rebekahs. He is now perfecting plans to retire from active participation in business and will probably make his home in Eugene. He is the second largest stockholder in the Junction City Hotel Company, of which he is a director, besides owning other property of considerable value. Mr. Millett lives one mile east of Junction City, and in the community is regarded as a man in whom honor, sound business judgment, and unquestioned success are happily blended.

JACOB SHILLING. Not far from the village of Munkers, Linn county, may be seen the well cultivated farm of Jacob Shilling, a tract of one hundred and forty-two acres, formerly a part of the old Riley Thorp donation claim. His residence here dates from the year 1873, since which time he has carried on general farming, although of late he has resigned the more arduous work to younger hands, his son doing the practical work, although he still superintends the

same. One hundred and fifteen acres are under cultivation, the balance in grubs and an orchard.

A native of Wayne county, Ohio, born September 16, 1835, Jacob Shilling is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Falgon) Shilling, both natives of the Keystone state, the former born in Franklin county, July 11, 1801, and the latter in Mercer county, in 1804. The father was of German descent, the first of the family to emigrate to this country, coming with a colony and making settlement in Pennsylvania. Growing to manhood in the latter state, he subsequently removed to Ohio, but did not go alone, as in the meantime he had married Miss Margaret Falgon, who, as his wife, accompanied him. After engaging in agriculture in Wayne county, that state, for a few years, in 1839 the parents removed to Putnam county, Ind., which was the scene of the family life for the following twelve years. It was in the latter state, in 1851, that the father's death occurred, and the same year the mother removed with her children to Marion county, Iowa. She survived her husband twenty-seven years, passing away in Iowa in 1878.

There were ten children in the family, seven sons and three daughters, and after the father's death the support of the mother and younger children devolved upon the older ones. Jacob was the sixth in order of birth, and at his father's death was about sixteen years of age. His early education was received in the common schools of Indiana and Iowa, but, as early in life it became necessary for him to seek means of self support, he chose the carpenter's trade as promising the most satisfactory remuneration, and at once began to learn it in all its details. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Burch, a native of Kentucky, born near Glasgow, February 23, 1841. Five children blessed this marriage, as follows: Sophronia, wife of J. T. Funk, of Munkers; Robert, who died in infancy; C. C., a resident of Heppner, Ore.; Hezekiah, at home; and Alfred, also a resident of Heppner.

After his marriage Mr. Shilling abandoned work at his trade and purchased a farm in Marion county, Iowa, which he tilled until the year 1871, which, as previously stated, marked his advent in the far west. From Tehama, Cal., which was his first stopping place upon reaching the west, he went by team to Benton county, Ore., but two years later came to Linn county. Pleased with the outlook, he felt sufficient confidence in the future of the county to make it his permanent residence, and forthwith purchased the farm on which he now resides. In all local affairs he takes an intelligent interest, and gives his support to the Democratic party. His services in a public capacity have been made manifest in

his work as road supervisor and as school director. He affiliates with the First Day Adventists.

DAVID CHARLES ROSE. One of the most enterprising, energetic and prosperous business men of Corvallis is D. C. Rose, a well known cigar manufacturer, who has been identified with the manufacturing interests of this city for upwards of a score of years. Although of foreign birth, Mr. Rose has as great love for his adopted country and its institutions as for the Fatherland, and in the time of its great peril, during the strenuous times of the Civil war, he fought with the same zeal that fired the patriotism of its native-born citizens.

A native of Wurtemberg, Germany, Mr. Rose was born about three miles from the city of Stuttgart, in 1842. His father, the late David Rose, emigrated, in 1847, from Wurtemberg to the United States, with his family. He sailed to Galveston, intending to locate in Texas, but finding the country too new, he proceeded to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Kentucky, settling in Campbell county, and buying a ranch near Newport, on which he resided until his death, prior to the war. Of his union with Anna M. Schindelin, who died in Kentucky, seven children were born, of whom three survive, one being a resident of Kentucky, and the other two of Oregon, D. C. living in Corvallis, and E. W. in Chitwood.

With but limited school advantages, D. C. Rose was reared on the home plantation near Newport, living there until fifteen years old, when he went to Newport, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war. Early in 1861 he joined Taylor's Guards, later enlisting in the Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry for a term of three months, during which time he was on guard duty most of the entire period. After being mustered out of service, Mr. Rose enlisted in the Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, but as that regiment did not fill up he joined the Seventy-first Ohio Infantry as a private, and with his companions was sent to Paducah, Ky., to join Sherman's army, thence going up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing, at which battle he was shot through the right leg, the ball entering just below the knee. Being incapacitated for further duty for a time, he was sent home on a furlough, and being anxious for something to do, he then began learning the trade of a cigarmaker. Being subsequently ordered to report at Camp Dennison, Ohio, he was from there sent to a camp near Columbus, where the officer in charge recommended that he be discharged on account of his wound. Completing

his trade in December, 1863, Mr. Rose worked at it in Newport for awhile, and then with a friend went to New York city, where his companion soon enlisted as a musician in the band of the Eighteenth regulars, leaving him alone. He, therefore, in 1864, enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, receiving a bounty of \$700, but the examining surgeon rejected him; he tried again, that time being accepted, but losing \$200 of his bounty, it costing him that sum to get in. With his regiment he went to Winchester, thence to the front at Petersburg, where the peak of his cap was shot off, down through Richmond, and on to Appomattox, being present at the surrender of Lee. He afterwards took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and received his honorable discharge at Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 5, 1865.

Returning to Newport, Ky., he remained until 1866, when he removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind. Two years later Mr. Rose located in Kansas City, Mo., going from there to Ellsworth county, Kans., where he was engaged in general farming northeast of the town of Ellsworth for twelve years, working also a part of the time at his trade, in Salina. Disposing of his farm and stock in the fall of 1882, he came to Oregon, establishing himself at his trade in Portland, at the same time owning a farm in Cornelius, which he sold in a few months at an advantage. In January, 1883, Mr. Rose transferred his residence and business to Corvallis, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of cigars, for a time having had his brother, E. W. Rose, as a partner. He aims to make good cigars only, among his brands that are most popular being the "Battle Ship Oregon," "Speckled Trout," "Victor Dewey," "Nickle Leader" and "Up to Date."

Mr. Rose has invested to some extent in real estate, owning a small farm of twenty-five acres, on which is a fine orchard of cherry, pear and prune trees, which yield good crops each season. Politically he is a zealous advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and is now serving his second term as a member of the city council. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias; to the Ellsworth Post, No. 19, G. A. R.; and is one of the board of trustees of the Oregon Fire Relief Association.

While living in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Rose formed the acquaintance of Miss Loretta M. Berry, to whom he was united in marriage soon after the close of the war, their nuptials being celebrated at Hartwick, Vt., in September, 1865. She was born in New Hampshire, and died, at Corvallis, March 2, 1894, leaving five children, namely: Oliver, a machinist in Portland, Ore.; Lottie E., of Portland; George C., a farmer, in

Condon, Ore.; Edward, in partnership with his father, is junior member of the firm of D. C. Ross & Son, at Corvallis; and Daisy A. Mr. Rose married for his second wife Mrs. Georgia (Berry) Stevens, of Corvallis, who was born in New Hampshire, a sister of his first wife.

DANIEL WILLIAM PRICHARD. When Daniel William Prichard undertook to learn the carpenter's trade under Eben Jones in Judson, Minn., more than a quarter of a century ago, he supposedly did not aspire to becoming one of the most expert woodwork instructors on the Pacific coast. Yet such he is today, and as head of the woodwork department of the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, he moulded the abilities and stimulated the aspirations of many hundred pupils, the membership of the class having increased from thirty, which constituted the class in 1894, to about a hundred in 1903, when he severed his connection with the college by resigning on September 1.

As his name implies, Mr. Prichard is of Welsh extraction, and his father, R. E., is the founder of the family in America. The elder Prichard was born in Carmarfon, Wales, and in his native land learned the tailor's trade. Coming to America at an early day, he located at Turin, N. Y., where he plied his trade, and where his son, Daniel William, was born October 5, 1856. In 1862 he removed to Waukesha, Wis., but, not finding a profitable trade, located the following year in Blue Earth county, Minn., where he engaged in farming for a time, but is now living at Sioux Falls, S. D. His wife, formerly Margaret Williams, was also born in Wales, a daughter of Daniel Williams, who emigrated to America and located on a farm in New York state. Mrs. Prichard, who died in South Dakota, was the mother of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, the talented instructor of Corvallis being the second child. One of the sons, Rev. E. R. Prichard, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Aberdeen, Wash.

For the greater part of his youth Daniel Prichard lived on the Minnesota farm, and at the same time attended the public schools of his neighborhood. At the age of eighteen he apprenticed to Eben Jones as heretofore stated, and in 1880 left a fair business in Judson, Minn., and took up his residence in South Dakota, thereafter contracting and building in Howard, Miner county. He also homesteaded a claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Howard, and while living there combined farming and building with considerable profit. In 1891 he sold his land and came to Oregon, locating in Corvallis, where he worked at his trade until appointed to the position of head of the department of woodwork

in the Oregon Agricultural College. The department is amply equipped for practical work in the large mechanics' hall, and as an adjunct to one of the greatest developing enterprises of the state of Oregon is unsurpassed.

The Prichard household consists of Mrs. Prichard, formerly Jennie Jones, a native of New York state, and seven children. Of the children, Minerva, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Mr. Ward, of Oregon City; Everett is a student at the Oregon Agricultural College; Mary; Llewellyn; Ella; Ennis; and Edwin. Personally, Mr. Prichard is popular in Corvallis and is fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Lions. He is a Republican in politics, and finds a religious home in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a deacon.

MINER M. SWICK. Following upon a career of particular merit as a builder and contractor, lumber merchant and cattle-dealer, Miner M. Swick is engaged in extensive farming enterprises on the old Stewart donation claim, he being a son-in-law of that well known and well remembered pioneer, John Stewart. Mr. Swick was born in Hillsdale, Mich., a son of Miner M. and Louise Swick, the former being a native of Seneca county, N. Y.; and grandson of a soldier who was wounded and died in the war of 1812.

Miner Swick was a very early settler in Hillsdale, Mich., near which town he owned and operated a farm with considerable success. He was an ambitious man, and, convinced of the larger opportunities of the far west, outfitted for crossing the plains in 1853. On this long and perilous journey he was accompanied by his wife and four boys, and he arrived in Oregon City September 29, 1853. For three years he lived on the French prairie, or rather made that the headquarters for his family, for he himself spent about eighteen months in the mines in California. Returning at the end of that time he brought with him \$1,800, not a bad showing; and with this he bought a farm near Dayton, which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life. His wife, Louise (Latourette) Swick, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., a daughter of David Latourette, who came from France and practiced his art of weaving in Tompkins county, N. Y. Mrs. Swick died on the old Oregon home, leaving behind her the four boys with whom she had crossed the plains. Of these, Tunis is engaged in the sheep business in Grant county; Miner is the manager of the Stewart farm; Lyman is engaged in mining in Grant county; and Benjamin F. is a practicing physician of Dayton.

In his youth Miner M. Swick learned the carpenter's trade, and, beginning with 1857, con-

tracted and built for many years in Corvallis. He then engaged in a planing-mill business, manufacturing sash, doors and other builders' supplies, and in 1872 located in eastern Oregon, where he engaged in the cattle business for twelve years. Returning to Corvallis he assumed charge of the broad acres left the heirs of John Stewart, and in the managing of which he is showing a keen knowledge of progressive and scientific farming. Mr. Swick possesses fine business ability, and has personal characteristics which inspire confidence, and retain indefinitely the regard and good will of many friends.

JUDGE JOHN BURNETT. Prominent among those who for many years sustained the prestige of bench and bar in Oregon was Judge John Burnett, a pioneer of '49, and a resident of Corvallis for nearly half a century. This very capable practitioner was born in Pike county, Mo., July 4, 1831, and at an early age lost his father, Capt. Frank Burnett, for many years engaged in the steamboat business on the Mississippi river. Captain Burnett was born in Kentucky, as was also his wife, Jane Johnson, the latter of whom died in Illinois.

The youth of Judge Burnett was characterized by a hard struggle for existence, for in the absence of his father the family support fell largely on his shoulders. He was the second of a large family of children, and he lived for years on the family farm, engaging then as a clerk in a store and on different steamboats. As may be imagined, his education was acquired under difficulties, for work absorbed his entire attention, and little time remained even for slight recreation. Fortunately he was ambitious and studious, and with his earnings was finally enabled to attend not only the public schools, but to take a course at an academy. In 1849 he came to the coast by way of the plains, and a year later returned east via Panama, the following year again visiting California, where he prospected and mined. In 1858 he had occasion to bring a drove of horses across the mountains to the Willamette valley, and after disposing of them looked around him a bit and was most favorably impressed with the people and country. Having determined to remain, he engaged in the butchering business in Corvallis, and while thus employed improved his spare time in studying law, a consummation long desired and ardently planned for. His guides in the first principles of law were Judge Thayer and Colonel Kelsay, and he was admitted to the bar in 1860, thereafter devoting his life not only to an increasing practice, but to the satisfactory filling of many important responsibilities.

In 1865 Judge Burnett was elected a presi-

dential elector on the Democratic ticket, and beginning with 1870 he served for four years as judge of Benton county, in 1874 being elected associate justice of the supreme court of the state. His term as judge having expired in 1876, he again resumed practice, and two years later was elected state senator from Benton county, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee in the senate. In 1882 he was appointed judge of the second judicial district by Governor Thayer, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Watson. In May, 1891, he was elected mayor of Corvallis, serving for two terms, and he was again elected to the same position in October, 1899, serving for two years. As chief executive he evinced the same regard for the best interests of his fellow townsmen as characterized his attitude towards his clients in private practice, and his services were invariably accompanied by reforms and practical improvements.

As relaxation from professional and public cares Judge Burnett engaged in general farming and horticulture, and the farm upon which he expended so much care and study, and where he beguiled so many pleasant hours, is still owned by his wife. It consists of one hundred and ten acres, under fine cultivation, twenty-five acres of which are devoted to prune culture. Although a large and splendidly proportioned man, strong and healthy apparently, the judge readily succumbed to heart disease, superinduced by an attack of grip, his death occurring March 1, 1901. He was genial and pleasant in manner, was approachable to all, and was particularly devoted to his family. As a jurist his rulings were equitable and just, and were rarely questioned, it being universally felt that wisdom, common sense and a profound knowledge of law dictated his every decision.

June 12, 1859, Judge Burnett married Martha Hinton, who was born in Missouri, September 28, 1838, and is a daughter of Hon. Roland B. Hinton, a native of Franklin county, Mo. The paternal grandfather, Clayton B. Hinton, the emigrating member of the family, located in Oregon, married Sarah Richardson, a native of Kentucky, and thereafter engaged in farming in Franklin county, Mo., of which he was an early settler. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1852 crossed the plains with ox-teams, locating on a donation claim in Benton county, Ore., where he died in 1855. His son, Hon. Roland B. Hinton, was also a farmer in Franklin county, Mo., and he preceded his father across the plains in 1846, being accompanied by his wife, formerly Elizabeth Brammel, born on the James river, Virginia, a daughter of Thomas Brammel, who located in Franklin county, Mo., and died on a farm there. Four children were born to Mr. and

Mrs. Hinton in Missouri, and these were numbered among the little party that sought a home in the far northwest, and were willing to brave danger and deprivation to accomplish their mission. They were six months on the way, from April to October, and after a year spent in Yamhill county, Ore., they located on a claim eighteen miles south of Corvallis in Benton county, where Mr. Hinton built a little blacksmith shop, and combined blacksmithing and farming. Here he resided until 1869, when he located in the vicinity of Newport, where, after a short time, he was obliged to give up farming owing to impaired eyesight. For the remainder of his life he lived with his son, in time becoming totally blind, a great affliction for so ambitious a man, and one so thoroughly interested in the happenings of the outside world. In a way he was quite a politician, and unswervingly devoted to the Democratic party, many positions of trust and responsibility coming to him. For a term he represented his county in the legislature, and he was postmaster of Starr's Point for many years, the office now being Monroe.

Mrs. Burnett was educated in Benton county, primarily in the little log school-house near her home, which employed a teacher for three months during the winter season. Since her husband's death she has continued to reside in this city, where she owns the beautiful home, and also the fine and substantial business block erected by her husband.

She is a member of the Congregational Church, and is a member of the Eastern Star and the Pioneer Association. Mrs. Burnett is the mother of five children, the order of their birth being as follows: Emma Alice, the deceased wife of Mr. H. W. Keese, who left two children, Archie and John Burnett Keese; Ida B., wife of Thomas Callahan, who is a graduate of the Agricultural College, and is now a teacher of English; Martha, the wife of R. H. Huston, a hardware merchant of Corvallis, and the mother of one child, Helen; Brady F., a graduate of the Agricultural College, a member of the bar, and at present clerk in the census department at Washington, D. C. Brady F. Burnett served in the Spanish-American war, and was in the Philippines in Company M, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, being wounded at the battle of Malabon, March 25, 1899. After recovering he left the hospital and joined his regiment, remaining with it until the general mustering out. Bruce Burnett, the youngest son in the family, is engaged in farming in southern Oregon. Mrs. Burnett is a woman of great refinement, and her many sterling and amiable characteristics have endeared her to a host of friends.

J. H. WILSON is engaged in the practice of law in Corvallis. He was born August 31, 1863, in the city which is still his home, and is a son of Bushrod and Priscilla Wilson, whose sketch is given elsewhere. He obtained his education in the public schools, where he pursued his studies for a few years and then spent a year in the old Corvallis College. He is, however, largely a self-educated man and while he is today regarded as a gentleman of scholarly attainments and broad intellectuality, he owes this reputation to what he has accomplished for himself. In early life he entered the civil engineering department of the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company and was connected with the construction department until the road was completed, covering a period of about five years. He then entered the office of the county clerk, serving as deputy under his father for six years. From his boyhood he was interested in the study of law and he read to a greater or less extent while engaged in railroad work and in his clerical duties in the office of county clerk, his reading being directed by Colonel Kelsay. As the years passed, his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence was thus broadened and, having been admitted to the bar about October, 1892, he began practice in Corvallis, where he has since maintained his law office. A distinctively representative clientele is now accorded him, and he has been connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district during the past decade.

Mr. Wilson was married in Corvallis to Miss Effie M. Handy, who was born in Afton, N. Y. Her mother died in the Empire state, but the father, Arden K. Handy, removed with the family to Oregon and died in this state in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson now have two small children. Mr. Wilson was made a Mason in Corvallis Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., of which he is now a past master. He is also a past high priest of Ferguson Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., and is connected with the Eastern Star, Woodmen of the World, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he has always been a Republican and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he served as elder for twelve years. He prepares his cases with great fairness and precision, has a mind strongly analytical and in argument he is forceful, his deductions following in logical sequence.

THOMAS HENRY CRAWFORD, A. M., has been actively identified with the educational interests of this section of Oregon for fully four decades, and has taken pleasure in witnessing and assisting the development of our school system from the time when the three "R's" were

its only essentials until the present high plane of instruction has been reached. Obtaining his knowledge of the higher branches of learning in Oregon, he has since been associated with some of its more important schools and universities as a teacher, and is now connected with the Oregon Agricultural College as head of the department of commerce, and with its official management as clerk and purchasing agent.

Of substantial Scotch-Irish ancestry, Professor Crawford was born June 24, 1840, at Clarksburg, Ind., a son of the late Dr. Robert H. Crawford. His grandfather, Andrew Crawford, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, a son of Robert Crawford, who emigrated from Londonderry to America in 1770, settling in South Carolina. Andrew, then but a year old, was there reared to agricultural pursuits, and when becoming of age, located, as a farmer, in Abbeville District. Robert H. Crawford, the professor's father, was born in South Carolina, in 1808, and there acquired his early education. He subsequently attended Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, later being graduated, in 1837, from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, with the degree of M. D. The ensuing fifteen years he practiced medicine at Clarksburg, Ind., removing from there in 1852 to Oregon, bringing with him his wife and four children, crossing the plains with ox-teams, from St. Joseph, Mo., following the old overland trail, and being seven months on the road. Locating in Linn county, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres at the foothills, and there improved a good estate, at the same time practicing medicine. Disposing of his farm in 1870, Dr. Crawford settled in Brownsville, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, at the age of eighty-two years, in 1890. He was very prominent in public and religious matters, serving as state senator from Linn county from 1866 until 1874, and being one of the prime movers in uniting the Associated Presbyterians and the members of the Associate Reform Church into one religious denomination, the organization being called the United Presbyterian Church. The meeting at which this organization was completed, was held, about 1854, near the home of Dr. Crawford, his father-in-law, Thomas Henry, being one of the elders at that time. Dr. Crawford married Elizabeth M. Henry, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas Henry, who removed from Pennsylvania to Jessamine, Ky., thence to Rush county, Ind., where he engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1852, in the company of which Dr. Crawford was captain, Mr. Henry came to Linn county, Ore., with his family, where he carried on farming until his death, in 1865, aged seventy-

seven years. Mrs. Henry, whose maiden name was Margaret Scott, survived him, dying in 1870, aged eighty years. Mrs. Crawford died in 1897, aged eighty-two years. Of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Crawford, five children were born, namely: Thomas Henry; Andrew, who died in 1859; Robert, a prominent horseman, died in 1900, at San Francisco, Cal., while on his way home from the Philippine Islands, where he had been on government service; Mrs. Lizzie Smith, of Portland, Ore.; and Mrs. Monrovia Starr, of Benton county.

Coming with his parents to Oregon in 1852, Thomas H. Crawford here continued his studies in the district school, later, in 1859, entering Willamette University, at Salem, where he worked his way through college, being graduated in 1863, with the degree of A. B. Beginning his professional career in Sublimity, Ore., he taught there three years, being afterward principal of the public schools in Salem eighteen months. Going then to the Portland Academy and Female Seminary, he was professor of mathematics for two and one-half years, and then principal of what is now the Atkinson school until 1872. The following four years he was professor of natural science at the Willamette University. Returning to Portland, he served as principal of the old Central school one year, then as city superintendent of schools for eleven years, after which he had charge of the Park school as principal for six years. From 1894 until 1896, Professor Crawford was principal of the Woodstock schools, and was then connected with the old Portland University for a short time, leaving there in 1897, when he was appointed clerk and purchasing agent at the Oregon Agricultural College, and later took charge of the literary commerce course.

Professor Crawford married first, at Salem, Ore., in July, 1864, Emily B. Crandall, a native of Wisconsin, who came to Oregon with her parents in 1852, and settled near Silverton. She died in August, 1882. Four children were born of their union, three of whom, Maude, Merton and Pearl, died in Salem in 1875, while the youngest child, Ruby, is now the wife of Henry McConnell, of Salem, and has one child, Ruth McConnell. At Portland, in 1891, Professor Crawford married for his second wife, Miss Eva Grounds, who was born in Oregon, a daughter of Capt. Brazil Grounds, who removed from his native state, North Carolina, to Illinois, thence, in 1845, to Oregon, becoming captain of a steamboat on the Columbia river.

Professor Crawford is prominently identified with several fraternal organizations, belonging to Willamette Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; to Portland Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; to Oregon Commandery No.

1, K. T.; to Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.; to Has-salo Lodge, I. O. O. F.; to Ellison Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 1, of Portland; and is a past grand representative for Oregon, having represented his state grand lodge at the sovereign Grand Lodge at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1875. He is also a member of the state and county teachers' association; and is a member of the State Pioneer Association; and of the State Historical Association. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN RICKARD. No introduction is necessary to place the career of John Rickard before the people of Benton county, for his name has been a household word for many years, and carries with it an idea of substantiality and worth. Tracing his ancestry back to the very early days of North Carolina, his family was honored by the noble life of his paternal grandfather, who espoused the cause of the down-trodden colonies, and followed the fortunes of the father of his country on most of the great battlefields of the Revolution. His father, Peter, a native of North Carolina, was reared on a plantation, and in his youth learned the blacksmith's trade, to which he devoted many years of his life. He married Susan Kepley, a native daughter of North Carolina, and in 1835 took his family to Indiana, where the remaining years of his life were spent. Five of the ten children born into his family are living, Casper and Peter being natives of Junction City, while Crissie is the widow of Henry Beck of Smithfield, and Bettie is the wife of John Beck of Indiana. Peter Rickard was sixty-eight years of age at the time of his death, and was survived by his wife, who subsequently removed from Indiana to Oregon, and died at the home of her son, John, at the age of seventy-nine years.

While Peter Rickard was still living in North Carolina, his son, John, was born November 7, 1827, and was seven years of age when the overland journey was made to Indiana. As opportunity afforded he attended the little log school-house in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and remained at home until his marriage with Susanna Kime, a native daughter of the Hoosier state. Continuing to farm until 1853, he outfitted for crossing the plains in the regulation way, and it is not recorded that he met with any unusual experiences while wending his way towards the setting sun. The first winter in Oregon was spent near Eugene, Lane county, and in the spring of 1854 he came to Benton county and took up a donation claim of two hundred and ninety acres twelve miles south of Corvallis, on the old Territorial road. It is pleasant to note the ease with which he adapted

himself to the crude conditions then existing in the county, and how he slowly but surely worked his way to the front among the successful and influential upbuilders of his district. His entire tract consists of nine hundred acres, two hundred and forty of which are over in Lane county, but not separated from the original purchase. That the improvements are modern, the home and surroundings in accord with progressive ideas, goes without saying, and indeed the Rickard farm is one of the finest and most valuable in Benton county. Many years of experience have taught Mr. Rickard the most practical methods of conducting his general farming and stock-raising, and that his methods are successful is apparent to all who visit his home and accept his hospitality.

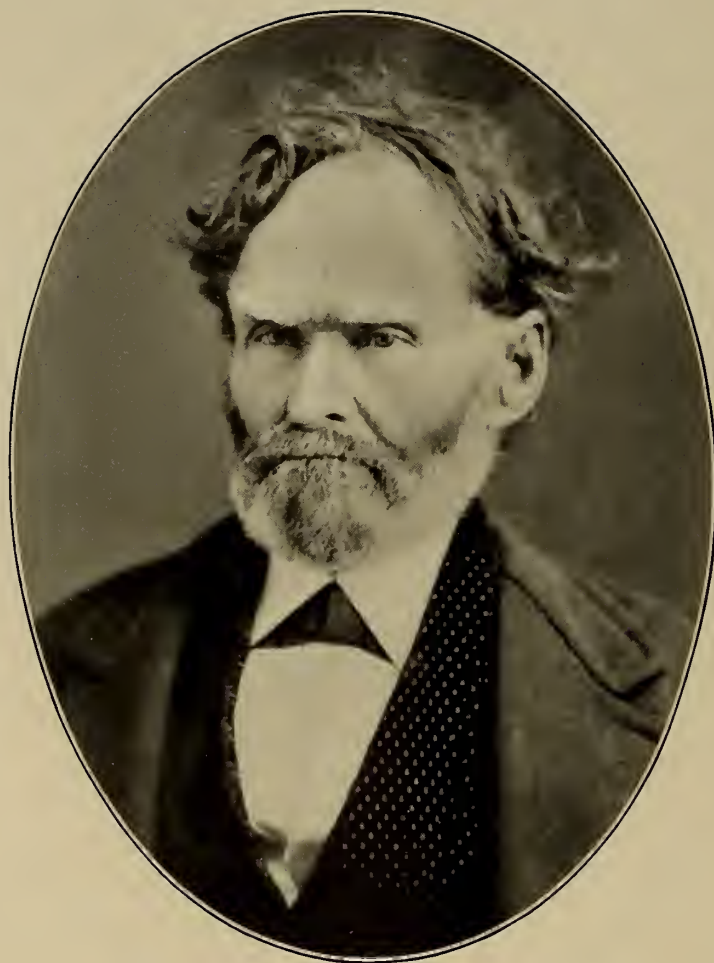
A Democrat in political affiliation, Mr. Rickard has been a school director for the past eighteen years, and has materially advanced the cause of education in his neighborhood during that time. He is a member, a regular attendant, and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since joining the organization as a young man has contributed many hundreds of dollars towards its support. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons. Delphi, the oldest of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rickard, died on the way across the plains; Peter is a farmer in Benton county; Julian is the wife of Christopher Tracer of Monroe; Michael is engaged in farming in Linn county; Catherine is the wife of John Stearns of Linn county; John H. is a farmer of Linn county; Bertha is the wife of Rube Taylor of the vicinity of Bruce; James, Daniel and Mary B. are deceased. Mr. Rickard is a remarkably upright and sincere man, of strong character and purpose, and of exceptionally fine mental and physical fiber.

MARGARET COMSTOCK SNELL, M. D. Deeply interested in all branches of domestic science and hygiene, Dr. Snell is doing a much-needed work, through her teachings and lectures, in bringing to public notice the fact that much of the sickness and general ill health prevailing throughout the country is largely due to the use of improperly prepared food, illy ventilated living apartments, and unsanitary conditions of the dwelling houses, and their environments. By instructing the present generation as to methods to be used in bettering these conditions, the doctor bases her hope for succeeding generations of a people whose physical and mental status shall be far improved, and the average years of life on earth be greatly increased. Since 1889 she has been connected with the Oregon Agricultural College, holding the

chair of household science and hygiene since its establishment.

Of English ancestry, Margaret C. Snell was born near Livingston, N. Y., a daughter of Richard Snell, and a granddaughter of William Snell, who emigrated from England to America with his family, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he spent his remaining days. Richard Snell left Yorkshire, England, his birthplace, when a boy of six years, coming with his parents to the United States. Learning the trade of a civil engineer when a young man, he worked at it first in Canada, afterward assisting in the survey of the Erie canal. Subsequently changing his occupation, he was engaged in farming for a while in New York state, going from there to Ontario, where he continued in the lumber business three years. Removing then to Iowa, he took up land near Oskaloosa, where he improved a good farm. On retiring from active pursuits, he located in Oakland, Cal., living there until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Comstock, was born in Adrian, Mich., and died in New York state, when a comparatively young woman, having borne her husband eight children.

Receiving her early education in her native state, Margaret C. Snell, on removing to Iowa, entered Center Grove Academy, after which she spent several years at Grinnell College, in Grinnell, Iowa. From 1872 until 1875 she taught school in Iowa City, going from there to Benicia, Cal., where three of her sisters had then opened Snell Seminary, in which she was a teacher for three years. The enterprising and energetic sisters, in 1878, bought property in Oakland, Cal., and having established a seminary there, she continued with them a number of years. The seminary, which has lost none of its former prestige, is now located at Berkeley, Cal. In 1883 Miss Snell, who had previously read medicine, entered the Boston University Medical School, from which she was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1886. Returning to Oakland, Cal., she practiced medicine there for a year, but being imbued with the idea that the higher and broader function of medical lore was to teach people how to keep well, rather than to cure disease, Dr. Snell gladly accepted the call to the Oregon Agricultural College, in 1888, and came here in 1889, when she opened the department of domestic science and hygiene, of which she has since had full charge. Enterprising and progressive in her methods, she is never afraid to adopt new ideas, keeping abreast with the foremost hygienists of the day, rendering her particular department one of the most useful and efficient in the institution. Beginning with forty pupils, she has met with great success in her



Geo H McFarland



MRS. J. H. McFARLAND.



labors, and has now one hundred and fifty students under her charge. In addition to teaching, she is widely known as a lecturer throughout the state, her talks on domestic science being interesting and instructive to all.

Politically Dr. Snell is a Republican, and fraternally she belongs to the Grange. She also belongs to the Corvallis Improvement Society, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

DAVID G. MCFARLAND. The town of Cottage Grove, Lane county, Ore., has cause to know the name of David G. McFarland, for it is from the donation claim of the father that the son laid out one of the first additions to the city, although previous to his death the father had laid out several city lots, about forty or forty-five acres in the heart of the city being once the property of the family of McFarlands. Four different divisions have subsequently been added, until Mr. McFarland has but two hundred and sixty acres of the original land given to him from the six hundred and forty acres which composed that taken up by James McFarland in 1853. The home farm had been divided between the two brothers, David G. and James Henry.

The father of Mr. McFarland was James, born February 13, 1807, in North Carolina, and as a young man he located in Cooper county, Mo., from which he emigrated in the spring of 1850, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and after a journey of six months arriving in Linn county. He first located in Albany, and in the spring of 1853 he came to the present site of Cottage Grove and took up a claim. Here he died in 1885, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was one of the strong men of the new land, in his political convictions following the lead of the old Whigs and becoming a staunch and active Republican. His wife was formerly Mary Jones, who was born March 18, 1811, and died in September, 1872, in this location. She was the mother of eight children, two sons and six daughters, two of the latter being now deceased.

David G. McFarland was born in Cooper county, Mo., October 23, 1846, the fifth of this family of children, and his education was received entirely in the schools of Oregon, as he was but four years old when the journey was made across the plains. He worked for his father until 1875, when the land was given to the two sons, who have since had it in their control. The two hundred and sixty acres of Mr. McFarland which adjoin the city on the north are entirely pasture land, and he is now engaged in the raising of cattle, horses, goats and sheep. He is also interested in mining ventures, owning a one-third interest in the Peek-a-boo and the Nevada, both located in the Bohemia mining district, and

is also a director in the corporation which manages the Glendale Mining enterprises. As would be supposed, he is always interested in the advancement of the city, and was one of the promoters of the water system sold to the town in 1901. In addition to the property already mentioned Mr. McFarland has built a handsome residence here in the city and also owns about forty lots, which are quite valuable.

Fraternally Mr. McFarland is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge No. 51, of Cottage Grove, and politically he follows the convictions of his father, being a strong Republican, and in the interests of his party he has served as school director.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

One of the wisest and most decisive educational movements in the history of our country is that which resulted in the organization of the State Agricultural College. While the Civil war was still in progress, in 1862, congress passed the Morrill act, which gave the impulse to this great educational movement. That act provided land grants for each state that would establish educational institutions according to its provisions, and, practically, all the states of the Union have availed themselves of its provisions.

Ninety thousand acres of land were apportioned to Oregon, and on October 9, 1862, the Oregon Legislative Assembly accepted the provisions of the congressional law. Six years later the legislature appointed commissioners to locate the land, and as no state college had then been established voted an annual appropriation toward supporting Corvallis College, in Benton county, a school controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. When, in 1885, the fund derived from the sale of the land grants became large enough to warrant it in so doing, the state obtained control of the appropriation, the church willingly relinquishing its claim upon it, a board of regents was appointed, and given full power to establish an agricultural college.

Selecting thirty-five acres of land in Corvallis, arrangements were soon made for the erection of a suitable building, and in the summer of 1887 the corner-stone of the first building of the State Agricultural College was laid by the governor. During that year, congress, by the passage of the Hatch bill, provided for the establishment in each of the states and territories of an agricultural experiment station, an annual sum of \$15,000 being allowed for experiment work in Oregon. Three years afterwards, August 30, 1890, congress passed the second Morrill act providing that \$15,000 should be paid to each land grant college that year, and that amount should

be increased by the sum of \$1,000 a year for ten years, after that time being \$25,000 each year.

Finely located in the picturesque city of Corvallis, and beginning its life under the most favorable auspices, the Agricultural College of Oregon was well patronized from the first, and soon outgrew its original environments. Additional land was appropriated to its use, the grounds now comprising nearly two hundred acres, about forty acres being devoted to the campus, which is artistically laid out, and embellished with trees, shrubbery, and beautiful gardens. The grounds for military drill and athletic sports are on an adjacent tract lately added to the original campus. On the college farm of nearly one hundred and fifty acres are all the necessary buildings, tools, machinery and stock for carrying on agricultural labor after the most approved methods, giving to students practical illustrations of each branch of farming. A variety of farm crops, fruit and berries are raised, experiments being given in agriculture, floriculture and horticulture.

As the college grew, new buildings were demanded, and many have been added. The offices of the president, registrar and clerk of the college, the library, chapel, and several class-rooms are in the administration building. Near this structure is the assay building, containing laboratories that are fully equipped for the work of assaying, and studying mineralogy. Near the northwestern corner of the campus is the pharmacy building, two stories in height, with laboratories and lecture room on the first floor, and rooms for study on the second floor. The classes in physical culture, and the drill hall for the cadets, may be found in the gymnasium and armory, a large building of wood and stone, 70x120 feet. North of the administration building, is the horticultural building, adjoining which are large and well filled greenhouses, containing a large collection of choice plants.

One of the most notable buildings on the campus is Agricultural Hall, a beautiful stone structure, three stories in height, erected at a cost of \$45,000. In this are a large assembly hall, laboratories and class rooms for the departments of agriculture, horticulture, botany, chemistry, zoology, entomology and bacteriology, and the offices of the director of the experiment station. In Mechanical Hall are the machine shops, printing office, the physical laboratory, several recitation rooms, and the office of the professor of mechanical engineering, these occupying the first floor. On the second floor are located the departments of art, mathematics and civil engineering. The power house, a brick building, is equipped with a forty-five horsepower engine, and two electric generators, each of two hundred light capacity, and contains, also,

the blacksmith shop, with its twenty forges. The heating plant, made of brick and stone, is furnished with the most modern approved appliances for heating.

Nothing is omitted that will make student life at the college pleasant and profitable. The physical welfare of the pupils is assured by the officers, Cauthorn Hall, named in honor of Senator Thomas Cauthorn, being devoted to the use of the young men, while Alpha Hall furnishes a home for the young women connected with the institution. Both halls are well lighted and heated, and furnished with modern conveniences.

The social and intellectual life of the students is on as high a plane as that of any of its sister institutions, the social clubs, literary societies and churches of the city of Corvallis gladly welcoming members from the school, and each year a popular course of lectures, and various musical and literary entertainments are free to the pupils. Eight literary societies, four for the young men, and four for the girls, are maintained by the students, and are both enjoyable and profitable.

Admission of students to either the freshman or the sub-freshman classes is similar to that of like institutions, and admission to special students is granted under certain specified conditions. One of the great thoughts expressed in the congressional legislation that produced this college in Oregon was that its work should be applied to the industries of the people, especial reference being made to the agricultural and mechanical arts. This idea has here been broadly carried out, the students acquiring a technical and practical knowledge of each.

The college is especially to be congratulated upon its efficient corps of workers and officers. Wisely governed by a board of regents noted for the individual ability and efficiency of each of its members, it is equally fortunate in the selection of its remaining officers, its faculty, and its corps of instructors. Men and women of broad and liberal education, each teacher seems peculiarly adapted to his or her especial work. From year to year added improvements are inaugurated in each department, new methods are introduced as soon as they are proved practicable, in the line of progression this institution standing second to none in the Union.

JOHN DENNEY. A substantial and prosperous farmer, and a much-respected citizen of Albany, John Denney has for many years been industriously engaged in the prosecution of a calling upon which the support and wealth of the nation largely depends, and has met with well deserved success in his undertakings. His large farm contains as rich and productive land as can be found in this vicinity, and on it he has

erected a comfortable house, good barns and outbuildings, and has supplied it with all the machinery and equipments required by a first-class, modern agriculturist. A native of Ohio, he was born September 6, 1840, in the town of Athens, where he spent the first twelve years of his life.

His father, Christian Denney, removed from Ohio to Oregon in 1852, being about six months crossing the plains, with his wife and six children, making the journey with ox-teams. He brought with him all of his stock, which consisted of ten yoke of oxen, seven cows and three horses. Coming direct to Linn county, he located in Lebanon, where his death occurred four weeks later. His widow, whose maiden name was Eliza B. Nickerson, took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land about three miles west of Lebanon; and also bought a squatter's right. Moving upon it with her stock, she improved a considerable part of the land, placing it in a yielding condition, and there reared her children, giving them especially good educational advantages. She died at Jefferson, Ore., in 1897, aged eighty-four years. Her children, six in number, were as follows: Laura, who married William Ralston; Sarah, wife of William H. Galtia, of Albany; Owen N., deceased; John, the special subject of this sketch; Mahala, wife of Frank Pike, of Sherman county, Ore.; and Presley M., deceased. Owen N. and Presley Denney were educated at the Santiam Academy, in Lebanon, finishing at the Willamette University, and became lawyers, both being quite prominent. Owen N. served as state senator two terms, and for several years was judge of Wasco county, Ore. He was subsequently consul to China under President Hayes, serving in that capacity five years, after which he was employed by the king of Corea for a period of seven years as advisor for the Corean government. Returning to Oregon, he followed his profession in Portland until his death, in 1900. Presley M. Denney was the youngest child, and engaged in the practice of law at Portland, and in Utah. He served as prosecuting attorney on the Mountain Meadow massacre trial, and for a number of years was a member of the Utah state senate.

After completing his early education at the Santiam Academy, John Denney had charge of the home farm until 1864. Enlisting then as a private in Company F, First Oregon Infantry, he served for three years on the frontier, two years of the time being on the Snake river, in Idaho. Returning to the farm, he has resided there the greater part of the time since. In his home ranch he has five hundred and twenty acres of land, and his wife owns a smaller farm containing eighty acres. Practical and pains-

taking, he has his land under good cultivation, and well furnished with excellent improvements, his estate being a credit to his persevering energy and good management. In 1881 Mr. Denney received from his brother, Owen, then consul to China, twenty-six Chinese pheasants that arrived here safely out of the thirty shipped, and turned them loose near Peterson Butte, they being the first birds of the kind to be turned loose in Linn county.

In 1867 Mr. Denney married Sarah F. Kester, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Effie S. and Malcolm J. The latter is a well known physician of Portland, Ore. In politics Mr. Denney is a straightforward Republican, and for fourteen years served as school clerk. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and a promoter and supporter of everything calculated to advance the welfare of his community, intellectually, socially or morally, and is greatly esteemed for his integrity and ability.

FREDERICK G. BLUMHART. Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 24, 1849, Frederick G. Blumhart is the son of an architect and builder who for many years contributed his skill to the modern upbuilding of one of the oldest and most historic cities in the United States. The family came to America when he was a small lad, so small that he barely recalls the long voyage in a sailing vessel, or the subsequent settling in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., where his father continued to ply his trades. The father lived to be forty-five years old, and is survived by his wife, who today makes her home in the City of Brotherly Love, having attained to an age of seventy-six years.

That young Frederick G. was an ambitious youngster, and not amenable to control and discipline, was demonstrated when he attained his ninth year, when his family was completely upset by his disappearance from the hearthstone. The first they heard of him he was living in Maryland, where he lived until twenty-one years old. His next place of residence was in Florida, where he found employment helping to set out some of the first orange trees in the state near Enterprise, and while there he acquired a taste for landscape gardening, at which he afterward worked in New York state. Coming to Oregon when about twenty-eight years of age, he brought with him many memories of the Centennial exposition, where he had found employment for several months, and where he had picked up a great deal of useful information. In this state he worked for a couple of years on farms near Oakville, and in 1880 he came to Corvallis, Ore., and for twenty years worked at ferrying in this town. No more familiar figure is known here-

abouts, or one more interestingly connected with the work-a-day life of the town.

Incidentally, while running the ferry, Mr. Blumhart had invested his savings in real estate, thus indicating his faith in the continued prosperity of this well favored locality. He also owns a farm of two hundred acres near Corvallis, upon which he has made many improvements. It will thus be seen that the ferrying business has its compensations when in the hands of capable and thrifty men, and that the surest and most satisfactory means of investment have been resorted to by the popular and successful boatman. Mr. Blumhart makes his home one and a half miles east of Corvallis, the same being presided over by the wife whom he married in 1902, and who was formerly Mrs. Sarah Peggs. By no means entirely given over to his chosen occupation, Mr. Blumhart has taken an active interest in town affairs, particularly Republican politics, and for fifteen years has been a member of the school board. He is a welcome member of the Maccabees Lodge, and is equally at home in various social and church organizations. Respected and honored by all with whom he has come in contact during his many years as a ferryman, he is to be congratulated that his lines have fallen in pleasant places, and that many earnest friends strive to brighten his pathway with kindly and sincere attentions.

JAMES BRUCE. It is doubtful if any pioneer of the great state of Oregon more emphatically represents the letter and spirit of progressiveness than does James Bruce, whose prominence as a large land owner and extensive agriculturist is subservient to his invaluable services in connection with the Rogue river war, in which memorable contest he won the rank of major by which he has since been known. A world of romance and adventure is centered in the lives of the greatest of the Indian fighters, not only because of the peculiar daring of which they gave evidence, but because of the vital importance of their mission and its bearing upon the later-day development of the west. Organized foes must furnish sufficient risks for the most venturesome, yet how much greater daring was required to deal with ambushed enemies, frenzied by the usurpation of their hunting-grounds and the destruction of that unmolested freedom which practically represented their all. A survey of Major Bruce's Indian experiences shows him to have been not only a relentless pursuer of savagery and brutality, but a kind and humanitarian adjuster of complications, for he entered into the feelings of the red men, and understood the momentous change which was sweeping them

from their moorings and placing them within the circumscribed corral of civilization.

The earliest impressions of Major Bruce are traced to Harrison county, Ind., where he was born November 3, 1827, and where his father was managing a farm. His grandfather resembled him in possessing nerve and a liking for border life, for he accompanied Daniel Boone on his second expedition into Indiana, and thereafter made his home in Harrison county. James was ten years old when the family moved to Adams county, Ill., in 1837, and, his father dying soon afterward, his mother located in New Albany, and in 1875 made her home with him in Oregon, where her death occurred at the age of eight-seven. The oldest of the seven children born to his parents, and also of the four now living, James Bruce has a sister Miriam, the wife of John Sutton of Ballard, Wash.; a brother, Isaac, of Waterloo, Ore.; and a sister, Emily, the wife of William Levitt of California. Interspersed with farming James received the average education in the country school near his home, and while yet in his teens apprenticed to a blacksmith, thereafter following his trade for some time. At the age of twenty he began a border career in Texas, and for two years had ample opportunity to watch the maneuvers of the agile Apache Indians, who were constantly menacing the lives and property of the early settlers. The wonderful war tactics of these Indians were a source of constant surprise to the youth, and their ability to disappear and reappear, concentrate and move rapidly, thus giving the appearance of far greater numbers than they had, and their feat of riding concealed on one side of their horses, were impressions which sunk deep into his responsive and impressionable nature.

Returning to Quincy, Ill., in 1849, Mr. Bruce engaged for a time in the river traffic, and in the spring of 1850, tiring of the monotony following his eventful experiences in Texas, prepared to cross the plains with some of his friends. Starting out with horse-teams he found them impracticable, and soon traded his horses for oxen, with which he continued with practically few unusual experiences. After a short time spent in the mines at Placerville, Cal., he went north to Shasta county and the Reddings diggings, where he mined in distinguished company, his fellow-fortuneseekers including Hon. John Kelly, Thomas Brown and John Milligan. With these companions he made a trip to the famous Scott's bar, where he was overcome with ague, and was obliged to rely upon the thoughtful care of his friends. The journey was accomplished with ox-teams, and owing to a scarcity of provisions Mr. Bruce saw a means of adding to his own finances and at the same time improving the condition of the miners. He brought a band of cattle to the

mining district and sold the beef at fifty-five cents a pound. With this money he was enabled to start up a ranching business with Dr. Robinson, which he soon afterward disposed of, and assisted in establishing Crescent City on the coast.

In 1852 Mr. Bruce came to Jacksonville, on the Rogue river, and there became interested in packing and merchandising, both of which occupations were rendered precarious by the constant uprising of the Indians, and their implacable resistance to the white man's invasion. Instances too numerous to mention of the hair-breadth escapes of this intrepid pioneer could be recounted were space only permitted for their insertion, but it is sufficient to say that he bravely came to the front in the emergency of the hour, and had his share of the hardship, deprivation and danger incident to the long drawn out campaign. In an especially hazardous venture the major was destined to realize that gratitude lives even in the hearts of bloodthirsty savages, for in 1853, while the war was well under way, with R. B. Metcalf Mr. Bruce was delegated to seek the camp of Chief Joseph, in order to secure his co-operation in calling in the marauding Indians. They found the chief encamped in a natural fortress, his tent indicated by a blue cloth, and, knowing him to be a man of peace, their desire was to reach him before their presence should be discovered by his subordinates. Such was not to be, however, for a howling, hooting mob soon convinced them that their lives were not worth a farthing, and that their doom was approaching resistlessly. At this juncture an Indian boy named Sambo, whose life Mr. Bruce had saved from infuriated miners who were stringing up Indians at Jacksonville, some time previously appeared shouting at the top of his voice that the white man should not be killed. His interference turned the thought of the mob temporarily, and in the meantime Chief Joseph appeared on the scene, albeit in an unamiable frame of mind. At first inclined to censure the moderation of his braves, he was at length led to hear the story of the white men, and finally consented to visit General Lane, upon whose suggestion the emissaries had sought the intercession of the chief. Needless to say, the boy Sambo treasured no greater gratitude in his heart than does Major Bruce today, for not only his own but his companion's life was saved, and a terrible slaughter averted.

When things had quieted down to some extent the major located on a claim near Table Rock, and in 1854 purchased of the Indians the right to cut hay in Sam's valley, he being under contract to supply the government post at Fort Lane. His gift of a horse to his old friend Chief Joseph brought him into considerable trouble, for it aroused the jealousy of Chief Zach,

who called a council of war, and determined upon the killing of the horse, the burning of the hay, and the expulsion of the white men. Here again the tact and kindness of Mr. Bruce was brought into play, for he was besought by his friends among the Indians to placate the irate chief, and forthwith took his place in the midst of the deliberations, within the circle of the council. When it came his turn to show cause why action should not be taken he most eloquently led their minds and hearts into more peaceful channels, telling them that he loved them, and had come to speak to them as brothers, and as having a common father in heaven. Tactfully he referred to passages in the bible substantiating his statements, even explaining why some were white men and others colored, basing the fact upon differences in occupation, and environment, and thus preaching the kinship of the world. Needless to say, he was permitted to cut his hay and pursue his way uninterruptedly.

A different aspect of the matter in 1855 made further intercession of a peaceful nature impossible, for after Fields and Cunningham were killed in the Siskiyou mountains, Mr. Bruce formed a battalion of which he was made major, and relentlessly pursued the murderers. He took part in the battle of Hungry Hill and many other battles of an important nature, and in the history of those troublesome times the work of his men stands out in clear outlines, brave, determined, and practically useful. Peace established in the land, he came to Benton county in 1857, and on the Rogue river, north of Table Rock, took up a donation claim upon which he lived until 1862. In 1857 he married Margaret Kinney, daughter of Colonel Kinney, of Benton county, and in 1862 removed to Lewiston, where he got out timber for Fort Lapwai. For one season he engaged in the dairy business, and later manipulated stock interests, in time purchasing his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres ten and a half miles south of Corvallis on the old Territorial road. More than ordinary improvements mark the appointments of this ideal home, to which he has added and now has nine hundred acres, devoted to general farming and stock-raising. In many ways the major has taken the initiative in agricultural directions, and the first Jersey cattle in this vicinity were purchased by him in Philadelphia. Practical and resourceful, he has availed himself of all known aids to scientific farming, and his environment in beauty and productiveness is not exceeded in this part of the state.

In 1884 Major Bruce lost his first wife, and in 1886 he married Miss Elizabeth Mark, with whom, and his daughter, Sarah Catherine, he is passing his declining years. At present a member of the People's party, he has served both

Washington and Benton counties in the legislature, and he was an elector on the Douglas ticket in 1860. His reputation outside the borders of his adopted county may be judged when it is known that he was one of the judges of agricultural implements at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. He is a charter member of the Oregon Grange, and has actively concerned himself with its organization and maintenance. Thus is told all too briefly the life-story of one of the stalwart founders of the many-sided structure of the western slope, a man whose personal characteristics have permeated whatever surroundings he has temporarily acknowledged, and whose word and influence have been of inestimable value to the great northwest.

HON. R. S. IRWIN. The agricultural, political and general prestige established and maintained for many years by that esteemed pioneer, Richard Irwin, has in no way diminished in the hands of his son, Hon. R. S. Irwin, one of the popular and prominent agriculturists of the vicinity of Corvallis. Born on the old claim nine miles south of the city, he was reared in a practical home atmosphere, and taught the value of a good education, and uncompromising allegiance to uprightness and integrity. After leaving the public schools he took a course in the Corvallis College, and thereafter settled down to farming in earnest on the home place.

After his marriage with Effie Winkle, representative of another pioneer family, and who was born on her father's donation claim near Corvallis, Mr. Irwin continued to keep house on the old place, for five years and then bought his present farm of four hundred and seventy-five acres thirteen miles south of Corvallis, and comprising a portion of the old Slagle and Perkins donation claim. There were practically few improvements of a modern nature on the place, and the present appearance of thrift and progressiveness has been brought about through the untiring and practical efforts of the present owner. Two hundred and eighty acres are under cultivation, the land being advantageously laid out, and devoted to general farming, stock and grain raising. Mr. Irwin has one of the finest barns in his neighborhood, and his house is large and commodious, and well adapted to the cheer and genuine hospitality so characteristic of the owner and his accomplished wife.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Fannie, Leanna, and Bessie, all of whom are living at home with their parents. A Democrat in political affiliation, Mr. Irwin is now serving as commissioner of Benton county, having already held many of the local offices in his township. Wide awake and enterprising, this

representative of an honored pioneer name is well utilizing the opportunities by which he is surrounded, and in return for meeting in good faith all in his busy and well directed life, he has their good will and esteem, and their hope for continued financial and other good fortune.

THOMAS MILTON GATCH, M. A., PH. D. A man of scholarly attainments, keenly alive to the progressive methods of instruction in vogue today, and with the prestige on both sides of the house of a line of ancestors professionally educated, President Gatch has made his influence felt in the educational circles of the Pacific states, and has worthily contributed his full share in maintaining the high standard of the Oregon Agricultural College, with which he is officially connected as president.

The descendant of a Prussian family that emigrated to the United States in old colonial days, he comes of old Virginia stock, his paternal grandfather, Philip Gatch, and his father, Thomas Gatch, having been born and reared in Virginia. Rev. Philip Gatch was one of the first three ministers ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and was afterwards a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, serving under Washington. Subsequently removing to Ohio, he continued his pastoral labors there, and was a member of the first constitutional convention of that state, being a delegate from Clermont county.

Thomas Gatch spent his early life in Powhatan county, Va., the place of his birth, but after removing with his parents to Ohio engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clermont county, remaining there until his death. A man of noble character and good business ability, always faithful to the trusts reposed in him, he exerted a wide influence in the management of public affairs, for several terms being a member of the Ohio state legislature, and for a number of years he was an officer in the Ohio militia, holding a commission as general. A strong believer in the religious faith in which he was reared, he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Lucinda E. McCormick, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Rev. Francis McCormick, a native of Virginia, who also served as a chaplain in the Revolutionary war, and afterward established the first Methodist Episcopal class west of the Alleghany mountains, settling as a minister in Ohio, where his later years were spent. Of the nine children born of their union, Thomas Milton Gatch, the special subject of this sketch, is the only survivor.

A native of Milford, Clermont county, Ohio, Thomas M. Gatch was born January 28, 1833.

and was reared on the home farm. After his graduation from the Milford high school, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1855, and the degree of A. M. in 1858. Going then to California by way of the Isthmus, Mr. Gatch was engaged in mining for a short time in Tuolumne county, but gave up the work to take the chair of mathematics and natural sciences in the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, a position that he held until January, 1859. Coming then to the northwest, he established a literary institute at Olympia, Wash., with which he was connected but a brief time when he was urged to become professor of Greek and Latin at the Willamette University, in Salem, Ore. A year later, on the resignation of President Hoyt, Professor Gatch was made president of the university, and continued in that position until 1865, when he resigned and returned to California to become principal of the public schools of Santa Cruz. Coming back to Oregon he served as principal of Portland Academy, at Portland, until 1870. Then, on the resignation of Rev. Nelson Rounds, D. D., in 1870, Dr. Gatch succeeded him as president of the Willamette University, taking the office for the second time. His former administration having been unusually successful and popular, he found a cordial and sincere welcome awaiting him, and on tendering his resignation, in 1879, it was after some deliberation regretfully accepted by the board of trustees.

Going then to Eugene, Dr. Gatch became professor of English literature at the University of Oregon, afterwards serving as first principal of Wasco Academy, at The Dalles, an office that he resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Washington, at Seattle. He remained in that position ten years, during which time important improvements were made, the new college building being erected, and other beneficial changes inaugurated. He next filled the chair of political science in the same university for a year, remaining until 1896, when he was elected to his present position as president of the Oregon Agricultural College. Under his judicious management this school has made great progress, meeting in a satisfactory degree the needs of the growing boys and girls of the state, and, with its finely equipped buildings, thorough and systematic methods of teaching the various branches of learning necessary to a practical understanding of agricultural and mechanical arts, and with its superior staff of teachers, this college occupies a high rank among similar institutions in the Union, and is one of which Oregon may well be proud. The college grounds comprise nearly one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, one hundred and forty-five acres of

which is used for farming purposes, being improved with all the buildings, implements and stock to be found on a farm carried on after the most approved modern methods. Nine large buildings have been erected to meet the requirements of the students, each being fitted up with all the modern appliances needed.

While a resident of Santa Cruz, Dr. Gatch married Miss Orytha Bennett, who was born in Illinois, and went to California with her parents before the rush of 1849, being there in February, 1848, when, in the mill-race at Sutter's Mills, James Marshall discovered gold. Of the five children that blessed their union, three are living, the record of the family being as follows: Claud, a prominent and influential citizen of Salem, Ore., is cashier of the Ladd & Bush Bank; Claire is the wife of Laban H. Wheeler, Esq., of Seattle; Leigh and Ruth died in Seattle; and Grace, a graduate of University of Washington, is at home.

Dr. Gatch was a member of the first State Board of Examiners in Oregon, and is now a member of the present board. His ability as an educator is recognized in professional circles, and he has been honored by other institutions than his alma mater, having been given the degree of Ph. D. by the DePauw University of Indiana. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was made a Mason at Santa Cruz, Cal.; was master of Salem Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M.; and received the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry at Seattle. The doctor joined Chemeketa Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., at Salem, Ore., and has served as grand master and grand patriarch of Oregon.

BENJAMIN F. BEEZLEY. The timber industry, which has furnished fortunes to thousands who have settled in the west, is appreciated by Benjamin F. Beezley, who, at Falls City, is engaged in locating timber, and dealing in real estate. He has made a practical study of the timber industry, has examined the forests, and knows where the best may be found, and in this way is of valuable assistance to would-be purchasers. He probably has as accurate an idea of the kind and extent of the timber lands of Oregon as any man now engaged in locating claims. So successful was he during about four years of this kind of work, that in 1902 he associated himself in business with Zimri Hinshaw, and in consequence the business increased and is becoming widely known.

Benjamin F. is not the only worthy representative of his family in Falls City, for his father, Edward E., the founder of the name in the west, is engaged in a flourishing nursery busi-

ness. The father was born in the state of Illinois, and when a young man removed to Arkansas, thence to Missouri, where he married Sarah Cossairt, a native of Jay county, Ind., near the Ohio line. His son, Benjamin F., was born September 3, 1875, where he engaged in the nursery business in Hickory county. In 1888 he removed to the west and located in Whitman county, Wash., and the following year came to Polk county, Ore. Near Dallas he rented land and started a nursery business, conducting the same with fair success from 1889 to 1893, when he transferred his business to Falls City. He is still active and devoted to his chosen occupation, for which he possesses special aptitude. To some extent he ships his goods out of the state, and, altogether, conducts a fairly successful business.

The oldest of the three sons born to his parents, Benjamin F. was early in life taught self-reliance, and was given a good education that he might better succeed in his life work. His education at Dallas College was of his own provision, for, at the age of fourteen, he hired out as a farm hand, and carefully saved his earnings, that he might gain a knowledge of the higher branches. Eventually, he engaged in teaching for a year, and, in 1900, started the business in which he is still interested. He is a very intelligent and well-posted man, and it is his aim to increase his general knowledge as opportunity shall present itself. In January, 1900, he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the Siletz river, which he proposed to improve and sell. Three children have been born into the family of Mr. Beezley, of whom John E. is attending the normal school at Monmouth, Ore., and Jessie is living at home.

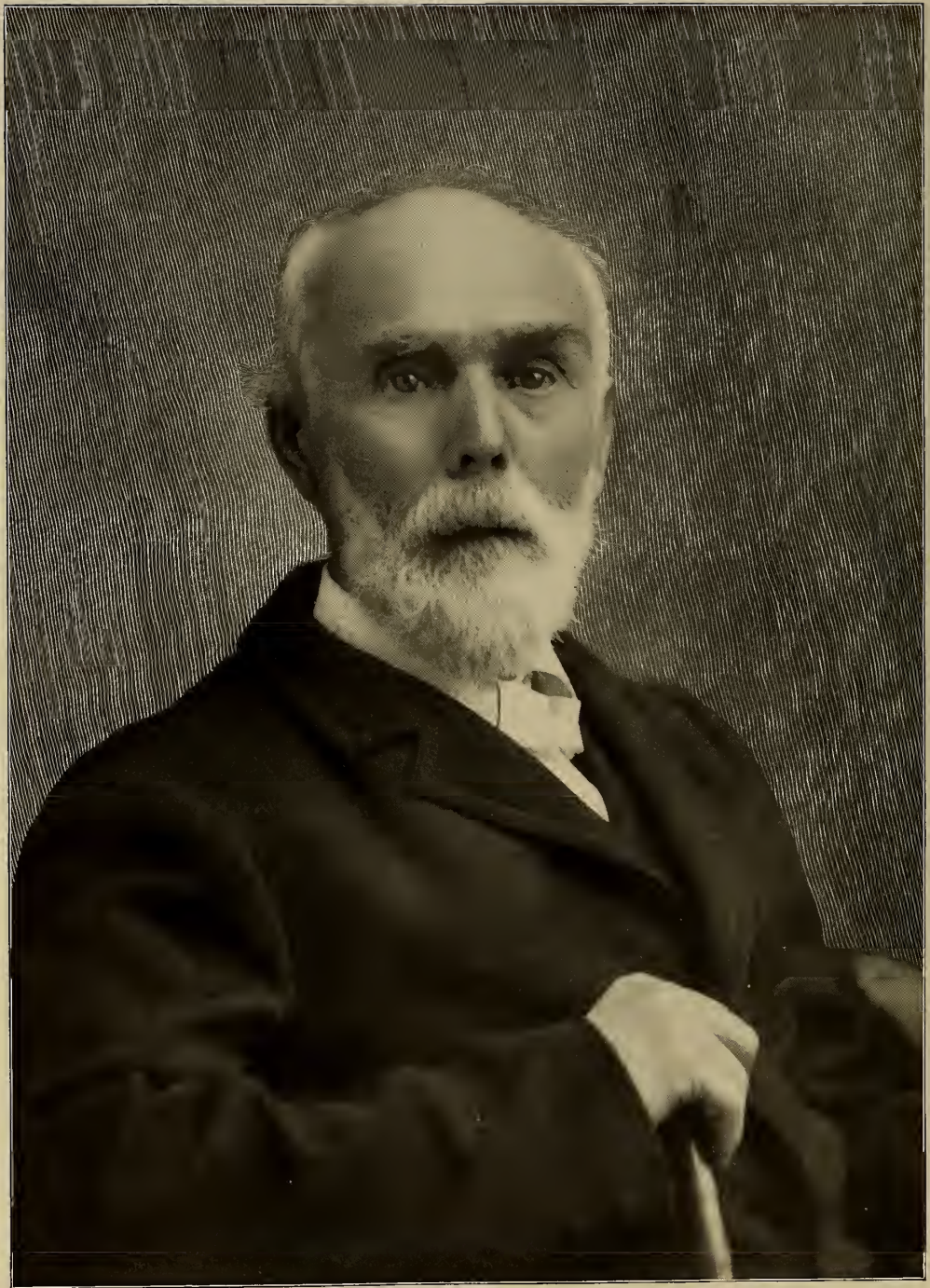
B. F. Beezley is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally prominent, being a member of the Eastern Star, the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M.; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Grange.

McELVY WOOTEN. In McElvy Wooten, Lane county has an agriculturist identified with her pioneer and present day development, and one in whom is blended practical and progressive ideas, and extremely painstaking ways of carrying them out. From earliest youth the heir to responsibility, his mother having died when he was a child, he moved from his native state of Maryland where he was born December 11, 1827, with his father and the rest of the family to Tennessee, and from there to Missouri, where the father, James Wooten, died in 1842. The children kept together on the farm

until they married or went their respective ways in life, McElvey Wooten starting out at once on a career of independence as a farm hand. He rented a farm in Missouri, but gave it up in the spring of 1850, that he might join the throngs in their search after homes and fortunes in the far west.

Under the guidance of Major Ball, Mr. Wooten crossed the plains with ox-teams, was on the road for about six months, and during that time encountered little of an unpleasant or dangerous nature. After spending the first winter in the Waldo hills in Marion county, he went in 1851 to northern California, and for a year prospected and mined with rather disheartening results. Reared to farming, he naturally returned to the occupation of his youth, being sure at least of an honest living, and of comparative immunity from entire failure. Taking up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres two miles east of Creswell, on the coast fork of the Willamette river, he started in to improve his land, and was soon comfortably located on land which held great promise, but which had hitherto known little of improvement. He found a wife and companion in Eliza Jane Bunyard, who was born in Missouri, and died on the old donation claim, having borne her husband five children. Of these, all are deceased but James, who occupies and manages the old home. For a second wife Mr. Wooten married Lucy M. Conrad, the widow of D. G. Conrad, who was a pioneer of 1852 and they had nine children, five of whom are living, one of whom is living in Lane county, the wife of T. B. Brown. Mrs. Wooten's father, A. J. Cruzan, brought her across the plains in 1853, locating on a farm in Lane county.

As his stock-raising and general farming has increased in extent, Mr. Wooten has found his land inadequate, and so has made more recent purchases, owning at present three hundred and ninety acres, sixty of which are under cultivation. He devotes much thought and study to fine stock, and some of the best which reaches local markets attained perfection while grazing in his meadows. No name in this county carries with it greater political weight than does that of Mr. Wooten, whose staunch support of Republicanism, disinterested and altogether worthy services, have ennobled opportunities which often have been turned to base account. The friend and promoter of education, he has served for many years on the school board, his own limited early chances having emphasized in his mind the necessity for a practical common school education. He is fraternally connected with the Masons, and his religious associations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dur-



John Whiteaker

ing the Civil war Mr. Wooten was a member of the National Guard. He is foremost in all philanthropic undertakings in his community, giving liberally of his hard-earned means to further the cause of peace and happiness among all classes. His friends are many and stanch, his character is above reproach, and financial success has crowned his years of well directed industry.

HON. JOHN WHITEAKER. The position which Hon. John Whiteaker occupied in the political life of the state of Oregon was one of prominence from the formation of the commonwealth, being elected in June, 1858, as governor of the state, it being believed in Oregon that the bill for the admission of Oregon had been passed by Congress. It afterward transpired that the bill did not pass until early in 1859, and not until official information thereof was received did Mr. Whiteaker assume the duties of the governor's office, continuing to act as chief executive then until September 10, 1862, the date of the inauguration of his successor. In the years that followed before the death of this honored pioneer he was called upon many times to act in public office, the earnestness with which he adhered to strong convictions, the energy with which he prosecuted his labors, and the unflinching integrity upon which his lifework was founded winning for him to an exceptional degree the confidence of all who came to know him well throughout his long life of service. His death occurred in Eugene October 2, 1902.

The American progenitor of the Whiteaker family was the great-grandfather of Governor Whiteaker, who came from Holland before the Revolutionary war. His son James married Jemima Moore, by whom he had four children, namely: John, Sarah, David and Rachel, the first named son being born in Pennsylvania in 1786. Early in life he settled in Indiana where he married Nancy Smales, a native of Maryland, in time removing to Allen county, Ind., where his death occurred October 14, 1864, at the age of seventy-eight years and eight months. His wife passed away April 24, 1868, when about eighty-two years of age. They were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Dearborn county, Ind.: James, born September 8, 1812; Eliza, born September 30, 1815, and died in infancy; Douglas Livingston, born August 16, 1817; John, the special subject of this review, born May 4, 1820; and Catherine, born June 18, 1823. The early life of John Whiteaker was spent upon his father's farm in Dearborn county, Ind., his home duties being interspersed with a very brief period of schooling, six months in all. When sixteen years of age he left home

and for the ensuing ten years was traveling over the western and southern states in the pursuit of a livelihood, being engaged in 1842 in Posey county, Ind., working at the carpenter's trade for a period of three years, during which time he attended school at intervals. In the spring of 1845 he went to Victoria, Knox county, Ill., where he followed his trade until the fall of 1846, when he went to Putnam county, Mo., and spent the winter. In the spring of the following year he located in Alexandria, Clark county, of the same state, and followed his trade there until July, when he returned to Putnam county and on August 22, 1847, was united in marriage with Nancy Jane Hargrave, the daughter of Thomas and Cecelia (French) Hargrave. He then purchased some tools in Lancaster and built the first home for himself and wife, where he remained working at the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker until the spring of 1849. Attracted then by the prospects held out by the rich mines of California, Mr. Whiteaker left his wife with her parents and sought the gold fields of the western state. He mined along the American river with fair success until the summer of 1851, when he returned to Missouri and with his family set out in the following year for Oregon. Owning his own outfit he crossed the plains in company with John Partin, Thomas Jefferies and several other families from Missouri, he being elected captain of the train which came over the old Oregon trail, reaching Yamhill county October 26, 1852. In the spring of 1853 he moved south to Spencer Butte, Lane county, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres and engaged in farming. Six years later he sold his farm and purchased another near Pleasant Hill, Lane county, where he remained until 1885, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Having been appointed by President Cleveland to the position of collector of internal revenue he then sold his farm and removed to Portland, where he resided during his incumbency of office, in 1889 making his home in Eugene, where he spent the remainder of his life.

To Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaker were born four children. Anna makes her home with her mother in Eugene; another daughter is the wife of D. W. Jarvis, of Portland; Benjamin is located in Eugene; and James Emmett is in Idaho. In his political preferment a Democrat, Mr. Whiteaker was always active in the promotion of the principles he endorsed. While residing at Pleasant Hill he was made justice of the peace, this being his first political office. In 1856 he was elected judge of the probate court of Lane county, and in the following spring was elected to the territorial legislature, following which he was elected to the highest office in the gift of the people, that of governor of the state of Oregon,

serving from March 3, 1859, to September 10, 1862. After his retirement to private life he served several terms in the state legislature and senate, being chosen speaker of the former body and president of the latter, and in 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth United States Congress for two years. Although retired from the active cares of life after his removal to Eugene, Mr. Whiteaker ever lent his influence toward the furtherance of every and all enterprises whose end was the betterment of the city, county or state. He owned about ten blocks in the city which he laid out into lots, forming what is now known as the Whiteaker addition on the southwest. Steadfast in his adherence to principle, faithful in friendship and ever earnest in the advancement of the welfare of his adopted state, he won and retained a large circle of friends and admirers, whose loss through his death can only be partially compensated by the memory of the life which he lived.

THOMAS J. VAUGHAN. Connected as he was with the earliest history of the state, Thomas J. Vaughan, a resident of Lane county for a half century or more, is familiar with all that has gone before the greatness and prosperity of Oregon. Toward the fulfillment of developed resources he has given the enthusiastic help of youth, the steadier decision of more mature years, and in the evening of his life enjoys the peace and contentment which rewards labor well done. His name is surely enrolled among the useful pioneers of the state, and the honor accorded such is given to him by all who know him.

Mr. Vaughan was born in Wayne county, W. Va., August 13, 1830. Five years after his birth his parents removed to Illinois and located near Springfield, where they remained six months, then returning to the former state. In 1839 they moved across the river into Kentucky and remained for a period of four months, then continuing the journey west until they located in Platte county, Mo., from which state they emigrated toward the more remote lands. In 1845 the father was attracted toward the opportunities of Oregon, traveling by pack animals across the plains in the party which had an unpleasant experience in Meek's cut-off, and on his arrival in the state he went to work in a saw-mill in Salem, where he remained throughout the winter. He returned to the Mississippi valley in 1846, and found that his own family did not know him, as he had not cut his hair nor beard in the entire time. Having been favorably impressed with the outlook, he outfitted with oxen and three wagons and necessary supplies, and in the spring of 1847 started again

across the plains with his wife and nine children. Just before leaving he had purchased some cows and two hundred and fifty-eight sheep, and these were the first blooded sheep brought into the state from the east, some of which were afterwards sold to Benjamin Fields, who purchased fifty head of the original flock, but Minto's history of the sheep industry of Oregon makes an error by giving Benjamin Fields the credit of importing these same sheep. During the trip which occupied the time from May 17 to September they lost all but one hundred sheep. Mr. Vaughan first located in Marion county, where the family remained for a few months, after which the father took up a donation claim in Linn county, consisting of six hundred and forty acres in the neighborhood of West Point. In August, 1848, Mr. Vaughan went to California by pack animals and mined on the American river, and while there helped to hang some men at Hangtown. He was successful in his venture and came north with \$14,000 in gold. Again in 1849 he and two sons, Alexander and Thomas, went to California and mined on the Trinity, and were once more successful. Returning in the fall of the year to Oregon, he remained at home until 1851, when he again tried his fortunes in the Golden state, in that year being one of the first to discover the Yreka mines. He returned home, and the family continued to live in Linn county until 1857, when they removed to Lane county, the father purchasing three hundred and twenty-five acres near Coburg. He continued a resident of that county until his death, which occurred near Thurston, November 18, 1888, at the age of eighty years and twenty-seven days. His wife died October 12, 1901, when nearly ninety-one years old.

Thomas J. Vaughan was seventeen years old when he crossed the plains with his parents, his duty on the trip being to drive the sheep. In 1849 he accompanied his father to California, and June 5, 1850, he was married to Elizabeth S. Sampson, a native of Platte county, Mo., with whose sister and brother-in-law, Luther White, he had crossed the plains in 1847. He then moved to his father's six hundred and forty acre donation claim, where he lived seven years, when he came to his present location and purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he now carries on general farming and stock-raising. Eleven children were born to himself and wife, of whom Phoebe E. is the wife of Mr. Meyers and lives in Washington; Benjamin F. was postmaster at Heppner, Ore., and he and his wife were both drowned in the Heppner flood; Oren is a cattleman of Nevada; Olive is the wife of Henry Bollin, of Lane county; Martha is the wife of A. Sim-

mons; Orella lives in Seattle; Mary J. is the wife of Joseph Klien, of Healdsburg, Cal.; Emma is the wife of J. W. Shumate, of Walterville, Ore.; Jeremiah is located near his father's farm; Alta G. died in 1888; and Lizzie is the wife of P. L. Barber, who is connected with the interests of Mr. Vaughan.

In politics Mr. Vaughan is a Republican, and as such has represented his party in various offices, and was a member of the state legislature in 1897 and a justice of the peace for many years. He was the first chairman of the first convention to organize the Republican party in Lane county, which was held in 1856, and he now has the minutes of that meeting in his possession. Out of forty men present he is one of three now living. In fraternal relations he has been an Odd Fellow for forty-three years, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Christian Church.

JOEL HIRLBURT. After many years of arduous toil in developing a large farm in Benton county, Ore., Joel Hirlburt is now living retired in Monroe, one of the highly honored and enterprising members of the community. His farm of three hundred acres, four miles southeast of the town, furnishes interest and relaxation whenever he chooses to visit it, but he has permanently stepped down from his former position of guide and manager, having turned the responsibility over to younger and more vigorous people. As his success as a general farmer and stock-raiser has increased from year to year he has invested in town property, and now owns some valuable lots inside the limits, which, taken in connection with his farm, make him indeed a large property-owner.

That Mr. Hirlburt should devote his energies to farming is not to be wondered at, for as far back as he can remember or has heard his forefathers engaged in the same thrifty occupation. From Athens county, Ohio, where he was born and spent his earliest years, he removed with his family to Indiana, and from there to Missouri, and there married Nancy Casteel, a native of Indiana, and with whom he went to house-keeping on a farm. To his neighborhood came many rumors of gold and fertile lands in the west, to all of which he listened with the enthusiasm of an ambitious and far-sighted man, determined to make the best of the abilities with which nature had endowed him. Disposing of his Missouri interests, he prepared to cross the plains in 1863, outfitting with ox-teams, and accomplishing his journey with little of the trouble or deprivation which made of earlier migrations hideous nightmares. The first winter in the west was

spent on a farm near Salem, Marion county, and in the spring of 1854 he came to Benton county, the same fall moving to Lane county, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, on which he built a small log house and prepared to clear his land. He was fairly successful in accomplishing his purpose, but thought he could improve his conditions when, about 1872, he sold his claim and purchased his farm of three hundred acres, four miles southeast of Monroe. This also was in a comparatively crude state, and ere crops could be put in much work had to be done. On the new claim three children were reared to maturity: Lewis, deceased; Ellen; and Arrena, the wife of A. Goodman, of the vicinity of Monroe.

After the death of his wife, in 1898, Mr. Hirlburt lived on the home farm for two years, and then moved into Monroe, his principal object being the education of his grandchildren, of whom he is very fond. In no sense has he ever aspired to public recognition of any kind, and has not even taken a decided stand in politics, believing in voting for the man best qualified to serve the community welfare. He is noted for his rugged sincerity, his practical and worthy life, and those sterling traits of character which everywhere win respect and honest appreciation.

CHARLES M. CRITTENDEN. As the only real estate dealer in the promising little town of Hubbard, Charles M. Crittenden enjoys a distinct advantage, for much valuable town and country property will pass through his hands. Although but a recent addition to the business life of the town, having arrived in 1899, he has already impressed his general worth upon the public, who are inclined to cooperate with him in his efforts to spread abroad a knowledge of the many advantages of this well-favored section of the country. He is a justice of the peace, and is further interested in the social side of his adopted town as a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. In political affiliation he is a Republican.

A native of Martin county, Minn., Mr. Crittenden was born March 2, 1870, his father, William, having been born in New York state, May 17, 1837. The elder Crittenden removed to Michigan as a young man, and from there went to Minnesota, where he engaged at his trade as machinist. In 1869 he took up his residence in Martin county, Minn., and in 1873 went to Sioux Falls, S. D., where he took up a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres. While working at his trade he worked this claim, and in 1887 removed to Tuscola county, Mich., where he bought a ranch of one hundred

and sixty acres, upon which he has since lived. His wife, Ella A. (Hackett) Crittenden, was born in Vermont, and came west with her parents as a child, settling in Minnesota. She also is living, and is the mother of six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom two died in infancy.

The oldest child in his father's family, Charles M. Crittenden was educated in the public schools, ending at the normal school of South Dakota. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school in Michigan, continuing this occupation after coming to Oregon, in different parts of Clackamas county, and in Hubbard, to which town he removed in 1899. While teaching he saw an opportunity here for a live, energetic real estate business, and inaugurated his present promising enterprise. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden, Mae L., Ruby B. and Jay, aged, respectively, nine, seven and five years. Mr. Crittenden is a man of high ideals, is well posted on current events, and is unquestionably destined for a prominent place in the up-building of his adopted town.

DARIUS G. McCLARAN. Though a comparatively new comer to his present farm, having settled thereon in 1901, Darius G. McClaran has a firmly established reputation as a general farmer and stock-raiser, the greater part of his present competence having been acquired in the latter occupation. His farm of two hundred acres is devoted almost exclusively to high-grade stock. Mr. McClaran is one of the hundreds of men who traveled long and wearily before reaching their destination in the west, and his experience and that of others leads one to wonder how many of the homeseekers of today would be willing to undergo the dangers incident to the long journey across the plains. Born in Holmes county, Ohio, March 21, 1845, he was a year old when his parents moved near Bowling Green, Ind., and from there they moved to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1852. Here Darius developed into a strong and capable young man, attended the near-by district school for a few months each winter, and looked forward to broader opportunities than those by which he was surrounded. In 1860 he enlisted in the Northern army, under Captain Tracy, and served until receiving an honorable discharge.

Many of their neighbors having departed for the coast, the McClaran family naturally became interested in the project, and finally, in 1868, some of their number followed the example of their more ambitious friends. Besides Darius G., there were two other brothers, James and Richard, and their sister, Eliza McClaran, in the

party, and they had two wagons and four yoke of oxen to each wagon, besides some loose stock. Their experiences on the plains were greatly modified from those of the earlier emigrants, the Indians having become used to the approach of pale faces, and newly settled towns and villages furnishing stopping places for procuring food and accommodations. Six months after setting out a weary and travel-stained party appeared in Forest Grove, entire strangers, and with but twenty-five cents left of their funds, but Darius secured employment with James Hines, making rails, where he remained two years. He afterward sought to win a fortune in the mines of Idaho, and after mining and prospecting for a time turned his attention to raising cattle, horses and sheep, on a ranch at Heppner, Ore. This proved so profitable and pleasant an occupation that he continued it for eighteen years, and during that time accumulated quite a little fortune, becoming prominent in politics and general affairs in his neighborhood. In 1885 he bought four hundred and eighty acres near Brownsville, Linn county, and lived thereon until coming to his present farm in 1901. Mr. McClaran is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees of Brownsville and Albany respectively. He is progressive and public-spirited, favoring all movements which have for their object the advancement of the agricultural, educational, moral or political standing of the community.

JOHN E. WYATT. The stable characteristics possessed by that fine and venerable pioneer, William Wyatt, are reproduced in some of his family of children, prominent among whom is John E., an extensive farmer and stock-raiser living two miles west of Corvallis. William Wyatt, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work, reared his children to an appreciation of their duty as citizens and men, educated them practically, and finally started them out upon the highway of life with large farms of their own, thus giving them an advantage over the majority of the young men of the county. John E. Wyatt has taken the gift thus presented, added to it, improved everything that he owns until it is valuable and profitable, and is conducting as successful a farming enterprise as may be found in his neighborhood. His specialty in the stock line is Cotswold sheep and Shorthorn cattle, and upon his grassy pastures may be found the most aristocratic and high-priced of these animals. The home farm consists of two hundred and sixty acres, and he also owns two hundred and seventy acres in the hills, and one hundred and sixty further in the mountains. A fine rural residence, convenient and modern barns, and up-to-date

general equipments, make general farming a much less arduous task than it was a few years ago, and mark the owner as a man of ideas and progressive inclinations.

A native son of the state, Mr. Wyatt was born on his father's farm three and a half miles southwest of Corvallis, January 26, 1849, and not long afterward was taken to the Solomon King farm, later still to the St. Clair farm, upon all of which the elder Wyatt put in crops and made some improvements. In 1850 his parents located on the donation claim where he was reared, and where he attended school in the neighborhood. Afterward he studied at Philomath College, and at the age of twenty located on the farm which is now his home. In January, 1870, he married Mary M. Hinkle, daughter of Jacob Hinkle, an early settler of this county, and went to house-keeping on his claim, where he has reared seven children: Rozella, wife of A. J. Shipley, of Monmouth; Milton, at home; Lizzie, wife of Herbert Elliott, of Perrydale; Minnie, at home; and Ernest, Elbert and Edna, triplets. Like his father, Mr. Wyatt is a devoted member of the United Brethren Church, and in politics he is a Republican. For many years he has rendered signal service as road supervisor, and he has been a school director for more than twenty years. Genial, accommodating and hospitable, Mr. Wyatt is also an excellent business man and model farmer, and thus added to the social and agricultural prestige of a fertile and prosperous county.

MRS. AGNES THOMPSON. Among the honored pioneers of this section of the Willamette valley is to be named Mrs. Agnes Thompson, who gave up home and near relatives to bear an uncle and aunt company in their journey across the plains in 1852. The years have brought many changes into her life, as they have into the lives of all pioneers. With a family of children about her and many friends as an heritage of the years, Mrs. Thompson is passing into a pleasant and prosperous old age, a firm memory remaining to recall the early days of privation and dangers to the present generation of the now great and thriving commonwealth.

Mrs. Thompson was in maidenhood Agnes Nye, the descendant of a family which originally spelled the name in the French style, being of the same blood as Marshal Ney of the French army, whose loyalty to Napoleon cost him his life, though not his honor. The first of the native born Americans was John Nye, who was born in North Sewickly, Pa., and spent his life in Wayne county, Ohio, and Kosciusko county, Ind., in the latter purchasing and clearing a

large tract of land, providing for each of his twelve children a large farm. John Nye was the grandfather of Agnes Nye, her father Michael, being born in Wayne county, Ohio, and removing with his father to Indiana in 1835. He was a mason and builder by trade, making his livelihood in the prosecution of this work until his death in 1848, at the age of forty-six years. He was a member of the Baptist Church, having officiated for many years as deacon. He was married twice, his first wife being Sophia Clark, who bore him two children: John, who located in Oregon in 1857 and engaged in farming in Lincoln county, serving with distinction in the Indian wars of this country; and Agnes of this review. His second marriage united him with Elizabeth Kimes, who lived to a good age, dying in Indiana in 1899. She was the mother of eight children, of whom George died in infancy in Kosciusko county, Ind.; Omar died at the age of twenty-one years in Indiana; Jasper, who served in Company A, of the Seventy-fourth Indiana Regiment, is county surveyor at Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa; Nancy is Mrs. Disher of North Dakota; Rowan is a farmer in Bourbon, Ind; Rebecca is the wife of W. S. Vanator, an architect and builder of Warsaw, Ind; Michael is located in Idaho; and Mary is the wife of Julius Magnon, of Marshall county, Ind.

Agnes Nye Thompson was born July 18, 1833, in Indiana and was reared on her father's farm which was located on the banks of the Tippecanoe river, in the near neighborhood of Warsaw. When of sufficient age to partake of the educational advantages offered in their home county she attended a school whose sessions were held in a log house, with puncheon floor and slab benches, and greased paper as a substitute for windows. Quill pens were a part of the necessary equipment of a pupil. In 1852 she joined her uncle and aunt, William and Rachel Blaine, who, with ox-teams, started March 13 for Oregon, driving from their home in Indiana. Crossing the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, in the path of the many other emigrants of that time, they entered upon the great trail of their journey, fraught with danger, privation and loneliness, their greatest suffering being caused from the ravages of the dread disease of cholera. Mrs. Thompson experienced the trials of the disease, but recovered, the only member of the family who died being Mary Ann Blaine, who was buried upon the plains. Upon the arrival of the train in Oregon they settled in Brownsville, Linn county.

January 1, 1855, Agnes Nye was united in marriage with Robert Mitchell Thompson, the ceremony being performed in Governor Moody's house. The first of the name of Thompson to

settle in the United States was James Thompson, who, with his brother John, left Scotland and after a brief stay in Antrim, Ireland, settled in Pennsylvania, in the year 1735, the former locating in Juniata county, the latter in Cumberland county. Robert, the son of James, was born in this location, and Robert Mitchell likewise first saw the light of day there. In addition to the training received from his father along agricultural lines, Robert Mitchell Thompson learned the trade of a carpenter, and when a young man he went to Illinois where he engaged in work of this nature. In 1851 he crossed the plains by ox-teams, locating in Brownsville, where after several years spent in the prosecution of his trade, he entered the mercantile business. In 1856 he removed to Corvallis, Benton county, and after a brief engagement at his trade he purchased a farm one mile south of Corvallis, containing one hundred and thirty-six acres and which is now excellently improved, being still in the possession of his widow. Later he was interested in general merchandise in Corvallis, and also serving as postmaster during Grant's administration. In his early days he belonged to the Presbyterian faith, but his wife being a member of the United Evangelical Church he was won to her belief, in which he remained until his death in 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years. Politically Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were in accord, both being staunch Republicans.

Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Newton Addison is a pharmacist, located in Seattle, Wash.; Laura is the wife of James Booth, of Corvallis; Mary lives in Corvallis; Estella is the wife of A. F. Peterson; Emma also makes her home in Corvallis; George died at the age of eighteen years; John died at the age of six years; and Olive Irene is a music teacher, located in Boise City, Idaho. In addition to her country home Mrs. Thompson also owns a residence in the city. She is a prominent member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Woman's Relief Corps.

DAVID HUGGINS. A large and well furnished rural residence, one of the finest barns of which Benton county can boast, well built fences, adequate accommodations for high-grade stock, and running water in every field, are a few of the advantages to be found on the farm of David Huggins, two and a half miles southwest of Bellfountain, and comprising a portion of the McKane donation claim. This prosperous farmer and dairyman is a native son of New York, in which state he was born April 24, 1834, and where he was reared on a farm. As

a youth he learned the carpenter's trade, and thus equipped with a trade, a common school education and a practical familiarity with the possibilities of the soil, he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1852, intending to make a fortune in the mines of the western slope. Fairly successful, he continued to prospect and mine for about seven years, and then located in Humboldt county, Cal., and farmed and worked at his trade. Around Eastern, on the John Day's river, he afterward mined for a couple of years, and all in all managed to make considerable headway, saving money for a rainy day.

Coming to Benton county in 1864, Mr. Huggins located on a claim near Monroe, and in 1868 enlivened his bachelor quarters by bringing home a wife, who was Sarah, daughter of Rowland Hinton, the latter of whom is mentioned at length in another part of this work. After his marriage, Mr. Huggins continued to live on his original farm until 1882, when he moved to a farm north of Monroe, and in 1889 purchased his present property. The first Mrs. Huggins died near Monroe, having reared a family of seven children, of whom William lives near Monroe; Lee is a resident of Seattle; Laura is the wife of L. Courtwright, of Harrisburg; Clara is the wife of John Jentry, of Monroe; Burk is living in eastern Oregon; Frances is the wife of William Shroder, of the vicinity of Monroe; and Claude lives in Monroe. At the time of his wife's death Mr. Huggins was following his trade in Monroe, although he still retained possession of the farm. For a second wife he married Mrs. J. L. Stevens, who was born in Michigan, and who was formerly Jeanette L. Landerking. For her first husband Miss Landerking married Mason Quick, by whom she had two children, one of whom, William A., is a conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad, the other is deceased. By her second husband, John Stevens, she had eight children, only one of whom is now living—Mrs. Millie Aberson.

Since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Huggins has been a staunch advocate of Democracy, but has never aspired to the offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He is fraternally popular in the Grange and in the Fraternal Union of America, No. 264. Aside from his farming Mr. Huggins has worked at his trade to a considerable extent, and many barns in the country and residences and public buildings in Monroe and Bellfountain have had the benefit of his skill in construction. Mr. Huggins has a herd of a hundred head of Shorthorn cattle, and eighty head of high-bred goats, besides a large number of swine. At the present time his splendidly appointed farm is serving

a double purpose, that of home for his family, and for the poor of Benton county. As superintendent of the county poor he has undertaken the boarding of the eleven public charges, receiving a certain sum per week. Needless to say they are comfortable and satisfied with their surroundings, and materially profit by association with so considerate and humane a host. Mr. Huggins is respected and liked by his neighbors in the county, with whom he has always maintained the most friendly and amicable relations.

RICHARD FARWELL. Though the conditions of Oregon were such, in pioneer days, that a common interest made of all men one great brotherhood, the natural tie is one which is only strengthened by the passing years. This seems especially true of the family represented by the bearer of the name which gives title to this biography, Richard Farwell being related to the family bearing the name in Chicago, founders of the mercantile house of that name, and also to Senator Farwell. The name Farwell is here known and honored among the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of Linn county, the one who led his family into the then wilderness being Richard Farwell, Sr., a pioneer of 1852.

The Farwell family are of eastern birth and lineage, the Oregon pioneer having been born in New Hampshire, March 29, 1822, the son of a physician, from whose personality the spirit of broadening capabilities must have come, as he himself became an early settler of Illinois, feeling his power strong to aid in the upbuilding of new states. Until 1848 he remained at home with his parents. In that year he married Esther N. Paugh, a native of Pennsylvania, and they went to housekeeping upon a farm where they continued a year. That being the year in which so many men hurried to California in eager hope of being one of the fortunate ones in the gold fields, Mr. Farwell became interested in the prospects and fearlessly undertook the journey across the plains with ox teams, leaving his young wife at the home of his father in Mercer county, Ill. Aside from losing a small number of cattle through the depredations of the Indians, the six months' trip was safely accomplished, and at its close he began prospecting and mining, in which he continued for three years. He then returned to Illinois, via the Isthmus of Panama, and in a very short time he was once more on the road, this time accompanied by his wife, bound then with horse and mule teams for the Northwest. They experienced no serious trouble with the Indians while enroute, the journey occupying five months. Upon their arrival they came direct to Linn county, where their home has ever since been located. Mr. Farwell at once took up a

donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, where the remainder of his life was passed, and where his death occurred November 24, 1899, in his seventy-eighth year. That his life had been one of well merited commendation no one who knew him could deny, and he boasted a large circle of friends among the citizens of Linn county. Besides making a home for himself and family, expending upon its improvement the energy, strength and efforts of a singularly forceful nature, he held helpful hands toward all public movements. Mr. Farwell was greatly interested in politics, being a Democrat, as he believed this party represented principles safeguarding the best interests of the country and of the community. He occupied creditably all the minor offices of the vicinity, and his influence was always exerted for the general welfare of the county. Fraternally he was a charter member of the Grange. Though not a member of any church, Mr. Farwell had the reputation of being one of the best men of this section of country, and the good will and esteem of his fellow townsmen was freely accorded him. As a hunter he enjoyed the forests of the Oregon which he knew in the very early days, his reputation along these lines being only equaled by that accorded him as citizen, patriot and father. Of his children, Richard C. is located in the vicinity of the old home; Mary E. is the wife of John Duncan, also of the same vicinity; Sarah W. is the wife of Walter Wright, of Eugene; Edward D. makes his home with his mother; Iva M. is the wife of Charles Farrow, of Eugene; and Hiram J. is located on a part of the old home place. Since the death of Mr. Farwell his widow has carried on the work of the farm with the assistance of her sons, the principal occupation now being general farming and stock-raising.

Richard C. Farwell received his education in the district school in the vicinity of his home, where he remained until he married Grace Matthews, a native of Albany. They now make their home three miles east of Shedd's, on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which was once a part of the old Northup donation claim. Sixty acres are under cultivation, general farming and stock-raising claiming the activity of this descendant of a worthy pioneer. Three children, all of whom are at home, have been born to himself and wife, namely: Richard, Esther Ann and Clarence Merle. Mr. Farwell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically casts his vote with the Democratic party.

Edward D. Farwell, the second son of Richard Farwell, was also educated in the district school. His marriage with Mabel R. McElroy, a native of Illinois, has proved a happy one, and he still lives with his family upon the home place, devoting his energies to the carrying on of general

farming and stock-raising. He has one child, James Otis. In politics he also is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

JESSE HOLLAND SETTLEMIER, the founder of Woodburn, and of the largest nursery enterprises in the Willamette valley, was born near Alton, Ill., February 5, 1840. George Settlemer, the father of Jesse Holland, was born at Cape Girardeau, Girardeau county, Mo., October 11, 1807, and came of a family represented for at least two hundred years in Berks and Bucks counties, Pa. His father, Adam, was born in North Carolina, and was one of the very early settlers of Girardeau county, Mo., where he enjoyed the distinction of owning the first wagon in that part of the country. His son, George, removed to the vicinity of Alton, Ill., about 1825, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1849. He was a typical frontiersman, and his sturdy traits of character are recalled with pride by his many descendants. Ambitious and adventurous, he was one of the first in his neighborhood to start for the west, when gold was first discovered on the Pacific coast in 1849, and with his family of ten children crossed the plains with ox teams, meeting with the usual number of adventures on the way. This journey was ever recalled with infinite sadness, however, because his wife, Elizabeth (Ryan) Settlemer, a native of Missouri, and the partner of his early trials in the middle west, was taken with typhoid fever at the mouth of the Feather river, and after days of suffering with the disease was called to the home beyond and buried in a lonely, wayside grave. With varying success Mr. Settlemer remained for a few months in California, then came to Oregon, and in 1850 took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on which Mount Angel is now located, where he lived until 1890. He then retired from active life, removing to Woodburn, where he lived for several years, after which he made his home with one of his daughters, living one mile east of Woodburn, where his death occurred six months later, April 26, 1896, at the age of eighty-eight and a half years.

This early settler was a strong and tireless worker, affable, upright, strictly honest, and full of fine daring and courage. He despised a lie or pretense of any kind. As became a frontiersman of the old school he was fond of hunting and was a splendid judge of horses and cattle. He was aggressively in favor of free soil, and after joining the Republican party at the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln, held sturdily to its principles and issues. Of the children born to himself and wife Adam is deceased; Mrs.

Mary Ann Allen lives in San Francisco; William F. is a farmer on Willow creek, Ore.; Henry W. lives at Tangent, Ore.; Jesse Holland is the founder of Woodburn; Alexander A. is a resident of Montana; Columbus is deceased; Martin R. lives at Mount Angel, Ore.; and George M. lives in Portland.

That the founder of Woodburn is a man of broad and liberal education is due to no early advantages in that direction. As a youth he had to work hard on the paternal farm, and so little leisure was at his disposal that attending the little school in his neighborhood was more of a recreation than duty. While imbibing this early knowledge he sat on benches made of split fir poles, and the other arrangements of the school were on a similar pioneer scale. His first independent business venture was conducted in Tangent, Linn county, Ore., where he started a nursery business in partnership with his brothers, William and Henry, the latter of whom still has charge of the enterprise. Though continuing for many years, none of the brothers succeeded in accumulating a very large amount of money in the nursery business. Mr. Settlemer severed his connection with the business directly after his marriage in 1862. He then acquired a tract of land which had been bought at sheriff's sale, being the donation claim upon a portion of which Woodburn is now located, and which consisted at that time of two hundred and fourteen acres. He had a great deal of trouble with this property because of a defective title, but finally overcame all obstacles through the medium of repurchase, having passed both the United States District Court and the Supreme Court at Washington, by which the title was set aside. To the original property he has since added, and now has about seven hundred acres distributed through Marion and Clackamas counties, Ore., and Mason county, Wash.

In time, after purchasing his first donation claim, Mr. Settlemer erected his present fine dwelling, to take the place of the little log cabin which was a part of the pioneer improvements of the early days. In 1863 he started the nurseries which have made his name famous through the entire northwestern country, and which at the present time, under the able management of his son, F. W. Settlemer, have no superior on the Pacific coast. Beginning in a small way, this nursery business increased and flourished beyond his expectations, and at present there are at least fifteen hundred thousand plants, and three hundred acres closely set with all kinds of fruit stock, and the very finest of ornamental and decorative trees and plants. From France and other centers of horticultural activity have been imported many costly and rare plants and trees, and the nurseries supply a trade covering



WILLIAM YERGEN.

the entire country west of the Mississippi river, including Mexico and British Columbia.

Not only did Mr. Settlemier lay out and found the town of Woodburn, but he has been lavish in donating land for many of its most worthy public enterprises. His appreciation of education has been marked throughout his entire career, and in this connection he contributed the block of ground upon which the public school building is located, and has in every way sought to elevate the standard of instruction. It is his pride that he has never voted against a school tax. His other responsibilities include the presidency of the Bank of Woodburn, one of the solid financial institutions of this county, and he is a member of the Oregon State Fair Board at the present time. Among his holdings Mr. Settlemier includes five large brick buildings in Woodburn, including the Association Building, which is a very fine and modern hall. In early days he purchased at an advantageous price a six-acre tract of land in East Portland, which has since greatly increased in value, and is now included in the best residence district of that city. He has erected thirteen cottages on other property in Portland, the rental of which supplies a substantial source of income.

Thrice married, Mr. Settlemier's first wife was Eleanor Elizabeth Cochran, who was born in Iowa in 1848, and died in Oregon in 1879. Her father, James Cochran, was born in Missouri, and died on his donation claim in Oregon in 1863. In Portland in 1880 Mr. Settlemier married Clara S. Gray, who died six weeks after her marriage. The third marriage was contracted at Howell Prairie, and united him with Mary C. Woodworth, who was born in Missouri in 1848, and came to Oregon with her parents in 1850. Her father, Franklin N. Woodworth, a native of Ohio, was a successful farmer in Marion county, Ore., his home being a stopping place for travelers en route between Salem and Silverton. Of the eight children born to Mr. Settlemier Mrs. Nettie Beggs lives in Woodburn; Mrs. Ada Jones, Mrs. Elsie Porter and Mrs. Emma Cleaveland live in Portland; Dell is the wife of S. I. Guiss, a merchant of Woodburn; F. W. has succeeded to his father's nursery business; Jessie E. Fleck is next in order of birth; her husband is the musical director of the Musical Conservatory of Utica, N. Y.; and J. H., Jr., son by the third wife, is living with his parents.

Mr. Settlemier has been a Republican all his life, but has had too many business responsibilities to care for official recognition. He is a member of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture, and has been one of the chief promoters of fairs and like enterprises calculated to stimulate an interest in home production. Of imposing and robust physical proportions, he is genial and frank, and a typical representative of the foun-

ders of western commonwealths. Mr. Settlemier possesses rare business discretion, and has seen and utilized the splendid opportunities by which he has been surrounded.

WILLIAM YERGEN. Although practically retired from active farming several years before his death, which occurred September 30, 1897, William Yergen was the improver of a large farm in Marion county, upon which he located in 1864, and which is now in the possession of several of his sons. Mr. Yergen was a native of the town of Mühlheim, Germany, and was born in 1825. When six years of age he came with his parents to America on a sailing vessel, landing in New York harbor, whence the family went overland to Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., locating on a farm near that town. He proved an industrious and capable youth, as well as an ambitious one, and while yet young bade adieu to his family and made his way alone to St. Louis, Mo., where he applied himself to learning the brick mason's trade. Having served a long apprenticeship he worked at his trade in that city until 1852, in the meantime managing to lay up some money, through the exercise of economy and wise investment.

Though far from the paternal farm, Mr. Yergen managed to keep in touch with the rest of his family, and to his brother Augustus he communicated his desire to make the west his home. Augustus was equally enthusiastic upon the subject, as was also a brother-in-law, John Scheurer, so that all three made the needful preparations for the long journey across the plains. Without any particular adventure they arrived at The Dalles after six months on the plains, and there abandoned their wagons and came down the river to Marion county. Here Mr. Yergen took up one hundred and sixty acres of land near Aurora upon which he lived until the spring of 1864, when he gave up farming temporarily and assumed control of the brickyard at Salem operated in connection with the building of Willamette University. In the fall of 1864 he located on the farm now owned by his sons, and which consists of two hundred and fourteen acres. He took great pride in the cultivation of this property, and reared his sons to the cautious and painstaking ways which brought about his ultimate success.

The first marriage of Mr. Yergen resulted in the birth of one child, who died in infancy. His marriage March 2, 1862, with Ruth Minier, who died February 19, 1882, resulted in ten children. Of these, Cassius F., a resident of Seaside, Ore., married Helen M. Brown, and they have one son, Cassius F., Jr.; J. Frank, a hop-grower on a portion of the old claim, married Alice Hos-

kins, their union being blessed with two children, Walter Bruce, aged five years, and Blanche Elizabeth, aged three years; Elizabeth is the wife of I. L. Lindsay, residing in the vicinity of Hubbard; William A., living on the home place, married Orpha E. Jack, now the mother of two children, Boyd McKinley and Mabel Frances; Thurston H. is living on the home place; Emma H. died at the age of sixteen years; Benjamin lives on a farm near Newberg and married Lulu Hopkins, they having one son, Grant, aged two years; the remainder are Charles A., Ernest G., and Walter, who died in infancy. J. Frank, William, Thurston, Charles and Ernest own the home farm, which at present consists of one hundred and eighty-six acres. Of this property forty acres are under hops, and besides the sons have two other hop-yards of seventy acres each. The sons are practical and progressive farmers, and are young men of intelligence, education, and pronounced public spirit.

REV. PATTERSON C. PARKER, deceased, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, during the many years of his residence in the Willamette valley exerted a moral and religious influence which has had a most beneficent effect in moulding the character of many of the well-known citizens of Oregon. Mr. Parker was born in Tennessee in 1809. When, in young manhood, he settled in Indiana, the spot he selected for a farm was in the midst of a wilderness. He at once set about the task of improving the land and establishing a home, and in the course of time built up a large flour and lumber milling business on the White river in Jackson county, Ind. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted in the Third Indiana Volunteers, became first lieutenant of his company, and participated in many important engagements, including the memorable battle of Buena Vista. Upon the conclusion of the war he returned to his home in Indiana. It was not long, however, before he became dissatisfied with his environments in that state, and decided to seek for his family a new home in the Far West. In the fall of 1851 he outfitted with three wagons and ox-teams, and, accompanied by his wife, four sons and two daughters, started on the long journey westward. The winter following was spent in DeWitt county, Ill. In March, 1852, the family left DeWitt county and proceeded on their journey, crossing the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Mo., May 2. They followed the old Oregon trail from that point, proceeding down the Columbia river, and arriving at the Sandy September 15, 1852. Soon afterward Mr. Parker located in Yamhill county, where he spent one year. In 1853 he located near Oakland, Douglas county. There a large

and productive ranch came into his possession, and upon it he engaged extensively in stock-raising and general farming. At the same time he exhibited a keen interest in Republican politics. For several terms he served in the Oregon state legislature, becoming the author of a vast amount of legislation which was greatly needed in those days. He also served for some time as judge of Umpqua county, which included what is now Douglas county.

During the long period of his service in the legislature and on the bench Mr. Parker exerted a strong general influence, and invariably stood as the advocate of such measures only as, in his belief, would result in benefit to the largest proportion of the people. But he was probably more widely known by reason of his earnest and persistent efforts toward the consummation of plans for the dissemination of religious thought. He was a regularly ordained minister in the United Brethren church, and preached in the same until about four years prior to his death. Chiefly through his instrumentality several churches of that denomination were organized throughout the Willamette valley and elsewhere, and these, for the most part, were substantially endowed from his ample means. Probably none of the early settlers of this section of the state who have passed away was more widely known and revered and beloved than he, for his daily life was doing good. He possessed a most unselfish spirit, and was a public benefactor and humanitarian in the highest sense of the terms.

Mr. Parker was united in marriage with Mary Scantling, a native of East Tennessee and a daughter of Samuel Scantling, who died in the latter state. Mrs. Parker died near Oakland, Ore., at the age of seventy-four years. Her husband died at Oakland, Ore., at the age of eighty-one years. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, as follows: Marion Parker, M. D., of Clackamas county, Ore.; Williamson Parker, a resident of California; Patterson C. Parker, a resident of Oakland, Ore., and Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly.

CHARLES L. WEBER. The experience of Charles L. Weber has been somewhat diversified in character, but it has all served to fit him for his present position, for a man who conducts a mercantile establishment cannot have too broad a view of human nature and too close an acquaintance with it, to succeed in his work. He is now engaged in conducting one of the most thoroughly equipped and well furnished stores in Creswell, Lane county, having been so employed since 1896.

Mr. Weber is of German parentage, his father, now a retired resident of Portland, having been

born in the Fatherland in 1833, and as a young man crossed the ocean and sought the land of broader opportunities. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and after landing in the United States in 1851 first settled in Wisconsin, where he combined the interests of farming with his trade. Later he removed to Minnesota, and in 1896 came to Cottage Grove, Ore., where he made his home until the fall of 1903. The mother died at the age of sixty-two, leaving a family of thirteen children, of whom Charles L. Weber was the third in order of birth, being born January 13, 1860, in Juneau county, Wis. When six years old he went to live with his grandparents, with whom he remained until he was thirteen years of age, during this period receiving his education through the medium of the district schools. On returning to the home of his father he remained for two years, when he started out into the world to make his own way, first taking up an apprenticeship with a blacksmith. He continued this employment for several years, when he located a homestead in Polk county, Minn., and at the same time engaged in the grain business, after a period of six years settling once more in the milder south to become occupied as a farmer. In 1894 he came to Oregon and settled upon a ranch in the neighborhood of Creswell, Lane county, remaining until 1896 when he became interested in his present commercial enterprise.

In 1890 Mr. Weber married Flora Ballard, a native of Minnesota, and they have six children, in order of birth as follows: William D., Clifford C., Eunice, Myrtle, Homer, and Opal, all of whom are at home. Besides his interest in the store Mr. Weber owns seven acres in his home place. In politics he is a Socialist and fraternally a member of the Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 484, and Creswell Lodge No. 112, A. F. and A. M., in the latter acting as treasurer. He is a member of Gilfrey Lodge No. 169, I. O. O. F., and Moss Circle No. 485.

THOMAS OWEN MAXWELL. An Oregon pioneer, coming here as a lad of twelve years, and a representative of one of the oldest and most respected pioneer families of this section of the state, Thomas O. Maxwell, of Springfield, is especially worthy of notice in a work of this kind. Crossing the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and the dreary plains, he came to Oregon when the country was practically in its virgin wildness, and has since been actively identified with its agricultural, mining, industrial and financial prosperity. As a man and a citizen, he has been honest and upright, and by his earnest industry, intelligence and integrity has accumulated wealth, and attained a place of distinction in polit-

ical and social circles. A native of Sangamon county, Ill., he was born January 23, 1834, near Springfield, a son of the late Ludlow Maxwell, who for more than half a century was a resident of Linn county.

Born and reared in Greene county, Ohio, Ludlow Maxwell removed to Sangamon county, Ill., when a young man, and after tilling the soil in that locality for a few years settled in Des Moines county, Iowa, purchasing a farm eight miles west of Burlington, where he resided twelve years. Coming to Oregon with his family in 1847, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, and located in Linn county. Eight miles east of Albany he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, from which he improved a comfortable homestead, on which he spent the remainder of his life, dying, in 1899, at the venerable age of ninety-three years. He was always actively interested in the maintenance of churches and schools, and a strong advocate of the cause of temperance. Uniting with the Christian Church in early manhood, he continued one of its most faithful members until his death. In politics he was a Republican. His wife, whose maiden name was Delilah Marshall, was born in Ohio, and died of heart trouble on the Oregon homestead. Of the eleven children born of their union, nine grew to years of maturity, Thomas O. being the eldest child.

Coming with his parents to Oregon in 1847, Thomas O. Maxwell, although but a boy, rendered material assistance in the pioneer labor of clearing and improving the parental homestead. Going to California in 1856, he worked in the gold mines of Siskiyou county two years, being quite successful, but by subsequent speculation in gold claims lost some of his accumulations. Returning to Oregon in 1859, he operated a sawmill in Linn county six months, and the following ten years was engaged in farming, near Albany, on one hundred acres of land that came into his possession after the death of his mother. On December 24, 1864, he entered his country's service, enlisting in Company F, First Oregon Infantry, and was employed in detail duty until being mustered out, July 20, 1866, at Vancouver, Wash. Having traded his farm for property near Cottage Grove, he subsequently took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in the same vicinity, and there resided until 1886. Purchasing real estate in Springfield in the spring of 1887, Mr. Maxwell has since been successfully employed at the carpenter's trade. In his business career he has been fortunate, and in addition to his other property interests is a stockholder in the Great Western Oil and Coal Company, and in the Cascade Coal Company, two safe and substantial organizations.

Mr. Maxwell married first, in Linn county,

Ore., Ruth Powell, who was born in Menard county, Ill., and died in Linn county, Ore. She bore her husband four children, namely: one child which died in infancy; Alfred Ludlow, a farmer in Lewiston, Idaho; Amy Ann, wife of Milton Cornelius, of Pleasant Hill, Ore., and Lincoln H. In July, 1898, in Lane county, Ore., Mr. Maxwell married Marguerite Jane Harkins, who was born in Canada, and they own and occupy a cozy home, pleasantly located on the banks of the Willamette. Politically Mr. Maxwell is a Republican, and has rendered efficient service in public office, having served as school director a number of years, as councilman three terms, and for one term was mayor of Springfield. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Rebekahs, of the local Grange, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and belongs to the Christian Church.

HENRY H. SMITSON. A meritorious service during the Civil war, twenty years of lumbering in the great state of Oregon, and many years of agricultural activity, are salient items of interest in the career of Henry H. Smitson, at present enjoying a well earned immunity from active participation in the busy cares of life. Born in Johnson county, Ky., October 27, 1844, Mr. Smitson is the fourth child in a family of eight children born to Mathew and Nancy (Williams) Smitson, natives of the Old Dominion. The father died when his son Henry was six years old. The mother, who died in Jackson county, Mo., in 1867, at the age of fifty years, was a descendant of an old Maine family, and was a daughter of William Williams, who removed from his native state of Maine to Maryland, later becoming one of the early settlers of Johnson county.

After an uneventful boyhood Henry H. Smitson found an outlet for his ambition in the United States Army, in which he enlisted in 1860, at the age of seventeen. With headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., he was employed to drive a team for the commissary department from Leavenworth to Fort Union, Mexico, and in March, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, for service in the Civil war. At the battle of Independence he was made prisoner and held for some time, but was finally exchanged, and placed on scout duty until his re-enlistment, September 20, 1862, in Company F, Twenty-Fifth Missouri Infantry. From then until the close of the war he was in the midst of camp and field, participating in most of the history-making battles, including Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Altoona, and the Atlanta campaign, finally taking part in the review at Washington, after the close of the war. Mustered out at Washington, and dis-

charged in May, 1865, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mr. Smitson located in Kansas City, Mo., and soon afterward engaged in the stone and brickmason's trade, which he followed as a means of livelihood until 1875.

Coming to Oregon by way of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, Mr. Smitson spent some time in Portland, and then made his way to Springfield, where he has since made his home. While saw milling for twenty years, and later tilling the soil of his adopted state, he has taken a keen interest in the political and general development, holding various positions of trust and responsibility. A staunch Republican, he has had the best interests of his party at heart, his devotion being rewarded by election to the office of city marshal for thirteen consecutive years. Although practically retired, he has the oversight of his farm of eighty acres two miles south of the town, his property being well improved, and given over to stock-raising and general farming. At the meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic Mr. Smitson contributes his share of interesting reminiscence, and over many a campfire has told of experiences in camp and field, all of them tinged with the elements which make these occasions memorable.

The home life of Mr. Smitson has been a happy one, and the children which have been born into the family have proved themselves worthy of the practical training and unflinching interest by which they have been surrounded. Mrs. Smitson was formerly Mary Eaton, who was born in St. Louis and reared and married in Kansas City, Mo. Her father, Joseph Eaton, was born in the state of Tennessee, and as a young man became one of the early settlers of St. Louis, going at a later day to Jackson county, Mo., where he lived until 1870. His last days were spent at Goshen, Lane county, Ore., where he died at the age of eighty years. Four of the eleven children, John W., Mollie, Luella and Willie, are deceased, while Effie is the wife of George McCaulley, of Springfield; Jennie is at home; William is deceased; Nellie is the wife of Wallace Skeels, of Springfield, and Etta, Frank and Jesse are at home. Miss Jennie Smitson owns a grocery store, where for several years she conducted the business.

ROBERT GRIER VAN VALZAH, M. D. One of the leading physicians of Springfield, Dr. Robert G. Van Valzah, is recognized as a man of talent and culture, eminently fitted for the position he has attained in the medical circles of Lane county. A physician by breeding and heredity, his entrance into the professional ranks was but the logical result of his environment. On the paternal side his ancestors for several

generations were physicians of wide reputation and marked skill. His great grandfather, Robert Van Valzah, Sr., M. D., was born and educated in New York, but early in life located in Union county, Pa., and was there engaged in the practice of medicine the greater part of his life, dying at Buffalo Roads. Robert Van Valzah, Jr., M. D., the next in line of descent, was born in Union county, Pa., and after his graduation built up a successful and lucrative practice in his native county.

Shepherd Laurie Van Valzah, father of Dr. Robert G. Van Valzah, was born and reared in Mifflinburg, Pa. Receiving the degree of M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, he lived the greater part of his life in Union and Lycoming counties, although his death occurred in Milton, Pa. He married Mary Elizabeth Grier, a daughter of Rev. Isaac Grier, a Presbyterian minister of note who had charge of one church for over fifty years. Her real name was Madden, but having been left fatherless when a small child she took the surname of her adopted father, Rev. Isaac Grier.

The eldest son, and second child, of a family of four children was born October 8, 1863, in Boalsburg, Center county, Pa. Robert Grier Van Valzah obtained his elementary education in the public schools, afterwards entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md., from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1885. The following two years Dr. Van Valzah was engaged in the practice of his profession in Northumberland county, Pa., first in Montandon and then in Watsonstown. Removing to Hughesville, Pa., in 1887, he carried on a successful drug business for five years. In 1892 the doctor came to Oregon, locating in Springfield, where, with the exception of a portion of the year 1895, when he was in Milton, Pa., he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Well educated, skilful and careful, he has gained the confidence of the community to a marked degree, and has built up an extensive and lucrative patronage. Besides his residence, the doctor is the owner of considerable property in Springfield. He is also interested to some extent in stock-raising, keeping a limited number of Guernsey dairy stock, which he brought from the east. He also raises considerable poultry, making a specialty of White Wyandotte chickens.

At Sunbury, Pa., Dr. Van Valzah married Addie Bernice Shannon, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Galbraith Shannon, also a native of that state. Her father studied theology after his marriage, was ordained as a minister of the Lutheran Church, and afterwards preached in Philadelphia for twelve years. He now resides in Norwood, a

suburb of Philadelphia, and in addition to supplying different churches as occasion requires, he was for several years financial secretary of the Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, Pa., of which he was one of the promoters, and for a number of years one of its board of regents. He is a man of strong personality, with a special talent for church organization, and although sixty-six years of age is as vigorous and active as a man in life's prime. The doctor and Mrs. Van Valzah are the parents of three children, namely: Shannon Laurie, Robert Clark and Caryl Gerald. Politically Dr. Van Valzah is a Socialist, and fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Artisans.

FRANCIS MARION WILKINS. With a heritage of splendid characteristics and an inspiring example and living precept in the career of his father, Francis Marion Wilkins could not well fail to make of his life a success. For a quarter of a century he has been one of the dominant forces in the commercial activity of the city of Eugene, and has exercised a potent influence in increasing the prestige and advancing the material welfare of the city.

Mr. Wilkins was born near Marquam, Clackamas county, Ore., August 10, 1848, and is the eldest of the four surviving children born to Mitchell and Permelia Ann (Allen) Wilkins, who crossed the plains from Missouri to Oregon in 1847. Both his parents now reside in Eugene. (For early history of the family the reader is referred to the review of the life of Hon. Mitchell Wilkins, which appears elsewhere in this volume.) In the fall of 1848 Francis M. Wilkins was taken by his parents to the new home they were about to establish—a donation claim taken up by the father at a point about ten miles northeast of the site of the city of Eugene. There the lad grew to manhood and was reared to agriculture and stock-raising. On account of the remoteness of his home from schools, his earlier educational advantages were somewhat limited. The nearest school, conducted in a small log building, was located three miles from his home, and this he attended until he was qualified to enter the academy at Eugene. Still eager to equip himself for a business career, he continued his studies after the close of his school days in Eugene, entering the Portland Business College. Upon the completion of his two-years course in that institution, he at once embarked upon a business career in Eugene. In 1875 he became a clerk in a drug store, remaining there for two years in the study of pharmacy. In 1878 he established a drug business for himself, locating on the east side of Willamette street near Hotel Eugene (now the Smeede), and in

1889 he purchased a lot and erected a brick building directly opposite. In the latter location he remained in business until 1899, when he sold out and retired from active life.

October 27, 1872, Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage to Miss Emma Goltra, a native of Linn county, Ore., and the daughter of Nelson Goltra, who was born in New Jersey and crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1853. He first settled at Lebanon, where, as contractor and builder, he erected the Santiam Academy in 1854. In the fall of that year he removed to Corvallis and there constructed and began the operation of a steam sawmill. In this enterprise he was engaged until 1858, when he was so injured by the explosion of a boiler that he died three weeks later. Mr. Goltra married Elizabeth Ellison, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Aaron Ellison. After the death of Mr. Ellison in Illinois his widow came to Oregon via Cape Horn, in 1857, and a few years later died in Douglas, Morrow county, Ore. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, namely: Maude, a graduate of the University of Oregon, now the wife of Herbert Condon, of Seattle, secretary and clerk of the State University of Washington; Frank, who is connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Company at Seattle, Wash.; Nina, a student in the University of Oregon; Lucia and Gladys.

In politics Mr. Wilkins is a Republican, and though he has never aspired to public office, he is at present serving in the city council from the Fourth ward. In his fraternal relations he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment connected therewith, in both of which he is a past officer, and with the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is serving on the official board. He is also a member of the Eugene Commercial Club. He was one of the organizers of the Native Sons of Oregon, and for many years served as president of Skinner's Cabin in that order. In addition to the many business interests which have engrossed his attention, one of his most praiseworthy acts was the assistance he rendered in the organization of the Eugene Water Company and the construction of the first waterworks, of which he was a director for many years. In the line of his trade he has been for many years a member of the Oregon State Pharmacists' Association, and was sent by that organization as a delegate to the meeting of the National Drug-gists' Association at San Francisco.

This brief review of the career of one of the best representatives of the native citizens of Oregon illustrates what may be accomplished by a young man of energy and determination in a state rich in such opportunities as give Oregon

her pre-eminence among the western commonwealths. Besides the natural conditions which have contributed to make his life a success, Mr. Wilkins possesses strong personal attributes which have been potential in molding his career. He is a man of integrity of directness of purpose, and scrupulous in the extreme in his dealings with others. It has been said of both father and son: "His word is as good as his bond." He entertains liberal and broad-minded views of affairs in general, has always exhibited an admirable public spirit, and an inclination to assist in worthy enterprises aside from those in which he may have had a direct personal interest. He is one of the best types of sterling western manhood and from any viewpoint is entitled to a permanent place in the historical literature of the Willamette valley.

ANTHONY L. RONEY. The little community of Goshen, noted for its thrift and enterprise, and for the promising as well as already firmly established careers of its citizens, lays claim to no more upbuilding commercial agency in its midst than the general merchandise business of Roney Brothers, advantageously located in the town. Few residents greeted the coming of these popular merchants in 1891, and an abundant field was therefore open to them after purchasing their present store from J. W. Matlock. Enlarged from time to time, the store now presents an appearance of prosperity, being well patronized by residents in town and county who desire first-class articles at moderate prices.

Anthony L. Roney, the senior member of the firm, and a man around whom centers a great deal of popular interest, was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, October 8, 1847, and comes of an old Pennsylvania family long represented in America. His father, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, was an expert woolen mill man. After his marriage he moved with his family to Ohio in 1834, lived in Auglaize county until 1872, and then moved to Davis county, Mo., which continued to be his home until 1878. Coming to Oregon during that year he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres near Dexter, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death at the age of seventy-eight years. He was survived by his wife who eventually removed to Eugene, and died at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Roney was a staunch Republican, and at times worked for the political advancement of his friends. His twelve children received practical common school educations, and in their homes were taught the homely virtues of honesty and industry. Charles, the second son, and Henry are residents of In-

dianapolis; Thomas lives in Mississippi; L. Nelson resides in Eugene; Anthony L.; Charlotte, wife of Thomas Harris, resides in Missouri; and Emily, wife of Rasmus Rasmusson, is a resident of Indianapolis, Ind.

Remaining on the home farm until his marriage in March, 1881, with Clara Hunsaker, Anthony L. Roney went to housekeeping on a farm near Dexter, and for eight years engaged in farming, stock and grain-raising, with considerable success. His next venture was the mercantile business in which he is now engaged, and in which he is in partnership with his brother, L. Nelson Roney. Like his father, Mr. Roney takes an active interest in Republican politics, and for many years has been a member of the school board of Goshen. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees profit by his membership, and he has passed all of the chairs in the respective lodges. In connection with his store he has been post-master of Goshen for fourteen years, serving the interests of the government and his fellow-townsmen with satisfaction. Mr. Roney has a pleasant home for his small family, which consists of himself, wife and son, Raleigh C.

HON. JOHN KELLY. For many generations the family to which John Kelly, deceased, belonged was identified extensively with woolen manufacturing in Dublin, Ireland, in which city he was born May 3, 1818. Following the example of his father, he learned every detail of the business, so that when he came alone to America at the age of nineteen years he had at his command a useful and paying trade. He first located in Canada, in time becoming manager of small woolen mills, located at Montreal and Quebec, and afterward filled a similar position in a small town in Vermont. For several years thereafter he followed a seafaring life, sailing in merchantships engaged in the Atlantic trade. Tiring of the sea, he settled in Waterford, Racine county, Wis., where in partnership with George Hovey he established the Waterford Woolen Mills.

In the early forties Mr. Kelly left Wisconsin and in Missouri responded to the call for volunteers to serve in the Mexican war. Enlisting in the Third Missouri Cavalry, he at once engaged in active service, developing especial shrewdness and trustworthiness as a scout. During a comparatively short service he was called upon to perform many important missions; and though honorably discharged at Jefferson Barracks, he remained in the service, entering the Quartermaster's department. In this capacity he accompanied a regiment of cavalry across the plains in 1849, acting as wagon-master, and ar-

riving in Oregon City in October of that year. In connection with this service he contracted to supply the regiment with beef until March, 1850.

Soon after his arrival in Oregon he entered into a partnership with three others, one of whom was Gen. Joseph Lane, purchased three hundred head of cattle, and drove them to the Rogue River valley. There General Lane, with the aid of part of the cattle and other persuasive means, succeeded in negotiating a treaty of peace with the Indians of that region, who for two years had been waging war against the white settlers. After the conclusion of the treaty Mr. Kelly and his partners continued their journey southward to Tehama county, Cal., mined with moderate success on Olney creek, and in the spring of 1851 drove the remaining cattle to a ranch in Scott valley. He soon sold his interest in the ranch, however, and returned to Oregon, taking up a donation claim near Roseburg. His previous experience in the cattle industry stood him in good stead. His property proved to be well adapted to extensive operations, and for about seventeen years he was engaged in stock-raising on a large scale. For a number of years he also conducted a cattle-driving business with Thomas Brown and Martin Angel, annually driving large herds of cattle to Scott's Bar.

In 1861 Mr. Kelly was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Roseburg, and though he nominally resigned from the office in 1866 he continued to perform the duties thereof through a deputy until the appointment of his successor in 1868.

In 1866 Mr. Kelly located in Springfield, Lane county, and became interested in a lumber and grist mill, at the same time conducting a large stock farm and a ferry across the Willamette river. From a comparatively small beginning he branched out into a large lumber contracting business with various railroad and other corporations, and soon became widely known as an extensive operator. Upon disposing of his lumber interests in 1869, he purchased a farm of four hundred acres adjoining Springfield. This property he devoted to stock-raising and general farming, and was thus engaged at the time of his appointment to the post of collector of customs in Portland in 1871. This office he filled with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the government during the second administration of President Grant and the first two years of the administration of President Hayes. Under President Arthur he was appointed one of three commissioners to accept one hundred miles of the track of the Northern Pacific railroad, and in 1890 was appointed superintendent of the Federal census for Oregon.

Upon the completion of his service in the customs, Mr. Kelly returned to his farm, which had

developed into one of the finest properties in Lane county, and remained there until his removal to Eugene in 1900. In the meantime additional farming lands came into his possession, giving him in all four hundred and forty acres near Springfield, nine hundred acres on Fall creek, and fourteen hundred acres in the Mohawk valley. Much of this land was disposed of before his death, on July 15, 1902, but he left a valuable property to his family.

In LaFayette, Ore., January 30, 1853, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Elizabeth Parker, a native of Rockford, Ind., and a daughter of Rev. Patterson C. Parker, a pioneer of 1852. (For further family history, see sketch of Rev. P. C. Parker, which appears elsewhere in this volume.) The following children were born of the union: Mary L., wife of Henry B. Miller, United States consul at Niu Chwang, China; Theresa M., wife of L. G. Jackson, of Eugene; John F., vice president of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, of Eugene; Marcella S., wife of Judge Tanner, of Portland, Ore.; Abraham L.; George H., superintendent of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company; Elizabeth P. and Katharine S., residing with their mother at No. 141 West Sixth street, Eugene, Ore.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Kelly was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of the Eastern Star. The death of Mr. Kelly, though he had attained the great age of eighty-four years, was a distinct loss to the citizenship of Lane county. Though retired from active participation in the affairs of the strenuous life of the day, his strong guiding hand had been but so recently felt that he naturally left a marked impress upon the trend of events. He was a man of remarkable strength of character, yet of a gracious and benevolent disposition, always desirous of accomplishing what he could for the betterment of mankind and particularly for the advancement of the highest and best interests of the home of his adoption. He left to his family a legacy of an honored name—a private, public and business record to which his descendants may refer with feelings of justifiable gratification and pride.

FRANK M. FRESH. The well-developed farm now owned by Robert Downing, in Marion county, is the birthplace of another well-known and successful citizen of this community, Frank M. Fresh, who was born July 28, 1861. John Fresh, the father of Frank Fresh, was born in the state of Kentucky, and was reared on the farm of his parents, receiving there a fair common school education. In time he started out on an independent career, locating in Missouri, whence started so many from the fertile lands

beyond the Rocky mountains. At a very early day he joined a caravan bound for the northwest, and in time became one of the pioneers and upbuilders of Union county, later settling near Macleay, Marion county. Here he took up a large donation claim, improved it to a considerable extent, and died in comparatively comfortable circumstances in 1863. He married Margaret Stanton, and two children were born to him, of whom Benjamin is a farmer in Marion county.

His mother dying when he was two years old, Frank M. Fresh went with his brother Benjamin to live with his maternal grandmother Stanton, remaining on her farm until her death at the age of eighty-seven years. His grandmother treated him like a son, and was worthy of all consideration as one of the noble and pioneer women of this state. As a young man Mr. Fresh took possession of his present farm, upon which he has made many fine improvements, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

January 19, 1902, he was united in marriage with Helen Isenhardt, a daughter of Lawrence Isenhardt, and a native of Silverton, Ore. Her parents died when she was a child. From a desolated home she passed into the affectionate care of her uncle Stephen, with whom she remained until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Fresh are members of the Christian Church, and are young people of promising and reliable traits of character. In addition to his own farm of seventy acres Mr. Fresh farms the property formerly owned by his grandmother, and thus his responsibility is a large one, which, however, he is thoroughly competent to handle. Mr. Fresh is a practical and thorough farmer, thrifty, economical, and possesses excellent business judgment.

FRED P. HURST. The electric lighting of the towns of Canby, Barlow, Hubbard, and Aurora, is due to the enterprise of Fred P. Hurst, who, with his brother, John B., a practical electrician, started the Aurora plant in September, 1902. The modern electric machine was installed at an expense of \$5,000, and the water plant at an expense of \$6,000. The dynamo has a sixty-five horse power, and the water plant a one hundred horse power. At present Mr. Hurst is extending his interests, and is planning to light the farming community around Aurora, and also the towns of Butteville and Gervais. In connection with the electric plant he maintains a cereal mill and feed chopper, erected at an expense of \$1,000. The water from Deer and Elk creeks furnishes sufficient power for all needs, and the enterprise has proved a paying and very successful one.

Mr. Hurst is a native son of Oregon, and was



Henry Franko



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born near Corvallis, August 21, 1870, the third oldest of five children born to John Daniel and Helen C. (Corlburg) Hurst, the former of whom was born in Rheinstadt, Germany, in 1834. The remaining children of the family are as follows: William S., who is now engaged in the commission business in Hubbard; John B., who is married and lives in Aurora; Flora N. deceased; and Henry H., of Aurora. Fred P. Hurst was educated in the public schools of Salem and Aurora, and from a youth became familiar with the milling business, in which his father was for many years engaged. In time he became half owner of the mill, and at the time of his father's death, in 1899, assumed entire control. A devastating fire in September, 1901, reduced the mill to ashes, the loss, however, being partly covered by an insurance of \$6,000. Thereafter he started the electric light plant, of which mention has already been made, erecting the same on the site of the old mill, and on a portion of the one-hundred and seventy-eight acres comprising his home. This property was bought by Mr. Hurst after his father's death, and he lives with his mother, who was born in Sweden, in June, 1837, and who came to the United States in 1860, locating in Fairfield, Iowa. In 1863, Mrs. Hurst came across the plains, as a member of the same train in which her husband traveled, and was married soon after reaching Oregon. She is at present sixty-six years of age.

In politics Mr. Hurst is independent, and he is fraternally popular, being a member of various organizations. He is identified with the Native Sons of Oregon, Hermes Lodge No. 56, K. P.; the Rathbone Sisters; Aurora Lodge No. 21, A. O. U. W., and Nesmuck Camp No. 26, W. O. W. In religion he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hurst is ambitious and progressive, and his effort to improve the general condition of Aurora and its sister towns has met with deserved support and appreciation. He is one of the foremost of the younger generation of business men in this county, and his future participation in important enterprises is assured.

CLEMENT S. FRANK. Though general efforts of a public-spirited nature have characterized the career of Clement Stoddard Frank, in Eugene, he will be longest remembered as the founder of the New York Racket Store, the first of its kind in the state, and also the first cash store in this town.

This enterprise, started by Mr. Frank in 1890, and managed by him uninterruptedly until selling out his stock in January, 1903, marks a distinct era of commercial development, and won for the owner and proprietor an enviable business

reputation. For the first nine months of its existence the store was run under the firm name of Frank & Fisk, but upon the assumption of Mr. Fisk's responsibility by Perry Frank, the father of Clement S., the firm name was changed to P. Frank & Son. The present store, at 34, 36 and 38 East Ninth street, with its floor space covering 40x110 feet, and its modern furnishings, best indicate the progress made during the past few years, being a decided improvement over the original quarters, which were limited to 23x80 feet floor space. The new store, erected in 1895, is still owned by Mr. Frank, but this by no means represents the extent of his town possessions. Besides his own residence on East Ninth street, he has built and owns several residences in different parts of the city, and he is considered one of the financially strong and substantial business men of Lane county.

Mr. Frank was born in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., November 8, 1847, and before coming to Eugene had acquired considerable experience. His ancestors on both sides of the family furnished incentive to well doing, ranging from commercial ability and rugged honesty on the paternal side, to religious enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, and patriotism on the maternal side. Perry Frank, the father of C. S. Frank, was born in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., September 23, 1825, was a son of John and Elizabeth (Devendorf) Frank, the former of whom was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and the latter in Germany. Elizabeth Frank used to relate many interesting happenings of the very early days in New York to her grandchildren, who never tired of hearing how she and her twin sister were captured by the Indians, and for four years held as prisoners, compelled to wander from place to place, and eat and dress as did the red men.

Her husband was a tanner, currier and shoemaker, an occupation which he taught his son, Perry, and which he followed for his entire active life, first in Herkimer and afterwards at Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Perry Frank owned a large farm in Chautauqua county, and this, combined with his tannery and shoe manufacturing, made him a very active man. In 1857 he removed to Henry county, Iowa, and after engaging in shoe manufacturing for ten years he also engaged in the grain, grocery and drug business in New London. He was very successful in his large undertaking, and when he disposed of his business and came to Eugene in 1888, he brought with him sufficient means to live in comfort for the balance of his life. He is Republican in politics, and since 1836, when he was eleven years of age, has been a member of the Baptist Church. Through his marriage with Mary E. Stoddard,

in Busti, N. Y., January 6, 1847, Mr. Frank became identified with a family of exceptionally fine history, and equally excellent personal characteristics. Mrs. Frank was born in Eden, Erie county, N. Y., November, 19, 1826, a daughter of Rev. Ira C. Stoddard, who was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1792, and great-granddaughter of Jonathan Stoddard, who was one of General Washington's body-guards in the Revolution war. Rev. I. C. Stoddard was one of the early teachers of New York state, and although an eloquent preacher and large-hearted humanitarian, supported himself by his efforts as a farmer, refusing remuneration for his services as a minister of the gospel. He married Charlotte Joy, also a native of Brattleboro, Vt., and who was born in 1795, a daughter of Elijah H. and Elizabeth (Chase) Joy, and on the maternal side was descended from one of four brothers, William, Elijah, Lewis and Levi, who came to America on the Mayflower, and settled in Massachusetts. Rev. Ira C. Stoddard and his wife spent their last years in Busti, N. Y., whither they had removed in 1836, the grandfather dying in 1878, and the grandmother in 1886.

Mrs. Frank's brother, Rev. Ira J. Stoddard, named for his father, was a missionary to India for twenty years, and is now living retired at Pella, Iowa, being eighty-three years old. He was for many years president of the Baptist College at Pella. Two of his brothers, Jacob and Hiram, served in the Civil war, Jacob serving in the Ninth Cavalry, Company F, New York, and Hiram, who was a member of the Seventeenth New York Volunteer Infantry, was captured and held in Libby prison for nine months.

Mrs. Frank is still living, and besides Clement S., the oldest of her children, had a daughter, Arabella Larooka, who died in Iowa in 1874.

Clement S. Frank was reared in New York state until 1857, and then accompanied his parents to Iowa, he being ten years of age at the time. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the shoemaker's trade of his father, and at the same time he was busy acquiring an excellent education, studying at the public schools of New London, at the Mount Pleasant Academy, and at the Burlington Baptist College, attending the latter institution for two years. From the college class-rooms he stepped into a shoe manufacturing business in Denmark, Iowa, but soon after quit to engage in business with his father, and was thus employed until father and son contracted a partnership in the shoe, grocery, drug and grain business in New London. In 1885 he removed to near Ord, Valley county, Neb., and engaged in a stock-raising business for three and a half years, moving from there to Eugene in 1888. Like his father, Mr. Frank is a Republican, and he is further like his sire in entertaining

broad and liberal views in regard to office holding. He is prominent fraternally, and, in 1878, became a member of Charity Lodge No. 56 of Odd Fellows of New London, Iowa, and in 1883 became a member of Industry Encampment No. 18 of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1889 became a member of Spencer Butte Lodge No. 9 of Eugene, of which he is past grand, and in 1890 a member of Whimawhala Encampment No. 6, of which he is a past chief patriarch, and is also district deputy. The Rebekas and Woodmen of the World also profit by his membership.

Edward Ray Frank, son of C. S. Frank, was born in New London, Henry county, Iowa, September 6, 1870, Edna May was born in New London, Iowa, January 19, 1874, Libert Joy Frank, son of Edward Ray Frank, was born in Eugene, Ore., October 30, 1896, making four generations of the Frank family now living in Eugene, Oregon. Mrs. C. S. Frank was formerly Mrs. Lizzie (Mueller) Machaw, a native of New York City, and the mother of one daughter by her first marriage. With his wife, Mr. Frank is a member of the Baptist Church, and is serving at the present as chairman of the board of trustees.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON, who occupies a farm of two hundred and eighty acres situated about ten miles northeast of Salem, in Marion county, comprising a portion of the old Rice Dunbar donation claim, is descended from an old New Jersey family. He was born near Mendham, N. J., on September 29, 1836, and is a son of George Harris and Tempe Leddel (McCrea) Thompson. George H. Thompson was of Scotch descent, a son of Stephen and a grandson of David Thompson, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought with Washington at Morristown. It was the father of this Revolutionary soldier who immigrated from Scotland to America about the middle of the eighteenth century, locating in New Jersey. George H. Thompson, born in New Jersey October 9, 1803, served two terms as a member of the New Jersey state legislature, and was a man who exerted a great influence in his community. For a long period he served as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, toward the support of which he contributed liberally of his means. His death occurred at Mendham, N. J., in 1883. He was united in marriage September 25, 1830, with Tempe Leddel McCrea, who died August 31, 1864, at the age of fifty-six years. She was a daughter of Philip McCrea, a native of New York state. The latter was a nephew of Jane McCrea, whose death at the hands of the British and the Indians of eastern New York formed one of the most exciting incidents in the colonial history of that section, and resulted in the crea-

tion of the popular sentiment and patriotic spirit which made possible the great victory at the battles of Saratoga.

Mr. Thompson received his education in the common schools of New Jersey. Upon attaining the age of twenty-two years he decided to embark upon a self-supporting career. As in the cases of thousands of other young men residing in the east in those days, the alluring tales in circulation regarding the vaunted superiority of western opportunities appealed to him strongly; and, with a determination to put his fortunes to the hazard in the region west of the Mississippi, he started for Missouri. The romance connected with life in that state was dispelled not long after his arrival there, however, and he was glad to return to the state of his nativity, where he continued to reside until 1861. In that year he started for the Pacific coast, traveling by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California. From San Francisco he went direct to Nevada, which was then attracting hordes of venturesome spirits from all parts of the world, and in that territory he was engaged in mining for a year. His experience in the mining fields of the west covered most of the period from 1861 to 1867, and included work in Montana and Idaho as well as Nevada. In the last-named year Mr. Thompson came to Oregon and purchased the farm on the west slope of the Waldo Hills, where he has since resided. At the time he purchased the property it contained three hundred and eighty acres, one hundred acres of which he ultimately sold. This farm is in a highly cultivated and very productive state, and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. It is well equipped, and the improvements are all modern and of a substantial nature.

Mr. Thompson has been twice married. On April 26, 1871, he was united with Harriett Small, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Henderson and Elizabeth (Burnett) Small. (For history of the Small family the reader is referred to the sketch of Matthew Small.) She died April 24, 1874, leaving one daughter, Lida. October 4, 1876, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Adeline McAlpin, daughter of Robert and Jane (Thomas) McAlpin. She was born in Jackson county, Mo., and crossed the plains to Oregon with her parents in 1852. Of this union five children have been born, namely: Roxanna, wife of Dr. D. J. Clark, of Silverton, Ore.; Orla, wife of Arthur J. Stimpson, of Portland; George Harris, at home; Maud Ethel, at home, and James J., at home.

Ever since attaining maturity Mr. Thompson has been a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has been actively identified with its operations in Marion county. His fitness for offices of trust and responsibility has been repeatedly recognized by the party. He was

at one time a candidate for nomination to the office of sheriff of Marion county, but after an exciting triangular contest in the convention an opposing candidate was nominated. During all but the final ballot he lacked but six votes of the nomination. His interest in the cause of education is illustrated by the fact that for many years he has served continuously as school director in his district, and for most of that period he has been clerk. He is an active worker in the Congregational Church, to the maintenance and work of which he has always contributed freely of his time and money; and for ten years he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school connected with that denomination.

This necessarily brief outline of the life of Alexander Thompson conveys but a faint idea of his value as a conscientious and high-minded member of society. Throughout his entire career he has striven to be guided in his daily walks by the Golden Rule, doing no man an injustice through intention, but exhibiting on all occasions a high-minded, unselfish public spirit and a generosity of heart that will cause his name to be revered by his descendants and the future generations of the neighborhood generally. It is to such men as he that the Willamette valley of today owes a debt it can never pay, for in all his undertakings he has been actuated by motives of the highest character, helping to build a foundation upon which the future of this commonwealth will rest secure. This, at least, is the estimate placed upon his life and character by those who have known him for more than thirty-five years. It is with genuine pleasure that the publishers of this work preserve for the future generations this record of a complete life, unsullied by moral taint or personal dishonor at any period of his useful career; but, on the contrary, replete with demonstrations of a nobility of character and continuous usefulness that should inspire the young men of the present day to attain the best of which they are capable.

JAMES M. BROWN. One of the most energetic and far-sighted business men of Silverton is J. M. Brown, whose speculations have been so judiciously made that they have brought to him a splendid financial return. He has been a resident of Oregon since 1846 and has taken advantage of its splendid business opportunities as the state has grown and developed. He was born in Lincoln county, Mo., January 6, 1844, and is a son of James Brown, who was born in Kentucky, March 14, 1814. His grandfather, Bartholomew Brown, was a native of North Carolina, whence he crossed the Alleghanies into Kentucky about 1804. The father of the latter came from Wales about the middle of the eighteenth century, locating at Old Fort, N. C., where

he was killed while serving in the Colonial militia. Bartholomew Brown located on the Green river in Kentucky and there engaged in farming until 1830, when he removed to Illinois, settling near Alton. After a short time, however, he went to Missouri, locating in Lincoln county, near Troy, where he died at the age of forty-eight years. A note of interest in his family is the fact that so far as is known his sons and daughters have attained a greater average of years than any other family in the United States. James Brown accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri and was reared to manhood on their home farm. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Lucinda Davis, who was born in Wheeling, Va. In the year 1846 they joined the emigrants who were crossing the plains to gain dominion over the northwest. After a long and tedious journey they arrived at Silverton September 14, 1846, and secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, part of which is now included within the northern limits of the present city of Silverton. Mr. Brown established the first tannery in Oregon, its site being a half mile north of Silverton. This he conducted from 1847 until 1849, when he closed out the business in order to go to the gold mines of California, where he spent three months, and then returned home with one thousand dollars. He next gave his attention to cattle-raising and general farming. He built the Eating House at a cost of two thousand dollars, which stands on the territorial road leading from Portland to California, a half mile north of Silverton. This was erected in 1850, and at the time was the leading eating house between Portland and San Francisco. Mr. Brown was a typical southern man of high principles, generous and extremely hospitable. The circle of his friends was almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances and he commanded the warm esteem of all with whom he was associated. His wife died in 1872 and he passed away in March, 1887.

James M. Brown was the third in order of birth of their family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. He obtained a good business education, and when sixteen years of age he engaged in dealing in cattle and horses, and otherwise speculating in stock. In his business transactions he was ever successful, and by the time he had reached the age of twenty-three years he had accumulated five thousand dollars. He then determined to engage in general merchandising and in 1868 entered into partnership with Messrs. Davenport & Wolfard in a general mercantile and milling business, but in this he was not successful. He then turned his attention to the raising of sheep and prospered in this undertaking. He has throughout his entire life engaged in speculation to a greater or less ex-

tent. He laid out Brown's addition to Silverton in 1889, and at the same time Brown's addition A. His investments have been made with marked foresight. He recognized with wonderful clearness a good opportunity and utilized it. One of his business principles was to place a fair price upon what he had to sell, and when that amount was offered, to sell it. He forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution, and he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He owns different tracts of land, comprising altogether about three hundred acres.

Mr. Brown was married in Portland March 27, 1873, to Miss Edna J. Eastham, who was born eight miles north of Silverton November 25, 1850, and has been a successful school teacher. Her father, William F. Eastham, was a native of Virginia, and on emigrating westward took up his abode in Macoupin county, Ill., where he carried on farming. There he was married in March, 1848, to Delilah Ann Cleaver, and in the same year he started for Oregon, in company with his wife's father, Benjamin Cleaver. After residing for about two years at Oregon City he secured a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres eight miles north of Silverton, and afterward sold half of this and made his home with Mr. Brown, both he and his wife dying in Silverton. He was born November 23, 1823, and died December 30, 1901. His wife was born February 15, 1831, and died January 29, 1892. Mr. Eastham was the last survivor, save one, of the jury that convicted the Indians who killed Dr. Whitman. John Lawson Eastham, father of William F., was born in the colony of Fauquier county, Va., in 1776, and died in Macoupin county, Ill., in 1862. His wife, Nancy Farrow, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1781, and died in Macoupin county, Ill., in 1868.

Benjamin Cleaver, Mrs. Brown's grandfather, was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Cleaver, and was born in Grayson county, Ky., September 6, 1803, where his wife was also born May 29, 1808. They were married there December 9, 1824. He came to Oregon in 1848, and after spending two years in Oregon City took up a donation claim on the south slope of Mount Angel, where most of the remainder of his life was spent. He served as justice of the peace for many years, and was a man of extensive influence in the early days. He died in 1892, and his wife in 1864. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born four children: Percy L., Carl M., Florence, and Earl (a twin brother of Carl, now deceased). The eldest son was educated in Willamette University. The younger son has also been a student in that institution and they are now associated in the conduct of the Silverton Water Works. Mr. Brown's daughter was

educated in Willamette University and in the Salem Business College. For over thirty years Mr. Brown was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a stalwart Prohibitionist. He has always been an opponent of oppression or slavery in any form. He was a staunch Abolitionist during the Civil war and is now bitterly opposed to the slavery which enthralled the spirits and operations of men, known as the liquor habit. Mr. Brown practices what he preaches, for he has never taken a drink of whiskey in his life, nor does he use tobacco. His life is clean, his principles honorable, his actions manly and sincere. In the community where he has so long resided he is held in uniform regard.

JOHN P. HUMPHREYS. Among the pioneers who crossed the plains in 1852, and have since been identified with the upbuilding of this wonderful commonwealth, is John P. Humphreys, younger brother of William J. Humphreys, also a large land owner and extensive stock-raiser of this section. Mr. Humphreys is the representative of a southern family located for many years in Tennessee, in which state he was born January 2, 1832. The two brothers mentioned were among the most ambitious of a large family of children born to Thomas M. and Jane (Harrison) Humphreys. In their youth they worked hard from morning until night, taking part in the diversions afforded the youth of that neighborhood, and indulging in the dreams of future success, which make up a large part of the existence of an active and healthy boy. The Wilson sisters were born and reared in the same community, and July 21, 1852, a double wedding furnished enjoyment for a great many guests, all of whom partook of a royal feast, and had only good wishes for the happy young people. Margaret Moore Wilson became the wife of John P. Humphreys, and she and her husband made up two interesting members of the party which outfitted and crossed the plains in September, 1852, arriving in due time in Missouri, where the oncoming winter suggested a rest until the following spring. With renewed strength and spirits they started out again in the spring, and Mr. Humphreys took up a three hundred and twenty-acre claim near Scio, Linn county. A more desolate or unpromising location could hardly be conceived of at the time. However, there was an abundance of timber, and a good water supply, and it was with great hopefulness that the young man hewed logs and built himself and wife a one-room house, 16x16 feet, ground dimensions. This little house continued to be their home until 1858, when they moved upon another place, Mr. Humphreys erecting a saw-mill, which he ran

with considerable success until 1861. The mill was traded that year for land in Linn county, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which they lived during the winter of 1862. The next spring they removed to the Waldo Hills, and in the fall went to Idaho, where he bought a claim.

After six months of mining in Idaho, Mr. Humphreys was convinced that he was not born to seek a fortune in the mines, and thereupon returned to Marion county, where he bought the farm in the Waldo Hills, upon which he lives. He has two hundred and two acres eleven miles east of Salem, and the improvements are all due to his enterprise and unflagging industry. A practical and scientific farmer, that he has succeeded is not to be wondered at in so enterprising and resourceful a man.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys: Thomas M., a mail clerk in the United States postal service, residing in Woodburn; William H., of Marion county; Mary Minerva, the wife of James Darby; John A., a resident of Springfield, Ore.; Charles L., of Marion county; Penelope Jane, wife of C. M. Cartwright, residing in the vicinity of Monroe; Oliver, who died at the age of seven, and Joseph Frank, who is managing the home farm. It was here that the latter's birth occurred, April 7, 1872. He was united in marriage, September 16, 1891, to Minnie L. King, daughter of James T. King, of Marion county, and they have four children: James Harold, Herbert Rodney, Dolfie Albert and Mary Marguerite, the latter dying at the age of nineteen months.

Like his brother, John P. Humphreys votes the Republican ticket, and he has taken an active part in local and county political undertakings, having filled a number of offices. He bears an honored name in this county, and is esteemed as one of the successful, reliable and substantial citizens.

HARVEY A. HINKLE. A good example of what steady effort, constantly directed, can in a short time accomplish, is furnished by the record of Harvey A. Hinkle, the subject of this biography, who, although young in years, is conceded to be one of the most successful hop buyers on the western coast of the United States. Mr. Hinkle is junior member of the commission house of W. S. Hurst & Co., having complete charge of the branch house located at Hubbard, Marion county.

He was born in Clackamas county, Ore., March 6, 1870, a son of John R. and Elmira (Thomas) Hinkle, and grandson of Alexander and Fannie (Hinkle) Hinkle. More extensive mention of his ancestors is given in the sketch

of John Robert Hinkle, the father, and will be found elsewhere in this history.

Mr. Hinkle is the youngest of two children born to his parents. He has one sister, Eliza, wife of O. L. Darling, of Salem. He obtained the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Elliott Prairie, and in 1881 entered Willamette University at Salem, where he took a scientific course. In 1888 he began a business course in the Portland Business College, from which he was graduated February 20, 1889. Returning to Salem, he became a salesman in the mercantile establishment of Steiger Brothers, and a few months later we find him similarly associated with Preger Brothers, of Portland.

In 1890 Mr. Hinkle, in company with George M. Fry, opened a general merchandise store at Hubbard, and for three years a successful business was carried on under the firm name of Fry & Hinkle. In 1893, our subject sold his interest to Mr. Fry and began buying hops for a broker in San Francisco. This occupied his attention for a number of years, during which he made a remarkable record as a hop buyer. In 1899 he made a change and followed a similar business in connection with the Paul G. R. Horst & Lochmund Company, of Salem, who shipped to New York City. Mr. Hinkle remained in their employ until 1902, when he entered the employ of W. S. Hurst & Co., commission merchants, owning a half interest in that flourishing business, and, it is needless to say, contributes his part toward its success.

Mr. Hinkle was united in marriage with Sarah Fry, of Aurora, and they have one child, Lona. In politics Mr. Hinkle is a Republican of the most pronounced type; he has served two terms as recorder and is now a member of the city council. Aside from other business pursuits he is associated with his father in raising cattle for the market. He has hosts of friends who predict for him a brilliant future, and he is a worthy member of the Knights of Pythias; Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Woodmen of the World.

EDWARD J. FRASIER. Conspicuously identified with the industrial and business growth and prosperity of Lane county is E. J. Frasier, who is a large property owner, and the leading real estate dealer of Eugene. A man of marked intellectual vigor and cultivated tastes, progressive in his ideas, and the possessor of rare executive ability, he holds a position of influence in the community, and is contributing his full share towards the advancement of its highest interests. He was born February 28, 1857, at Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., which was also the birthplace of his father, Alexander Frasier. He comes of Scotch ancestry, his paternal grand-

parents, William and Isabelle (Shaw) Frasier, having both been born and reared in Inverness, Scotland. Emigrating to New York when young, they settled on a farm near Delhi, N. Y., and there spent the remainder of their lives, William Frasier's death occurring at the remarkable age of one hundred and three years, while his widow attained the age of ninety-five years. The grandfather served in the war of 1812, and several years later took an active part in the Anti-Rent war, when battles were fought with pitchforks.

Reared to agricultural pursuits, Alexander Frasier was engaged in general farming in Delhi, N. Y., until 1868, when he removed with his family to California, taking his wife and nine children by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Settling at Monterey, he purchased a large ranch, where he engaged in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, until at one time he had eight thousand head. He also embarked in the dairy business on a large scale, milking eight hundred cows. In the memorable drought of 1876 and 1877, which devastated that section of the state, he lost the greater part of his stock. Coming to Salem, Ore., in 1877, he bought a small farm, and was there engaged in horticultural pursuits until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-six years, at Tacoma, Wash., while he was there on a visit. He married Alice Jane Douglas, who was born in New York city, and died in San Francisco, Cal. Her father, Rev. James A. Douglas, was born in Inverness, Scotland. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, where he subsequently held a professorship until his emigration to America, when he settled in New York city as a Presbyterian minister. Nine children blessed the union of Alexander and Alice J. (Douglas) Frasier, seven of whom are still living. One son, James A., served in the Civil war as member of a company of the New York Volunteer Infantry.

The sixth child in the family, E. J. Frasier was eleven years old when he left his native town to come to California. Continuing his studies, he attended first the public schools of Monterey, then of Salinas, after which he was a pupil in the high school of Salem, Ore., and of Healds' Business College, in San Francisco, finally completing his education in the California State Normal School at San Jose. Beginning his professional career at the teacher's desk, he taught one year in Salem, Ore., and was afterwards employed in various places, including Newport, Hubbard and Howells Prairie, in Oregon. Then, spending a while in California, he taught there for a short time. Returning to Oregon, he had charge of a school in Marion for a time; but resigned his position there to enter the employ of Hubert Howe Bancroft, who

was compiling a history of the Pacific coast states, and while thus engaged Mr. Frasier wrote the history of that part of the state, extending from the city of Salem to Oregon's southern boundary line, spending two years in the work. The ensuing three and one-half years he was head bookkeeper at the State Insane Asylum in Salem, serving under Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Josephi.

Locating in Eugene in 1889, Mr. Frasier organized the Lane County Land and Loan Company, a real estate and mortgage loan concern, of which he has since been secretary and manager. He has likewise been the secretary, since its organization, of the Eugene Real Estate Exchange, which he was instrumental in forming, and whose constitution and by-laws he drafted. Being appointed by Governor Lord a member of the executive committee of the board of commissioners to represent Oregon at the exposition held in Omaha, Neb., in 1898, Mr. Frasier spent about a year of his time in traveling through the state, collecting such exhibits as would best show the various resources and industries of Oregon. That he succeeded well in his arduous labors was proved by the great exhibition of Oregon's arts, industries and manufactures, and the products of its soil, mines and sea at the Omaha Exposition, every part of the state responding generously with exhibits of its special product. Mr. Frasier is an extensive land holder, owning in Lane county several farms, which he rents. He is also interested in the mines of Myrtle creek district, a mining corporation of which was capitalized at \$1,500,000, and which owns two thousand one hundred acres of placer mines at Myrtle Creek, Douglas county.

In Woodland, Cal., in 1892, Mr. Frasier married Miss Jenne Stoddard Lee, a native of that town, and they have two children, namely: Brownell Dorris, and Helen Janet Gertrude. Politically Mr. Frasier is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and takes an active interest in local and national affairs. Fraternally he belongs to Olive Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., of Salem, in which he has held all the offices, and is a past grand representative to the Grand Lodge; is a charter member of the Valley Lodge No. 18, A. O. U. W.; and while living in Monterey, Cal., united with the Foresters. In his religious views he is a Presbyterian.

WILLIAM E. ILER. Closely connected with the events of the pioneer days in Marion county, Ore., is the life of William E. Iler, a youthful emigrant to the state of his adoption, within whose range of vision have come great changes during his residence here of over a half century. Fine houses and substantial barns have

taken the place of the little log cabins and "shacks" which once constituted the conveniences of the farm; towns and cities have sprung up in the wilderness, with their churches and schools and thriving industries; and even the old fiddle, across whose strings he was wont to scrape the bow to make the music for the country dances, has been displaced by the modern orchestra; and only recollection is left to connect the trials and hardships of those early days with the present affluence.

The birth of William E. Iler occurred in Mercer county, Mo., April 10, 1845, his parents being James and Maria (Vanalsdale) Iler, both of whom were natives of the state of Ohio. From their Missouri home the father started with his family for Oregon in 1847, traveling by ox-team. Upon his arrival at The Dalles he had left but one ox and a cow, so they abandoned their wagon and came by flat boat to Oregon City, where they spent their first winter in the west. Mr. Iler was employed during this winter in transporting provisions to the soldiers stationed at The Dalles. In the spring of 1848 he settled upon a farm owned by a Mr. Hudson, which was located three miles east of Oregon City, and contained three hundred and twenty acres. There he remained but a short time, soon taking up a donation claim in the same neighborhood. After a brief experience in a logging camp he again took his family to the Hudson farm, remaining upon the same until 1851, when he took up another claim, located in the vicinity of Butteville, Marion county, consisting of six hundred and forty acres. In this location he remained until his death, in 1883, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died in 1880, at the age of sixty-seven. Of the five children which blessed the union there is only one now living, that being William E. Iler of this review. The second child, Emma R., attained maturity and married Gustavus A. Cone, Sr. Her death occurred in 1881.

William E. Iler was five years old at the time of his father's removal to his claim, and there he grew to manhood, reared to an agricultural life. His early education was received in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, which he attended in the short intermission between the farming seasons. Owing to his father's ill health he was compelled at the age of fifteen years to take entire charge of the farm, which has never since passed from his control. He now owns one hundred and eighty acres of land, upon which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, also being interested in the cultivation of hops, in which business he has met with gratifying success. In 1881 he first gave his attention to the cultivation of this plant, beginning operations with seven acres. In 1888 he had

nearly sixty acres devoted to hops, in the year 1890 disposing of over thirty thousand pounds, these figures representing a considerable sum of money. He has at the present time but twelve acres in hops. In the stock line he is interested in Poland-China hogs.

January 10, 1870, Mr. Iler was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Stephens. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, and is serving as treasurer of the local lodge; he is also a member of Butteville Lodge No. 59, I. O. O. F.; the Maccabees, and the Grange. Being one of the pioneer hop-growers of the Willamette valley, Mr. Iler has been deeply interested in all movements that tend toward the encouragement of the industry. He took an active part in the organization of the Hop-growers' Fire Relief Association, of which he was elected the first president, serving in this office for three years; subsequently he was elected a member of the board of trustees in the association for the protection of hop-growers in the Willamette valley. He is now serving as treasurer of the latter company, which is carrying about \$700,000 of insurance. In the Farmers' Relief Fire Insurance Company he was one of the principal organizers, and is now in the directorate.

It will thus be seen, from this all too brief outline of the principal features in the career of Mr. Iler, that he has been intensely and unselfishly interested in various movements which have had for an end the safeguarding of the most important interests of the Willamette valley—for it cannot be denied that in an agricultural section the prime interests are those of the men who cultivate the fields and reap the harvests. In every way a representative of the best citizenship of the country, his name will be perpetuated in this record as that of a man whose life has not been lived in vain—who accomplished all that he could for the benefit of his fellow-men, and whose aim was always to make his career one of honor, integrity and utility. That he has accomplished the result aspired to is the outcome of his own unaided efforts, and a distinct and enduring credit to himself alone.

FREDERICK C. BEAN. The name which heads this sketch has long been associated with the cattle and land interests of Lane county, the business having passed from the father, Obediah R., to Frederick C. Bean, the subject of this sketch. The latter is a native of this great commonwealth, having been born in Lane county, four miles north of Junction City, February 10, 1869, the son of one of the very early pioneers, a review of whose life is to be found in the sketch of Louis E. Bean, of Eugene. Upon his father's farm Frederick C. Bean was

reared until he was thirteen years old, when he accompanied his parents to a home near the city of Eugene, thus receiving the advantage which accrued from an attendance of the excellent schools of that city. In April, 1866, his father bought a farm in the vicinity of Mapleton, locating at the head of the tide on the Siuslaw river, and there the elder man spent the remainder of his days successfully engaged in farming, until his death, when the interests passed into the hands of the son.

After assuming the responsibility of the farm at the death of his father Frederick C. Bean continued to make this farm his home, having now three hundred and twenty acres adjoining the town of Mapleton, and a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres five miles east, but resides upon property in Mapleton. He is at the present time engaged in general farming and stock-raising upon his fine property and is also agent for Baug's stage line and conducts a sub-land-office, while he acts as United States commissioner and notary public. He was married in June, 1900, to Laura E. Coleman, who was born fifteen miles southwest of Eugene, Lane county, in 1869. They have two children, Hortense and Rupert. Through Republican influence Mr. Bean was appointed postmaster of Mapleton January 14, 1902, having served for twelve years as deputy to his mother, in the later years having assumed entire charge of the office. He also acted as school clerk. In fraternal relations Mr. Bean is prominent, being a member of the Masonic lodge at Florence; in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mapleton, he has passed all the chairs and belongs to the Grand Lodge; and is likewise identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Florence, and the Modern Woodmen of America, of Acme.

EWING B. JAMISON. Among the more active and enterprising business men of Polk county is Mr. Jamison, who is connected with one of the leading industries of this section of the state, being secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Oregon Milling and Warehouse company, which has warehouses at Monmouth and Airlie, and mills at Independence.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Jamison was born September 11, 1868, in Callaway county, a son of Joseph Jamison, and grandson of Ephraim Jamison, who spent the larger part of his life in Missouri. His father was born in Franklin county, Mo., in 1821, and was there reared and educated. A farmer by occupation, he met with success in his operations, and continued a resident of his native state until his death, in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty years.



J. W. Gandy

His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy R. Manpin, died on the home farm, in Missouri, in 1880. Ten children were born of their union, five sons and five daughters.

The youngest child, Ewing B. Jamison, grew to man's estate on the home farm, attending first the district schools, and later the State Normal school at Kirksville, entering in 1886 and graduating in 1889, when he received a state diploma. Mr. Jamison at once came to Oregon, locating in Yamhill county, and for five years thereafter taught school in Amity. Establishing himself as a grain dealer at Amity in 1894, he has since assisted in building up the large business with which he is now identified, and which is incorporated as the Oregon Milling and Warehouse Company, with W. T. Hoffman as president; M. Tillery, vice-president, and Mr. Jamison, secretary, treasurer and general manager. This company has three warehouses, all equipped with the latest approved machinery, and all having a good carrying capacity, the one at Independence being eighty thousand bushels, the one at Airlie forty thousand bushels, and the one at Monmouth sixty thousand bushels. In February, 1902, the company purchased the large milling plant at Independence, fitting it up with the best-known and most modern machinery, and putting in steam power. Under the supervision of Mr. Jamison one hundred barrels of flour per day are here manufactured, the sifter process being used, and the brand, "Pride of Oregon," finding ready sale throughout the Union.

At Portland, in 1893, Mr. Jamison was united in marriage with Miss Alda Pauline Lancefield, a native of Yamhill county. Mrs. Jamison was born at Amity, Ore., July 5, 1875, and is the daughter of Robert W. Lancefield, a native son, and a granddaughter of Robert James Lancefield, of Kent, England. Her mother, Sarah J. Maddox, was born in Monroe county, Mo., and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison have three children, namely: Mildred Chastain, Olga and Russell Warren. Although in business in Independence, Mr. Jamison resides at Monmouth, where he has an attractive home.

JAMES WHITFIELD GOWDY. Coming to Cottage Grove in ample time to generously aid in its progress and development, which have been carried on so rapidly and to such a remarkable degree, James W. Gowdy has been actively associated with many of its beneficial enterprises, and is numbered among the solid business men of the place. For several years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but is now one of the leading

furniture dealers of this locality. A son of Calvin A. Gowdy, he was born June 12, 1839, in White county, near Carmi or Enfield, Ill. His grandfather, John Gowdy, spent the earlier part of his life in Tennessee, although he was, probably, a native of North Carolina. Removing from Tennessee to Illinois, he settled in White county, purchasing a farm, on which he spent his remaining years.

Removing from Tennessee, the state of his birth, to White county, Ill., Calvin A. Gowdy was engaged in agricultural pursuits, near the town of Enfield, until his death, at the age of sixty years. He married Cynthia Jane Miller, who died at a comparatively early age. She bore him seven children, five sons and two daughters, James W. being the fourth child in order of birth.

After completing his studies in the common schools of his native town, James W. Gowdy assisted on the home farm until 1857, when an uncle gave him a tract of land to care for. Purchasing forty acres of adjoining land, he carried on general farming a number of years. In 1866 he began working in a grist-mill at Enfield, Ill., and was afterwards employed in a carding-mill, in which he subsequently bought a half interest. Disposing of this property in 1874, Mr. Gowdy followed the star of empire west, arriving November 12 at the present site of Cottage Grove, which was then a wild tract of land still in its primitive condition. In 1876 he bought a half interest in three hundred and twenty acres of land lying west of the present town, and subsequently bought the remaining half. He has since made another purchase, and has now five hundred acres of fertile and well improved land in his ranch. In 1903 Mr. Gowdy platted three acres of his land, laying out Gowdy's addition to Cottage Grove, which has a most pleasant and advantageous location. He has also divided two hundred acres of his land west of town one and one-half miles into ten-acre tracts, most of which have been sold and the place is now called Gowdyville. While engaged in agricultural pursuits, Mr. Gowdy devoted himself for awhile to sheep-raising and breeding, in 1878, in company with another man, driving them to eastern Oregon to the ranges. Of recent years he has rented his farms, and devoted his attention to other industries. For four or more years he carried on a substantial livery business, giving it up in 1903 to enter into his present occupation as a furniture dealer. His first partner, U. S. Martin, sold his interest in the firm to his brother, Jesse Martin, with whom Mr. Gowdy is now associated. These gentlemen have already established a large trade in their particular line of goods, their able and systematic business methods winning them signal success. Mr. Gowdy has also valuable mining

property, being interested in a group of six mining claims, the Golconda, in the Bohemia district, and is one of the directors of the company. When he came to Oregon, in 1874, Mr. Gowdy traveled over the Central Pacific railway, being on an emigrant train from Omaha to San Francisco, where he took a boat to Portland, Ore. Returning to Enfield, Ill., in 1884, he went over the Northern Pacific railroad in October, returning the following December by way of New Orleans, where he spent two weeks, thence through Texas and Arizona to his home.

Mr. Gowdy married first, in Lane county, Ore., Helen Small, who died in 1877, in eastern Oregon, where Mr. Gowdy had taken her for the benefit of her health. Mr. Gowdy later married at Cottage Grove, Mrs. Anna Jane Van Riper, a native of Iowa, and they have two children living, namely: Virgil Whitfield and Erma Bethel. A staunch Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Gowdy has served as school director for many years, and is now serving his second term in the city council. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Rebekas, and a Knight of Pythias. He is an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder a number of years.

WILLIAM M. GREEN. The commercial interests of Eugene, Lane county, recognize a valuable representative in the person of W. M. Green, who has conducted a grocery business in that city since 1891. At that date Mr. Green and his father began the business in a small room two doors north of his present location, making at first but a modest showing among the other grocers of the town. Energy and close application to business have brought marked success to this comparatively young man, who is now located in a building 26x78 feet in dimensions. Mr. Green now stands high as a merchant of integrity, the evidence of which is his wide popularity.

William M. Green was born in New Auburn, Minn., August 28, 1860, his father being Jonathan U. Green, who was born near Worcester, Vt., the son of J. B. Green, also a native of Vermont, and a farmer there. The father first learned the trade of a tailor, but on locating in New Auburn, Minn., in 1857, he engaged as a merchant, continuing in that occupation until 1873, and in 1875 he became deputy collector of customs at Moorhead, Minn., and later at Pembina, N. Dak., where he remained for four years. In 1883 he returned to farming, settling in Minnesota, and in 1891 he removed to Eugene, Lane county, Ore. Here his death occurred November 9, 1896. In fraternal relations he was a Royal Arch Mason. He married Martha A. Arnold, a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter

of William Arnold, also of that state, who settled as a farmer in New Auburn, Minn. Mrs. Green now makes her home in Eugene. She is the mother of eight children, five of whom are living. The oldest of this family is W. M. Green, who was reared in Minnesota, and received a rather limited education in the public schools. He remained at home until attaining his majority, meantime spending six years of the period as a clerk in Moorhead and Pembina. He then began farming, conducting a farm near the city of his birth for three years, after which he went to Fargo, N. Dak., where he spent a similar period in a clerkship. In 1891 he came to Oregon with his father, and the two opened the business which has since grown to lucrative proportions. They started at the foot of the ladder and have now reached a position not to be despised in the commercial life of the city. Mr. Green bought his mother's interest in the business in January, 1903, and now conducts it entirely alone.

In New Auburn, Minn., Mr. Green married Etta J. Kipp, who was born in Delaware county, N. Y., and their two children are Ellen M. and Robert E. As a Republican in politics, Mr. Green has taken an active part in the affairs of the city, having served for one term as a member of the council from the First ward. He is also a member of the County Republican Central Committee. Along the lines of his business he is a member of the Commercial Club. Fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World, in which he acts as banker; Knights of the Maccabees; was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Pembina, N. Dak., and is now a member of the Eugene Lodge and past officer. In the Encampment he is past chief patriarch and is now Grand High Priest of the Grand Encampment of Oregon. He is also identified with the Rebekahs.

ERNEST WILLIAM FISHER. Upon a farm of five hundred acres two miles north of Corvallis, Ernest W. Fisher is conducting a successful general farming and stock-raising enterprise, being one of the very well known farmers of this locality. He came here in 1851, and with the exception of occasional wanderings into other parts of the northwest, has made this his home, and the scene of his most ambitious life effort. Mr. Fisher is of German ancestry, and his youth and early manhood were passed in the Fatherland, where he was born May 25, 1825. As was and still is the custom in European countries, he was given the opportunity to learn a trade, and was four years apprenticed to a saddler. Having completed his

trade he became a journeyman saddler, traveling over the whole of his interesting country, and visiting many a picturesque and quaint old market-place.

In 1849 Mr. Fisher came to America in a sailing vessel, and after a long voyage landed in New York, where he worked for a time at his trade, and from there visited Philadelphia, St. Louis and other large cities. In 1851 he bought three yoke of oxen and a wagon and started across the plains, and after six months of varying experiences landed at Salem, where his good trade furnished him with a means of support. Becoming interested in mining he spent six months in seeking the hidden treasures of the earth, and after returning to Corvallis in the spring of 1852 began to make saddletrees, covering them with rawhide. This kind of saddle was not entirely satisfactory, and as soon as he could procure leather he began making pack-saddles, and later still manufactured quantities of harness. In 1856 he went to Jacksonville for a year, and then went to Iowa by water and the Isthmus, returning to the west in 1857. Locating in Corvallis in the fall of 1857 he purchased his present farm, but continued to live in Corvallis, working at his trade and making much money. In 1870 he abandoned his trade in favor of farming, and it would seem from his success that nature has fitted him for the successful conduct of at least two occupations.

In 1857 Mr. Fisher was united in marriage with Amelia Diller, of which union there have been born the following children: Annie; Lena; Charles; Emma; Mollie; Clara; John; and Frank, deceased. Mrs. Fisher died at Corvallis in 1901, a devoted wife and a kind and loving mother. In many ways Mr. Fisher has contributed to the well-being of his neighborhood, being always in favor of progressive and up-building enterprises. He is a Democrat in politics, but aside from casting his vote has never identified himself with local affairs of a political nature. He is well known in fraternal circles, and has been identified with the Masonic order since 1857, and has been a Royal Arch Mason for a great many years. Upright in all of his dealings, a good friend and neighbor, and a most worthy and exemplary man, Mr. Fisher is indeed an acquisition to the farming community near Corvallis.

CARROLL C. CALLAWAY. That pride which a native son feels in his surroundings, and that kinship with the soil which inspires him to do his best under any and all circumstances, finds expression in the life of Carroll C. Callaway, born on his present home farm January 18, 1869, and the owner of four hundred acres

of land two and a half miles from Wells, and seven miles north of Corvallis. From William R. Callaway, his father, Carroll C. inherits sound common sense and good business judgment, for the elder Callaway made a success of his life through the exercise of these same admirable attributes, and instilled them into his children.

William R. Callaway was born in Delaware, and was eight years of age when his parents moved to Scotland county, Mo., where he was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He married Abigail Cecil, with whom he started housekeeping on a farm, and in 1850 crossed the plains with ox-teams, taking six months for the journey. After spending six months in the Sacramento valley he returned across the plains to Missouri, not overmuch pleased with the prospects which he had found in the west. Shortly after, however, he returned to the west with a drove of mules, disposed of them at a profit, and in due time was among the familiar surroundings of the state of Missouri. In 1855 he disposed of his interests and brought his family to California, but soon afterward came to Oregon, locating on a farm near Albany, Linn county. Two years later he sold out and came to Benton county, purchasing of Mr. Barnes the farm of six hundred and forty acres, a portion of which is still owned by his son. Here he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, was successful in his operations, and amassed quite a little competency. The last year of his life was spent in Corvallis, where his death occurred January 20, 1898, at the age of seventy. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was popular and well liked in his neighborhood. His wife, who died in 1878, bore him fourteen children, all but one of whom attained maturity. Of the four sons and ten daughters, ten are married and have homes of their own.

The elder Callaway was a firm believer in education, although his own youth had been somewhat destitute of advantages in this direction. His children all received better educations than is accorded the average child reared on a farm, this being especially true of Carroll C., who was a studious lad, and made the most of the chances that came to him. From the public schools he passed to the training of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, and at the age of nineteen, in 1890, took charge of the home farm, upon which he has since lived. He married, December 18, 1898, Ida Wells, daughter of J. L. Wells, of Portland, and of this union there have been born two sons, John and William. Mr. Callaway is a Democrat in political affiliation. He is not an officeseeker, but is nevertheless interested in the local undertakings of his party. Fraternally he is associated

with the Artisans. Everything around the farm of Mr. Callaway suggests the progressive and thrifty land-owner and agriculturist, the man in touch with general affairs in the world, and one who desires all that is best and most enlightened in his home surroundings.

GEORGE BEAMIS. Beginning at the very bottom rung of the ladder in the state, George Beamis has advanced by slow and laborious stages to the large land ownership, having in the meantime endured about as many setbacks as fell to the lot of the average early settler. From the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mich., where he was born December 18, 1834, he removed when seven years of age with his father's family to near Muscatine, Iowa, and there lived on a farm of moderate size and productiveness, increasing his strength and usefulness by frugal living and plenty of muscular exercise. Small leisure was his, and less schooling, for there were many in the family, and all were taught to perform their share towards the general support.

To the Iowa farm came reports of gold and rich lands in the far west, and it was an ambitious youth who could let such a chance slip by him, especially when he saw little prospect of advancement in his immediate surroundings. Barefoot, and with his few worldly possessions tied in a bundle, he joined a west-bound ox-train at the Platte river, April 15, 1852, Job Long being one of the homeseekers with whom he formed a friendship during the long, six-months' journey. If Mr. Bemis had little when he started out he had even less upon arriving at his destination at Wells station, Benton county, Ore., and his diet of boiled wheat during the following winter would hardly inspire one with much hope for the future. Nothing daunted, he secured a position in the spring with Tom Reed, and after a couple of years began to work for others on the surrounding farms in Benton county, and was thus employed until 1862. Always fond of the horse, and having a peculiar influence over this dumb friend of man, he turned his attention to training horses for a livelihood, continuing in that work for several years. When the Rogue River war broke out in all its fury he was herding cattle in that country, and to subdue the Indians fought bravely with other herders in his vicinity. In November, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Infantry, as a private, was mustered in at Salem and sent to Vancouver, his entire service being spent there and on the Yamhill reservation. In July, 1866, he was discharged after many interesting and exciting experiences, and after gaining a keen insight into the ways of the wily and intrepid red man.

With his farm-hand work, his horse-training and herding, Mr. Beamis managed to get quite a start financially, and finally began renting land. In 1871 he put his earnings into a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which he improved, lived upon for five years, and finally sold at a fair profit. He then purchased the farm upon which Claus Anthony lives at the present time, which he also cleared and cultivated, and sold after nine years had passed. His present farm then came into his possession, which consists of three hundred and twenty acres, and which is located ten miles north of Corvallis, and five miles from Albany. He is engaged in general farming, stock and grain-raising, and is making a success of a property which is valued in proportion as it has been worked and improved. At one time he owned the two hundred and forty acres known as the Dan Rainwater place, and which he has since given to his son.

The first marriage of Mr. Beamis occurred in 1871, and was with May Williamson, who bore him one child, Arthur, who lives in Springfield. His second marriage was with Oni Harvey, and occurred July 20, 1884, the wife being a daughter of David Harvey. Mr. Beamis is identified with the McPherson Post, G. A. R., of Albany, and is politically a believer in the principles and issues of the Republican party. An excellent farmer, honorable man, and genial friend and associate, he commands the regard and respect of his fellow-farmers in Benton county, all of whom wish him a continuation of the success which has been so fairly if dearly won.

THOMAS B. WILLIAMSON. Seekers after encouragement in an uphill struggle for existence should derive great satisfaction from a survey of the ways and means by which the Williamson family gained a footing in Benton county. Thomas B. Williamson, who is successfully working a farm of one hundred and five acres not far from Albany, while in many respects a self-made man, and one who has overcome many obstacles, has never experienced the deprivations which came to his honored sire, Philip Williamson, who proved himself the personification of endurance and perseverance.

Born in Tennessee, in 1837, Philip Williamson was a mere lad when his parents took him to Missouri, where he was reared on a farm, and in youth learned the shoemaker's trade. He married Mary Annie Holman, and while still living in Missouri several of their children were born, among them Thomas B., the date of whose birth was August 15, 1857. The first three years of the Civil war the father was a member of the state militia, and owing to the unsettled

condition of the state he determined to seek more peaceful surroundings in the west. Disposing of his property and packing such things in a prairie schooner as would be required on the journey across the plains he started forth in April, 1864, with two wagons, having three yoke of oxen each. The crossing was uneventful, but, though apparently well supplied with provisions and general necessities, they found their larder diminish with great rapidity, and at the end of the trip had but one wagon and two yoke of oxen left, and but eleven dollars in money. The spirit of good fellowship which was proverbial among the early settlers was especially manifest towards the Williamson family, and they were supplied with provisions and clothes, and given quite a cheery welcome. Locating just across the river from Salem, on good hay land, Mr. Williamson moved after a year to the Hosford place, and looked after the stock of Mr. Hosford until the fall of 1868. He then came to Benton county and bought one hundred and sixty-three acres of land for \$800, improved it, and lived thereon for two years. In 1870 he moved to the farm which is still the home of his widow, and which consists of three hundred and twenty acres of the old Carter donation claim. As his harvests increased and he found a ready market for grain and stock, more land was required to carry on his projects, and so ambitious was he that at one time he owned nine hundred acres of land. This was all rich valley land, and under his care and improving spirit became very valuable. In the early days he made the shoes for his wife and children, a not inconsiderable task, for there were ten children in all. Of these, John, the oldest son, lives in Albany, and is a policeman; Martha is the wife of W. D. Prettyman, of Benton county; Dan M. is a farmer of Napoleon; Jacob L. is deceased; Wiley A. is a stock-dealer of Albany; William G. is living with his mother; Emmett is a civil engineer; and Emma is deceased. Mr. Williamson was a Republican in politics, but never actively interested himself in local offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it is said of him that he lived up to his religious beliefs, investing his business dealings and home life with that honor and sincerity of purpose which marks the consistent church member. At the time of his death in 1898 he was sixty-one years old, still a comparatively young man, for he possessed great vitality, and continued to interest himself in the things and people around him. His wife is seventy years of age.

When the family came to Oregon Thomas B. was a little fellow of seven, yet he distinctly recalls the camp life upon the plains, and the weary days of marching beside the tired oxen.

He helped to clear the old donation claim, and to make comfortable the large family of children, all of whom were taught to make themselves useful around the farm. At twenty-one years of age he bought of his father his present farm of one hundred and five acres, which he has modernized and equipped with needful machinery and buildings. October 12, 1884, he was united in marriage with Maggie Dwyer, who died April 10, 1902, leaving three children: Clyde E., Elmer B. and Pearl F. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson attended the Evangelical Church, towards the support of which Mr. Williamson has generously contributed for many years. Like his father, he stands well in the community, his word and his business integrity having never been questioned.

SILAS M. YORAN. A representative of an old Dutch family, Silas M. Yoran is a worthy member of the society of Oregon, wherein the citizenship of men of veracity and integrity has been so highly appreciated, since it has meant the moral upbuilding of a new statehood. To the advancement of every worthy movement he has lent a ready and able hand. He is now a resident of Eugene, Lane county, where for a number of years he has engaged in the shoe business, previously having been connected with J. M. Hodson, on the *Eugene Register*, which was established and operated for six years by the two men.

Mr. Yoran was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., January 26, 1835, the son of Jacob and the grandson of Jacob Yoran, both owing their nativity to the same location. The elder man was a miller by occupation, engaging in his native county in that industry, and he there married Miss Snell, whose five brothers, as well as five members of the Yoran family, took an active part in the Revolution, four of the former being left dead on the field after the battle of Oriskany. The second Jacob Yoran, the father of S. M. Yoran, succeeded to the mills and a farm of his father, located on East creek, Herkimer county, and there died at the age of seventy-six years. He married Mary Timmerman, also a native of that locality, and the daughter of John Timmerman, a farmer and a soldier of the Revolution. Both of these families trace their ancestry back to the first settlers of the state of New York, all being of Hoiland ancestry.

Of the nine children born to his parents, five of whom are now living, S. M. Yoran is the third, and the only one located upon the Pacific coast. He was reared in his native state and upon the paternal farm, interspersing home duties with an attendance at the public schools in the neighborhood of his home. When twenty

years old he went to Iowa, this being 1855, the ensuing four years being passed in various locations in the state, after which he settled at Sand Springs, Delaware county, Iowa, and engaged in a mercantile business. He later resided near Monticello, Jones county, where he bought a farm and until 1883 followed his early training. While making his home in that county he served for five years as a member of the board of commissioners, and for two successive terms as a member of the state legislature. In the last-named year Mr. Yoran decided to change his location to the Pacific coast, and settled in Eugene, Lane county, Ore., where he engaged first in the warehouse business for two years, and afterward established, in partnership with J. M. Hodson, the *Eugene Register*. Three years after the sale of the paper he entered upon his present business, in 1893 taking up this work with his youngest son, Darwin E., who is still with him.

In Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1859, Miss Maria Markell, also a native of that locality, became the wife of Mr. Yoran, and the following children have been born to them: Elizabeth M., of Eugene; George O., of Eugene, who is colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the Oregon National Guard; William C., engaged in job printing; Darwin E., who is with his father in the shoe business; and Louise C., of Eugene. In his political affiliations a Republican, Mr. Yoran has taken every interest in western progress, both municipal and state. In 1896 he was on the Republican ticket as presidential elector, and was elected. In his fraternal relations Mr. Yoran is one of the most prominent Masons in the state, having been made a member in Monticello Lodge No. 173. He now belongs to Eugene Lodge No. 11, in which he is past master. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Monticello and now holds membership with Eugene Chapter No. 10, in which he is past high priest. He was made a Knight Templar in Monticello Commandery No. 16, K. T., and was there past excellent commander, and is now past commander in Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2. In 1893 he was grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Oregon, and now belongs to the order of the High Priesthood. In June, 1903, he was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge at Portland. Mr. Yoran's wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

ALDEN S. HULBURT. A very prominent and influential pioneer family of Oregon is represented by Alden S. Hulburt, owner of a one-hundred and sixty-three-acre stock and dairy farm near Albany. This neighborhood is very familiar

to Mr. Hulburt, for practically his entire life has been passed within a radius of a few miles, his birth having occurred on his father's donation claim eight miles southwest of Albany, October 27, 1853.

More than passing mention is due J. F. Hulburt, the father of Alden S., who came here a poor man, but endowed with more than ordinary judgment and perseverance. A millwright by trade, he spent the first years of his life in Canada, and with his people moved to Illinois when he had attained his majority. In Illinois he married Eliza Jane Hite, a native daughter of the state, and thereafter continued to farm until 1853. Having disposed of his Illinois interests he purchased the necessary equipment for crossing the plains, and arriving at his destination in Oregon, located on the before-mentioned claim eight miles southwest of Albany. The family lived for some time in a little log house, but after the land had been partially cleared and crops began to reward the hard toil of the head of the house, a modern structure supplanted the primitive quarters. From the first Mr. Hulburt took an active interest in all local events, was particularly active as a politician, although he refused more than the minor offices of the township. His land proved fertile and profitable, and he had the judgment to wisely dispose of it at planting time. While engaging in general farming, he made a specialty of stock-raising, and besides devoted a good deal of time to buying and selling stock. He lived to be sixty-seven years old, leaving a large and valuable property to his heirs. Twelve children were born into his family, the order of their birth being as follows: Mark, living in Albany; Harlan, also of Albany; Austin and Alden, twins; Warren, a farmer near Albany; Frank, a resident of Shedd's; Harriett, living in Pendleton; Lavina, deceased; Alice, of Pendleton; Florence, living near Albany; Ida, a resident of Pendleton; and Wallace J., a farmer near Albany.

For two years after his marriage in 1878, with Emma Underhill, Alden S. Hulburt continued to live on his father's farm, and then farmed in Benton county for about four years. Next he purchased his present place of one hundred and sixty-three acres, where he has since carried on general farming and stock-raising. He has a model dairy on his farm, and makes a specialty of Jersey cattle. Thorough, practical and possessing shrewd business judgment, he makes his land count for all that it is worth, and has amassed quite a competence entirely through his own efforts. From time to time he has been before the public as an officeholder, but has always reluctantly accepted honors conferred by his fellow-townsmen. He has served accept-

ably as a member of the school board for many years, and for a part of that time has been clerk of the board. Fraternally he is a member of the Grange. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hulburt, of whom Lillie is the wife of A. Westcott, of Tangent; Lotta is the wife of W. Hense, of Washington; and Rollo, Lloyd and Alice A. are living at home. Mr. Hulburt has a fine farm, well fitted with barns and general improvements, and his many friends and well-wishers hope for a continuation of his substantial and well-earned prosperity.

CAPT. PLEASANT C. NOLAND. The loyalty and patriotism which Capt. Pleasant C. Noland has always shown in the time of his country's need are two of his most salient traits, and added to these he has lived a life of quiet, earnest, persevering work which has numbered him among the useful citizens of a pioneer day. When a mere lad he responded to the call for volunteers in the Mexican war and faithfully performed his duty in a company wherein he was the youngest in age, and also occupied that position in relation to the entire brigade. Since locating in Oregon he has acted the part of a patriot and a loyal citizen in the defense of his country and its incipient civilization, and deservedly won the title by which his fellow citizens now know him.

In Missouri, the middle western state that gave to the more remote west so many sturdy emigrants, Capt. Pleasant C. Noland was born September 29, 1830. His father was engaged at his trade of stonemason and also in farming in Jackson county, and was also active in politics, giving his support to the Democratic party, and winning for himself a prominent place in the affairs of his community. He engaged heartily in the Mormon war and was one of the treaty commissioners. Owing to a large family, Pleasant C. Noland being the fourth in age among ten children, the father was unable to give his son many advantages, but undaunted by the obstacles which he must face he set about the accomplishment of the task himself and received considerable knowledge from an attendance of the district school. He remained at home until he was sixteen years old when he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, first in Captain Craig's company, but on account of his age, being truthfully stated by himself, was rejected, and one week later was accepted by saying he was twenty-one years old, joining Stewart's company, at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1847. This company was detailed to guard duty on the frontier, where this lad served for eighteen months, as brave and uncomplaining as those many years his senior. "The company was mus-

tered out at Ft. Leavenworth, and Mr. Noland, not then wearing his official title, returned to his home and spent the winter following attending the district school in the vicinity of his home. In May, 1849, from the spirit of adventure as well as the more sober reason of a thoughtful man, which he had become through his assumption of early responsibilities, young Noland started for the gold fields of California. He met with no serious trouble from the Indians, and after a journey of a little more than four months he reached his destination and immediately entered upon the life of a miner. He continued so occupied for two years and met with fair returns for his labor. In 1851 he returned to his home in Missouri, via the Isthmus of Panama, spending a like period in the more quiet and less uncertain pursuits of the middle west. In 1853 he again crossed the plains with ox-teams, taking with him his mother, Sarah M. Noland, his brothers and sisters, as he felt the west to hold much greater chances for advancement. While crossing the plains this family left the train of emigrants at Harney lake and were lost in the mountains, where they remained wandering about for forty-two days, and very nearly starved before finding their friends again. On arriving in Lane county, Ore., Mr. Noland took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres located one mile north of Creswell, bought the squatter's right and proved up on the land, and at once entered upon the improvement and cultivation of it. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Noland's mother died. In 1855 the son enlisted in Company B, Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and he was afterward elected second lieutenant for services in the Rogue River war. He served in this company a little more than five months, and took part in a number of skirmishes. In March, 1856, the company disbanded, and its re-organization was attempted and successfully completed by Captain Noland, who now secured this official title. The company, still bearing its old name, went back again into service and participated in the battle of Big Meadows and other minor engagements, remaining until July 4, 1856. At one time during a skirmish on Rogue river the captain and his men were in a tight place, being surrounded by Indians. Seeing a canoe, he succeeded in getting a load of his men across and landed among the red men and drove them back to the river through the brush, having succeeded in getting behind them through strategic movement. A day later they got among the red men again and the captain succeeded in capturing six squaws and one Indian, and from this man he secured a revolver which he kept for years. He was ably assisted by a brave boy, Benton Kent, who swam the river and secured a canoe, and in this manner the captain

was able to duplicate his deed of the day previous. None of his men was wounded in either skirmish. The reason for his crossing the river was that three wounded men of another company were at the mercy of the Indians, one of the men being Clay Huston.

After his discharge Captain Noland returned home, and January 1, 1857, was united in marriage with Lenna Jane Stewart, a native of Polk county, Mo. They lived on the home place until her death, in 1873. They had two children, James E., ex-sheriff and ex-county surveyor, lives in Creswell, and George, an attorney, of Astoria. In 1879 Captain Noland married Mrs. Melissa R. Davidson, who was born in Fayette county, Ill., April 30, 1849, and was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Green C. Davidson, and with him came to Oregon in October, 1870. Mr. Davidson died in Salem, Ore., August 15, 1878, leaving two children, John C., a jeweler, of San Francisco, and Minnie, the wife of John P. Hayden, of Walla Walla, Wash. Captain Noland and wife have one child, Neva, who is still at home with her parents. The home of this worthy couple then remained upon the farm until 1893, when they located in Creswell, and upon his farm of four hundred and eighty acres the captain now carries on general farming and stock-raising, besides which property he also owns a neat dwelling, a brick building and several lots in the town. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Fraternaly Captain Noland is a member of the Masonic order, and in political convictions he adheres to the Democratic party, having always been active in the advancement of the principles which he endorses.

JOHN COOLEY. Born January 30, 1837, John Cooley became a pioneer of Oregon primarily through the courage and determination of his mother to find the best location for the future advancement of her sons, as with her and his brothers and sisters he crossed the plains in 1853. He was born in Virginia, where his parents had always lived, his father there engaging in farming until his death in 1843, when the mother brought her family as far west as Missouri and there located until coming to Oregon in 1853. In the district school in the vicinity of his home John Cooley received his education, and on attaining manhood he engaged in farming and stock-raising, to which his early training had inclined him. He is now employed in this latter business in partnership with his brother, Alexander, the two expending their intelligence and practical ideas in an extensive cattle business which has given them broad returns in the matter of profit.

Mr. Cooley is now living with his nephew upon a part of the old home place near Cottage Grove, Lane county, and which consists of five hundred and fifty acres of land, all in one body. This farm is the result of energetic and purposeful work, Mr. Cooley's whole life having been devoted to the cultivation of the lands which Oregon held out as inducements to the early settlers. He has found the comforts of life in the homes of his relatives. In politics he is like his brother, also of this vicinity, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, casting his ballot in the interests of the Democratic party, though he has never cared to be officially identified with the movements of the party.

LEWIS WENTZ. As an infant, Lewis Wentz came to the United States from Germany in 1837, his mother desiring to improve their prospects by location on more fertile if less historic soil. They settled on a farm near Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, where Lewis developed into a strong and capable lad, industrious withal and frugal, as had been his ancestors. At the age of fifteen he left his home and went to a farm near Cleveland, a year later entering the regular army, and serving until the close of the Civil war. As a private in the western service he was occupied principally in fighting bushwhackers in Missouri, and after the restoration of peace continued to live in Salem, Mo., for a couple of years.

From Missouri Mr. Wentz entered upon a frontier life in Nevada, where he mined and engaged in various occupations, none of which materially increased his finances. For a year he mined in the Black Hills, and then came to eastern Oregon, and mined with indifferent success for one season. Locating in Salem, he married in October, 1877, Mrs. Ann Johnston, widow of William Johnston, and daughter of Arnold Potter, the latter of whom was born in the state of New York, and became a very early settler of Illinois. In 1846 his daughter Ann started across the plains with her sister and brother-in-law, spending the first winter at Council Bluffs. Resuming their ox-team journey the following spring, they got as far as Salt Lake City, from where Ann went to live with friends on Bear river, in 1850. Afterward she made her home with friends in Fort Hall, Idaho, and in 1850 married William Johnston, with whom and her baby she came to Oregon on horseback in 1851. From the fort to Salem was a long and wearisome journey, yet the little party arrived in fair condition, and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres eight miles south of Salem, where Mr. Johnston

prospered, and where his death occurred at an advanced age. Eleven children were born of this union, six sons and five daughters.

After his marriage Mr. Wentz moved to his wife's donation claim, and in 1893, tiring of farming, located in Salem for a couple of years. He then bought his present farm in Benton county, two and a half miles from Albany, where he is comfortably located, with every prospect of a continuation of his success as a practical and scientific farmer. He is fraternally identified with the Masons, and with the G. A. R. Post of Salem. Mrs. Wentz is a member of the Dunkard Church, and during her entire life in the west has proven herself courageous in time of danger and deprivation, and a tower of strength to all dependent upon her sympathy and care.

WILLIAM PEACOCK. Success comes only to the industrious and persevering in the majority of instances, and William Peacock, one of the representative agriculturists of Benton county, is thoroughly deserving of the prosperity which he is now enjoying. His experience in life has not been devoid of reverses, yet he has bravely stood the test, and with undaunted energy has adhered to the course which he originally planned. His birth occurred March 8, 1845, near Dundee, Scotland, and there it was that the first twenty-two years of his life were spent, attending school and assisting in the duties of the home as his time and strength permitted. At this age he determined to begin a business career, and as an initiation in the new line of endeavor began working in a weaving factory in Scotland. Three years later, however, we find him a passenger on a steamship bound for the shores of America, and, landing in Canada, he was variously employed for one year.

From Canada Mr. Peacock removed to Le-mont, Ill., where for six months he was employed in the stone quarries which abound there, thence going to Warren county, in the same state, where for one year he was employed as a farm hand. Gradually working his way west, we next find him conducting a farm in Coffey county, Kans., which he had not purchased, however, as he was not altogether pleased with the surroundings, and six years later he made settlement in Benton county, Ore., just across the river from Albany. During the winter and spring following his arrival in the west he engaged in chopping cord-wood, but subsequently bought a farm of seventy-two acres along the Willamette river, two miles from Albany, which he partially cleared, at the same time engaging in chopping cord-wood. After six years of arduous labor

his accumulations were swept away by the high water of the year 1882, practically everything being carried away. Nothing daunted, however, that same year he came to the farm upon which he now resides, renting it for one year, thereafter purchasing it on time. The tract comprises twenty acres, twelve of which at the time of purchase were devoted to gardening vegetables, and the remainder being timber land, and he has continued this line of agriculture, meeting with good success in so doing. In all the country roundabout no finer or more commodious residence is to be seen than that owned and occupied by Mr. Peacock and his family. The premises are further embellished by a fine hothouse, where are to be seen many choice specimens of rare plants. Mr. Peacock is a taxidermist of no inferior order, and has one hundred specimens of birds and animals which he has preserved by means of taxidermy.

It was in June, 1875, soon after coming to Oregon, that Mr. Peacock and Miss Mary E. Whetstone were united in marriage. Thirteen children were born to them, but two are deceased. Mrs. Mary E. Peacock died March 18, 1901, and August 21, 1901, Mr. Peacock was married to Mrs. Olive V. Hughes, the widow of Frank Hughes. By her first marriage Mrs. Peacock had two children. In no sense of the word can Mr. Peacock be called a politician, and aside from doing his duty at the polls in voting for the best man, regardless of party, takes no interest in politics. In the capacity of school director he has been of great assistance in bringing the educational standard of his vicinity up to a high plane of excellence.

FRANK L. ARMITAGE. To Frank L. Armitage farming is a congenial and absorbing occupation, to be pursued earnestly and practically, and with one's mental faculties alert for improved methods. This singleness of purpose has accomplished great results on his farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres, for all who investigate must admit that progressiveness is apparent in every department of the farm's activity. A two-fold interest centers around this well appointed and prosperous home, for on it the present owner was born September 14, 1871, and has since passed his life here. He inherits reliable New England traits of character, and his father, George H. Armitage, was born in the state of New York January 25, 1824. The older man was reared on a farm in New York, and in 1848 took a steamer in New York city for the Isthmus of Panama, crossing which he embarked for San Francisco, intent on making his fortune in the mines. His dream was more or less rudely shaken, for he came to Lane

county in 1849 and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres four miles northeast of Eugene. Crude and with no improvements whatever, this possession called for vast exertion ere harvests could be gathered or a semblance of the home element realized, and to hasten this happy consummation Mr. Armitage soon after married Sarah J. Stevens, who was born in Tennessee, and who crossed the plains in 1847. Mr. Armitage increased in prosperity as the country around him grew and settlers followed his wise example, and at the time of his death February 12, 1893, at the age of sixty-eight years, he owned a fine and valuable farm. His widow, who is the mother of ten children, lives with those who have located near the home farm, one of these, James A., living three miles east of Springfield. She also spends some time each year with her son, S. C., in Portland, and with her daughter, Mrs. Ella V. Henderson, of Colorado. Mr. Armitage was public-spirited in the extreme, was in favor of education and general advancement, and contributed generously towards churches and charitable organizations.

Like the rest of the children in his father's family, Frank L. Armitage was educated first in the public schools, and later had an opportunity of attending the University of Oregon. His life has been spent uninterruptedly among the surroundings of his boyhood days, every inch of ground being as familiar to him as the face of an old friend. He married Ada D. Calef, a native daughter of this vicinity, and has since taken an interest in church and social life, his wife and himself being considered one of the most congenial and hospitable young couples in their neighborhood. Mr. Armitage is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, but notwithstanding his very busy life manages to get a great deal of pleasure out of passing events. He is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, and in political preferment is a Democrat.

JOHN TOMLINSON. Enterprising and successful, John Tomlinson ranks among the honored and well-to-do farmers of Benton county. Born near Pittsfield, Pike county, Ill., November 28, 1840, he was two years old when his parents moved their household possessions onto a farm in Ray county, Mo., where they remained until 1857, and then sold out and prepared to cross the plains. In the family party was the father and mother, five sons and two daughters, whose headquarters during four months were to be a great prairie schooner drawn by three yoke of oxen. The trip was made in the short space of four months, and the first stop was made at West Point, Calaveras county, Cal., where they remained for a few months.

Later the father took up land in the Calaveras valley, where both himself and wife died in 1858.

Seventeen years old when he crossed the plains, John Tomlinson was a strong and rugged youth, capable of looking out for himself in any emergency. In California he secured employment as a farm hand for Alexander Hodges, his brother-in-law, and three years later, in 1862, married Almira Gingles, a native of Mercer county, Ill., and daughter of James Gingles. James Gingles was born in Columbia county, Pa., in 1819, and in Illinois married Sarah Miller, with whom he lived on a farm in Illinois until crossing the plains in 1850. In Benton county he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, and from a small beginning worked his way to a position of agricultural and political prominence in the county. A man of leading characteristics, he was selected to represent his district in the legislature in 1864, 1868 and 1876, and for about twenty years was a member of the board of county commissioners of Benton county. His first vote was for a Republican candidate, and during his entire life he was loyal to the principles of his chosen party. His death, on October 16, 1878, removed one of the foremost developers of this county, one who had taken an active interest in promoting the cause of education, and who assisted in erecting the first school in his neighborhood. He helped to organize the school system, and was one of the organizers of the Grange. From earliest manhood he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and each Sunday found him in his pew, regardless of inclement weather or personal ill feeling. The church invariably received substantial help at his hands, and it was said of him that he was a Christian every day of the week as well as on Sunday. The wife, who died February 17, 1853, bore him four children, of whom Andrew and Henry are deceased, while Mrs. Tomlinson is the second child and Sarah is the deceased wife of Charles Spencer.

During the year following his marriage John Tomlinson lived on a rented farm in Benton county, and the following year spent on a farm in Polk county, going then to Linn county where he remained about four years. Since locating on his wife's donation claim, inherited from her father, he has been very successful, and has maintained the excellent condition of a valuable and productive property. Four sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson all of whom inherit the thrift and intelligence of their parents, and are a credit to their respective communities. James L. is a successful grocer of Albany; William S. is living at home; Fred is in Albany; and A. Clyde is living with his parents. Mr. Tomlinson is a member of the Baptist

Church, with which his wife has been identified since fifteen years of age. Both are highly respected members of this community, and have many friends to enjoy their hospitality and exchange with them the amenities of life.

HENRY MAXWELL. Prominent among the farmers who have helped to maintain the agricultural prestige of Lane county is Henry Maxwell, whose Scotch-Dutch ancestors have handed down to him the most desirable of their respective national traits, generally conceded to be conservatism, thrift and integrity. John Maxwell, the father of Henry, was born in Brook county, Va., in May, 1802, and died at the home of his son, Henry, January 18, 1890. His wife, Sarah J. (Hickey) Maxwell, was born in Winchester, Va., in 1813, and died at the home of her son, John, in 1885. The parents were married in Virginia, and as young and enthusiastic people moved to a wilderness farm in Platt county, Mo., soon after taking up their residence on more desirable land in Holt county, in the same state. A cooper by trade, the elder Maxwell had worked at his trade for many years in the east, and continued it in Holt county, in connection with a large general farming enterprise. Beginning with the great mining exodus across the plains in 1849, he thought much of the possibilities beyond the western mountains, and by 1852 had sold his land and perfected arrangements to cross the plains. He had two yoke of oxen, and traveled in a large party, reaching his destination in Albany at the end of six months. In the spring of 1853 he took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres seven miles southwest of Harrisburg, where he lived four years, and then moved to the ferry on the Mill river east of Irving. For twelve years he was a well known ferryman at this point, living in the meantime on a farm purchased in the vicinity, and to the improvement of which he and his sons devoted their energies. Finally he sold this farm and went to live with his children, his death and that of his wife occurring as heretofore stated.

Born while his parents were living in Holt county, Mo., March 16, 1847, Henry Maxwell was five years old when he came to Oregon, and his education was principally received in the public schools of Coburg. He continued to live with his parents until 1867, and then bought his farm of three hundred and eleven acres, of which he still owns one hundred and twenty acres. His farm is well equipped with modern implements, and he carries on general farming and some stock-raising. He married in 1867, Marv Hill, who was born in Whiteside county, Ill., December 15, 1852, a daughter of Jesse Hill, who

crossed the plains in 1864. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Sarah is the wife of Henry Bucklem, of Ashland, Ore.; Ida is the wife of Charles Gray, of Baker City; Elizabeth is the wife of William Pearsons, of Baker City; Laura is the wife of Henry Godfrey, of Kern county, Cal.; Ada and Effie live in Baker City; and George is in business in Baker City. Mr. Maxwell is a Republican in politics, but has never entered the ranks of office-seekers. He is progressive and liberal, and in favor of all measures instituted for the improvement of his town and county. Solid and reliable, upright in all his dealings, and holding the most agreeable relations with his neighbors in the vicinity, he occupies a popular and financially strong position, honored and respected by all.

MARTIN WINGARD. His place in life, that of the most useful of all laborers, an intelligent and progressive farmer, Martin Wingard now makes his home upon the farm which he acquired in 1863, near Lorane, Lane county. He was born October 27, 1825, in Stark county, Ohio, the son of Samuel Wingard, who was also a pioneer of Oregon. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, being born in that state in 1801, and on attaining manhood he became a farmer and married in Maryland Miss Mary Bechtel, a native of that state. They settled in Ohio at a very early date, acting the part of pioneers there until their removal in 1839 to Indiana, with the spirit of their own ancestors who first settled America following unconsciously the westward trend of civilization. In 1853 they made the six-months journey across the plains with ox-teams, arriving safely in Oregon, whither the subject of this review had preceded them. Their first winter was spent in Yamhill county. In 1854 they removed to Lane county and took up a donation claim located west of Eugene, remaining there for a few years, when they came to the present location of their son, Martin, and passed the remainder of their lives, the father living to be eighty and the mother to be ninety-five years old. Besides their oldest son, two daughters of their family are now living, Ellen, who is at home, and Catherine, the wife of P. F. Davis, located in the vicinity of Lorane. After coming to the west the father carried on general farming and stock-raising, taking a moderate interest in political movements by holding several of the minor offices of the neighborhood.

In the vicinity of the home of his father, which was first in Ohio and later in Indiana, Martin Wingard received his education in the district schools and until he was twenty-six years old he remained under the parental roof. He then joined the westward movement and crossed the

plains in 1851, a journey of seven months placing him in Oregon, when he located in Yamhill county for about a year. The ensuing years, up to 1863, were spent in various locations, a portion of the time in California. In 1863 he came to Lane county and bought his farm of three hundred and twenty acres which has ever since remained his home, and to the cultivation and improvement of the broad acres he has given every intelligent and practical thought. He has now four hundred acres, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Grange.

A worthy event in the life of Mr. Wingard was his enlistment in 1855 as a member of Company A, under the command of Captain Harris, for service in the Rogue River war, faithfully continuing for forty-six days, during which his principal engagement was at Table Rock. After serving in the defense of his adopted state he returned to his farm and has since devoted his energies to the upbuilding of the agricultural interests of the country.

HENRY MELTON. Many years of successful farming in Lane county have placed Henry Melton on a firm financial basis, and caused him to be reasonably satisfied with life in general. While many who have worked for more years than he are still struggling to acquire a competence, he has left behind him cares connected with crops, stock and improvements, and is loaning money on good security to those who are temporarily embarrassed.

Knox county, Ill., the present center of educational institutions, and agriculturally one of the garden spots of the middle west, has lent many native sons to the coast, notwithstanding its own inducements. The very early pioneer days of Knox county are inseparably associated with the Meltons, for when the wilderness was dotted by but a few straggling farm houses, and Indians outnumbered whites a hundred to one, the parents, George W. and Mary Ann (Riley) Melton, came from the east and settled on government farms with their respective families, their marriage being the first "pale-face" union in Knox county. Ten children were reared on the pioneer farm upon which this couple went to housekeeping, and their first child, a daughter, was the first white child born and reared in the county. A great deal of pioneer interest settled around the Melton home, for the parents were hospitable and kindly people, sharing their good fortune with their neighbors, and keeping their latch string out to whomsoever chanced to pass that way.

Henry Melton was born on the Knox county farm, June 8, 1839, and by reason of a practical

home training and average common school education was able to look out for himself at a comparatively early age. The Civil war found him assisting with the management of the home property, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Galesburg, Knox county. The regiment went first to Fort Henry, and from there to Fort Donelson, Tenn., where the soldiers were placed on guard duty. Besides the battle of Fort Donelson, he participated in many skirmishes, and in all served about fourteen months, being honorably discharged in October, 1863, thereafter returning to his home and continuing his former occupation.

March 9, 1865, Mr. Melton married Ella M. Cole, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued to live in Knox county until coming to Oregon, in 1882. Miss Cole was a successful teacher for six years in Illinois. More fortunate than many, Mr. Melton had saved as well as made money, and therefore was able to start life in the west under very favorable auspices. Purchasing four hundred and sixty-nine acres of land two miles north of Creswell, his operations were of such an extent that he soon required more land, and bought one hundred and forty-four acres adjoining the village on the south. At present three hundred acres are under the plow, and besides this farm he owns twelve acres adjoining Creswell, which constitutes his present home. The farm is rented out and given over to general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the most highly improved in the county.

Possessing personal characteristics which win esteem and stamp the bearer as influential and popular, Mr. Melton is one of the pillars of the community of Creswell, where he has a host of friends and well-wishers. He is no politician, notwithstanding his staunch allegiance to the Republican party. His first wife dying in Oregon, November 16, 1886, Mr. Melton, in 1893, made a journey back to Illinois, where he was married to Katherine Brainard, a native of Oneida county, N. Y., and a daughter of Jephtha and Sarah (Van Wagennen) Brainard, and was reared in Knox county, Ill., and taught for over twenty years in the public schools. No children have been born of either union, but a son has been adopted into the family, Edward L., at present a business man of Seattle, Wash.

JOHN ZINIKER. Those thrifty and reliable traits of character which are the heritage of the children of Switzerland find illustration in the life of John Ziniker, who was born in that country, December 13, 1858, and was reared in one of the hill-side towns which have furnished themes for painters and poets for many genera-

tions. One in a family of eight children, his father made his living as a butcher, and had the typical regard for education and advancement which have made of his country one of the most enlightened and practical in the world. His limited resources necessitated the co-operation of his children as soon as they were old enough to assume responsibility, and thus it happened that John, one of the most promising of his sons, was allowed to join his uncle, Albert Ruegger, when he came to America, in 1873. The latter had just completed a two-years' service in the German army, had been present at the battle of Sedan, and contemplated his sojourn in the United States with the hopefulness of one who had led a strenuous life, and longed for more peaceful and kindly conditions.

Arriving in America, Mr. Ziniker accompanied his uncle's family to Trenton, Ohio, whence they went at the end of a year to Columbus, Neb., and farmed there for nine months. For about two years they afterward lived and farmed in Kansas, going then to Vancouver, Wash., and from there to Lane county, Ore., in 1879. Renting the place upon which he now lives, he aided his uncle in the purchase of it a few years later, and now, in partnership with his aunt, owns the entire farm of seventeen hundred acres. In 1884 Mr. Ziniker married Vrena Siegerist, a native of Switzerland, and nine children have been born of this union, the order of their birth being as follows: Rosa; Freda; Lillie, deceased; Laura; Emma; John; Lena; Albert; and Frank. Mr. Ziniker has about two hundred acres of land under cultivation, but his principal source of income is Durham cattle, which are raised in large numbers, as are also a variety of other kinds of stock. He is one of the substantial and popular men of this vicinity, is well read and takes a keen interest in general developments outside of his regular work. Like all who come from Switzerland, where education is compulsory, he appreciates the value of mental training; and it is his intention to give his children the advantages required if they are to adorn and dignify their respective stations in life. He is fraternally associated with the Woodmen of the World, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political affiliation is a Republican.

ELIAS F. CHAPMAN. In his efforts to gain a substantial financial standing Elias F. Chapman has not neglected the duties which have been his as a citizen, through his association with the Civil war writing his name high in the annals of our country. In his business affairs he has met with a gratifying success, as a lumber merchant and manufacturer gaining a prominent place in the industrial circles of

Eugene, Lane county, which has been his home since 1877.

The Chapman family came originally from Wales, the great grandfather coming from that country and settling in Connecticut, as a citizen of that state being numbered among the patriots of the Revolution. The grandfather, Joshua Chapman, was born there and in manhood removed to Indiana, locating in Kosciusko county, where he followed his trade of wheelwright. He was one of the early settlers in Iowa, locating near Des Moines in later years, his death occurring near Beatrice, Neb., aged ninety-three years. Like his father he fought for his country, his services being in the war of 1812. The father, Joshua B. Chapman, was a native of Connecticut, and became a wheelwright in New York state, going from there to Indiana and removing in 1842 to Illinois, and February 1, 1843, to Iowa, where he settled near Des Moines, in the latter location combining the work of his trade with agricultural pursuits. In 1876 he came to Eugene, Lane county, Ore., locating one and a half mile south of the city, where his death occurred. Politically he was a Republican and in religion affiliated with the Baptist Church. He married Naomi Connett, who was born in Kentucky, the daughter of Nicholas Connett, also of that state, but who spent the last years of his life in Ohio. The mother died in Oregon, having four living children, one having died in childhood, and the other in Oregon after reaching manhood.

The oldest of his father's family, Elias F. Chapman was born in Kosciusko county, Ind., February 1, 1842, the following year becoming a resident of Iowa, where he grew to manhood. Interspersed with his home duties was an attendance of the public schools at Carlisle. When of sufficient age he was apprenticed to learn the wagon and carriage maker's trade and continued so employed for two years. He also worked with his father in the sawmill business, even in his youth giving evidence of his ability along these lines, being then entrusted with the management of the hardwood lumber. At the breaking out of the Civil war he put beyond him his dreams of future success in his business and became a volunteer in Company B, Tenth Iowa Regiment, being mustered in at Iowa City, August 23, 1861. A half-brother, Ephraim Fisher, was also a member of that regiment, and was physically disabled during the war, now making his home in Iowa. Mr. Chapman was sent with his company to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where his first misfortune came in the shape of an attack of measles while in camp. The command wintered at Bird's Point, after which they saw much service, being in the battles of New Madrid, Corinth, during which engagement the

concussion of the discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade burst his right ear drum; Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, Holly Springs, Mission Ridge, Champion Hill and Black River. After the winter spent at Memphis Mr. Chapman experienced the horrors of the siege of Vicksburg, which lasted forty-seven days, and after which, about July 10, he was a member of a band of eighty men who were guarding a train of wagons after surrender, when Gen. Joseph Johnston, with a cavalry brigade, swept down upon them and took them prisoners. They were at once started on the trip to Richmond, but Sherman having possession of the railroads they were paroled. Mr. Chapman was sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and six weeks later he was exchanged and sent back to active service. He veteranized at Huntsville, Ala., and took part in the battles at Decatur, Ala., and was then paroled and sent home on a thirty-day furlough, after which he returned to Kingston and participated in the Atlantic campaign, marching with Sherman to the sea, and engaging in the battles of Dallas, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Snake Creek, Ala., Jonesboro, and Savannah. After entering Savannah he continued north through the Carolinas with the advancing columns, passing through Columbia, S. C., where they had an engagement, then to Bentonville, etc., on the memorable journey. He was in the Grand Review at Washington and carried away with him the memory of the gratitude and admiration of those who witnessed the magnificent spectacle and realized the mighty work accomplished by those grand columns of men.

After being mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., August 15, 1865, Mr. Chapman returned to Carlisle, Iowa, and engaged as a hardware merchant of that city, and also conducted a wagon and carriage works. This was successfully continued until 1876, when he removed to Healdsburg, Cal., and engaged in the same employment. July 24, 1877, he came to Eugene. Opening a wagon and carriage works there, he remained so employed for four years, but on account of failing health, disposed of his business interests and removed to San Jose, Cal. There he engaged in the planing-mill business and operated it successfully for two and a half years, when he returned to Eugene and took up a homestead thirteen miles east of the town, where he built a mill with a capacity of eight thousand feet per day, the motive power being steam. He also improved his farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and continued to reside there fifteen years, when he located in Eugene, where he has since made his home. In 1902 he built a new planing-mill in Eugene, located on Willamette street which was opened for business April 1,

of the same year, with his son Ellis K. as a partner. They have now a large and lucrative business, turning out all kinds of planing-mill work.

The marriage of Mr. Chapman occurred in Carlisle, Iowa, and united him with Miss Sarah Griffin, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind. They have one son, Ellis K., who is now in partnership with his father. In fraternal relations Mr. Chapman is prominent, having been made a Mason in Hartford, Iowa. He became a charter member of the lodge at Carlisle, Ore., and is now a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of Eugene chapter No. 10, R. A. M. He was made an Odd Fellow in Carlisle and acted as noble grand, and is now identified with the lodge at Eugene. As a member of J. W. Geary Post No. 7, G. A. R., he was commander for three terms, in two of which the post gained one hundred and one members, making it the largest post in the state. He also acted as senior aid and chief of staff under Commander Gates. He also holds the position of assistant inspector on the staff of the national commander. In politics he is a staunch and loyal Republican and has always been true to the principles advocated by that party. A work which has made Mr. Chapman's name one to be remembered is his organization of the Iowa Veteran Association in Oregon for the purpose of procuring evidence for soldiers' pensions, and the bringing together the old Iowa soldiers in Oregon. Since the organization he has served as secretary for three years.

HON. GABRIEL RUSSELL CHRISMAN the chief executive of the city of Eugene, represents the broadest and best citizenship of Oregon. Inheriting sterling traits of character, and having the advantage in his youth of a superior home training, he has steadily forged to the front, overcoming obstacles, and supporting, on his way, the institutions which are the glory of the northwest. No name in Lane county carries with it greater weight, or is any nearer to the foundation upon which the municipal superstructure has been reared.

A native of Andrew county, Mo., Mr. Chrisman was born December 2, 1848, and is one of the eight children born to Hon. Campbell E. and Phoebe (Flannery) Chrisman, natives of Virginia. The older Chrisman moved from Virginia to Missouri about the year 1840, and in the latter state successfully conducted a large farm, becoming one of the prosperous and prominent men of his section. Desiring other surroundings in which to pass the remainder of his life, and being ambitious to increase his fortune, he disposed of his property in Missouri in 1851

and started across the plains with his wife and seven children. His equipment was beyond the ordinary, and precluded the possibility of want or deprivation during the long journey, which was accomplished in comparative comfort. He had several teams of oxen and a band of loose cattle, the latter serving as the foundation for his great success in the northwest. Crossing the Cascade mountains by the Barlow route, the party arrived in Lane county in October, and spent the first winter near Coburg. As an experiment, Mr. Chrisman bought property near Cañonville in the spring of 1852, but this investment proving unsatisfactory, and the death of his wife occurring there, he moved the following year to what is now Walker Station, and on the coast fork of the Willamette river took up a donation claim of a section of land. This proved to be the nucleus of large landed possessions, for he demonstrated marked sagacity in business affairs. From time to time he purchased valuable properties, and at the height of his prosperity owned several farms. Hundreds of head of stock roamed over his meadows, and large quantities of grain were harvested annually. With the proceeds of his enterprise he started a private money loaning business, and finally retired to Cottage Grove, purchased a home in the pleasant part of the town, and spent the remainder of his life there in comfort. He died there June 21, 1885, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a man possessed of a large capacity for well-doing and strong traits of character. As a Republican he took an active interest in local and state undertakings, and served one term in the Oregon state senate, during two regular and one special session. During the Civil war his sympathies were strongly on the side of the Union; and he is said to have been the first man to put up a flag in Lane county after the war. He was of a sociable and genial nature, and found relaxation and pleasure in the Masonic lodge.

As soon as he was old enough, Gabriel R. Chrisman walked from his father's farm to the school on the south fork of the Willamette. His educational opportunities were bounded by his teacher's limitations. Realizing these, as the years passed, he applied himself to every passing opportunity, learning from observation, books and contact with mankind. In time he became manager of the home farm, and at twenty-six years of age started out on his own responsibility, purchasing land in Lake county and engaging in stock-raising on a large scale. His brand—the letter C in a diamond, on the left flank—was one of the best known in that section of the country. Upon disposing of his farm and brand in 1883, he possessed over one thousand head of cattle.

Upon settling in Cottage Grove in 1883 Mr. Chrisman invested in town property, but the following year removed to his present home in Eugene. He is the possessor of one of the truly delightful homes of the city, located on the corner of Tenth and Charnelton streets, and surrounded by beautifully laid-out grounds. He still retains an interest in farming and stock-raising, having a farm of two hundred and thirty acres located three and a half miles from Junction City, and another farm of six hundred and forty acres near by.

Since early manhood Mr. Chrisman has espoused the cause of Republicanism, but for many years his political obligations began and ended with the casting of his ballot. He was elected mayor of Eugene in April, 1901, and so well did he conserve the best interests of his fellow-townsmen that he was again elected without opposition, in 1903. He has been delegate to many state and county conventions, and was at one time chairman of the Lane county Republican Central Committee. In 1886 he became one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Eugene, and is at present a director and stock-holder. He was also one of the chief promoters of the Eugene Water Company, serving first as superintendent and afterward as president of the company. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and he is a charter member of the Eugene Commercial Club. In Cottage Grove, Ore., August 31, 1884, he was united in marriage with Mary B. Markley, who was born near Salem, Ore., a daughter of David Markley, a native of Virginia. The latter was one of the early settlers of California, having come to that state with his parents when he was a boy. At a later period he moved to Oregon, and at the present time makes his home at Cottage Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman have one son, Chester Russell. Mr. Chrisman has ever evinced a deep and practical interest in the welfare of the city of Eugene, and is recognized as one of her most progressive and public-spirited citizens.

BYRON A. WASHBURNE. The milling industry of Springfield, Lane county, is represented by Byron A. Washburne, a native son of Oregon, having been born near Junction City, this county, March 2, 1865. He is the seventh child in a family of six sons and five daughters born to his father, C. W. Washburne, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and his education was received in the common schools of his native state, being more or less limited by the many obstacles which were of a necessity a part of the early life in Oregon. His father

being a mill-owner, Byron A. was trained to this life, and at the age of eighteen years he assumed charge of his father's mill at Rickreall, Polk county, where he continued with success for six years. In 1889 he returned to Junction City and remained for one year, after which he located in Springfield, since making this his home.

The mill which Mr. Washburne here purchased was immediately overhauled and is today a modern and up-to-date enterprise, and with water power the mill has a capacity of a hundred barrels per day. The flour, which he disposes of in local markets and ships to various localities, is known by the name of "Snow Ball," and the quality equals the purity of color which has won it this brand. Mr. Washburne also owns considerable property in different counties of the state, fifteen hundred acres altogether, in Lane, Gilliam, Lake and Klamath counties, a part of which is farming land, now rented, and the balance is timber. He has also bought a comfortable residence here, a two-story cottage, wherein he now makes his home.

Mr. Washburne was married in Rickreall, Polk county, to Mary Amanda Clark, who was born in Polk county, the daughter of W. E. Clark, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains when a young man and became a pioneer of Polk county. For several years he was the only Republican in that county, and he was very active and prominent in political affairs. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Washburne are: Helen, aged fourteen, and Claude, aged ten years. In fraternal orders Mr. Washburne is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Woodmen of the World; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge in 1903; Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Native Sons of Oregon. Politically he is a Republican, and has always been active in the advancement of the principles endorsed by that party, serving here as a member of the city council. As vice president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, at Junction City, he is still connected with the financial interests of that city, wherein he made his home for some time.

JAMES A. EBBERT. For forty years James A. Ebbert has been taking the steps forward that have numbered him among the successful men of Lane county. Like many others he came empty-handed to the state of Oregon and is now a large land-owner in Whitman county, Wash., and upon his farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Lane county, Ore., he has been engaged since 1859 in hog-raising, the profits of which have

been greatly increased by his preparation of cured meat, in which form the public is offered his products.

Mr. Ebbert was born near Uniontown, Pa., March 25, 1831, and lived there on a farm until twenty years of age, when he went to Van Buren county, Iowa, and spent the time intervening between that and his trip to the west. In the spring of 1852 he came across the plains with four yoke of oxen, and after eighty-four days reached his destination and became a resident of Oregon. In the fall of the same year he went to the Rogue River mines for a short period, and in November he located in Portland, remaining until August, 1853. He then came to Lane county and took up a donation claim of a hundred and sixty acres near Springfield, and after a five-years' residence there he sold the farm for \$1,000, and in 1859 bought his present property, which is located three and a half miles northeast of the same city. Since that time he has been extensively engaged in the raising of hogs, devoting his energies entirely to this work, and meeting with substantial returns for the intelligent effort put forth. In 1880 he began investing his money in land in Whitman county, Wash., and now owns several thousand acres in that county and one ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Latah county, Idaho.

On December 15, 1853, Mr. Ebbert was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Brattian, who died July 29, 1902, leaving no family. In his political relations Mr. Ebbert is a life-long Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 at the first presidential election in Oregon, and has voted for every Republican candidate for president since that time.

ALBERT RUEGGER. The name of Albert Ruegger is associated with one of the finest and largest stock farms in Lane county, although he himself passed to the great majority in 1901, leaving behind him the legacy of a good name and honorable life. An American by adoption and preference, he was born in Switzerland, August 10, 1842, and to the last recalled with evident yearning and tenderness the days of his youth among the mountains of his picturesque native land. The farm upon which he grew to manhood must have furnished marked contrast in his mind with the one upon which he conducted his latter-day enterprise, for, shut in by snow-clad mountains, there were no far reaches for the eye to scan, and but small patches for the cattle to graze on.

While still in Switzerland Mr. Ruegger married Rosina Ammann, who was born in Switzerland, August 28, 1848. The young people continued to live in the same canton, and during the

Franco-Prussian war of 1870 Mr. Ruegger espoused the cause of his sister country on the north, and fought in the German army against France, serving until the battle of Sedan, which resulted in the overthrow of the third Napoleon. The next year he came to the United States with his family, living for a time in Nebraska, and then in Kansas, moving from there to Missouri. In 1875 he journeyed further west to Vancouver, Wash., and two years later came to Lane county, Ore., where the balance of his life was spent. In partnership with his nephew, John Ziniker, he bought a farm of seventeen hundred and fifty acres, and Edward Ziniker bought fifty acres of this in 1898. For a residence he built a large frame dwelling, and added barns, out-houses and general improvements, carrying on dairying, cheese-making, general farming and stock-raising. His farm became known as one of the best appointed ones in the county, and the stock which found its way to the markets from his farm was representative of the best that could be raised in Oregon. He took a keen interest in Republican politics, but being a quiet and unostentatious man, never desired or would accept office.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Ruegger has continued to live on the home place, which she manages with the assistance of her children, of whom Edward, Rosa, Ida, Hilda, Ernest and Pauline live at home, the oldest daughter, Emma, being the wife of Edward Ziniker. This farm is unquestionably one of the best conducted and improved in this county, and the men who have accomplished its development are deserving of the greatest credit, evincing, as they have, marked intelligence and thrift.

WILLIAM KNOTTS. None to a greater extent enjoys the confidence of his fellow-farmers around Corvallis than does William Knotts, representative of a very old family in Oregon, and who was born on the farm a portion of which he now owns, October 27, 1851. His father, William, was born in the east, and there married a Miss Barrett, who bore him one child, a daughter, Justina, now the wife of N. P. Newton, of Philomath. He married, for his second wife, Sylvia Wilsey, with whom he came to Oregon in 1847, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and circumventing every danger known to the early emigrants. The first winter in his adopted state he lived in Washington county, but the following year went to Benton county, where he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres. More fortunate than most of the early settlers, his land was mostly open prairie, and he therefore put in his first crop much more readily than did

his neighbors in the timber. For the accommodation of his wife and children he erected a rude log house of one room which served all purposes of living, and had a fair start in the west at the time of his death in 1854, at the age of fifty-five years.

William Knotts was the third of the children in his father's family, and he was three years old when his sire died. Besides himself there was Margaret, who became the wife of Arthur Langell, and died in 1888; Sarah A., the wife of James Robinson, of the vicinity of Wrenn; Thomas, who died in 1866; and May, who died while a child. Because of the father's large property, and the good management which it sustained at the hands of his widow and older sons, the children were able to secure practical educations at the public schools and at Philomath College. William remained on the main farm until twenty-six years of age, and then came to the portion of the claim which is still his home, and upon which he has made many improvements. It is located three and a half miles north of Corvallis, and has been devoted principally to stock-raising, Red Polled cattle being preferred. General farming also receives attention from the successful owner of this finely improved property, and in all ways he has demonstrated a broad-minded and liberal tendency, equipping his property with the latest of modern machinery and conducting his enterprises after the most approved plans. He is the owner of three hundred and seventy-four acres of the old donation claim, and besides has one one-hundred and a one hundred and twenty acre tract in the mountains.

December 23, 1898, Mr. Knotts was united in marriage with Carrie, daughter of Joseph Woods, and of this union there have been born two children, Lizzie and Ethel. To a considerable extent Mr. Knotts has identified himself with Republican politics in his neighborhood, and his fitness for office was recognized in 1898, when he was elected commissioner of Benton county, serving four years. Mr. Knotts has a fine home, a fine family and an enviable reputation as man and farmer, and as such is a distinct credit to the farming community around Corvallis.

THEODORE O. MARTIN. To the men whom the eastern states have given toward the upbuilding of the west can be traced those qualities which have impressed themselves upon the various communities, for rather than the man of adventurous disposition it has been he who felt his ability to cope with the difficulties which attend colonization who has given the impetus to the development of resources and added the

great northwest to the coterie of states. Theodore O. Martin, born in Oregon May 31, 1856, upon the donation claim which he now occupies, is the son of such a man, the double claim to Oregon's welfare being his nativity and his inheritance of the pioneer traits which numbered his father among the useful men of the northwest.

The father, Stephen O. Martin, was born March 6, 1821, in Union county, Ohio, and removed to Presque Isle, in Lake Erie, where his father, Charles Martin, had received a land grant from services in the war of 1812, from the results of which service he died, on the island. After the death of the elder man his widow removed to Laporte county, Ind., where she reared her family and remained throughout the rest of her life. She had six children, of whom Stephen O. was the second in order of birth. He made his home with his mother until his marriage, December 25, 1842, with Mary Cordelia Parsons, her birth having occurred in Oswego county, N. Y., March 10, 1824. The young people continued to live in Laporte county until 1844, when they removed to Lake county, Ind., and remained there until the spring of 1853, when they outfitted and crossed the plains with ox-teams, accomplishing a journey of six months devoid of trouble beyond the experiences incident to life on the plains in those early times. They arrived in Lane county, Ore., where the husband took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, located one-half mile north of Creswell and twelve miles south of Eugene. This remained their home until their death, that of the father occurring at the age of seventy-three years, December 1, 1894, and the mother at seventy years of age, March 23, 1894, in their busy and useful life adding to the welfare of the coming state by improving and cultivating the land which had become their home, carrying on general farming and stock-raising, while the husband also made several trips to the mines, which were not devoid of profit. Always active in politics, Mr. Martin occupied the positions of justice of the peace and postmaster, as well as other minor offices which were within the gift of the people in his community, his integrity and high moral character making him a man to be trusted. He was also active in the work of the Christian Church, of which he was a member, while his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides Theodore O. Martin, of this review, there are two of the children living: Mrs. Marcia E. Johnson, of Creswell, and John H., who is located on a part of the home place.

The entire life of Theodore O. Martin has been spent in Oregon, where he grew to manhood among the duties of farm life, and received his education in the district schools. Early

showing an aptitude for business, he opened a drug and grocery store in Creswell with a partner by the name of Thomas Belshaw, the firm name being Belshaw & Martin. This was successfully conducted for four years, at the close of which time he married and went to live on a part of the donation claim of his father, and after the death of his parents located in the old home, now carrying on general farming and stock-raising, being particularly interested in Cotswold sheep.

May 2, 1880, Margaret J. Veatch became Mr. Martin's wife. She was born in Lane county, Ore., October 29, 1859, the daughter of Sylvester E. Veatch, who was born March 27, 1831, in Enfield, White county, Ill. Mr. Veatch is a farmer by occupation. He remained in Illinois until 1853, when he started across the plains with ox-teams and traveling in company with S. B. Knox, a native of Kentucky. The first winter in the west was spent in Linn county. In the spring of 1854 he came to Lane county and took up a claim located on Mosby creek, four miles southeast of Cottage Grove, and married there Maria Elizabeth Knox, a native of Hancock county, Ill. They remained upon this claim until 1859, when they located near Cloverdale, and lived there about seven years, and then purchased Mr. Veatch's present property two miles west of Cottage Grove. Besides Mrs. T. O. Martin, who is the second child of the family, there are the following children: Isaac H. Veatch, of Creswell; Robert W., of Eugene; Lucetta, the wife of J. I. Thomas, of Cottage Grove; Curtis Sylvester, on the home place; and Dora B., the wife of John Martin, a brother of Theodore O. Martin. The mother died October 28, 1902, at the age of sixty-eight years, while the father still lives and engages in farming and stock-raising. Politically he is a Republican, and an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of one child, Maud M., who died at the age of seventeen years. Mr. Martin is a Prohibitionist in politics and holds membership and is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

PIERSON M. McPHERSON was just a year old when his parents brought him to Portland, and thirteen years old when he came to Lane county. In the meantime he has attained to prominence as an agriculturist and promoter of the well-being of his neighborhood, living a life devoted to his farm, his family and his many friends. In Moniteau county, Mo., where he was born, September 14, 1851, his parents, J. C. and Mary E. (Scott) McPherson, were well-known farmers, who, notwithstanding that they owned a large and paying farm, were on the

lookout for a chance to improve their prospects. During the winter of 1851-2 they made preparation to cross the plains in the early spring. They started out in April with two wagons, four yoke of oxen and three cows, the latter being pressed into service after leaving Fort Hall. Upon arriving in the Willamette valley they had three cows and four steers, the animals having fared well during the long and tiresome journey.

The McPherson family lived first on a three-hundred-and-twenty-acre claim near Silverton, Marion county, Ore., and in 1864 removed to near Springfield, Lane county, where the father bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, living thereon until his death, in 1886, at the age of sixty-five years. The wife, who survived him until 1902, dying at the age of seventy-one years, was the mother of thirteen children, eight of whom attained maturity. Both parents were members of the Christian Church, and Mr. McPherson contributed many hundreds of dollars towards its support. He served in the Yakima Indian war, and at all times during his life in the west promoted the cause of education and morality.

The youth of P. M. McPherson, the third child in his father's large family, was spent on the Lane county farm. July 4, 1871, he married Mary Spencer, thereafter living for a year on the James A. Ebbetts place. He then purchased ninety acres of his present farm, to which he has since added, and now owns two hundred and twenty acres, all in the valley, just outside of Springfield. In his meadows roam the finest of Jersey cattle, other stock also bringing in a substantial yearly income. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, of whom Chandos is deceased. Those living are: Seth, Walter, Vennie, Dorena, Lula, Adell and Wade. Mr. McPherson cast his first presidential vote for a Democratic president and has never had occasion to change his mind regarding party affiliations. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and in religion he finds a home in the Christian Church. He is a thrifty and practical farmer, entering with zest into his chosen occupation, and getting the best possible results from his fertile and conveniently located farm.

ENOCH P. COLEMAN. That stock-raising is both a congenial and paying occupation to Enoch P. Coleman is not doubted by any who are privileged to know this genial and highly honored pioneer, whose personality, family and splendidly appointed farm appeal to the trust, confidence and admiration of the community in which he makes his home. Opportunity has never been allowed to slip by Mr. Coleman with-

out his taking a many-sided view of it, and deciding then and there whether it would pay him to embrace it. He has made some money in mining, more in the mercantile and freighting business, and still more in raising high-grade Durham and Hereford cattle. At the present time he owns three thousand acres of land four miles north of Coburg, all of which is adapted to stock, being abundantly watered by snows from the mountains and by natural springs.

Nathan G. and Mary (Henry) Coleman were born in Pennsylvania, married there, and removed to Coles county, Ill., in 1841. Their son, Enoch P., was born on their farm near Independence, March 31, 1842, and was therefore eleven years old when the family removal to the coast took place, in the spring of 1853. The father outfitted with four wagons, requiring twenty yoke of oxen, also a spring-wagon with two yoke, the latter of which was driven all the way across the plains by Enoch P. Coleman. The family possessions also included sixty head of cattle, some of which were thoroughbred Durhams, and which arrived at the end of the journey in much better condition than was expected of them. The father purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land on the old Territorial road, sixteen miles southeast of Eugene, and there engaged in farming, grain and stock-raising. So extensive were his operations that more land was eventually required, and at the time of his death, at the age of seventy-eight years, he was the owner of nearly a thousand acres. His wife, who was born in 1800, died in 1894, and, notwithstanding her extreme age, enjoyed the best of health until a short time before she died.

Enoch P. Coleman left the farm at the age of eighteen and became a clerk in a general merchandise store for a couple of years. In 1862 he started up the Columbia river with pack animals to the Caribou mining district, and with four others engaged in packing goods to the mines, a distance of sixty miles. That this was a paying venture is easily surmised, for he received thirty cents a pound for packing, and during a week's time packed many hundreds of pounds. Living was high during those times, and the cooks for the miners must have exercised their wits to economize. Flour brought as high as \$1.50 a pound, beans being sold at the same exorbitant rate. This dreary region was abandoned by Mr. Coleman in 1862, his return being accomplished by way of the Frazer river, and from there by skiffs, in company with James McClaren. From Portland to Eugene was by stage route, and Mr. Coleman spent the winter in the latter town.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Coleman went to The Dalles and worked for his brother and

brother-in-law in their shop, and in the fall of 1864 returned to Eugene. In December of the same year he was united in marriage with Mary Walton, sister of Judge J. J. Walton, with whom he afterward engaged in a mercantile business for a couple of years. Disposing of his store interests, he engaged in stock-raising near Harrisburg, Linn county, for about ten years, and then came to his present farm, one of the finest and most valuable in Lane county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, of whom Frank is deceased; Nellie, born February 8, 1868, and died in 1899, was the wife of Sylvey Stewart, of Portland; Clara is the wife of J. R. Coleman, Jr.; George is engaged in business with his father; and Henry is living on the home ranch. In 1902 Mr. Coleman added to his responsibilities by purchasing a meat market in Coburg, in which his son is interested, and which promises to be a fruitful source of income. He spends his time looking after his market and farm, and is still a very busy and prominent factor in the community. Politically he is a staunch adherent of Democracy, and among other honors conferred upon him by his constituents may be mentioned that of state senator during 1882 to 1886, and that of member of the house during 1888. At the age of twenty-two, while living at Eugene, he identified himself with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has since acknowledged allegiance to this order.

Mr. Coleman possesses in marked degree the force, good judgment and public spirit of the typical northwestern promoter, and as such is honored and esteemed by a large following of friends and associates.

REV. WILLIAM ROBINSON. A pioneer of many years ago, and one who has long since passed away, was the Rev. William Robinson, who was born in Shelby county, Ohio, January 20, 1789, the son of a strong and hardy pioneer of that then wilderness territory. When a young man he took up the ministry in the Methodist Church, and in his native state married Susannah Cannon, who was born in Kentucky, May 19, 1793. They lived in Ohio until 1832, when they removed to Indiana and remained there for a period of five years. Upon again changing their location they settled in Platte county, Mo., and made that their home until 1847, when they outfitted for the long and dangerous journey across the plains, and with the spirit of their ancestors enrolled their names among those who were to assist in western civilization, though both husband and wife were then approaching the evening of their lives. The journey with ox-teams occupied six months, and they were mercifully

spared any serious trouble with the Indians, enduring with patience and fortitude the hardships and trials incident to their new lives.

Upon reaching Oregon Mr. Robinson took up a donation claim located on Salt creek, Polk county, and this remained their home for the period of two years. In addition to his ministerial efforts he worked for the advancement of the country in the cultivation of the broad acres which gave homes to so large a number of people who came empty-handed, but eager to add their strength to the forward march. After two years Mr. Robinson removed to Oregon City, where he remained for a short time, when he returned to his claim. Soon afterward he became an inmate of the homes of his children, on account of his advancing age. His death occurred August 1, 1864, and that of his wife September 30, 1870, the two having walked faithfully side by side for many years in the performance of duty. Of the ten children which blessed their union the three now living are Richard C., who is located in Pilot Rock, Umatilla county, Ore.; Surrenea J., widow of William J. J. Scott, whose sketch is found on another page of this work; and Matilda Haas, of Arizona.

HOLLAND McCOLLUM. Born on a farm bordering on Spencer creek, ten miles southwest of Eugene, April 15, 1852, Holland McCollum was educated in a little near-by school-house, and has never wandered far or for any length of time from the old donation claim which has since come into his personal possession. He now owns two hundred acres of the old place, and besides owns the thirty-two acres four miles west of Eugene, upon which he has made his home since 1898.

Of Scotch descent, Samuel McCollum, the father of Holland, was born in Kentucky, and followed farming and stock-raising during his entire active life. In his native state he married Zilpha Callahan, also a native of the Bourbon state, and who died on the old donation claim in 1897, at the age of eighty-four years. The parents lived in Kentucky until 1850, and then crossed the plains to Oregon with ox-teams, in a train composed of fifty wagons. Captain Bailey had charge of the home and fortune-seekers, and little of incident out of the ordinary marred a pleasant and speedy journey. Mr. McCollum took up six hundred and forty acres of the claim above mentioned, and here inaugurated farming and stock-raising on a large scale, achieving success from year to year, and laying by a competence for those dependent on his care. His death occurred in 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years, and he left behind him a record of good deeds and more than aver-

age financial success. Four sons and one daughter were born into the family, Holland being the third of the children.

After the death of his father, Holland McCollum became possessor of the old place, although he had long been independent, beginning to collect wages for his work from the time he was twenty-one years old. He married at The Dalles, in 1880, Mathilda Malle, who was born in France, and who is the mother of five children, Mary, William, Henry, John and Charles. The friend of education, Mr. McCollum has given his children every advantage within his power, and has so trained them in their every-day life, that morally, physically and mentally, they are a credit to their family and themselves. As a general farmer Mr. McCollum is practical and scientific, bringing to his aid modern innovations and advanced thought, and at all times feeling a genuine pride in the dignity and utility of his calling. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has been a school director for many years.

FREDERICK WILLIAM A. CRAIN. Identified with a successful jewelry business at Junction City since 1890, Frederick William A. Crain has many other claims upon the consideration of his fellow-townsmen, representing as he does the highest mental culture, the broadest humanity, and the most unswerving devotion to truth and justice. Born in Tompkins county, N. Y., November 5, 1827, he was reared on a farm which abounded in memories of his patriot grandfather, Elijah, who was born in the seat of conservatism in Connecticut, and removed at a very early day to Tompkins county. This ancestor was a man of remarkably strong and active constitution, and notwithstanding the fact that he lived for seven years on tented field and within sound of the cannon's roar in the Revolutionary war, attaining to the rank of corporal, he lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. His son, Alvin, the father of Frederick William, was born in Tompkins county, and in his youth worked in a clock factory, later taking up his residence in Erie county, Pa., where he was variously engaged, principally as a shoe manufacturer. About 1841 he removed to Wisconsin, making his home in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1857, and there engaging in contracting and building, work for which he possessed special aptitude. He also aided his son in the management of a store, and in time removed to Brownsville, Minn., whence he came to Eugene, Ore., in 1878. He lived to be seventy-six years old. Interesting also is the maternal ancestry of the popular Junction City merchant, his mother, Tamson Seaton, being a granddaughter of that Lord Seaton whose an-

cestral halls and proud lineage were once the pride of Scotland. William Seaton, the father of Mrs. Crain, was banished from his native Scotland because of his participation in its defense, and his property confiscated by the state. Seeking an asylum in more tolerant America, he retrieved his fortunes in Tompkins county, N. Y., and died a comparatively wealthy man.

The oldest of the four sons and three daughters born to his parents, Frederick W. A. Crain was educated primarily in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and at the age of seventeen contracted an illness which incapacitated him for about three years. Recovering he apprenticed to a jeweler at Baraboo, Wis., in 1848, and later, when his preceptor removed to Illinois, he accompanied him and finished his trade. Returning to Baraboo, he engaged in a jewelry business until 1855, and then changed his field of activity to Minneapolis, Minn., whence he removed to Brownsville, Minn., in 1862. In 1873 Mr. Crain came to Eugene and opened a jewelry store, continuing the same until removing to his present business and residence in Junction City. He has a complete and modern store, and the stock includes such commodities as would naturally be required in a cosmopolitan and thriving community. He has invested in real estate to the extent of owning his store, the adjoining property, and his residence property, and his attitude towards the town of his adoption is that of a citizen who appreciates her possibilities, and rejoices at her prosperity and good fortune.

In Baraboo, Wis., Mr. Crain married Mary Melissa Lowell, who was born in Ohio, September 23, 1839, and whose father, William, came early to the Buckeye state from his native state of New York. Mr. Lowell removed to Parma, Jackson county, Mich., about 1847, and there worked at the carpenter's trade, combining the same with farming for many years, his death occurring at his home near Eaton Rapids at the age of eighty-two years. Not having any children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Crain have an adopted daughter, Annie, who makes her home with them, having been educated in the University of Oregon and the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Five years she devoted to teaching in Seattle, Wash. Mr. Crain has found a large field of usefulness in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for over thirty years has been a local preacher, his genial and rational optimism and implicit faith in goodness and charity, endearing him to hundreds who have been privileged to hear his voice. As a journalist he has contributed to local and other periodicals, and his poetic productions have won him sincere admiration and approbation. One production, with its eloquent plea for freedom and kindness to birds, won a prize for nicety of diction, no-

bility of sentiment, and correctness of construction, and another, "God Bless our Oregon," is appended herewith. Mr. Crain has been a staunch Republican for many years, and although in no sense a politician, has served as treasurer of Eugene for six years. His name is engraved on the cornerstone of the University of Oregon, among those of other promoters of this now famous institution of learning, and is also placed in the cornerstone of the Villard section of the university. Far more than the average man, Mr. Crain has touched the rim of higher success in this world, has studied continuously, and filled the storehouse of his mind with treasure from a variety of sources. No one in the community bears a more honored name, nor does any more emphatically typify the high-minded, conservative, and thoroughly reliable business man.

GOD BLESS OUR OREGON.

Oh for that spirit progressive, that brought our fathers
o'er
The lofty mountain heights, where everlasting torrents
pour,
To our lovely Oregon, lying nestled 'mongst the hills,
With her verdure-coated valleys and laughing little
rills.

Where majestic rivers roll over beds of golden sand,
And plunging forward, rush to meet the mighty ocean
grand,
With its laden fleets of commerce, come from every
clime,
To barter for the wealth we take from forest and
from mine.

For Nature, with a lavish hand, here spreads its kingly
store
With valleys rich in primal wealth, and hills of golden
ore.
These valleys of our Oregon are rich beyond compare,
And wait to greet the toiler with more than lion's
share.

While here our lordly mountains rear their crested
heads on high,
And Nature lifts herself to kiss the star-emblazoned
sky;
Where every hillside stands begirt with stalwart timber's
wealth,
And all our coasts are blessed with wondrous cheer of
wealth.

Oh for a race progressive, that we may build us here,
An empire grand from all the wealth, each freeman's
heart to cheer!
God grant it be the very best on all this globe of ours,
With busy cities growing, and homes all bright with
flowers.

An empire where true manliness may guard each lovely
home,
And where the foul destroyer may never, never come;
And where in other lands is found the beer-house and
saloon,
May the church-house point its spire to Heaven—man's
greatest boon.

And may the blighting curse of rum be banished from
this land;
And in its place the school-house and the college ever
stand.
A goodly empire then we'll have, and our sons and
daughters
Shall glean its golden wealth beside these crystal waters.

And no drones here may then be found, a curse upon the
soil,
Nor may we hear upon the street the oath or drunken
broil.
But grant the Orient come forth the Occident to greet,
With branch of palm within each hand, this triumph
to complete.

ISAAC WILLIAM BOND. Prosperous, and on good terms with himself and the world at large, Isaac W. Bond is living a somewhat retired life on his farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres northwest of Eugene. His has been a busy existence, crowned with success because of his industry and good management, and because of strict adherence to the principles of honesty and consideration for all with whom he has had to do. Born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, December 19, 1827, he is a son of Joseph and Mary (Eeshelman) Bond, natives of Virginia, and the former of English extraction. The parents were married in the old Dominion, and there six sons and five daughters were born to them, Isaac W. being the fourth child. When he was nine years old, in 1836, the family undertook the long journey overland to Indiana, settling in Knox county, where the father died December 31, 1838, at the age of forty-eight years. After his death the family continued together for many years, or until Isaac W. and Allen Bond made arrangements to come to Oregon, in 1853.

Thousands of men now enjoying the advantages of Oregon date their start in life from the time when they buckled on their courage and started forth on the plains between them and the Pacific ocean. Thus it was with Isaac and Allen Bond, who joined a party under Vincent McClure, consisting of five wagons, they themselves having three yoke of oxen and three yoke of cows. Making the start, March 21, 1853, they crossed the Wabash river and proceeded with few discomforts until locating near the present farm of Mr. Bond, November 1, 1853. The latter was the happy possessor of one cow and one yoke of oxen at the end of his journey, and these served as a nucleus, around which he built up his present large farming industry. Mr. McClure, his brother, and Allen and Isaac Bond camped around the section corner, and afterward held these farms for themselves, being well content with the richness of the land, and desirability of the location. Mr. Bond from the wild land improved his farm into

the present fine property, built a modern home to supplant the one hastily constructed, and put up modern barns, outhouses and fences. His land has yielded well of general farm produce, and at all times he has had fine cattle on his place, deriving a considerable yearly income from their sale.

So absorbed has he been in his home and church life that Mr. Bond has never taken an active interest in political undertakings, although as the friend of education he has served on the school board for twenty years, and as the friend of good roads has been a member of the board of supervisors for three terms. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Hettie McClure, daughter of the captain of the train in which Mr. Bond came to the west, and who was born in Knox county, Ind., August 19, 1835. Mrs. Bond proved an earnest and sympathetic helpmate, and in the early days of struggle and adversity in the new country stimulated the flagging and oftentimes discouraged hearts of those by whom she was surrounded. Notwithstanding the hard work which she accomplished she reared ten children to be useful men and women, impressing all with the necessity of thrift, economy, industry and integrity. At the time of her death, April 14, 1901, she left the following children to mourn her loss: V. S.; Louise, the wife of Rufus Robinson, of Walton, Lane county; Allen, living on a farm three miles from the home place; Emma, the wife of William Wheeler, of Pleasant Hill; Eliza Catherine, the wife of Halvor Wheeler, of Pleasant Hill; and Amanda, living at home; Robert B., living near his father. Joseph W., William L., Mary A., who was the wife of C. H. Withrow, are all deceased. Mr. Bond has always taken an active part in the Christian Church and was a deacon for many years.

PETER JACKSON COX. The owner of a model little farm of thirty acres located two and a half miles west of Silverton, Marion county, is P. J. Cox, a native of this state, having been born on Howell Prairie, December 27, 1846, the son of Gideon S. Cox. The father was born in Indiana in 1804, the son of a farmer, and he grew up into this life, remaining on his father's farm until his marriage with Miss Susanna Coffenberry. The young people made their home in Missouri previous to settling in Oregon. They came across the plains by ox-teams in 1846, taking the usual time of six months for the trip, and experiencing no serious trouble with the Indians while on the way. Settling in Marion county Mr. Cox took up a donation claim in Howell Prairie, trading it, however, in a short time for that upon which P. J. Cox now lives, his first possessions passing into

the hands of Al Jerman. Most of the land was prairie, upon which he carried on general farming and stock-raising, and with the thrifty habits of the middle west began at once to put improvements of all kinds upon his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Cox reared quite a large family, being named in order of birth, as follows: Marsilia, wife of Wilburn King, both deceased; John T., of Salem; Jane, wife of Samuel Penter, of Macleay; Jacob, deceased; Mary, deceased, wife of Stephen Jones; Joseph, deceased; Diana, wife of Wright Foshay; Permillia, wife of Peter Bowen; Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Bowen; Tabitha, deceased; Julia Ann, widow of the late James Jerman, of this vicinity; George W.; Polk, deceased; P. J., of this review; Margeline, deceased, wife of Robert Welch, of Clackamas, Ore.; and William B., of Marshfield, Ore. The father took quite an active interest in all educational and church movements, and the general esteem in which he was held caused his death to be generally regretted in the community. He died at the age of eighty-four, his wife living to be only sixty-five.

P. J. Cox received his education in the district school near his home, remaining with his parents until his marriage with Miss Christie Hadley, a native of Canada, daughter of Isaac and Christiana (Harvey) Hadley, and who came to Oregon in 1875. The young people went to house-keeping on the place where they now live. With the passing of the years that brought the accumulation of the fruits of his industry and management Mr. Cox has improved the appearance of his home, putting up a modern house, and neat, attractive buildings for the protection of his stock and implements. His principal crop is hops, twenty acres of his farm being devoted to this cultivation. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cox, all of whom are living: Lettie, of Salem; Nellie, wife of Harlan O. White, of Salem; Roy, and Ora, still at home with their parents. Politically Mr. Cox is a Republican and has served as school director for several years. Like his father he interests himself in all church movements, being a member of the Christian Church, in which he officiates as elder.

OLNEY FRY. At the age of seventy-seven Olney Fry may view with satisfaction his well planned and well adjusted life, about two-thirds of which has been spent in the northwest, and in the pursuit of a competence for which he has worked hard and unceasingly. This honored pioneer was born in Cortland county, N. Y., December 10, 1825, and at the age of eleven moved with his parents to Knox county, Ill. In the then unsettled middle west he gained strength of body and mind while helping to

develop a fertile farm, in the meantime irregularly attending the winter term of school held in a little log house in the neighborhood.

The father of Olney Fry was born in Rhode Island, as was also his wife, Salina (Bennett) Fry, and the young couple moved to New York at a very early day, settling on a farm in Cortland county. The Illinois farm was disposed of in 1849, and in the spring the whole family started across the plains with ox-teams, after many months of preparation for the momentous undertaking. They had three wagons and many ox-teams, besides loose cattle to furnish meat on the way and start life with in the far west. Upon arriving in Oregon the father bought a saw and grist mill near Howell Prairie, which, however, he sold in July, 1850, and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Linn county. In the course of time he gave up farming and retired to Albany, where his death occurred in 1894, at the age of ninety-two years. Four of his sons fought bravely in the Indian war of 1855-56.

When his father sold his grist mill in 1850, Olney Fry went to Salem and began working at the carpenter's trade, having completed which he moved to his father's farm in Linn county and built himself a fine house. That this work is well done is attested by the fact that it is still standing, one of the oldest landmarks in that section. Noticing the dearth of good cattle among the settlers, Mr. Fry returned to the east by way of Panama in the fall of 1852, and after buying up one hundred and fifty head of young cattle started with them across the plains, accompanied by John Davenport. They had many adventures before reaching the end of their journey, but the cattle were in fairly good condition, and few had fallen by the wayside. Again in Oregon, Mr. Fry bought his present farm and started to raise stock, an occupation which he has found both remunerative and congenial. In 1854 he married Mary Foster, and this union has proved a particularly harmonious one. For the greater part of the time since his marriage Mr. Fry has lived on his farm, although he has taken occasional trips to towns in the state, leaving his home in capable hands. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and fraternally is connected with the Grange.

JOSEPH WILLIAM MORGAN, who is actively identified with the agricultural prosperity of Linn county, is pleasantly located about four miles from Shedds, where he has a choice farm, well improved, with a good house, barns and outbuildings, and everything pertaining to a first-class estate. As an energetic, successful business man, and the descendant of an honored

pioneer of this part of the state, he is especially worthy of representation in this biographical work. He is among the older of the native-born citizens of the place, and now occupies the homestead where his birth occurred, August 26, 1851.

His father, Miller Morgan, was born and brought up in Ohio, and in Burlington, Iowa, married Elizabeth Helmick, a native of Germany. In the spring of 1847 he started across the plains with one wagon, and three yoke of oxen. Reaching Oregon in the fall, he spent the winter with General McCarver then settled in Polk county, where he resided for one year. In 1849, with ox-teams, he proceeded to California, where he was employed in hauling freight from Sacramento to the mining districts for a few months. As cold weather came on, he traded his oxen for five mares, returned to Linn county, Ore., and spent that winter on Oak creek, near Albany. In the spring of 1850 he traded one of his horses for a squatter's right to six hundred and forty acres of land at Peterson's butte, (now known as the Gardiner farm) and in the fall of that year traded the land back to the original owner for two Indian ponies and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres known as the Saddle Butte ranch, five hundred and fifty acres of it being valley land. On his land, which was six miles northwest of Brownsville, fourteen miles southeast of Albany, and four miles east of Shedds, he erected a log cabin in February, 1851, and at once began the improvement of a homestead. A man of indomitable resolution and perseverance, he met with good success in his untiring efforts, clearing an excellent farm whereon he resided until 1898. Removing then to Albany, he lived retired until his death, in March, 1901, aged seventy-five years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, namely: James, residing in Lebanon, Ore.; Thomas Franklin and Orange Z., both deceased; J. W., the special subject of this sketch; Clara C., wife of George B. McClellan Thompson of Shedds; Sarah I., wife of Ezra Randolph, of Oregon City; and Lawrence O., of Shedds.

Born and reared on the parental homestead, J. W. Morgan acquired a practical education in the district schools, and under his father's training became well versed in the art and science of agriculture. For twenty or more years he lived near Shedds, but in the fall of 1902 assumed possession of the old home farm, where he has since resided. He owns three hundred acres of the paternal farm, being a portion of the donation claim which his father cleared, and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising with excellent results.

In 1876 Mr. Morgan married Ann Stimson, who was born in Iowa, daughter of Lewis and Jane (Wilson) Stimson, who located in Linn

county in 1852, taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the Sand Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have two children, namely: Lottie E., who was educated at Albany College, and is now teaching school; and Elza F., living at home. Politically Mr. Morgan is a Democrat, and fraternally is a member of the Twenty-five Hundred Insurance Company of Albany.

C. C. HAZLETON. People who comprise the present community of Cottage Grove little realize their indebtedness to the men who came here in the early days, and by their far-reaching achievements, their well laid and later-developed plans on the fertile farm lands, started into permanent activity an aggregation of varied interests. Royal H. Hazleton, so well known in pioneer days, so well remembered by those who lived and labored with him, belonged emphatically to the class mentioned, and none more than he typified the solid and forceful pioneer.

Born in New York in 1818, Mr. Hazleton was reared and educated there and removed to Missouri in 1837 with his parents. As a young man he married Martha Runnels, a native of Missouri, and with whom he lived peacefully on a farm until the whole country became agitated over rumors of gold on the coast. He had no faith in mining himself, but the exodus to the west suggested large opportunities in the way of general pioneer undertakings, and he joined a train bound for the other side of the Rocky Mountains in the spring of 1849. Arriving in California after a comparatively pleasant six-months journey, he remained for a time there, returned to Missouri and in 1852 outfitted to cross the plains again, this time for Oregon. He lived in Eugene for a year, in the meantime looking for a desirable place upon which to settle permanently. His choice fell upon a section of land four miles west of Cottage Grove, and he located on what soon became known as Hazleton's creek. The land being fertile, and admirable for situation, the pioneer settler soon had a semblance of activity upon it. A small house was erected, and soon afterward a barn, other needed improvements following in due order, and as the out-going produce permitted of additional expenditure. In his youth Mr. Hazleton had prepared for the future by learning the wagonmaker's and woodworker's trades, and he found abundant opportunity to use them, not only on his own, but upon the farms of the surrounding settlers. In order to utilize the timber which densely covered many acres of his property, he built a saw-mill, and later a grist-mill, also a wagonshop, in which repairing was conducted for several months in the year. Being

the first shops of their kind in the neighborhood, people came from far and near to have their wheat ground and their wagons repaired, a great deal of interest being soon centered around the mills and shop. From small beginnings towns have started on their successful way, and it is not surprising people began to settle near, for Mr. Hazleton realized the profit to be gotten out of land sold in town or small farm lots, and he thus became an earnest promoter of his section. The village grew apace, and was given the name of Slabtown, which it fortunately soon outgrew, and took on a more dignified character under its new name of Cottage Grove. Not content to have merely started the town, Mr. Hazleton grew with it, in time conducted one of the first hotels of the village. In partnership with a man named Ward he built and owned Pass Creek Toll Road, which was among the first toll roads in Lane county, and which has the same upbuilding influence always to be attributed to good roads. These various enterprises netted him a large yearly income, some of which he invested in mining properties on the Salmon river. He was a successful man, and the fact that he left permanent reminders of himself in all parts of the county insures him a lasting place in its history and progress. He never took an active interest in politics other than casting his vote for the Republican party. He was a devoted member of his church, and during the course of a year he gave away more than will ever be known in unostentatious charity. His death occurred in 1886 on the home place.

Of the twelve children born into his family, Thomas P. is in business in Waitsburg, Wash.; Francis M. is a business man of Santa Cruz, Cal.; Harrison H. makes his home in Lake View, Ore.; John H. is in Baker City; J. M. lives in Pomeroy, Wash.; C. C. is a merchant of Creswell; and A. L. is in Whatcom, Wash.

C. C. Hazleton, one of the younger sons of Royal Hazelton, and who inherits the substantial traits of his sire, was born on the donation claim upon which Cottage Grove sprang into existence, June 12, 1858. His father's appreciation of a trade influenced him to thus fortify himself against future want, and he conducted a harness-shop for a short time in Cottage Grove, and later engaged in business in Oakland with his brother, J. M., giving up the same in order to identify himself with the Wells-Fargo Express Company. His reliable and industrious traits were noted by his employers, who advanced him in pay and responsibility, retaining him in their service for a long period of sixteen years. He was the first messenger between Umatilla and Pendleton, acted as agent at Hastings, Neb., San Antonio and Corpus Christi, Texas, and Albuquerque, N. M., thus enlarging

his horizon by travel and contact with various people. In March, 1890, Mr. Hazleton returned from the south to Oregon and engaged in the general merchandise business in Creswell, continuing the same with much success up to the present time. He has a store supplied with the necessities in demand in the town, and in addition carries a large line of agricultural implements and shelf hardware. He is genial and cordial in his relations with his patrons, and courtesy and consideration may be regarded as among the keystones of his character. Like all successful merchants, he is public-spirited in the extreme, and gives his support to all measures instituted for the advancement of the general good.

The Hazleton home is one of the pleasant and hospitable ones in the town and is presided over by Mrs. Hazleton, who was formerly Dora C. Scott, a native daughter of Oregon, and the devoted mother of three interesting children, Danae, Hazel and Nieta. Like his father a Republican, Mr. Hazleton has never sought political preferment, but in his interest in education has found both pleasure and profit in his capacity as school director. Essentially social in disposition, he is identified fraternally with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

ANDREW J. ZUMWALT. Faithful to his early training, Andrew J. Zumwalt has followed throughout his entire life the work which he learned under the instruction of his father, earning his livelihood in the pursuit of farming and at the same time dispensing the benefits of whatever talents wherewith he has been blessed. He has never shirked any public or private duty, but has earnestly endeavored to make himself a worthy and useful citizen of the state to which he came in early manhood.

As one of a family of eleven children, Andrew J. Zumwalt was born in St. Charles county, Mo., September 2, 1832, and a part of the experiences of boyhood was an attendance at the little log school-house in the neighborhood of his home until he gained a fair education. In the spring of 1850, in company with his father, Solomon, his mother, Nancy, and the remainder of the children, he crossed the plains with two wagons and four yoke of oxen to each, eight head of loose stock and three horses. By fall they had reached Salt Lake City, Utah, and they there spent the winter, March 9, of the following year continuing the journey into Oregon, where, in Benton county, the father took up a donation claim, where he remained a year. In 1852 he came into Lane county, and located two miles west of Eugene, where he lived until 1872, when he moved

to a farm of four hundred and fifty acres, on the Mohawk, where he died in 1888, at the age of eighty-one years. Andrew J. Zumwalt also took up a donation claim in 1852, one of one hundred and sixty acres located two and a half miles west of Eugene, and this remained his home until 1859. In the last-named year he removed to Eugene and spent the ensuing two years there, when he purchased in the neighborhood of Irving a farm of a hundred and sixty acres upon which he lived until 1872. He then moved upon the farm which he now occupies and which consists of four hundred acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, being particularly interested in the latter business in Shorthorns. He also owns one hundred and twenty acres near Irving, fifty acres in the Mohawk valley, and one hundred and sixty acres at Oakesdale, Wash.

Mr. Zumwalt was first married in February, 1855, to Miss Margaret Walker, and seven children were born to them, namely: Albert M.; Samantha J.; Mary A.; John W.; E. W.; Alfred, who is deceased; and one who died in infancy. The wife died November 7, 1873, and Mr. Zumwalt married in April, 1875, Miss Missouri Brown, and their four children are named in order of birth as follows: May, Louisa, Paul and Lynn. In politics Mr. Zumwalt has been prominent and took an active part in the advancement of the Republican principles which he heartily endorsed, but of late years has been independent. He has held various minor offices in his community, among them being constable and justice of the peace, and in 1880 he was chosen to represent his party in the state legislature, where he acquitted himself ably and honorably. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Irving.

ZACHARIAH TAYLOR KINTZLEY. September 15, 1890, was the date of the arrival of Z. T. Kintzley in the state of Oregon, and with the exception of one month which was passed at Arlington, eastern Oregon, has made his home in Springfield, Lane county, engaging generally in the business of painting and paperhanging. He was born in Clay county, Ind., October 16, 1847, the son of George, a native of Virginia. The latter, when a young man, went to Louisville, Ky., and engaged at work as a cabinet-maker, and later located in Indiana, where he found more lucrative employment in the flour-mill business. He first settled in Putnamville, Putnam county, where he remained until 1854, when he located in Story county, Iowa, there giving up his milling interests to engage in farming on a two-hundred-acre farm. His death occurred

there in 1885. He had lived to see the country change from the pioneer conditions which prevailed when he first became a resident of that state to the city of Ames, which is the home of the state agricultural college, now located on land adjoining that which formed his property.

The youngest of his father's children Z. T. Kintzley was reared in the state of Iowa, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1863, during the Civil war, when only sixteen years old he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, serving with the Seventh Corps in the western department of the Seventh Army Corps. He participated in many of the notable battles of that momentous struggle and was mustered out in Little Rock, Ark., March 23, 1866, and received his discharge at Davenport, Iowa. He then went back to his home, and shortly removed with his mother to Woodbury county, near Sioux City, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, after which, in 1881, he settled in Sloan City. He was there employed in the cattle business and so continued until his removal to the west nine years later, locating then in Springfield, where he now lives. Since becoming a resident here he has built a residence which he sold, afterward buying another, and at present he is engaged in putting up a two-story building which is to be used for mercantile enterprises.

The marriage of Mr. Kintzley took place in Iowa, Miss Mary C. Cain becoming his wife. She was born in Wisconsin and died here in 1900, at the age of fifty-two years. Their four children are as follows: Ida Frances, deceased; Alice, now Mrs. Bert Doane, who lives with her father; Edna Viola, deceased; and George Milton, also at home. In his fraternal relations Mr. Kintzley belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, and is a member of Geary Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a Republican and in the interests of his party he has served for six years as a member of the city council and has also served as road supervisor for one term.

CHESTER SKEELS. For nearly thirty years Chester Skeels has watched, and had a part in, the growth and upbuilding of Benton county, Ore., to which locality he came from Illinois. He was born August 6, 1833, in Franklin county, Ohio, and there his earliest boyhood days were spent. When yet a small boy, however, his parents removed to Delaware county, that state, later going to Union county.

After his marriage, which occurred in the latter county in 1855, and united him with Miss Margaret Brannan, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, Mr. Skeels moved back to Delaware county, there following the tinner's trade for a short

time. Not being satisfied with the latter occupation, however, he discontinued its prosecution and the same year went to Piatt county, Ill., and near Monticello, bought a tract of land which he improved and cultivated, making it his home for twenty years.

As has been previously intimated, the year 1875 marked the arrival of Mr. Skeels and his family in Oregon, and more particularly in Benton county. His farm of seventy-two acres, located one mile from the city of Albany, while not a large acreage, is so utilized and managed as to produce results which might do credit to a tract of much larger size. Mr. Skeels makes a specialty of raising fruits and vegetables, and in the raising of potatoes is especially successful, his close proximity to market being a large factor in his success.

Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Skeels only five are living, as follows: Harvey; Hulda, the wife of N. E. Anderson; O. V., the wife of William Peacock; Alice, who became the wife of Frank Hughson; and Zua, now Mrs. William Yoder. In politics Mr. Skeels votes for the candidates of the Populist party, but has no inclination or desire to hold public office, as was proven when he refused the office of justice of the peace, to which his fellow-citizens had elected him.

WILLIAM S. LOCKE. Inseparably associated with the pioneer families who came to the coast before the incentive of gold lured men from quiet homes into uncertain speculations, is the one to which William S. Locke belongs, himself one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers near Corvallis. In the coming of this family to the west in 1847 was rehearsed again the struggles and privations and discouragements which tinge the early history of the plains with sadness, and make present-day travelers in luxurious palace cars gasp in astonishment at the magnitude of the sacrifice and endurance of the ox-train bands. The credit for crossing the plains at that early time can not be given to William S. Locke, for he was born in Sheridan county, Mo., August 30, 1840, and was therefore but a little lad of seven years. His father, Abraham Locke, was the instigator of the trip, and the buoyant spirit which encouraged the weary and disheartened home-seekers.

Born in the state of Virginia, Abraham Nelson Locke removed to Missouri with his parents when eighteen years of age, and there married Harriett Sinnett, who was born in Ohio. Mr. Locke's father was a very early settler of the Sunflower state, and improved several acres of land before his death. Abraham continued to live in Missouri until 1847, and then sold his

interests and prepared to make his home in the far west. With two wagons and three yoke of oxen to each, and with about twenty-five head of loose cattle, he made the start, somewhat regretfully leaving behind that of which he was sure, and venturing all upon that which was uncertain and at best hard and laborious. Four children had been born into his family, but they were not old enough to be of much use, and the greater part of the work fell upon his shoulders. A great deal of trouble was experienced with the stock, which wandered away or died of disease, and the little party finally came to Meek's cut-off, that place of terrible memories, and like others similarly placed, were obliged to turn back and find another trail. Their sufferings were intense, and their continual wrestling with insufficient provisions, inclement weather, Indian cruelties and illness among their number, helped to make up an experience from which people might well beg to be delivered. Arriving in Oregon much depressed financially and otherwise, Mr. Locke spent the first winter with his family in Polk county, and in the spring he traded two yoke of oxen for Henry Fuller's claim of six hundred and forty acres. Here he erected a small log cabin and remained during the following winter, and in the spring brought his family to Polk county, leaving them there while he went to the mines of California. During the summer in California he worked in the gold mines and at teaming, returning in the fall a sadder and wiser man, and not materially bettered by his short fortune-hunting experience. He then moved his family onto the ranch where his son is now living, and where he made many improvements, as good as were known at that time. His growing success was cut short, however, in 1872, for he was thrown from a wagon by a runaway team, and soon afterward died from the effects of the wounds received. He was sixty-two years of age, and was respected and liked by all who knew him. His faithful and helpful wife survived him until May, 1897, at the time being seventy-six years old.

As early as his strength permitted William S. was taught to make himself useful around the donation claim, and he remained there until starting out as a school teacher in Lane county, in 1868. At the end of two terms he engaged in stock-raising in Lane county, and in 1877 came back to the old homestead, where he has since lived. He owns one hundred and thirty acres in the home farm, besides two hundred acres of pasture land, and a half interest in a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and is very successful in these lines of occupation. Needless to say, he has made many improvements over those inaugurated by his father

in the early days, and has a well-equipped and thoroughly modern farming property. He married, in 1868, Livonia Jenkins, daughter of Rev. Stephen Jenkins, a pioneer of 1846, and three children have been born of this union: Ida, Bertie and Franklin, the last two of whom are deceased. Mr. Locke is prominent in fraternal circles of this county, especially with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member since 1864. He is a genial and very tactful gentleman, possesses a high sense of honor and an appreciation of the rights and prerogatives of others.

JAMES PARVIN. The greater part of the growth of Oregon has not been the result of inspired action, but of slow, steady and patient building, which is found in the greatest degree in the agricultural regions, to the accomplishment of which work is due the substantial upbuilding of the state. Holding a prominent place among these men in Lane county is James Parvin, located upon his farm in the neighborhood of Dexter, and he has given liberally of his means and influence to the upbuilding of the community in which he has lived for so many years.

James Parvin has passed three score and ten years, having been born May 2, 1831, near the capital of Indiana. His father was a farmer by occupation, and the son was trained to this work while receiving his education in the district school in the vicinity of his home. His mother died when he was one year old. He went out into the world to make his own way when eighteen, and while following his early training he also learned the trade of a carpenter, his livelihood being gained for several years, however, through working as a farm-hand. In 1853 he followed the westward trend of progress and set out for Oregon, as driver of an ox-team. After a journey of seven months the destination was safely reached and Mr. Parvin at once took up a donation claim in Lane county, located on Lost creek. In 1855 he took another claim, two and a half miles south of Dexter, where he remained for four years, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres, a part of the John B. Hannah claim, and in the first location which Mr. Hannah had chosen on coming to Oregon. This has since been Mr. Parvin's home, putting into the cultivation and improvement of the broad acres a practical and intelligent management which has met with rich returns. He now has a farm of six hundred and sixty-seven acres, with a commodious frame dwelling, good barns and out-buildings of all descriptions. In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Parvin has successfully followed the trade which he learned under the difficulties of his early life, becoming a contractor of promi-

nence, and was also engaged in the mercantile business in Dexter for eleven years, and at that time was also postmaster, and operated a threshing machine for twenty-five years.

In February, 1854, Mr. Parvin married Selena Parker, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1834, and of the children born to them Ida, the wife of William Williams, lives in Dexter; Hosea M. is located in the vicinity of Dexter, and Jennie is at home with her parents and conducts the store at Dexter. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Parvin has held various offices in his neighborhood, never shirking the fulfillment of his duty as a citizen, as is evidenced by the active and prominent part which he has always taken in the advancement of the principles advocated by his party. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and gives to his religious duties the same application and energy which has made his life so much of a success.

JOSEPH M. PARKER. To any man there is a pleasure in the thought that he has built up something that is either a benefit to society in general or adds to the comfort of his own people, and the double object is fulfilled in the improvement and intelligent cultivation of a farm, for upon the work of the agriculturist depends the existence of the country at large. In Oregon, the new state which has been built by developing resources which only far-sighted vision could divine, there are many who have given their entire time to the cultivation of the broad lands and have taken their places in the ranks of farmers, and among these is Joseph M. Parker, located upon his farm which adjoins the postoffice of Dexter, Lane county, and is eighteen miles southeast of Eugene, the county-seat.

Mr. Parker was born December 19, 1834, in Coshocton county, Ohio, and was the son of James Parker. Mr. Parker received his education in the public schools of Ohio, Illinois and Oregon, and after the death of his parents, which occurred in 1847, he went to live with a brother-in-law, in Illinois, where he had gone with his parents, in 1841. Eleven years later, in 1853, they crossed the plains, a journey which occupied about six months and was remarkably free from trouble with the Indians, and after spending the first winter in Washington county, Ore., they located in Lane county. About 1858 Mr. Parker bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in the neighborhood of Trent, upon which he made his home for four years, when he removed to Coast Fork, and passed the ensuing eight years. He then bought a farm of eight hundred acres, a part of which he still owns and into the cultivation of which he has put the effort of a number of years, building a frame

house, good barns and other out-buildings which bespeak the success of its owner. He owns about three hundred acres, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising, about eighty acres being in cultivation. For about five years of the time since he has been a resident of this locality Mr. Parker was engaged in the grist-milling business.

The marriage of Mr. Parker occurred in 1858 and united him with Miss Caroline R. Rutledge, who was born in Fulton county, Ill., in 1842, and crossed the plains with her father, Blasingim Rutledge, in 1853, when they settled in Lane county. He was a farmer, stockman and merchant, and was well known in Lane county. He died in 1870, and was born in Tennessee about 1816. He was married twice, Elizabeth Hopkins, the mother of Mrs. Parker, being his first wife. She died about 1848. Mr. Rutledge was again married, Sarah Jane Markley becoming his wife, and of this family only two daughters, Mrs. Narcissa Davis and Mrs. Ida Buchanan, are living. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, as follows: Cecelia, now the wife of E. B. Hunsaker, of San Francisco; Clement C., located in Lane county; Ellis R., located in Creswell; and Ferdie and Georgia, at home. In politics Mr. Parker is a Democrat and takes quite an active interest in the movements of his party, the leaders of which have come to depend upon him in his neighborhood, as he has filled all the minor offices in the vicinity, and never shirks his duty as a citizen.

JAMES PARKER. Yet another of the strong and reliable men who have made telling strokes towards the upbuilding of Lane county is James Parker, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 19, 1833, and brought his energy and well directed ambition to Oregon in 1853. When eight years old he removed with his parents to Fulton county, Ill., where his father worked at carpentering and farming, and where he died at the age of sixty-seven years. He was married twice, James being the fourth child of the second family, his mother dying at the age of forty-four years.

Left an orphan at the age of thirteen, James Parker was glad of any occupation which furnished a living, and the first work that presented itself was splitting rails, then he went to learn the carder's trade in the old fashioned carding-mill run by tread power furnished by oxen. Subsequently he learned blacksmithing and the carpenter's trade, for in those days a mechanic was supposed to be a many-sided genius, and able to turn his hand to almost anything in his line. In the early times Mr. Parker found a large field for his work and continued it for

several years with good financial results. In the meantime he kept near his family, and in 1853, with his brother-in-law, John Stoops, his two sisters, Mrs. Stoops and Selena, now Mrs. James Parvin, and a brother, Joseph Parker, he crossed the plains with ox-teams. Under the able leadership of Captain Frazier the party reached their destination without any serious mishap, and Mr. Parker stopped at The Dalles about four months, the rest of the family going on to Lane county and settling on a donation claim in Lost Valley, five miles southeast of Pleasant Hill. Later Mr. Parker and his brother went to Portland and engaged at various kinds of labor, and in the fall of 1854 he came to Lane county and attended the district school while helping during his leisure on the family farm. During the Rogue River war, to which the residents were driven because of the constant depredations and want of good faith on the part of the Indians, he was employed for six months as a teamster, afterward returning to Lane county and teaching school for eighteen months.

October 1, 1857, Mr. Parker married Phoebe E. Rigdon, who was born January 8, 1840, in Fulton county, Ill., and came to Oregon in 1852 with her parents, and here married and went to housekeeping on a rented farm north of Pleasant Hill, soon afterward removing to Lost Valley, where they lived for eight years. Their next home was the old Bowen place west of Pleasant Hill, and three years later Mr. Parker bought his present farm of three hundred and twenty-one acres two miles southwest of Pleasant Hill, which comprised all of the John Littrell donation claim. All of the improvements of a modern nature have been made by the present owner, who is progressive, and whose theories of farming might well be emulated by the seeker after agricultural success. Jersey cattle, Poland China hogs and Cotswold sheep are here found in their best development, grains contribute a considerable part of the yearly income, and general farming and dairying are not omitted from the departments of activity here represented. One hundred and thirty acres are under cultivation. The residence is a comfortable and well appointed one, the barns and out-buildings large and modern, and everything in keeping with the thrifty owner.

In addition to farming Mr. Parker has been engaged in milling in Lost Valley for twelve or fifteen years. As a Democrat he has served as road supervisor and school director, also as county commissioner for a term of four years. He and his wife are members of the Pleasant Hill Grange. Eleven children have been born into his family, of whom the following are living: Luella, wife of William Bundy, of Springfield; Albert K., of Lost Valley; Hortense, the

wife of W. E. Holdridge, of Yamhill county; Clarence A., of Springfield; Edith, the wife of Dr. Louis Bundy, of Medford, Ore.; John C., of Springfield; and James C., Clifton L., Guy W. and Augustus are living at home; Lucien died, aged thirty-one years. Mr. Parker is indebted solely to his own energy and perseverance for his rise in life. He has advanced slowly but surely, and in the meantime has never wavered from the essential requisites of honesty, integrity and industry.

JOHN DUNCAN. By no means an unappreciated member of the agricultural class, John Duncan is intelligently engaged in the cultivation of his farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres, located one mile north of Shedd's, Linn county, a general line of farming connected with stock-raising and dairying being his principal occupation. This farm was once a part of the old Hogue estate, and a portion of it constituted school lands, and was first occupied by Mr. Duncan in 1877, since which time he has made all the improvements which have made this one of the most valuable farms in this part of the county.

Mr. Duncan was born April 13, 1845, in Cole county, Mo., the son of Jubal and Elizabeth (Mercersmith) Duncan, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. The father had removed with his parents to Missouri when a mere boy, and had remained at home until his marriage. Two years after his death, which occurred when John was only four years old, Mrs. Duncan became the wife of John Isom, a native of Virginia, with whom she lived in Missouri until 1853. At that date they outfitted with ox-teams and at the close of a six-months journey, mercifully devoid of trouble with the marauding Indians, they found themselves in Linn county, Ore., eager and ready to make a home in the then wild country. Mr. Isom at once bought the squatter's right to a claim of three hundred and twenty acres six miles east of Shedd's, on which he proved up and began the improvement necessary to make the farm of service to him. This remained the home of the family until 1878, when they removed to Albany, where Mr. Isom had become interested in industrial lines through his purchase of the Red Crown mills located in that city. Until his retirement several years later he conducted these mills, after which he made his home with his children. He lived to be seventy-five years old, becoming one of the popular men of the times through the many good qualities which distinguished his character. He was always much interested in all educational and political movements, as a Democrat, serving as county com-

missioner one term and justice of the peace several years. His wife still survives him and now makes her home with Mrs. Scott Ward, a daughter. Mrs. Isom was the mother of three children by her first marriage, the only son now living being John Duncan, of this review. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Sarah M. Cleek, lives in Albany. The children of the last marriage are as follows: Frances Ann, now Mrs. Ward, of Albany; Mary C., now Mrs. Skinner, of Albany; Cynthia C. Ward, of Albany; Alice, now Mrs. Pfeiffer, of Albany; David I., located on Muddy creek; Virginia L., now Mrs. Lanning, of Tacoma, Wash.; Jefferson D., on the old claim; John, of Dawson City; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Woods, a resident of California.

The education of John Duncan was received through the medium of the district school in the neighborhood of his home in Oregon, where he remained until he had reached his twenty-first year. He then ventured out into the world for himself, in eastern Oregon following mining and prospecting for about a year, when he engaged in the stock business there. For three years he continued in that location, at the close of which time he returned to Linn county, in 1872 engaging in farming here. Five years later he entered upon the property before mentioned, and where he has met with a pleasant and prosperous return for well directed effort.

The marriage of Mr. Duncan occurred in 1877, and united him with Miss Mary Farwell, who was born in 1854 on her father's old donation claim. (A sketch of her family is found on another page of this work.) The young people went to housekeeping where they now make their home. They have been blessed with the birth of six children, all of whom are living and are named in order of birth as follows: Francis R., of Plainview, married Miss Fannie Rooker in 1902; John E., of Seattle, Wash.; Philip L., of Seattle; Charles C.; Lulu E. and Ray H., the three last named still making their home with their parents. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Duncan is doing his part in sustaining good government, now serving as road supervisor, and as school director he has been a servant of the public for a great number of years. He is a member of the Grange and officiates in the same as treasurer.

JESSE APPLIGATE. Going back to the story of this brave, sturdy pioneer of Oregon, brings to mind the scene often described in the settlement of a new country. The father going out to work, ax on his shoulder, with only primitive tools to fell the trees, yet with patience and great effort, the heavy timber was slowly cleared away, leaving the rich soil exposed. Such is the

history of the Applegate family—a tale of hard-working, honest people, who knew what was right and were as firm as a rock against evil-doing. The descendants of the illustrious family are widely scattered, but wherever met they are known as worthy and eminently respectable people.

Jesse Applegate was born in Henry county, Ky., July 5, 1811, and was a son of Daniel and Rachel (Lindsay) Applegate, the former a soldier in the Revolutionary war and the latter a daughter of John Lindsay of Kentucky. The family settled near St. Louis, Mo., in 1822, and Jesse Applegate was sent to school in that city. He was assisted in getting an education by Hon. Edward Bates, then a young lawyer, from whom he obtained copying to do—in those days legal papers were copied by hand. This enabled him to assist in paying for his education, and he learned surveying. He clerked in the surveyor general's office at St. Louis and for a time was also a deputy surveyor in the field.

In 1831 he was joined in marriage with Cynthia Parker, who was a native of Tennessee. The following year they took up a land claim in St. Clair county, Mo., and Mr. Applegate farmed, surveyed, and kept a country store in that vicinity until 1843, when he crossed the plains and mountains and settled in Oregon. The first winter was spent in the old mission buildings, following which he located on Salt creek in Polk county, which was his home until 1849, when he removed to Yoncalla valley and took up a donation claim, upon which he and his wife are now buried.

Mr. Applegate had no difficulty in receiving the appointment as surveyor of donation claims and surveyed many claims throughout southern Oregon. He was also surveyor for Maj. Benjamin Alvord and assisted in locating the Oregon military wagon road. He soon became identified with every movement on foot for the public good and from that time on his life was closely interwoven with the history of the Willamette valley.

He was a member of the assembly that organized provisional government, and became one of the sureties of the Hudson Bay Company for arms to be furnished the volunteers during the Cayuse war and in addition he from his own farm gave fifteen fat cattle to feed the soldiers in the field. He was leader of the first party, who, in 1846, reached Fort Hall by way of the southern route through the Humboldt basin, which soon became an established route, and he piloted the first emigrants over it to Oregon. This route has since been known as Applegate cut-off. He surveyed the public wagon-road through the state, and was one of the pioneer surveyors of the Oregon and California Railroad. In 1856

he acted as guide for Major Kearney in a campaign against the Rogue River Indians and participated in the fight when Captain Stewart was killed. He was one of a commission of three, himself, and Messrs. Amory Holbrook and Major Rhinearson, who were sent to settle the Fort Colville difficulty in 1866. Mr. Applegate was also a member of the commission appointed to confer with the Modoc Indians and, if possible, induce them to surrender; when he heard the terms Captain Jack dictated as to the time and manner of meeting, he became convinced that the Indians intended to murder the commissioners, and he told General Canby that he would not meet Captain Jack on any such terms. Nor did he, but General Canby and Rev. Thomas did so, and were murdered. Mr. Applegate served for a number of years both as justice of the peace and as postmaster of Yoncalla, and in 1872 he went to Modoc county, Cal., and engaged in stock-raising, hoping to earn enough money to pay a great debt he had incurred as security for the secretary of state. But his hopes were not realized, and the winter of 1872, together with the Modoc war, scattered his money and took what little the state surety suit had left him. Thus, reduced in circumstances, but still undaunted, he began to work for hire at manual labor, for Jesse D. Carr, and continued in his service for several years. He then returned to Oregon, and with his small savings planted a vineyard on the side of Mt. Yoncalla and subsequently built a house there. In 1881, he lost his beloved wife and for several years thereafter he lived with his children. He died at the home of his son, Alexander, April 22, 1888, and his memory is revered by all who knew him.

Mr. Applegate and his wife had twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity. One child died in Missouri and another was drowned in the Columbia river on the way to Oregon in November, 1843. Of their descendants there are living five children of the first generation; forty-five of the second generation; forty-seven of the third generation; and four of the fourth generation.

JAMES H. BELL was born in Ontario, October 29, 1847. His father, John, a carpenter and baker by trade, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1813, and died in Oregon in 1895. Upon emigrating to Canada as a young man, he located on a large tract of government land, where he farmed and applied his trades for the balance of his life. His wife, Margaret (McCallum) Bell, was also born in Scotland, and still makes her home on the old homestead in Canada.

James H. Bell was educated in the public schools in his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-two he left home and spent a year in an-

other part of Canada, and then went to Grand Rapids, Mich., and worked in a store for six months. The following winter was spent in Canada, and, in 1876, he came to Oregon, and found employment with the railroad company at bridge work on the Columbia river. After seven months of this kind of work he returned to Canada and sold his farm, returning to Oregon in June of 1877. He was variously employed until October, 1879, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres. He is engaged in general farming and prune-raising, and has cleared about sixty acres of his place.

In 1879, Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Sarah Willis, who was born in Ontario. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell are as follows: Edward E., of Portland; Vanderbilt, at home; Fred, at home; Bennett; Myrtle; Melville; Milner; and Willis C. Mr. Bell is independent in his political views, and has served as school director for fourteen years, and was school clerk for five years. Fraternaly he is identified with the Masons of McMinnville, and with the Order of Washington, of McMinnville, of which latter organization he is president.

BYRON J. PENGRA. There has recently passed away from the scenes of his early associations a man whom all of Oregon has come to know in the past fifty years, and to appreciate for the evidence of a masterly ability which had ever characterized his efforts toward the advancement of his own interests or those of his adopted state. Byron J. Pengra was born February 15, 1823, and lived to attain the age of eighty years, seven months and three days, his death occurring at the home of his son, W. J. Pengra, near Coburg, Lane county, September 18, 1903. He came to Oregon in 1853 and settled on a claim a few miles east of the present town of Springfield, Lane county, and at once became identified with the political life of the country.

Mr. Pengra was a Republican, and in 1858 was the leader and the most forcible speaker on that side of the legislative campaign, and though the whole ticket was defeated at that time,—the territory being largely Democratic—he retained his influence in the circles of his party, two years later being known as absolute dictator of the Oregon Republicans. He had been editing for about a year the *People's Press* at Eugene, this paper being then the Republican organ of the state, and at the time of his nomination as presidential elector he turned the paper over to Joel Ware in order that he might give his undivided attention to the exciting campaign before him. Through his influence Col. Edward D. Baker was induced to come north from California, not

only to help canvass Oregon for members of the legislature and for Lincoln, but also to become candidate for United States senator. Through the division of the Democrats, the Republican electors were chosen by a small majority. Though not a member of the legislature, Mr. Pengra went to Salem, where the legislature met, and engineered the election of Colonel Baker and J. W. Nesmith to the senate by uniting the Republicans with the Douglas Democrats, and in the next campaign united the two factions under the name of Union Republican party. He carried the vote of Oregon to Washington and cast it for Lincoln and Hamlin. The appointment of surveyor-general of Oregon was given to Mr. Pengra through the influence of the senators whose election he had engineered, and this office he held for some years, being located in Eugene. Baker and Nesmith also secured for Mr. Pengra a land grant of several hundred thousand acres, from Eugene to the eastern boundary of the state, for a military wagon-road, which he intended should be used for the construction of a railroad at some future time. This was the cherished ambition of his life and to its accomplishment he gave years of energy and effort, only to fail in the end, his first defeat being through the amendment which Senator Williams made to his railroad bill in the senate, which allowed Ben Holliday to build the road through Jackson and Douglass counties instead of up the Willamette over Pengra's route. Many years later Mr. Pengra was enabled to begin the building of the road through the help of C. P. Huntington, who was then warring with Stanford for the control of the Southern Pacific, but with the settlement of the differences between those two men work was discontinued and Mr. Pengra was once more disappointed in his ambitious efforts. After that time Mr. Pengra made his home in eastern Oregon on the line of the road which had taken all of his energy and been the dream of his life. The failure to accomplish this object was one out of a life of successes, his ability and tenacity bringing about results aimed for in almost all other lines, all of which added to the growth and prosperity of the state wherein he made his home. He did much for the development of Oregon, and will long be remembered as a factor in the pioneer days of the state.

MRS. JULIA A. KIRK was born in Sangamon county, Ill., nine miles north of Springfield, September 19, 1834, and was eleven years old when she accompanied her parents across the plains. She was united in marriage with William Riley Kirk, who was born in Tennessee. His father, Alexander Kirk, had removed from Tennessee, also the state of his birth, when Will-

iam Riley was but two years of age, locating first in Missouri, and following this up with a trip to Oregon in 1846. The first year of his residence in Oregon was spent in Yamhill county, the next year finding him on a donation claim near Brownsville, Linn county, the land now occupied by the southern part of the city having once been a part of his claim. His death occurred in Umatilla county, Ore., after a very successful life spent in the state of his adoption. Upon attaining manhood William Riley Kirk took up a donation claim one and a half miles east of Brownsville, where he engaged in farming until 1870, when he located in the city and became interested in general merchandise. Later he purchased a large interest in the Brownsville Woolen mills, which he served as president for many years. During the financial panic of 1893 his business suffered heavily, the total loss of his fortune being averted only by his masterly efforts to weather the storm. From that year his health gradually declined and he died September 24, 1901.

Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Andrew J. and Nathan are engaged in farming near Brownsville; Sarah Jane makes her home with her mother; A. Lincoln lives in Brownsville; America is now the wife of D. M. Cushman, a farmer in the vicinity, and Alexander is a resident of Brownsville. Mr. Kirk was a Republican in politics, and was associated fraternally with the Odd Fellows. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Church.

PETER HANSEN was born in Knudsker county, Denmark, November 10, 1857, the son of Follenstein Hansen, a native of the town of Hasle, Clemensker county, of the same country. The mother was, in maidenhood, Christina M. Peterson, who died in 1899 at the age of eighty-one years, having always been a resident of her Danish home. Six children were born of their union, three daughters and three sons, of whom Peter was the fifth. The father had early learned the carpenter's trade, and until his forty-fifth year had engaged in the pursuit of this calling, but at this time he left the town for a farm, following this business up to the present time, being now eighty-five years old, and like his wife, satisfied to remain in the land of his birth.

At nineteen years of age Peter Hansen entered the regular army of Denmark, in which he served for fifteen months as a private. His father had been able to give him a good education by allowing him to attend the public schools, and also the high school for two winters. At twenty-three he left home and the next year he came to the United States, following his brother, who was located in Colorado, where he was en-

gaged in mining. For three months the young emigrant remained there, at the close of that time coming on to Portland, Ore., where he secured employment on the dry docks. This enabled him to purchase land upon which to enter into the work for which his early training inclined him, and in 1883 he came to Eola, and in connection with his brother bought a farm near Oak Grove, upon which they remained for two years. In 1890 Mr. Hansen bought his present farm of two hundred and five acres, located near Dallas, of the same county. He has one hundred and twenty acres in active cultivation, a commodious residence, hop-house and good barns of all kinds.

Mr. Hansen married, October 23, 1902, Miss Kate Fink, the daughter of Dr. Fink, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. A Republican in his political affiliations he has been selected by that party to fill the office of school director of his district. Mr. Hansen belongs to the Lutheran Church, in which he was reared in his Danish home.

HENRY CLANFIELD. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Clanfield have for many years been natives of Berkshire, England, his grandfather being John and his father, Robert Clanfield. The latter is now living in that county, over eighty years of age. He married Miss Mary Howse, born in Oxfordshire, and she died in 1893 at the age of sixty-five years. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are now living. Henry Clanfield was the eldest, and was born October 3, 1845, and his father being a farmer he was reared to that life. His early education was received in the public schools of England. At the age of twenty-three years he emigrated to the United States, settling in Shelby county, Ill., where he engaged in farm work, continuing in the same for four years. Coming to Oregon about 1873 he located near McMinnville, where he was employed by David Logan for two years, at the end of this time going into Marion county and renting a farm in the Waldo hills. After five years' residence on that place he came to Polk county and bought the farm which he now owns, the latter purchase containing two hundred and forty-nine acres, in addition to which he has added by purchase one hundred and ten acres, one-half mile east of his home and one hundred and forty-seven acres southwest of Dallas, at Luckiamute. One hundred and eighty acres is in active cultivation, upon which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has sixty-five acres devoted exclusively to hop-cultivation.

Mr. Clanfield married, in 1877, Martha Palmer, a native of Minnesota, and they now have six children living, of whom Mary Smith

lives in Mill Creek; Hannah Dodson makes her home near Monmouth; George, Bert, Elizabeth and Elona are still at home with their parents. Independent in his political views, Mr. Clanfield has been elected to several offices by the vote of the best men of all beliefs, his integrity and judgment making him an able representative of the people. He has held the positions of road supervisor and school director and clerk. He adheres to the tenets of the Episcopal Church.

JAMES HENDERSON MCFARLAND. Various engaged since coming to Oregon in 1853, James Henderson McFarland has well utilized the opportunities that have come within his grasp and is today regarded as one of the large land owners and very substantial men of Lane county. Of an old southern family, he was born in Cooper county, Mo., July 4, 1845, his father, John Ward, and his mother, Lavica McFarland being natives respectively of North Carolina and Texas. John Ward McFarland was born February 20, 1809, and as a young man removed to Illinois, and from there to Cooper county, Mo., where he engaged in farming for several years. His wife dying in Cooper county, leaving to his care three sons, of whom James was the youngest, he thought to improve his prospects by emigration to the west, and accordingly invested a large share of the proceeds of the sale of his farm in oxen and other equipment for the long journey. This was in 1853, and the trip was the second undertaken by Mr. McFarland, who had driven a team across country for his brother in 1850. He reached his destination on the second trip without any particular incident, and took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres one and a half miles from Cottage Grove, where his death occurred in 1880. He married again in later life, and there were several children of this union, all of whom survived him.

Left motherless at the age of nine months, James Henderson McFarland was given into the care of his aunts, but rejoined his father ere he set out on his second journey over the plains. He helped to clear the Oregon farm, and made himself generally useful around the home place until 1862, when he took advantage of the Salmon River mine excitement in Idaho, going there and remaining on the scene for about a month. Returning home, he worked with his father, and November 11, 1865, married Sophrona Knox, born in Schuyler county, Mo., in 1847 a daughter of Samuel Barton Knox, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Knox removed to Illinois at a very early day, and upon coming overland to Oregon in 1853 located on a section of land four miles north of this place. He died at the home of his

daughter, Mrs. S. E. Veatch, in 1894, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a very successful farmer and general business man, leaving quite a large estate to those dependent on his care. In 1867 the elder McFarland turned his property over to his son, he being an invalid for several years before his death.

From 1865 until 1875 Mr. McFarland varied his home work by running a threshing machine in this county, and thus became familiar with its resources, its people and its possibilities. At times he has made his home in Cottage Grove, and from 1900 until 1902 successfully owned and managed a butcher shop here. He has always been greatly interested in high-grade stock, and in the days of his greatest agricultural prosperity furnished some of the finest horses in this county. During the Civil war he was a member of Company E, Home Guard Cavalry. He is a Republican in political preference, and is a staunch friend of education, although his own chances were limited in the extreme. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, four sons and two daughters: Annie Laura is the wife of W. W. Chrisman, of the Row river, Ore.; Charles Austin living on the home farm; George Wilbur, also on the home place; William Warren, a clerk in Cottage Grove; John Franklin, engaged in the meat market business in this town; and Lillie Myrtle, living at home. Mr. McFarland is public spirited, and generously disposed towards all enterprises which have for their object the upbuilding of the community. His influence has always been exerted on the side of temperance and morality, and the time-honored association of word and bond is not misapplied in his case.

on a small scale, November, 1884, witnessing the mercantile venture of Mr. Bristow and Herbert Eakin, then purchasing the bankrupt stock of Luckey & Noland, and together the two have remained until the present day.

The father of Mr. Bristow, the Hon. William Wilshire Bristow, was born in Kentucky, July 18, 1826, but was reared in McDonough county, Ill., whither his parents removed. In the year 1848 he made the journey to Oregon with ox-teams, on his arrival locating on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres at Pleasant Hill, Lane county, and in the following year he made the trip to California in the hope of finding a fortune in the gold fields. The fall following he returned to his claim and at once began improving and cultivating it, and in the spring of 1850 or 1851 he taught the first school in the county. Always interested and active in public movements he was often called upon to fill official positions. He served as justice of the peace for many years and also as postmaster. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1857 and the year following was elected one of the first state senators from Lane county, where he was an able representative for the people in assisting in the first legislative movements of the state. He was again elected to the state senate in 1870 and served until 1874. His death occurred in the latter year, when he was only forty-eight years old. One of the chief interests of the life of Mr. Bristow was the mercantile business with which he became connected in 1865 in Eugene, purchasing in that year a one-third interest with the Bristow & Company mercantile firm, which was then composed of his brother Elijah L. Bristow and T. B. Hendricks, and with this work he remained until his death. Fraternally Mr. Bristow had been a Mason for many years.

The father of this family was not the first who settled in the west as a pioneer, his own father having preceded his emigration by three years. Elijah Bristow, a native of Virginia, after his emigration to Kentucky, and thence to Illinois, followed this up with the journey across the plains in 1845 and became the first white settler of Lane county, Ore. He located at Pleasant Hill, and there took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres and built the first house of the county, which is still standing upon the land, and there his death occurred. He had been a leader in his county, giving freely of time and means in his broad-minded efforts to advance the cause of growth and civilization in this western land, being the first to donate land upon which to establish schools.

Darwin Bristow was born December 21, 1862, at Pleasant Hill, Ore., the youngest child of the three daughters and one son born to his mother, who was formerly Elizabeth Coffey, of Illinois,

DARWIN BRISTOW. The inheritance of an untarnished name is a legacy prized beyond all others, and when accompanied by these traits and characteristics which have kept the purity of the name untouched it is indeed a foundation upon which to build a lifework. Darwin Bristow has in all truth followed the standard set by his father, becoming an honored citizen of the county in which his father was a pioneer and in which Darwin Birstov was born. He is successfully engaged in the mercantile business and is also conducting a banking institution of Cottage Grove, Lane county, being now president of the bank which was incorporated in the fall of 1900 as the First National Bank of Cottage Grove. The capital stock is \$25,000 with a small surplus, and this has grown from a beginning of \$5,000, application to the work wherein talent was so rightfully placed bringing about these satisfactory results. The merchandise stock is valued at \$25,000, and this also was commenced

and who died quite young in her western home. Darwin Bristow was educated first in the common school near his home, entering the University of Oregon in 1880, graduating from the normal course in 1884 with the degree of A. B. During the vacations of summer he became a cow-boy in southeastern Oregon, enjoying a wild, free life which better fitted him for the world of books when school was once more opened. In November, 1884, as before stated, he entered upon a mercantile life, no inconsiderable knowledge having been gained through his occasional clerking for T. G. Hendricks, with whom he made his home after his father's death, Mr. Hendricks having been appointed administrator of the estate and guardian of the children. In 1892 the banking institution was established as a private affair, and from that has grown the present substantial and remunerative business which adds in no little degree to the financial prestige of the town. Mr. Bristow, in company with F. L. Chambers and others of Eugene, have formed a banking firm under the name of the Chambers-Bristow Banking Company, and during January of 1903 opened the bank at Eugene with a capital stock of \$50,000. Mr. Bristow will, however, retain his business interests in Cottage Grove for an indefinite period.

Mr. Bristow was married in Cottage Grove to Mary L. Medley, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of James N. Medley, who emigrated to Oregon in 1874 and settled in Lane county, and now makes his home in Eugene. The following children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bristow: Greta E.; William Wilshire; Darwin Darrel; Evelyn; Dorothy, and Helen. With the exception of Dorothy, who died in early childhood, the children are all at home. In his political relations, being a Republican, Mr. Bristow is very active, having served five terms as mayor of this city, in the city council one term, and as city treasurer two terms. He has also been a member to the state convention and of the county central committee for many years past. He is a member of the Christian Church. Fraternally Mr. Bristow is quite prominent among the Masons, having served for two terms as master of Cottage Grove Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., belongs to Eugene Lodge No. 10, R. A. M., Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, at Eugene; the Mystic Shrine of Al Kader Temple, of Portland, and is a past grand patron of the Eastern Star of Oregon.

JOHN F. KELLY, vice-president of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company of Eugene, was born on a farm near Roseburg, Douglas county, Ore., December 11, 1857, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Parker) Kelly, both pioneers of

Oregon. (For early history of the family, see sketches of John Kelly and Rev. P. C. Parker, which appear elsewhere in this volume.) His early environment was such as to stimulate and encourage ambitious tendencies, but he soon learned that while influence and friendly intercession may give to a youth of character an opportunity, it cannot so place him as to continue him in a line of promotion unless he possesses the substantial merit, together with a character which counts no effort too great nor sacrifice too dear in the fulfillment of obligations or the performance of duties. Early in life he realized that the world is moving so rapidly that a man must become a part of his work—otherwise he may expect to see another step in and do it for him. He therefore puts so much force and good cheer into his daily work that the efforts of his associates and subordinates are stimulated by his example.

The first nine years of Mr. Kelly's life were spent on the home farm. When the University of Oregon was opened to the youth of the state he was a pupil in the public schools of Springfield, Lane county. Ambitious to equip himself as fully as possible for a successful business career, he entered the university with the first class, continuing his studies in the classical department for three years. He subsequently attended the Portland Business College. Feeling satisfied that this educational foundation would prove sufficiently strong to support any structure he might elect to build upon it, he started forth to make his own way in the world. After devoting four years to the railway mail service in Oregon, he served another four years in the registry department of the Portland postoffice under Postmasters Cole and Steel. After resigning this position he went to Ashland, then the southern terminus of the Oregon & California Railroad, and engaged in the forwarding and commission business for three years with H. B. Miller & Co. At the same time he conducted a large hardware and implement business in Ashland, disposing of it just before the extension of the railroad was begun in 1885. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Miller next engaged in a lumber manufacturing business at Grant's Pass under the style of the Sugar Pine Door & Lumber Company. In this occupation Mr. Kelly felt perfectly at home, for from his earliest boyhood he had familiarized himself with the details of the lumber trade, his father being largely interested in the pineries of the state. The partners continued together for some time, and to their aid came such business men as John C. Carson, George H. Keely, H. C. Kinney and R. A. Booth, as well as many others. They purchased several mills in southern Oregon, built others, and operated them as manufactories of doors, boxes and build-

ing materials. After the incorporation of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company in 1895, the concern purchased the property of the J. I. Jones Lumber Company at Saginaw, rebuilt and enlarged the mill, and established the main office at Eugene. In 1899 they built the mill at Wendling, on the Mohawk river, soon afterward purchased the Coburg mill, and in 1902 erected the new mill at Springfield. The Saginaw mill has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet in twenty hours; the Springfield mill has a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand feet in twenty hours; the Wendling mill has a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand feet in twenty hours, and the Coburg mill has a capacity of one hundred and sixty thousand feet in twenty hours. Each of the five mills owned and operated by the company in southern Oregon has a capacity of about forty thousand feet in ten hours.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company has purchased large areas of timber lands on the McKenzie river, owns vast tracts in Lake, Josephine and Klamath counties, and buys the entire output of the mills in Josephine county and other points along the Southern Pacific railroad. It employs more than one thousand men directly, while indirectly it gives employment to fully two thousand five hundred more. It is undoubtedly doing more to turn to practical use the unequalled timber lands of the northwest than any other human agency in Oregon. Mr. Kelly was the president of the company for seven and a half years. Since assuming the vice-presidency his former place has been taken by F. H. Buck, of Vacaville, Cal.

Individually, Mr. Kelly is a large property owner. Besides his own home in Eugene he has several farms. He keenly appreciates the advantages surrounding the residents of Eugene, and his vitalizing energy permeates other phases of the state's activity. He is one of the directors of the Roseburg Bank. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Kelly is recognized as one of the most sagacious business men of Oregon. To enumerate the causes which have led to his success one must look to such homely attributes as grit, determination, industry and integrity. With these are combined inherent business ability, which has been developed by constant concentration upon the enterprises which he has helped to build up, and the success of which has placed him among the wealthiest captains of industry in the Willamette valley. Thus is an honored pioneer name more firmly rooted in the strength and great accomplishment of the state of Oregon, adding yet another link to a chain upon which obstacles and discouragements have pulled

in vain, and furnishing additional proof of the world's estimation of noble personal characteristics.

Mr. Kelly was united in marriage at Newport, Ore., December 18, 1901, with Mrs. Ida (Hoflein) Patterson, a native of Lane county and a daughter of J. C. Hoflein, of Newport. Mrs. Kelly is the mother of two children by her former marriage, Lloyd H. and Flora.

HUGH S. MONTGOMERY. What is known as South Falls City has been platted and laid out by Hugh S. Montgomery, who came to Oregon in 1889, and bought six hundred acres of land, upon which he farmed for some time. One hundred and sixty acres of this land has been laid aside for the town site, and constitutes the basis of the real-estate business at present being conducted by Mr. Montgomery. The great grandfather and grandfather both emigrated from Ireland to the United States and died in the state of Pennsylvania, the latter having arrived in this country in 1806, settling in Philadelphia, although his death occurred in Greenfield. His son, John, came with him from Ireland in 1806, he having been born there December 15, 1795. In time he acquired property of his own and became one of the successful farmers of his district, his age at the time of his death being eighty-nine years. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., and her father, William Robinson, was born in Ireland. He came to America at an early day, and in Pennsylvania preached the gospel from the Baptist pulpits, he having been reared in the faith of the Free Will members of that church.

The nine children of John Montgomery were reared to industry and economy, and all had to work hard on the paternal farm. Hugh S. was no exception to the rule, although he, as well as the others, profited by educational advantages made possible by their father's success and their own application. Hugh was born in Luzerne county, Pa., April 15, 1827, and was the second oldest in the family. After completing his education in the public schools he attended Harvard Academy, and at the age of thirty engaged in independent farming in Pennsylvania. He was not so well satisfied with his native state but that he was ambitious of larger opportunities, and in 1889 he made arrangements to settle in Oregon, his choice of location resting on Falls City. His first marriage was celebrated in Pennsylvania, and was with Ellen, daughter of Isaac Griggs, who died in Pennsylvania leaving two children, of whom George is deceased; and John is a resident of Falls City. The second marriage of Mr. Montgomery was with Esther Vail, born in Pennsylvania, and daughter of John Vail, of

Greenfield, Pa., and a farmer by occupation. Two children were born of this union, Richard and Hugh, both of whom died at the age of nine years. A Prohibitionist in politics, Mr. Montgomery has been a member of the town council for two terms, but has never worked for or aspired to public office. He is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years has attended its services and contributed to its support.

JOHN M. MITCHELL who now makes his home in Independence, Polk county, Ore., traces his ancestry back to the Emerald Isle, his grandfather, Robert Mitchell, having emigrated to the United States early in the eighteenth century, settling in Chester, N. H. He was a sea captain and his life was spent in many lands, his death occurring far from home, among the then primitive conditions of Louisiana. His son, Robert was born in Chester, N. H., and, after a residence in Maine, he removed to Minnesota in 1864, locating at Clearwater, where he lived retired at eighty-two years of age, but returning in 1871 to Maine, he spent the remaining years of his life in the city of Leeds of that state, dying at the ripe old age of ninety-seven years. He was a carpenter and contractor and also served in the war of 1812. His wife was in maidenhood, Miss Sallie Irland, born in Skowhegan, Me., and died in that state. Five children blessed their union, and of the two sons and three daughters the youngest was John M., born in Vienna, Me., September 27, 1822.

John M. Mitchell learned the trade of his father, adding to that the cabinetmaker's trade. In 1850 he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors, continuing for four years, after which he returned to his native state, and settling in Dexter, engaged in the same business. In 1857 he took the sash and door manufactory to Clearwater, Minn., and in connection with this invested in a grist mill, which yielded him fair returns until his removal to Litchfield, of the same state, where he built the first residence in that town. He made the trip to California in 1869. Locating in Cloverdale, he opened a repair shop for buggies and wagons, but in 1871 he purchased a ranch in Mendocino county, from which he returned to Cloverdale and passed another year. From Navarro Ridge, where he engaged for two years in the manufacture of shingles, he came in 1879, to Oregon, locating in Independence, Polk county, and engaged in his former business, and, except for a short time spent in a repair shop, continued in the manufacture of sash and doors until 1898, in this year disposing of the substantial factory which he and his son-in-law had

erected in 1889. In 1899 Mr. Mitchell built a creamery which he now rents, having retired from the active cares of life.

In Kingfield, Me., in 1843, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Wealthy Otis, a native of that city, whose father, Thomas, was born in New Hampshire and reared to the life of a farmer, his death occurring in Kingfield, Me., in 1876, at the age of seventy-six years. Of the four children born of the union Lucidia is now deceased; Flora is now the wife of Clay Spurr, of San Francisco, Cal.; Walter is deceased, and Nettie is the wife of J. S. Bohannon. As a Republican Mr. Mitchell was called upon in his Minnesota home to serve as school director and road supervisor. He is identified with the Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge and the Chapter.

ISAAC BARCLAY. Lane county, perpetuating the name and fame of Gen. Joseph Lane, the "Mariner of the West," has fulfilled the expectations of the pioneers who chose her from the variety of lands represented in Oregon, and thereafter devoted the best years of their lives to the establishment of the prestige she holds among the counties of the state. None has more interestedly and helpfully watched the association of man and nature in the onward march than Isaac Barclay, and none more hopefully turned up the first sod, and gathered his first beneficent harvest. To have accomplished much through the efforts of one's hands and brain, and minus financial or other assistance, is one of the things for which Mr. Barclay is truly grateful. He attributes much of his success to the fact that he was obliged to hew out his own fortunes, and that he had to begin to do it early in life. His childhood was spent on a farm in Fulton county, Ill., where he was born May 12, 1832, and where he laid the foundation for a strong constitution in outdoor labor. His father was moderately successful, and to an otherwise worthy life added meritorious service as a ranger in the Black Hawk war.

With a very meagre education Mr. Barclay started out to make an independent livelihood in his fourteenth year, working for the surrounding farmers in Fulton county, at whose homes he heard a great deal about the splendid chances the other side of the Rocky mountains. An unlooked-for opportunity came to him to test the truth of the glowing accounts, and as a driver of an ox-team for Samuel Smith he was enabled to reach the state of which he had heard so much. The train of which he was a member consisted only of seven wagons, yet they had comparatively little trouble, the Indians being peacefully inclined, and illness passing them by throughout their journey. However, they had a terrible ex-

perience after their provisions gave out, and for four days and nights were without food or water. Coming direct to Lane county, Mr. Barclay took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres five miles northwest of Pleasant Hill, but having no money with which to build or develop his land he went to Douglas county and engaged in general labor for about a year. Frugal and thrifty, he saved nearly all his earnings, an incentive to do so being found in a winsome maiden by the name of Sarah G. Freeman, who had crossed the plains in his party, having previously moved from her native state of New York to Illinois. Returning with his little hoard Mr. Barclay settled with zest on his claim, and soon after married the girl of his choice, and who proved helpful and courageous as the wife of a poor, but very ambitious man. To them one daughter, Flora Blanche, the wife of Z. S. Smith, on Fall creek, was born, and they have two children living, Eva Pearl and John F. The housekeeping arrangements were crude in the extreme, but sincere regard and the desire to found a real home lighted the way to better things, and after several years of hard work and economy, comforts and even luxuries were added to the home. During 1869 Mr. Barclay left his farm in the hands of his children and went to the mines of Idaho, and also farmed, but finally decided that his Lane county claim was as profitable and pleasant as any home he could hope to find in the northwest. He owns two hundred and fifty acres at the present time, forty of which are under cultivation. Skirting the Willamette, the situation is admirable, the land fertile, and well adapted to the large stock-raising aspirations of the owner. A large and comfortable house, adequate barns and out-houses, and all manner of modern agricultural improvements contribute to the peace and happiness of one of the highly honored early settlers of Lane county.

SILAS M. TITUS. An example of energy, pluck and perseverance is to be found in the life of Silas M. Titus, who came to Oregon in 1852, empty-handed, save for the courage and earnestness of purpose which had already led him to become independent, since he had made his own way in the world from the age of eleven years. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 6, 1828, and is the only one living of a family of twelve children born to his parents, John and Mary (Konkle) Titus, the father dying when Silas was seven years old and the mother when he was eleven. Ten of the children attained maturity, but only one found his way into the broader opportunities of a western life.

Left alone and penniless, this lad struck

bravely out into the world, undaunted by the task which lay before him, first finding employment in Numa, Ind., on a farm, while he attended school during the winters. He remained there for two years, when he went to Wapello county, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand for four years. He then began farming on his own resources, raising a crop and feeding hogs, which he drove to Keokuk and sold. Through the glowing reports from the west, Mr. Titus was induced to cast in his lot with the pioneers of Oregon. He joined another man who was outfitting for the trip, furnishing his own provisions and one yoke of cattle, and on April 20, 1852, they left Iowa and began the journey. Beyond the events incident to life on the plains the journey was safely completed, their destination being reached October 1 of the same year. Mr. Titus had but one ox left, which he sold for \$20. The day after his arrival, with his customary expedition, he entered the employ of Henderson Llewellyn, a horticulturist of Milwaukee, Ore., his remuneration to be \$50 per month. For two years Mr. Titus remained in this employment, when he went to the mines in southern Oregon and worked for \$4 per day and his board. In 1855 he went to Eugene, when there were only about a dozen houses there. He was then in the employ of the government, freighting provisions to the soldiers of the Rogue River war. Afterward he worked at different occupations until the spring of 1857, when he located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres at Goshen, Lane county, which he proceeded to improve and cultivate, as it was entirely wild land. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1862 he went to the Salmon river and spent some time prospecting, July 3 of that year finding him with only \$1.50. He then went to work at \$4 per day, and also conducted a store at night, and when he returned to his home in Lane county, October 1, he had \$850. The following year he raised another crop, and in the spring of 1864 he had \$600 left. Two-thirds of this he invested in cattle and took them to the present site of La Grande, where he engaged in stock-trading for two years. Through good management and business judgment this brought him in \$3,000, with which he again returned to the northwestern part of the state, the summer following engaging in teaming in Portland, after which he bought a thresher and located on his farm. In the fall he disposed of the thresher and located in Eugene, where he bought a livery stable on Ninth street, and for fourteen years conducted the same with marked success, when he engaged in the hardware business, and so continued for the ensuing two years. He then sold out and became interested in the real estate possibilities of Eugene, and with Col. J. A. Straight

as a partner he laid out Glenwood Park addition, three hundred acres cut up into five and ten-acre tracts, with the exception of ten acres which were laid out into city lots. Though in this business a few days less than nine months, he cleared \$4,300, and this venture closed his business career, as he then retired to private life. He owns the lot at the corner of Ninth and Wilamette streets, upon which he erected a brick building, the dimensions of which are 60x160 feet, and also owns his farm and other property.

Mr. Titus was married in Cloverdale, Ore., to Miss Georgetta Pierce, a native of Hamilton, Ohio, and the daughter of Greenberry Pierce. The latter came to Oregon in 1852, having crossed the plains to California in 1849, where he remained for a short time and then returned to Ohio. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Titus, of whom John A. is located on the home farm, and Alice is the wife of John O'Brien, of Albany. Fraternaly Mr. Titus became an Odd Fellow in 1868, and politically casts his ballot with the Democratic party.

HENRY L. MITCHEL. An orderly and hospitable home from the gateway of which has come forth worthy sons and daughters to participate in the moving events of Lane county, was that of James G. Mitchel, a pioneer of 1852, and prominent agriculturally, politically and religiously. The member of the second generation on the coast of whom special mention is here made is Henry L. Mitchel, who inherits the stable traits of his father, and who is the owner of a finely improved farm of one hundred and thirty acres on Pleasant Hill.

James G. Mitchel was born in Darke county, Ohio, in August, 1818, and at a very early day removed with some of his family to Iowa. His father followed the trade of stonemason, and the son in youth mastered the trade under his sire, working thereat at different periods of his life. He married in Iowa, in 1846, Miranda Shelly, a native of Illinois, and in 1852 sold his farm, and prepared to emigrate to the west. With his wife and children he started out under the most favorable conditions, having plenty of oxen and provisions, and being well prepared for any weather emergency. The Indians proved peaceful along their path, but illness brought sorrow to the little family, and one of the children was left in a little wayside grave. Upon taking an inventory of their possessions at the end of the journey, one ox and one cow and a limited amount of provisions were found with which to begin life in their new home. The father took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres fifteen miles southeast of Eugene, and here the parents spent the balance of their lives, the

mother attaining to forty-seven, and the father to seventy-six years. No farm in the neighborhood held out such inducements for sociability and hospitality as did that of the Mitchel family, and neighbors deemed it a privilege to gather under its low ceilings and partake of the abundantly supplied larder. The mother, from earliest girlhood, took a keen interest in church work, contributing to the extent of her means towards all humanitarian and charitable opportunities which appealed to her judgment.

On this finely improved farm of the pioneer settler his son, Henry L., was born November 17, 1861, and like his brothers and sisters was educated primarily in the district schools. He has never wandered far from the scene of his birth and childhood, and now occupies a portion of the old claim, his sister, Jane, occupying the rest of the farm. He moved into his present house immediately after his marriage, in 1887, with Ellen Teeter, who was born in California and reared in Lane county, Ore. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Raymond, James Gregory, and Anna L. Seventy acres of the farm of Mr. Mitchel are under cultivation, and he carries on general farming and stock-raising, devoting particular attention to the latter. The finest of Cotswold sheep and Jersey cattle roam on his meadows, and bring in a handsome profit to swell the yearly earnings. Mr. Mitchel has always favored the Democratic party, and as a staunch adherent thereto has served as a school director for several years. With his wife and children he is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Mitchel is progressive, well posted on current events, and alert for all improvement, whether on his farm, in his family, or in the community of which he is an honored and influential member.

JOHN SHELLEY. That interest and charm which centers around familiar landmarks, and more especially those which represent the upward struggle of men who have attained to prominence, will always be felt by those who appreciate stability and personal worth. Travelers along the highway which skirts the farm of John Shelley have years ago ceased to ask regarding the author of this prosperity, for the comfortable dwelling, large barns and fine appointments have stood with but few changes for many years. The farm of three hundred and twenty acres, located twelve miles east of Eugene, has yielded its harvests continuously under the same management since 1852, the owner in the meanwhile having spent but one year away from it, and that near Walla Walla, Wash. Durham cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Cotswold sheep add to the variety of marketable products, and a

general farming industry is conducted with equally good results.

Although no longer a young man Mr. Shelley has the heart and brain and purpose which belongs to youth, and he can enter heartily into the diversions and interests of those who have seen far fewer years. He was born in Macoupin county, Ill., September 7, 1827, his parents, George and Catherine (Gabbert) Shelley, having been born in Kentucky. Shortly after their marriage the parents moved to Illinois, and about 1834 changed their home to Iowa, remaining there until they located in Oregon. In 1852 the family made arrangements to cross the plains with ox-teams, and although they were singularly fortunate in not having encounters with the Indians, cholera invaded their ranks, and to this dread disorder the father succumbed on the Platte river. The family proceeded alone to Lane county, where John Shelley took up the claim which he still owns, the other members of the family living with him for a short time. The mother soon after went on to Grand Ronde, remaining there for the rest of her life. Of the thirteen children but two are living, and of these Mrs. Polly Robinson lives in Marion county.

The marriage of Mr. Shelley and Margaret Park, the latter a native of Virginia, and whose parents located also in Lane county, occurred in 1847, in Iowa. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shelley, of whom the following are living: Thomas, living in Idaho; Pascal N., a resident of Lane county; Caroline, the wife of Mack Fern, of Lane county; Weston P., at home; Anna became the wife of W. P. Martin and lives at home; Leona married F. S. Winfrey and resides in Eugene; Zora, the wife of J. H. West, of Lane county; and Harry and Ira, at home. Although no politician, in the accepted meaning of that term, Mr. Shelley is interested in the Democratic party, voting, however, as a rule, for the man best qualified to serve the general good. His life has been characterized by the greatest regard for honesty and fair dealing, and his friends are numerous in the neighborhood where he makes his home.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PRENTICE, M. D. To Dr. F. W. Prentice, of Eugene, medical science is a realm of intricate and interminable avenues, lit with prophetic and alluring lamps, under which the wayfarer travels reverently, intelligently, and always with uplifted, expectant eyes. Because at a certain mile-post in his journey he is given license to use his knowledge for the benefit of others, the true scientist continues his way without note of any stopping-place, and his life, however long or well ordained, goes out

with great questions still unsolved, and the illuminated ways and mysterious shadows still beckoning. Thus, this scholarly practitioner has evinced something of the spirit of the old master painters, whose indestructible masterpieces breathe an appreciation for their work far beyond any remuneration which a grateful world might tender them. When to this singleness of purpose is added a wholesome attitude towards the exigencies and comforts of latter-day life, a genial spirit, and harmonious disposition, one is constrained to believe that this town in the far northwest is reaching, through the lives of her adopted sons, the acme of advancement in a noble science.

Dr. Prentice has had the advantage of the best possible medical and surgical training, and he comes of an ancestry of which much may reasonably be expected. Authentic records trace the family history back in the fourteenth century, when those bearing the name pursued their various vocations in Suffolk, England, from which county later members removed to Essex county. Near Wivenhoe, Essex, Dr. Prentice was born July 1, 1844, his father, George Alexander Prentice, being a native of Boxstead, Essex, while his mother, Caroline (Ellis) Prentice, a daughter of Henry Ellis, was born in Suffolk. The elder Prentice came to America in 1871, and both himself and wife died on their farm in Caroline county, Md. They had ten children, eight of whom were daughters, Frederick W. being the oldest in the family, and the only one to establish a name and home in the northwest.

The successful career of his brother-in-law, Dr. Charles J. Worts, a surgeon of Essex, had much to do with fashioning the career of Dr. Prentice. After leaving the home farm and being graduated from the Royal Grammar School of Colchester, he began to study under his gifted relative. Subsequently he attended two courses of lectures at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1871 came to Toronto, Canada, the following year removing to Urbana, Champaign county, Ill. Here he engaged in a general medical and surgical practice, and at the same time filled the chairs of anatomy, physiology, pharmacy, and materia medica at the University of Illinois at Champaign. In 1877 leave of absence from the university was granted him, and he took a course at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, being graduated in 1878. Returning to Urbana, he continued to practice and instruct, and finally entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, being graduated in the class of May, 1887.

Since coming to Eugene in the fall of 1887, Dr. Prentice has continued his professional re-

searches with unabated enthusiasm, and in 1903 took a course at the Illinois College of Electro-Therapeutics in Chicago. He is a great believer in the efficacy of electricity, and his many modern office appliances include a standard static machine with an X-ray attachment. The doctor is fortunately appreciated in his adopted town, his patrons including many families who have depended upon his services for many years, and many who unstintingly credit him with the preservation of their lives under most discouraging and often seemingly hopeless circumstances. His scholarly papers are listened to with greatest attention at the meetings of the medical societies in which the county and state abounds, and he is associated as a member with the American Medical Association, the Oregon State Medical Association, and the Lane County Medical Society. Here, as in the state of Illinois, he is a member of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons, and has served as treasurer of the same for many years. The doctor is a Republican in political affiliation, but the many demands upon his time have never permitted more than necessary participation in the affairs of his party. Formerly associated with the Urbana (Ill.) Masons, he is now a member of Eugene Lodge No 11, A. F. & A. M., and has been transferred from the Urbana Royal Arch Masons, which he joined in 1874, to the chapter in Eugene. He is a member of the Eastern Star, as is also Mrs. Prentice, whom he married in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1886, and who was formerly Mrs. Elizabeth (Burch) Fickle, of Rochester, Ind. Mrs. Prentice is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is especially active in the Fortnightly Club. The family occupy one of the pleasant and hospitable homes in Eugene, and the doctor and his wife represent the highest social and intellectual life in the northwest.

JOHN F. BREWER. Were John F. Brewer called upon to give a definition of success at once practical and to the point, he would naturally dwell upon those attributes which have been of personal use to him, and which have by long experience not been found wanting. Among these would be clearness and honesty of purpose, and the ability to grasp and use passing opportunities, however small and insignificant they might seem at the time. It is by attention to the details that he has been able to succeed; by doing all things well; and by continually striving to keep abreast of the times.

At a very early day the grandparents of Mr. Brewer removed from their native state of North Carolina to Missouri, where their son, William Brewer, the father of John F., was born in 1818. The family later moved to Pike county, Ark.,

settled on a farm near Murfreesboro, where the grandfather died. There were seven children in the family, of whom William was the oldest, and the responsibility thus presented was assumed by him with courage and determination. As a young man he clerked in a store, and afterward taught school, developing as time went on decided mechanical ability. Given a model, he could duplicate almost anything of a mechanical nature, and this ability proved of great use to him, although he never regularly applied himself as a mechanic. He married Margaret I. Scott, a native of Georgia, and continued to live in Arkansas until the western fever inspired him to investigate the reports to which he had listened. In 1853 he set out across the plains, accompanied by his wife and children, among whom was John F., born in Pike county, Ark., May 2, 1844. The mother of Mr. Brewer came to the west in the same train, and they were on the road about seven months, encountering on the way some unpleasant experiences. While near the Green river they were surrounded by Indians, and as a peace offering were obliged to divide their provisions and general properties, resuming the journey with a much lightened burden. Coming to Lane county, Mr. Brewer took up a claim seven miles west of Eugene, improved the same, and lived there until his death at the age of forty-two years. He took an active interest in Republican politics, held a number of minor offices, and was one of the very enthusiastic workers in the United Brethren Church, of which he was a member for many years, and class-leader in the Sunday school. The wife who survived him married a second and third time, her last husband being Judge John G. Sparks, collector of internal revenues during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and a very prominent man of Olympia, Wash. Mrs. Sparks is still a resident of the Sound country, making her home with a daughter at Olympia; and though past four score years, still retains her mental and physical alertness. By her first marriage she had nine children, of whom the following are living: Martha A., widow of William P. Crow, of Freewater, Wash.; John F., of this review; Mary L., wife of Edward Harris, of Boistfort, Wash.; Amanda C., the wife of Eben Sherwood, of Satsop, Wash.; James H., also of Satsop; and Eva S., the wife of C. B. Mann, a druggist of Olympia, Wash.

From the public schools John F. Brewer received a part of his education, but his father's training counted for more in his life, and invariably stimulated to further research along the lines mapped out. At the present time he is an exceptionally well informed man, improving every opportunity to keep himself posted on current events, and associating with people who,

like himself, appreciate the higher things of life. From his nineteenth year he has made an independent living, and in 1865 he went to the Sound country and took up a donation claim. The same year he married Elvira Axtell, member of one of the earliest families of the Sound country, whose father, Josephus Axtell, built the second house on Mound Prairie. Mrs. Brewer was born in Illinois, and crossed the plains with her family in 1852, going at once to the north, where the Indians were very troublesome, and where they were obliged to live in a fort for a couple of years for protection. Two of the sons, John C. and Thomas J. Axtell served in the Cayuse Indian war and had many thrilling experiences. The latter is deceased, and the former lives on part of the old claim. While living at Grand Mound the father served as postmaster for many years. He also served in the Indian war with his sons. He lived to be seventy-five, and his wife lived to be seventy-three years old.

Leaving the Sound country in 1883, Mr. Brewer moved to Freewater for a year, and then took up his residence on a farm near Lexington, remaining there until purchasing his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres three miles east of Goshen. He has been successful in all of his undertakings, and the high standard of excellence maintained on his present farm has been duplicated on the properties hitherto owned by him. He raises general produce and stock, his dairy being unexcelled for neatness and good management. As a Republican he has been a delegate to several county conventions. The Grange counts him and his family among its most influential members, and he is holding the secretaryship, to which he has been continuously elected for several years. Nine children have been reared in an atmosphere encouraging industry and study, and of these, the oldest son, U. Grant, is living in Klamath county; Arthur M.; Anna, the wife of John H. Clark, and William H. are in Boise City, Idaho; Ethel, the wife of Wilson Wilhelm, lives in Goshen; John H. was killed in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war; Valentine is in business in Boise City; Rachel and Lucretia are at home; and Milton died in infancy. Mr. Brewer is a worker and member of the United Brethren Church, contributing generously towards its support, as he does toward that of various organizations in which the county abounds.

HENRY CLAY HUMPHREY. Among the citizens of Eugene who were prominently identified with its upbuilding and development for many years, the name of Henry Clay Humphrey stands forth with peculiar distinction. Though always optimistic as to the future of the city,

he was not a visionary, nor did his plans miscarry because of lack of foundation or stability of structure. A sagacious, prudent, practical man of business, a banker who mastered every detail of that important business, and a manager who possessed the rare faculty of securing the best services on the part of his subordinates, he identified himself with enterprises calculated to develop and place on a substantial basis the county in which he was born and passed his entire life.

George Humphrey, his father, from whom he inherited his abilities and trend of thought, was born April 1, 1807, in New York state. From there he moved to Canada, where he married Cynthia A. Bristol. At a later period of his life he resided in Illinois, and still later in Iowa, where for many years he combined farming with merchandising. In 1853 he came overland to Oregon and settled in Lane county, where he established a general store. Eventually he built up a flourishing general trade in Eugene. His children were: Albert; Emily, wife of A. G. Hovey; James, Thomas, Caroline, wife of B. H. Roach; William, Norris and Henry Clay.

Henry Clay Humphrey was born September 18, 1856, near Elmira, Lane county, Ore. His youth was spent on the home farm near Elmira. He attended the public schools of Eugene, later took a course in Columbia College, and finally was graduated from the business college at Salem, Ore., and Heald's Business College at San Francisco. His initial business experience was as a clerk in the banking and brokerage house of A. G. Hovey, of Eugene. In 1882 he organized the Lane County Bank, with which he was identified as president until disposing of his interest therein in 1893. Previous to this, however, he had evidenced his integrity and intrepid character by standing by this institution throughout the financial panic of the early months of 1893, awaiting such time as the money could be raised and the creditors paid one hundred cents on the dollar. After severing his connection with the bank, he entered upon a large shipping business, restricting his trade to hops, prunes and other dried fruits, and conducting this enterprise with marked success, up to the time of his death, which occurred November 15, 1895.

In the meantime Mr. Humphrey's ambition and energy had found vent in various enterprises of a public nature. He became one of the organizers of the Eugene Electric Light Company, in which he retained an interest for one year, and other local enterprises received his hearty encouragement and support. He was devoted to the issues and principles of the Republican party, and fraternally was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the

Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of the latter organization.

In erecting the superstructure of his successful career, Mr. Humphrey was indebted in a large measure to the practical assistance rendered by a cultured and ambitious wife, Elizabeth Shaw, to whom he was married in San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1885. She is a daughter of Angus and Elizabeth (Murchison) Shaw, both natives of Scotland, and the former born on the Isle of Skye. Mr. Shaw settled at an early day in Stark county, Ill., where Mrs. Humphrey was born, and whence he crossed the plains with his wife and children in 1863. He came with horse teams and was six months on the journey, finally settling upon a large, and at present splendidly appointed, farm near Summerville, Union county, Ore., where he is known as one of the most extensive grain raisers in that section of the state. His wife, who died in 1867, was the mother of five children, of whom Mrs. Humphrey is the only one residing in the Willamette valley. She was reared and primarily educated in Union county, and was graduated from the University of Oregon in the class of 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mrs. Humphrey was engaged in educational work for about three years after her husband's death. Broad-minded and liberal in her tendencies, her cultured mind is occupied largely by church work, suffrage and benevolent undertakings. She has two daughters, Eda Claire and Hazel Beatrice.

In closing this brief review of the career of Henry Clay Humphrey it is but proper to state that his every-day efforts were characterized by the greatest liberality, and he enthusiastically participated in all worthy undertakings calculated to advance the industrial, moral, educational and social well-being of the community. A sane reasoner, a cautious business man, and a gentleman possessed of many admirable personal traits, he inspired the respect, confidence and good will of all with whom he was associated in whatever capacity, his opinions carrying weight because of the sincerity, earnestness and spirit of good-fellowship which dictated his every action. Cut off in the prime of his active and useful life, his death was a distinct loss to the city of Eugene, and there is no doubt that, if he had lived to prosecute the plans he had formulated, he would easily have attained a position in the commercial circles of the northwest which would have made him the peer of the most eminent men of affairs on the Pacific coast. His record is so clean, so honorable, so high-minded and unselfish, that his name is entitled to a permanent and conspicuous place in the chronicles of the builders and developers of the state of Oregon.

WILLIAM M. RENSHAW. That congenial work means successful work is demonstrated anew in the career of William M. Renshaw, the genial proprietor of the Hotel Smeede at Eugene. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, long identified with the south, he was born in Springfield, Mo., November 7, 1850, his father, W. D. Renshaw, having settled there in 1837. The elder Renshaw, who was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1823, had a large farm in the vicinity of Springfield, Mo., property which he disposed of after acquainting himself with the prospects in the far west. Outfitting with ox-teams and provisions he crossed the plains with his wife and two children in 1851, encompassing the intervening distance between Missouri and Portland in six months to a day. He had comparatively little trouble with the Indians, although some more courageous than others helped themselves to some of his stock. In the spring of 1852 he settled on a donation claim six miles south of Eugene, composed of three hundred and twenty acres of uncultivated land, and there built a small log house and began to prepare for such crops as could be planted on short order. He was quite successful from a financial standpoint, and was popular in his neighborhood, his death, at the age of sixty-five, which took place in 1888, being regretted by a large circle of friends and well wishers. He was a Republican from a political standpoint, and in religion was a Presbyterian. In his youth he married Mary J. Walker, born in either Georgia or Tennessee, and who removed with her parents to Greene county, Mo., before coming to Oregon. Mrs. Renshaw was born in 1828 and died in 1887. Of the eight children born into the family, Theodore M. is living in Grant's Pass; W. M. is the subject of this sketch; Hugh A. lives in Lane county; Elmer L. lives in Eugene; Samuel I. is in Virginia; Sarah L. is the wife of Charles Mayhew of Eugene; and Hattie, wife of Jefferson Gwin of Salem.

William M. Renshaw was less than a year old when he came to Oregon, and he practically remembers nothing of his former home, or the incidents leading to the family emigration. He was educated in the public schools and remained on the home farm in Linn county until nineteen years old, when he turned his attention to surveying, being employed by the government for five years to survey the public lands. He was associated as surveyor, first with J. H. McClung, then with Mr. Evans, and still later with Messrs. Perkins and General Odell. Having finished his contract for surveying he engaged in the meat market business for six years, and in 1878 removed to Grant county, eastern Oregon, and engaged for two years in the cattle business. Returning to the Willamette valley in the spring

of 1880, he continued the butchering business for a couple of years, and then engaged in the liquor business for over twenty years. In September, 1902, Mr. Renshaw leased the New Smeede Hotel, and opened it to the traveling public September 24, 1902. This is the leading hotel in the city, and compares favorably with the hostleries in much larger and older cities. The proprietor is eminently fitted for the many duties which devolve upon him, and is possessed of the qualities of tact, consideration, courtesy and geniality so necessary in the make-up of the successful hotel man. The hostelry is substantially and artistically furnished, has large and airy rooms, and ample accommodation for guests.

A Republican in political affiliation, Mr. Renshaw has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., Eugene Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Ancient Order United Workmen. He married, in 1878, in Eugene, Eleanor Cochran, a native of Lane county, and a daughter of James Cochran, who crossed the plains from Indiana to Oregon in 1853.

ALLBEE E. WHEELER. Allbee E. Wheeler's position at the bar and his standing in the community have been earned by conscientious effort, spurred on by ambition. In early life we find him teaching a country school, in order to earn the tuition for a higher general and professional education, and in after-life he stepped into a niche of industry in Eugene, making himself necessary as a thorough student of legal science, as the compiler of the only complete abstract books in Lane county, and as a broad-minded, public-spirited gentleman, in harmony with all that is progressive, substantial and practical.

Of old New England ancestry, Mr. Wheeler was born on a farm near Barton, Orleans county, Vt., February 17, 1856, his paternal grandparents, James and Sarah (Wilson) Wheeler, having established the family there at an early day. His maternal grandparents, Dr. Orson and Fannie (Allbee) Grow, were also well known in Orleans county, where the doctor combined medical practice with general farming for many years. Silas and Jane (Grow) Wheeler, the parents of Allbee E. Wheeler, lived on a farm in Orleans county during all of their active lives, but are now living retired in Chicago, Ill., the father being eighty-one years of age, in comparatively good health and spirits. The parents were born in New Hampshire, and Orleans county, Vt., respectively, and had four children, three of whom are living, Allbee E. being the youngest, and the only one in the state of Oregon.

At the age of thirteen years Allbee E. Wheeler

left the home farm to attend the public schools of Lyndon Center, Vt., whence he entered the Free Baptist State School, known as the Lyndon Literary Institute, from which he was duly graduated in 1874. The year of his graduation he removed to La Salle county, Ill., and taught school near the city of La Salle for one term. In January, 1875, he began a four-years course of teaching near Onowa, Monona county, Iowa, during which time he married Lillia J. Herring, a native of Winnebago county, Ill., who was born at Durand. Benjamin Herring, the father of Mrs. Wheeler, served all through the Civil war, and afterward removed from Illinois near Onowa, Iowa, where he farmed until his death. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, of whom Mabel F. is the wife of Prof. Charles W. Wester, of Dinuba, Cal.; and Flora J. married Archie W. Livermore of Eugene.

Mr. Wheeler was a successful educator, and by dint of strict economy was enabled to enter the law department of the University of Iowa after completing his teaching. Graduating in the class of 1881, he was admitted to the bar at the same time, and settled down to practice at Onowa, making that his home until locating in Eugene in 1888. At the beginning of his residence here he started to make his abstract books, engaging at the same time in the abstract and title business, and as heretofore mentioned, has the only complete abstract books in the county. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the theory and practice of law, is courteous and faithful to clients, attentive to business, and measures professional duty and effort by recognition of obligation and ends attainable. Mr. Wheeler is a Republican in politics, and served as councilman of Eugene for one term. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is one of the organizers of the Congregational church of Eugene, and from the beginning has been one of the trustees and among the most active workers.

HERBERT GORDON. That the dogged perseverance and resourcefulness which we are wont to admire in the early pioneers of the state exists in equal measure in many of the later adopted sons, is proved in innumerable instances. It is not necessary to go outside of Eugene for illustrations of this fact, for many of the rising young business men who are forging their way to commercial prominence have been singularly and even discouragingly alone in their aspirations and accomplishments. In this class belongs Herbert Gordon, owner and manager of the largest furniture and house-furnishing establishment in the town.

Mr. Gordon is one of the many sons of Canada who have found their way to the extreme western

part of the country, and pursued their various occupations with increasing success. Born near Toronto, August 5, 1873, he is the sixth of the seven children born to his parents, Thomas and Martha (Allen) Gordon, at present living retired in Eugene. Thomas Gordon came from London, England, when a child with his parents, and was reared on a farm in Ontario. In time he became a merchant near his father's home, and at the same time arose to political prominence in the neighborhood. For fourteen years he was clerk of the circuit court in county Simcoe, and afterward removed to a new and heavily timbered farm in the Northwest Territory, where he lived for three years. In 1888 he took up his residence on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres west of Eugene, and after three years of successful management moved into the town which has since been his home. His wife was born in Canada also, and is of Scotch descent. Besides Herbert, there are three other of the seven children living: William Thomas is an undertaker, and James Herbert a teamster of Eugene, and a daughter, Martha Maud, is the wife of Le Roy Milne, of Marcola, Lane county.

Herbert Gordon was ten years old when he came with his parents to the Northwest Territory, and while there he attended the public schools for three and a half years. In 1888 he came with the family to the farm near Eugene, and though he worked hard during the summer time, managed to complete the course at the Eugene high school. He had little money with which to start in any kind of business, and for some time the future was at best problematical and vague. Finally he bought a wood-saw on credit, and while operating it for five years not only paid off his indebtedness, but amassed quite a sum of money, with a part of which he built a residence on East Eleventh street. In 1898 his fortunes looked up considerably, when he purchased a second-hand furniture store from Mr. Cummings for \$500, and after closing that out put in a new stock of furniture, starting in under favorable auspices to cater to a diminutive trade. It was not long before his progressive and upright business methods impressed themselves on the general public, and a corresponding increase of business found his quarters altogether inadequate. Accordingly, in 1900, his present store was erected, Nos. 24-6-8 East Ninth street. The building covers 40x160 feet, and has two floors and a gallery. The proprietor aims to cater to the most exclusive as well as cheaper trade, and carries a complete stock of furniture, carpets, stoves, ranges, wallpaper and paints. The store has elevator service, and patrons are met by courteous and obliging clerks, conversant with the complete stock, and able to

furnish valuable suggestions as to combination and relative values. This is one of the most perfectly equipped furniture stores in this part of Oregon, and that it has been brought to its present state of excellence by so young a man argues well for his business judgment and shrewd practical sense.

Mr. Gordon is popular in business and social circles of Eugene, is a member of the Commercial Club, and of the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and he finds a religious home in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In Albany, Ore., May 11, 1898, he married Henrietta Harshberger, who was born in Ohio, and who is the mother of two children, Wanda and Dora.

CHARLES S. FARROW. The pioneer who came to Oregon before the general emigration, and not only hewed his way to success through discouraging obstacles, but reared strong and reliant sons to maintain the honor of his name, and perchance add to his prestige as a manager and business man under later and more favorable circumstances, filed a twofold lien upon the gratitude of posterity. Such an one was Stephen F. Farrow, whose well known integrity and general worthiness are reflected in the lives of many of his children, more especially his son, Charles S., one of the prominent business men and most successful real estate dealers in Eugene.

The founder of the Farrow family in Oregon was born in Montgomery county, Ky., his father, Isaac, having removed there from his native state of Virginia at a very early day. The grandfather married Catherine French, of Virginia, whose great-grandfather was one of the largest land-owners in the state of Virginia, much of the property being still in the family. Isaac Farrow removed with his family from Kentucky to Illinois while that state was yet a territory, settling first in Macoupin county, and later in Jersey county, where he owned a large farm and where he died at an advanced age. His son, Stephen F. Farrow, continued to live on the paternal farm in Jersey county, and there was married, January 17, 1844, to Maria Jane Cleaver, who was born in Hardin county, Ky., October 16, 1825. Benjamin Cleaver, the father of Mrs. Farrow, as well as her grandfather, Benjamin, were born in Kentucky, and the former removed to Macoupin county in 1828, later settling in Jersey county, where his daughter attained maturity, and became established in a home of her own. Mrs. Cleaver, formerly Rachel Tompkins, was born in Kentucky, and became the mother of eleven children, many of whom married in Illinois, but all of whom accompanied

their parents to the west. Thus it will be seen that the Cleaver and Farrow families constituted quite a little community of their own in Jersey county, and it seems but natural that all should have been animated by the common impulse to shift their fortunes to the far west. In the meantime a child had been born to Stephen F. Farrow and his wife. Mr. Farrow's equipment for the long journey across the plains in 1848 was small compared with that of his father-in-law. The latter had one wagon with four yoke of oxen, besides plenty of loose cattle with which to start business after reaching his destination. The family gathering left Illinois March 27, 1848, crossed the Mississippi river at Alton and the Missouri river at St. Joseph, proceeding through the Indian country via the old Oregon trail. On the Platte river in Nebraska territory, a daughter was born to Mrs. Farrow, and the little plains stranger was given the name of Virginia. All went well with the entire party during the rest of the journey, and they arrived in the Willamette valley by way of the Barlow route in September, 1848, having been about six months on the way. Benjamin Cleaver bade adieu to the train in Marion county, taking up a claim now occupied by the site of Mount Angel, but he afterward moved to Lebanon, where he bought and operated a grist-mill for the remainder of his active life. He lived to be eighty-eight years old, and died firm in the faith of the Christian Church, of which he had been a member for many years. The wife who helped him to his ample competence died in Marion county in 1866.

Stephen F. Farrow settled on a claim of six hundred and forty acres on Butte creek, Clackamas county, and made this his home for sixteen years. His first home was a one-room log house, but as his land was cleared, and harvests rewarded his arduous toil, his family profited by his good fortune, and were better housed and clothed. In 1867 the family moved to Linn county, purchasing a farm of three hundred and twenty acres near Saddle Butte, where Stephen Farrow died June 22, 1885, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife, who survives him and lives in Eugene, is, by a strange coincidence, the mother of eleven children, she herself being one of eleven. Alice and Virginia, the two older daughters, died at nine and fifteen years of age respectively; Albert A. is a stockman in Lake county, Ore.; Laura is living in Eugene; Charles S. is the real estate dealer of Eugene; Emily was the widow of Orange Z. Morgan, an extensive stockman of eastern Oregon, but is now Mrs. Nye, and resides in Eugene; William is a stockman in Lake

county; Minnie is the wife of M. S. Hubble, of Eugene; Lillie is the wife of D. B. Troutman, of Tallman, Ore.; Ralph is a resident of Portland; and John is a ranchman in Lake county.

The fourth child in his father's family, Charles S. Farrow was born on the farm skirting Butte creek, Clackamas county, October 27, 1854, and was reared to hard work on the farm. He accompanied the family to Linn county, after the old farm was sold in 1867, and in both of these places attended the public schools as opportunity offered. After the death of his father the entire management of the farm fell upon his shoulders, and he engaged in farming and stock-raising, making great improvements on the property from year to year. About this time he married Iva M. Farwell, who was born near Shedd's, Linn county, a daughter of Richard Farwell, a pioneer of 1852. Of this union there have been born four children, of whom Harry D. is attending the business college in Eugene; Glenn H. and Hazel are attending the high school, and Kenneth, and all reside at home. In 1886 Mr. Farrow moved to a farm on the upper Siuslaw in Lane county, and engaged in stock-raising until coming to Eugene in 1889.

For three seasons Mr. Farrow was employed as traveling salesman in the Willamette valley for the Plano Company of Chicago, and afterward clerked for about five years. In 1900 he started the real estate business of C. S. Farrow, later incorporating under the firm name of C. S. Farrow & Company, his partner being H. F. Hollenbeck. The firm occupies an enviable place in the business world of Eugene, and though comparatively young in its activities, has already handled an enormous amount of town and country lands. Unquestionably it has one of the largest enterprises in Lane county, and has the option on all kinds of city, farm and timber lands throughout the county. It has pleasant offices at 506 Willamette street, and both men are genial and kindly in manner, attentive and considerate to purchasers, and thoroughly conversant with every phase of their occupation. Mr. Farrow is a charter member and director of the Eugene Real Estate Exchange. He is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World and the Women of Woodcraft, and is one of the leaders in the Christian Church, of which he has been an official for twelve years, having been a member of the board of deacons for that period. Mr. Farrow is energetic and progressive, broad in his sympathies, and generous in his judgment of all with whom he comes in contact. In his personal characteristics he represents the best type of this community, and as such is honored and esteemed by a large circle of friends and business associates.

JEFFERSON D. SPENCER is carrying on an extensive wood and hay business in Eugene, thus becoming a leading factor in the commercial life of the city. He will be set down when the history of this county is written as one of the chief developers of its agricultural resources. No tiller of the soil has applied greater intelligence and practical good sense to the conduct of large agricultural projects. Keeping well abreast of that army of workers around whom centers the strength of the entire country, he has uncomplainingly struggled to the front, philosophically regarding the obstacles which confront the toilers of earth, and inspiring others with his own contagious good will and enthusiasm. His career may be taken as typical of the man who succeeds in what he sets out to do, and, having succeeded, is not only rich in this world's goods, but rich in amiable and helpful traits of character.

S. H. Spencer, the father of Jefferson D., was born in St. Charles county, Mo., and when a comparatively young man lost his first wife, who left him a son, John, who died in eastern Oregon. His second wife, Mahala Smith, was born in Missouri, and became the mother of eleven children, six of whom attained maturity and five are still living. Two of these children were born in the state of Missouri, and with these, and his wife, Mr. Spencer started across the plains in 1854, taking with him, as a nucleus for stock-raising in the west, a large band of cattle. A comparatively pleasant journey rewarded the courage of the travelers, and the father took up a claim on the Mohawk, which, however, proved most unsatisfactory. Later he removed to the claim of three hundred and twenty acres three miles northeast of Irving, which is still in the family, and where his death occurred in 1890. His cattle proved of practical worth to him in his new home, and he not only started a large stock business here, but drove a number of them to the mines during the excitement in California, receiving large prices for them, and thus getting quite a start toward competency. Daniel Taylor, his oldest son, died in Heppner in 1883; Mary is the wife of L. H. Wheeler and lives on the old place; Eliza and Jennie and J. D. live in Lane county; and S. S. is teller of the First National Bank in Eugene.

Following close upon his course at the University of Oregon, J. D. Spencer went to Alsea Bay, on the coast, and built the store in which he conducted a general merchandise business four and a half years. Selling out after experiencing fair success, he purchased a farm of four hundred and forty acres one mile west of Irving, all of which was improved land, and upon which he engaged in the grain and hay business on a large scale. Success followed him from year to year, his crops, with few ex-

ceptions, being uniformly excellent in quality and abundant in quantity. In October, 1902, Mr. Spencer purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres four miles east of Irving for \$8,000, and soon after disposed of two hundred and thirty acres for \$7,400, leaving for his own use ninety acres of finely improved land. With his large store of experience in dealing with hay, and a practical knowledge of the wood output of the state, he determined to retire from active farming and engage in a wholesale and retail hay and wood business in Eugene. Thus, in March following the purchase of his last farm, he bought four acres of land on Blair street, and in 1903 erected a barn 60x90 feet ground dimensions, and with forty-foot posts, the peak of the barn being fifty feet above the ground. With a capacity of four hundred cords of wood, and a hay capacity of three hundred and sixty tons, he contemplates doing a large and remunerative business.

Mr. Spencer has kept in touch with the progress of the world in general while superintending his large country interests, and is one of the well informed and practical workers in a prolific field of activity. He has found time to participate in church and social life, and actively to support the cause of Prohibition. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and supports the charities conducted by that worthy organization. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge. He is popular and successful, and has exerted a strong influence for morality and the practical and substantial in business life. He was married, in Portland, to Clara Bond, who was born in the vicinity of Irving, the daughter of Hon. Allen Bond, a pioneer of 1849. Mr. Bond was a farmer and merchant during his active life, was prominent in Republican politics in the west, and served in the state senate one term. His death occurred in 1902. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Cecil Bond and Doris Rachael.

ROBERT D. HAWLEY. The name of Hawley is one that is well known in Lane county as it belongs to efficient and reliable men, who have done no little toward the making of a western state. One of these brothers, Robert D. Hawley, is located on a farm of three hundred and eighty acres a mile and a half north of Creswell, upon which he has placed all modern and up-to-date improvements in the way of a handsome dwelling, large barns and outbuildings, the whole constituting one of the finest places in this part of the county.

Mr. Hawley was born on his father's donation claim, located on the Divide, March 8, 1859, and was there reared to manhood's duties and

responsibilities. For a complete account of the life of his father, Ira Hawley, refer to the sketch of George M., which appears on another page of this work. Robert D. Hawley received his education through the medium of the district school at Creswell, and when of sufficient age he took up the trade of a carpenter and followed this for several years. Upon attaining his majority he left home and went to the Palouse country, in Idaho, engaging there in the prosecution of his trade for four years, when he returned to Lane county and took up his residence on the property which he now occupies, which is a part of the I. Allen donation claim. In addition to this property he also owns one hundred and twenty acres of timber land. With the exception of three years which he spent in Creswell following his trade he has since lived here, engaged in the busy activities which are a part of intelligent farming, devoting his time to general farming, stock-raising and dairying, the milk for his dairy being supplied by Jersey cattle. He has placed upon the farm the improvements which have enhanced its general appearance and marketable value, and has under cultivation two hundred acres of land. He also owns and operates a steam threshing outfit which represents quite an outlay of money, but by his management and industry he has made it a paying investment.

The marriage of Mr. Hawley took place December 17, 1885, and united him with Miss Mary H. Hillegas, a native of Missouri, who came to Oregon in 1882, and with her parents settled in Lane county. The four children which blessed their union are at home with their parents, being named in order of birth as follows: Hattie, Roberta, Tressa and Hazel. In fraternal orders Mr. Hawley is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A Republican in politics, he has always taken an active part in the movements of the party, having been sent as a delegate to all but two conventions since he made his home here. He has held various minor offices of the vicinity and was once a candidate for sheriff, and is a popular man in the estimation of the public.

SAMUEL T. McFALL. A resident of Eugene, Lane county, Samuel T. McFall is engaged in looking after his property, which consists of a residence in the city and five hundred and forty acres of land located six miles west, where his two sons are employed in a general farming and stock business, raising horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Mr. McFall has been a member of Eugene society only since December, 1898, but the sterling worth of his character has already won him many friends.

The second child of his father's family, S. T. McFall was born in Iroquois county, Ill., February 14, 1836. His father, S. T. McFall, was born in Kentucky, the representative of an old Virginia family of Scotch descent. He became a farmer in Illinois and in 1843 removed to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he bought four hundred acres of land at \$1.25 per acre, and built a log house for the shelter of his family, while he engaged heartily in the improvement and cultivation of his farm. His death occurred there at the age of eighty-three years. His wife was formerly Elizabeth Barbee, a native of Ross county, Ohio, and the daughter of Daniel Barbee, of Virginia. Daniel Barbee settled first in Ohio and later removed to Illinois, and thence to Mahaska county, Iowa. He was a patriot in the war of 1812. Mrs. McFall died in Iowa, the mother of seven children, four of whom are now living.

S. T. McFall was reared on his father's farm in Iowa and educated in a subscription school, remaining at home until 1859, when he started with ox-teams for Pike's Peak. From that point of interest he traveled throughout the state, visiting Central City, Black Hawk, Russell Gulch and other places, nine months being consumed in his prospecting, in which he was fairly successful. At the expiration of the time mentioned he returned to his home in Iowa, there remaining until August 18, 1862, when he became a volunteer in Company H, Thirty-sixth Iowa Regiment, being mustered in at Ottumwa. After a time spent at Benton Barracks they were sent to Memphis, and from that time on participated in many engagements, among them being Helena, Ark., Little Rock, Prairie d'Anne, Little Missouri, Ark., Camden, and others. At Mark's Mills he participated in an engagement and was there wounded, a one-ounce minie ball passing through his left shoulder and lung, which eventually caused him much suffering. At the same time he was taken prisoner two miles from the battlefield upon a farm, those wounded being left by the troops perforce. Twenty-five days later parole was secured for them by the Union army, and up to that time they had been without medical attendance and robbed of almost all their clothing. Mr. McFall was taken to a hospital at Little Rock until he was able to return home on a furlough, when he again spent some time in the hospital at Keokuk, his wound remaining open for nine months, during which time his left collar bone was removed. He was mustered out August 12, 1865, his left arm entirely useless. With his war record ended Mr. McFall then engaged in farming, becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land located twenty miles from Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he became an extensive stockman, having gone to this

location from Mahaska county in 1880. He tilled the land and improved it in every possible way, and brought his farm to a high state of cultivation and consequent value by the erection of fine buildings, including a handsome residence and commodious barns. In 1891 he removed to Nebraska and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of prairie land, which he proceeded to improve and cultivate while engaging in the business of a stock shipper. This property was disposed of in 1898 and it was then that Mr. McFall came to the northwest and took up his residence in Eugene, Ore., becoming the owner of extensive farming lands and bringing into the work of cultivation the same practical ideas and methods which made his success in the Mississippi valley.

March 18, 1866, Mr. McFall was married in Mahaska county, Iowa, to Miss Isabelle Skidmore, who was born in Columbus, Ohio. She was the daughter of James Skidmore, a native of Franklin county, of that state, and an early settler in Iowa, where he engaged in farming for many years. His death occurred in Kansas, near Argonia. His father, George Skidmore, was born in Kentucky and settled in Ohio as a farmer. He served in the War of 1812 and held the commission of captain in the Black Hawk war. The mother of Mrs. McFall was before marriage Eunice Hendricks, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of James Hendricks, of Kentucky, and her death also occurred in Kansas. A family of nine children was born to her, five of whom are living, and the second child is Mrs. McFall, who was reared in her native state. To Mr. and Mrs. McFall have been born four children. One son died in infancy. Of those living the two sons, Norman and Joseph, are conducting the farm, and Cora, the second child, is the wife of A. Herschel Smith, of Eugene. Mr. McFall is a staunch Republican in politics, and is always ready to lend his influence toward the advance of the principles which he considers best for the interests of the country. While in his homes in Iowa and Nebraska he served for many years as justice of the peace. He was made a Mason in Fremont, Iowa, for some time was identified with a lodge at Randolph, Neb., and now holds membership in Eugene Lodge No. 11. As a war veteran he belongs to J. W. Geary Post No. 7, of this city, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. J. B. HOPKINS. A career of exceptional merit, and one from which many practical lessons may be drawn, is that of Hon. J. B. Hopkins, formerly prominently identified with lumbering and milling interests in Rice county, Minn., and since 1890 president and general

manager of the Eugene (Ore.) Lumber Company. In the records of the Hopkins family in America the name of Joseph appears frequently, the first emigrant having responded to the biblical nomenclature, as did also the paternal grandfather, and the father of Hon. J. B. Hopkins. The grandfather was a trader and farmer, residing for many years in Connecticut, but who eventually became an early settler in Jefferson county, N. Y. His son, Joseph, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., was reared in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, N. Y., and there engaged as a farmer and educator, acquiring distinction in the latter capacity. He was one of the founders, promoters and teachers of the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, and was a man of public spirit and broad culture. His last years were spent in Minnesota, his wife, formerly Parmelia (Picket) Hopkins, daughter of Justus Picket, having died in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Of the nine children born into the family, seven attained maturity, and six are living at the present time.

Educated in the public schools and at Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, Hon. J. B. Hopkins subsequently took a course at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and in 1865 inaugurated a self-supporting career as an insurance agent in St. Joseph, Mo. Two years later, in 1867, he removed to Morristown, Rice county, Minn., where he bought a farm and engaged in lumbering and milling, gradually making his way to the front among the large lumber merchants of that timbered region. Nor were his exertions confined exclusively to lumbering. He also became prominent in politics, serving three terms in the state legislature. In November, 1888, Mr. Hopkins came to Oregon, spent a few months in Forest Grove, and then engaged in lumbering in Eugene. In 1890 he organized the Eugene Lumber Company, of which he has since been president, and which company built a mill of twenty-five thousand feet capacity at the north end of Mill street. This structure burned in 1900, its burning entailing a severe loss to the company, which, however, at once erected a mill of more modern construction, and with an increased capacity of five thousand. The motive power consists of one thirty-horse-power, and two forty-horse-power engines, the timber being secured from the company's tracts on the Willamette river. This company ranks high as a promoter of the splendid timber possibilities of Lane county, and as a large employer of labor materially contributes to the maintenance of the industrial wellbeing in the city and county. The president is one of the practically qualified lumbermen of which this region boasts, and added to this claim to consideration are personal characteristics of a high order, which not only inspire

confidence and claim the respect of his subordinates, but retain the lasting regard and good will of a host of friends.

In St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage with Emma Lynd, a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., and the mother of three children, of whom Dwight B. is interested in his father's business; Harold L., a graduate of the University of Oregon, of Oberlin College, and Yale University, is a clergyman in Chicago, Ill.; and Kate is the wife of Frank H. Porter, of Halsey, Ore. Mr. Hopkins is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Congregational church.

WILLIAM NEIS. The finest hop-yard in the Willamette valley is said to be that of William Neis, which is located near Springfield, Lane county, and consists of twenty-five acres of finely cultivated land. During some seasons he has raised four hundred bales, the largest crop in the world for the acreage, being about three thousand pounds to the acre, the fine soil so well adapted to this plant, combined with the inherited talent for this employment, uniting to bring about the best possible results.

Mr. Neis is not a native of this state, nor yet of the country wherein he has made his home for so many years, having been born in Oberlandstein, Hesse Nassau, the son of Joseph and the grandson of Phillip Neis, both natives of that location. Both followed the life of a horticulturist and had extensive vineyards, their last days being spent in the location of their birth. The mother was in maidenhood Anna Marn Hensler, born near Ems, and of her six children four are now living, the two in America being Phillip Neis of Portland, and William, of this review. The latter's birth occurred May 24, 1836. He was reared in the beautiful city of Oberlandstein, where he attended the public schools, later finishing his education in a private school in Coblenz. When fifteen and a half years old he was apprenticed as a wholesale and retail merchant in Cologne, where he remained for three years, after which he spent a year in Coblenz in steamboating and the commission business. He then entered the army, becoming a soldier in the second regiment of grenadiers and serving at various intervals for six years. His regiment was called into active service in 1859 in the war between Austria, Italy and France, and he served on the French frontier until peace was declared, when Emperor Franz Josef gave up Lombardy. He had then attained the distinction of a lieutenancy through his efficiency as a military man, and having a good education, necessary for the rank. At the close of this war Mr. Neis went to Paris and engaged in business

there, and from there located in Manchester, England, where he followed the shipping business. Through the death of his mother he was recalled to his native country, after which he went to London and remained until 1869. At that date he became connected with the *Franco-American Mescasche*, a newspaper of New York city, with which he remained until 1871, when he started toward the broader opportunities of the western states. Locating in Chicago he engaged in the wood and willow ware business, and was making a success of his new business when the great fire of 1871, which devastated that city left him at the beginning of his career. He remained but seven months after his loss, some time after this being spent in traveling about through the country, passing a short time in New Orleans, and again in Boulder county, Colo., prospecting. In 1878 he settled in California, and was employed by his brother, who was a hop merchant in San Francisco, where he remained until 1887. Carrying his interests north Mr. Neis then located in Oregon, purchasing forty acres of land in the vicinity of Springfield, the larger part of which has since been devoted to the cultivation of hops.

Since 1899 Mr. Neis has made his home in Eugene, through his fine education and culture contributing no little to the society of this city. He is a Democrat in politics and adheres to the principles embraced in the platform of that party.

FRANCIS BERRIAN DUNN. The feeling which attaches to the names of the pioneers of Oregon is one that will outlast time and the crowding of events, for the younger generation realizes in part the unselfish manhood and the wide faith in the possibilities of the west which gave their own lives fulfillment among the present affluence and prosperity of one of the greatest commonwealths on the Pacific slope. In Eugene the name of Dunn is one remembered as that of a strong, forceful and earnest man, whose career affected no little the development of the city, and whose success contributed to that of others, as he was typical of the unselfish brotherhood of pioneers. Though long since passed away, a deep interest centers around the events of his life.

Mr. Dunn was born in Elizabeth, Ill., December 24, 1830, the third son of Jonathan and Irene (Clark) Dunn. His father was a millwright by trade and followed that occupation throughout his life. Both he and his wife died near Lawrence, Kan. The son was reared in Athens, Ill., and received his education in the district schools, and when a mere lad became a cabin boy on the Mississippi river, where he learned some of the lessons which afterward proved valuable in his

life as a pioneer of a country where conditions were trying and dangerous. Following where his ambitions led him, he crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1853, and upon his safe arrival in Oregon became a clerk in Albany, Linn county, where he remained for a short time. In the fall of the same year he located in Eugene, Lane county, and that city was the scene of his business activity until the termination of his successful career. He first engaged as clerk in the establishment of Joseph Brumley, continuing there for one year, when he opened a merchandise business in Springfield. After an experience of three years he returned to Eugene and built a store and engaged in the general merchandise business, in the course of time building up a large and lucrative custom, through his practical methods and unblemished integrity winning the confidence of the people with whom he had to deal. His establishment, which was devoted to the sale of dry goods, became the first in quality, quantity and style, and that it was a successful business venture was evidenced by the amount of property which he was able to accumulate. He became the owner of a number of fine farms, to the improvement and cultivation of which he spared no effort or outlay. In the city he left a reminder of his business career in the erection of the F. B. Dunn Block, a credit to the commercial interests of Eugene. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Dunn devoted some time to hop and wool buying, in which operations he met with the usual success which had characterized his entire life.

In politics Mr. Dunn was a Republican and served ably and efficiently as mayor of the city for eight years, having the entire confidence of the citizens in his public administrations. Knowing and appreciating his unusual business sagacity and judgment, many came to him for advice, which he freely gave, generously eager for the success of his friends and associates. In Masonic circles he was a Knight Templar, and was prominent in the order. His death occurred July 20, 1892, and took from the city a staunch, earnest and helpful supporter, whose influence still lives and leads toward the advancement of western civilization.

By his marriage Mr. Dunn allied himself with a pioneer family of great prominence in Eugene, Miss Cecelia Christian becoming his wife, December 22, 1855. She was born in Mount Carroll, Ill., and was the daughter of Daniel R. Christian. The Christian family were represented in the state of Maryland, where, in Boonsboro, the father was born, the son of Daniel Christian, a patriot and officer in the War of 1812, and grandson of Daniel Christian, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Daniel R. Christian early became a resident of the middle west, where

he was a pioneer farmer and builder in Mount Carroll, but eager to share in the greater hardships and larger rewards of a newer country, he brought his wife and six children across the plains in 1852, the journey being made with the slow-plodding oxen. Upon their safe arrival in Oregon the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which has since become the Christian addition to the city of Eugene, extending from Eleventh street south. His death occurred at the age of seventy-three years, and the city lost one of its most enterprising members, strong for the advancement of commercial and industrial interests, and strong in the moral life of the community, as he was an active member of the Methodist church. The wife who shared the dangers and toils of his pioneer life was in maidenhood Catherine Etnyre, a native of Maryland, and the daughter of a shoemaker, who became an early settler of Illinois. The mother also died in this location. She was the mother of the following children besides Mrs. Dunn: Samuel, located in Spokane, Wash.; Susan, widow of William Maxwell, of Springfield; Sarah, widow of A. S. Patterson, of Eugene; Etha, of Eugene; John, who was born on the plains in 1852, now living in Eugene; and William, who died in Eugene.

Mrs. Dunn was but twelve years old when she came to Oregon, and was educated principally in the public schools of this state. Since her husband's death she has made her home in Eugene. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is the mother of seven children, of whom Irene is the wife of C. S. Williams, of Eugene; Luella is the wife of George A. Dorris, of Springfield; Laura is the wife of Col. George O. Yorlan, of Eugene; Frank E. is a merchant of Eugene; Fred S. is a post-graduate of Harvard, having previously graduated from the University of Oregon and Harvard, and is now professor of Latin in the University of Oregon; Edna is the wife of Robert Diggles of Melones, Cal.; and Amy still makes her home with her mother.

WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER. Except as his work appeals by its substantial, practical, or artistic nature, one builder is hardly distinguished from his brother worker in the same field. To be able to give general satisfaction in a given direction, is to hold in one's hand an assured success, no matter how keen the competition, or how large or small the dimensions of one's ambition. The builder of ability understands the requirements of a discerning public, and, keeping well in advance of his time-honored calling, is rarely wanting in material upon which to exercise his skill. Eugene is not behind in being able to produce master craftsmen, men who

have contributed to its fundamental growth by housing its people and industries, and establishing the harmonious aggregate for which the city is famed. Of this class of men W. H. Alexander is essentially a leader, having for the past eighteen years followed the best tenets of construction, making a specialty of artistic and conveniently arranged homes, but also putting up a number of public buildings, including the Risdon and Conser blocks. Among the residences which attest the skill of Mr. Alexander, and materially add to the architectural appearance of the city, may be mentioned those of F. E. Dunn, S. B. Eakin, T. G. Hendricks, W. T. Caro, Mrs. Sarah H. Patterson and the Schwarzschilds home.

A native son of Oregon, Mr. Alexander was born on his father's donation claim near Shedds, July 30, 1857, and is the second of the three children born to Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Nethall) Alexander, natives of Illinois and Scotland respectively. Through his marriage in Illinois Joseph R. Alexander became identified with a Scottish family of illustrious lineage, for Elizabeth (Percival) Nethall, the mother of Mrs. Joseph R. Alexander, was the daughter of a Scotch nobleman. Mr. Nethall was born and reared in England, and became a very early settler in Illinois. After his death, his wife married Joseph Hite, who came to Oregon in 1853, settling on a farm in Linn county. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Alexander went by the name of her step-father, and was known as Miss Hite. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander crossed the plains in an ox-train in 1853, and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres where Shedds Station has since been built. This land the husband improved and lived on for several years, but finally sold out and lived in Linn county, engaging in teaming between The Dalles and Grande Ronde valley until his death in 1863. For a second husband Mrs. Alexander married Charles A. Davis, a carpenter and builder who located in Eugene in 1870, and is now living retired in that city. His wife died in 1883, leaving the three children before mentioned, of whom Sarah, the oldest, deceased, was the wife of Mr. Smith, and Nellie, the youngest, is the wife of T. B. Lucky of Eugene.

Until his thirteenth year W. H. Alexander lived on the farm and attended the country schools and in 1879 accompanied his mother to Eugene, where he had the advantage of the schools of that city. From a boy he worked with tools, and found diversion in making easily constructed furniture for the house, and in doing odd jobs around the house for his mother. At the age of twenty he worked at the carpenter's trade under W. T. Campbell, an architect of Eugene, after a year being advanced to the position of

foreman, which he held for two years. In 1885 he began contracting and building in Eugene, and has since made this his home, uninterruptedly carrying on a large and remunerative business. He married, in Eugene, Belle Chapman, who was born in the east, and came to Oregon as a child. Mr. Alexander is popular socially as well as prominent in the business world, and is fraternally identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. In political affiliation he is a Republican, but aside from the formality of casting his vote has never identified himself with party affairs. Mr. Alexander holds high place in the esteem of all who know him, and is regarded as one of the reliable and thoroughly substantial men of Eugene.

HON. JOHN HENRY McCLUNG. The position which the Hon. J. H. McClung now occupies in the city of Eugene is chiefly the result of his own resourceful and optimistic nature. Since his entrance into the affairs of Oregon he has taken an active part in many of the enterprises which have especially marked the growth of this largest city in Lane county, where he now lives in retirement. He is a pioneer of 1856, and through the many years which have passed since then he has directed his best energies to the cultivation of his own native talents, which in their fulfillment have added greatly to the financial importance of the city and county which have been his home so long.

Mr. McClung was born in Seneca county, Ohio, September 10, 1837, the son of James L. McClung, who was a native of Seneca county, N. Y. His grandfather, John McClung, was also a native of New York state, and there he died. James L. McClung became a contractor and builder and moved to Laporte county, Ind., where he engaged in the prosecution of his trade until his death, September 11, 1850, at the age of forty-three years. His widow, formerly Cynthia L. Parsons, who was born near Oswego, N. Y., afterward married Bell Jennings, of Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1856 they came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to Oregon, settling in Eugene, where Mr. Jennings engaged in the drug business. Some time before his death, which occurred in Eugene, he retired from active life. Mr. McClung's mother died at the age of seventy-five years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her father, R. H. Parsons, a native of New York state, and an early settler of Ohio and Indiana, where he engaged in farming, crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1853 and settled three miles west of Eugene, and three years later located in

that city, where he became a merchant and justice of the peace, which positions he held until his death.

The only child of his father's family, John H. McClung spent the first eight years of his life in the state of his birth, and afterward located with his parents in Indiana, where he attended the district schools. In the summer of 1855 he went to Kansas with a government corps, in the process of surveying, carrying the chains for over six months, and the year following, when he was nineteen years old, he came to Oregon. He sailed from New York city on the steamer George Law to Aspinwall, and from that city started across the Isthmus of Panama by rail, in the course of the journey the train meeting with a terrible wreck, in which many lives were lost. Mr. McClung came through safely, however, the car in which he was a passenger coming intact through the wreck. From the western side he took passage on the Golden Age, and came via San Francisco and the Columbia river to Portland and thence to Corvallis and Junction City. From there he walked to the home of his grandfather Parsons. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land located six miles west of Eugene, and at once entered upon the improvement and cultivation of his farm. Upon the arrival of his stepfather, Mr. Jennings, a little later, the two assumed charge of four hundred and eighty acres, and farmed for some time. Until the summer of 1858 Mr. McClung remained so occupied, when he disposed of his agricultural interests and located in Eugene. In the winter following Mr. McClung attended school in Eugene, finishing his education and in February, 1859, he and an uncle, Thomas Belshaw, bought the only drug store then in the city, that conducted by Danforth & Breyman, and engaged in business on Willamette street, near the location of the First National Bank. This partnership continued until the spring of 1862, when they sold their combined interests to Mr. Jennings. Messrs. McClung and Belshaw then went to the Salmon river mines in Idaho, traveling by pack horses to their destination; but the summer spent there was utterly without returns, and the following fall found them again in Eugene. Mr. McClung then purchased a half interest in the drug business, the firm name being Jennings & McClung, and this was continued until 1866, when Mr. Jennings was compelled, through failure of health, to locate once more upon a farm. The business was then sold, and Mr. McClung also bought a farm adjoining that of his step-father, near Creswell, and conducted this farm until the fall of 1868, when he again returned to Eugene and became a copying clerk in the office of the surveyor general, remaining so occupied until the follow-

ing spring. In partnership with John W. Meldrum he then obtained a contract to survey and sectionize the land about Trout creek, and later in the fall took other contracts near Prineville. In the fall of that year he returned to Eugene. In the spring of 1870 he took a contract to survey on Squaw creek, and in 1871 he secured the same work with W. B. Pengra for Silver Lake, Lake county, this practically ending his work along these lines, with the exception of a little the next year along the Siuslaw and the McKenzie rivers.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. McClung built the residence which he now occupies, completing it in 1874. He has nearly every variety of tree and shrub which grows in Oregon, and in all particulars his home is an evidence of the culture which distinguishes its owner, adding in no small degree to the general appearance of the city. In his political relations a staunch Republican, he was elected by that party, in 1874, to the house of representatives in the state legislature, and two years later was nominated for state senator, but was defeated by Governor Whiteaker, by sixty-eight votes. In June, 1876, the Grange association became very strong in this section and Mr. McClung was elected as superintendent. In this capacity he bought the stock and started a general merchandise store in Eugene, in which he continued for seven years, and at the expressed desire of the company to dispose of its business he and A. J. Johnson bought the stock and continued the business, the firm name being McClung & Johnson. This mercantile venture was successfully continued for eight years, and at the close of that period Mr. McClung became the sole owner of the business, changing its character to that of a dry goods and clothing establishment. In 1902 he closed out the stock and retired from the active cares which had so long engrossed his attention.

In 1901 Mr. McClung built on the corner of Willamette and Seventh streets a brick building, the dimensions of which were 70x80 feet, containing three stores, and with three entrances. This is known as the McClung Building. In the year following it was supplemented by another of like character upon the corner of Willamette and Eighth streets, 55x114 feet in dimensions, containing two stores with two entrances on Willamette street, and a store in the rear. Mr. McClung has always been actively interested in municipal government and general business affairs, serving for a period of ten years as a member of the council and mayor for two years. As school director for many years he has exerted no little influence in educational matters of the city, serving in that capacity when the Patterson and Geary schools were built, and as a member of the board at the pres-

ent time is interested in the building of the new high school, which is being erected (1903) at a cost of \$25,000. He is a stockholder in the Eugene Water Company, and serves in that corporation as a director and treasurer. In 1894 he was once more called upon to serve in the legislature, being elected senator from Lane county by a large plurality, and served in the sessions of 1895 and 1897. He was not a candidate for re-election.

Miss Kate Henderson, a native of Pennsylvania, who crossed the plains with her parents, James H. D. and Mary E. (Fisher) Henderson, in 1852, and settled in Yamhill county, became the wife of Mr. McClung in 1863, and has borne him the following children: Jessie Benton, a graduate of the University of Oregon, and now the wife of Prof. Charles Friedel; Margaret L., wife of Dr. J. R. Wetherbee, of Portland; and Ina D., a graduate of the University of Oregon, who makes her home with her parents. Fraternally Mr. McClung was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Eugene, and is past noble grand. He also belongs to the Encampment and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Eugene Commercial Club and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiates as chairman of the board of trustees.

In the work which Mr. McClung has accomplished, no characteristic is more evident than faithfulness, returning always to that which promises him returns. This is particularly noticeable in his political life, his first vote, as a young man, being cast for Lincoln, and each successive vote following for what he deemed the advancement of the best principles of government.

SYRUS V. BARR. Among the able and progressive farmers of Linn county, the records of whose lives fill an important place in this volume, Syrus V. Barr, living near Sweet Home, occupies a position of prominence. He is a native-born citizen, and the worthy descendant of a representative pioneer of this part of the county. Since the days of his boyhood he has witnessed many changes in this locality, and has contributed his full share toward the development and growing prosperity of his native town and county, being a generous supporter of all beneficial measures. He was born March 13, 1855, on a farm which adjoins his own, it being the homestead of his father, the late Jesse Barr.

A native of Tennessee, Jesse Barr was born October 18, 1818, near Nashville. When a young man he emigrated to Iowa, and in the spring of 1853, still following the tide of emigration westward bound, he crossed the plains, coming to Oregon with his family in a wagon

driven by four yoke of oxen, and driving a few cows. Spending the winter at Brownsville, he secured work in the spring of 1854 near Crawfordsville, and while there in the employ of Mr. Finley assisted in building the first saw-mill and grist-mill erected in that locality. In the spring of 1855 he purchased Mr. Darby's right to his donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land, lying three miles north of Holley, and three miles west of Sweet Home. The only improvement on the place was a small log house built by Mr. Darby. Moving into the cabin with his family, he set to work with true pioneer grit to clear a farm. Toiling industriously and persistently, he made substantial improvements, and gradually enlarged his operations until he became one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of the neighborhood, continuing in his chosen occupation until his death, January 3, 1893. He was a member of the Christian Church, and of Sweet Home Grange, which he helped to organize. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party. While living in Iowa he married Annie Kirk, who was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in 1825. She survives him, and is now living on the old homestead. Of the eleven children born of their union, five sons and six daughters, nine are now living, and all are married.

Remaining on the home farm until attaining his majority, Syrus V. Barr received such educational advantages as were afforded by the district schools, and was well trained to habits of industry and thrift by his parents. Beginning life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, he bought four hundred and thirty-six acres of land adjoining the parental farm, and has since carried on general farming with satisfactory pecuniary results. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, and has a fine lot of Shorthorn cattle, which he prefers to any other breed. The success with which he has met in his career has been wrought by persistent energy, well directed toil, and exceptional business ability on his part, and his estate, with its many improvements, is one of the best and most desirable pieces of property in the community.

In October, 1891, Mr. Barr married Miss Lulu Hamilton, daughter of Asher Hamilton, and into their household two children have been born, namely: Victor and Gertrude. Politically Mr. Barr is identified with the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the Macca-bees, and of Holly Grange. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barr belong to the Christian Church.

WILLIAM J. J. SCOTT. Important among the men who have made their efforts productive of the substantial upbuilding of Oregon and the promotion of worthy and enterprising move-

ments was William J. J. Scott, for many years well known in Lane county and various other sections, through the virtues which were his by inheritance as well as personal effort, for he came of an old colonial family who took part in the early struggles of the nation. With the death of Mr. Scott, in 1896, passed away a member of the brave and hardy band of pioneers which is slowly becoming only a recollection as time goes on and another generation takes up the work so nobly begun.

The parents of Mr. Scott were residents of Morgan county, Ill., where the father, Levi Scott, engaged in farming, and where this son was born October 15, 1824. He was left motherless at an early age, but with the self-reliance characteristic of the day he set out into the world to find a place for himself. He learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for some time in Illinois. Later he located in Iowa, remaining there until 1846, when he crossed the plains with ox-teams and settled in the valley which was afterward known by his name, near the Umpqua river, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. He remained in that location until 1850, when he went to Oregon City to work. There he was married and returned to his claim, where the couple went to housekeeping. This home was a log cabin of one room, having a large fireplace upon which the cooking was done. They kept travelers, and Mrs. Dersham, a daughter, has the scales upon which the gold dust was weighed, in which they received pay for their accommodation. After a period of six years Mr. Scott came to Lane county and bought a farm two miles west of Creswell, and ten years later located in Eugene, where he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with Frank Dunn, the firm name being Scott & Dunn. After a few years he again returned to his ranch, remaining for two years, when he bought another farm in the vicinity and lived upon that a short time. Locating in Creswell for a brief period he bought the farm which is now occupied by his widow, located one-half mile west of Creswell, which he began at once to improve and cultivate. The farm is supplied with a good dwelling-house, substantial barns and other out-buildings, and the land was utilized for stock-raising, his specialty being Shorthorn-Durham cattle. After giving a farm to each of his sons, he still had left about two thousand acres, and over three hundred is still in the possession of Mrs. Scott and managed by her, with the assistance of her son, Ripley. The balance was divided by Mrs. Scott among her ten children.

Though not a member of any religious denomination, Mr. Scott was a man of strong integrity and truly Christian purposes, and held a

high place in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. Politically he was a Republican, and though he never shirked responsibility as a citizen, he did not aspire to official recognition, but held the minor offices in the vicinity as a duty rather than from any desire to become identified with party movements. In educational matters he was greatly interested, and gave much time and thought to the improvement of the institutions in his community, being one of the first regents appointed for the University of Oregon, which position he filled from 1873 to 1877. But once did Mr. Scott depart from his agricultural life, and that was in 1849, when he was induced by glowing reports to make the trip to California to visit the gold fields. The death of Mr. Scott occurred September 13, 1896, in his seventy-second year.

The wife who shared a large part of the life of Mr. Scott was formerly Surrenea J. Robinson, who was born December 5, 1828, in Shelby county, Ohio, the daughter of the Rev. William Robinson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Of this union ten children were born, all of whom are living. Their descendants include twenty-six grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren. Of the children Eliza S., the wife of D. B. Trimble, lives in Condon, Ore.; Mary A., the wife of William C. Brown, lives at Lone Rock; Matilda J., the wife of R. H. Landers, lives at Methow, Wash.; William W. lives at Creswell; John R. is located in this vicinity; Rose E. married D. S. Brown and resides in Condon; Dora C., the wife of C. C. Hazleton, is in Creswell; Viola S. and Ripley F. are at home; and Lillie M., the wife of R. E. Dersham, is located near Creswell. As a relic of the eastern days of their family, they have now in their possession the original copy of the *Ulster Gazette*, published January 4, 1800, in which is given a full account of Washington's death, and his Memoirs.

HON. EDWIN O. POTTER, of Eugene, is one of the thoroughly representative men of the younger generation of the Willamette valley. He was born near Irving, Lane county, Ore., August 25, 1860, and is a son of William A. and Luezy (Zumwalt) Potter. The family was founded in America by a German immigrant, named Pothour, who settled in New Jersey. David Potter, grandfather of Edwin O., of this review, was born in Pennsylvania, and in young manhood settled in Ohio, where he engaged in farming. His son, William A., was reared in Ohio. While still a young man he removed to Wisconsin, from which state, in 1851, he crossed the plains by ox-train and settled in Lane county, Ore. After several years' residence in various

parts of Oregon he finally located permanently at Irving, where he now lives in retirement at the age of seventy-eight years. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, Luezy Zumwalt, was born in Jefferson county, Mo., the daughter of Solomon Zumwalt. The latter started for Oregon with his family in the fall of 1850, traveling with ox-teams. Upon arriving at Salt Lake City they decided to remain there through the winter. The following June they resumed the journey and came directly to Lane county, where Mr. Zumwalt took up a donation claim two miles northwest of Eugene. There he resided until his retirement from the active cares of life. His death occurred in the Mohawk valley. (For a more detailed account of this family, see sketch of William A. Potter, which appears elsewhere in this volume.)

The childhood and youth of Judge E. O. Potter were spent upon his father's farm, where he was reared to agriculture. He attended the district school in his neighborhood, and afterward entered the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887. This institution subsequently conferred upon him the Master's degree. During the last three years of his university course he taught school a part of the time, the money thus earned being applied toward the payment of his tuition fees. Upon the completion of his classical course he entered the law department of the university, and was graduated therefrom two years later—in 1890—with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In June of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Oregon, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Eugene. From 1890 to 1894 he served as deputy district attorney for Lane county. In 1896 he was elected county judge and served four years, since which time he has devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession.

Judge Potter was married in Eugene, October 16, 1890, to Emily Bristol, a native of Benton county, Ore., and a daughter of George A. and Polly (Minton) Bristol, both now deceased, the former dying in Benton county and the latter in Lane county. Mrs. Potter was a member of the same class in the University of Oregon as was her husband, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. They have a daughter, named Pauline.

In his fraternal relations Judge Potter is a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master; of Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., in which he is high priest; of the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the Congregational church, of which he is a member, he is

serving as chairman of the board of trustees. He is a charter member of the Eugene Commercial club, and was a member of its first board of trustees. He was formerly president of the Association of the University of Oregon. As a Republican he has taken an active part in the political affairs of Lane county for several years, and at the present time is chairman of the Republican county central committee.

Though a comparatively young man, Judge Potter has come to be recognized as a man of strong influence in local affairs. He is one of the best types of the self-made men of the hour, is possessed of a strong public spirit, and is actively identified with all worthy movements which have for their end the advancement of the public welfare. Though he has applied himself closely to the duties of his chosen profession, he has shown himself to possess varied talents. He is broad-minded and liberal in his views, a man of unquestioned integrity, and his record thus far leads his friends to the conclusion that future political preferment will be dependent solely upon his own inclinations.

J. H. SIMMONS. The family of which J. H. Simmons is a representative is one of the earliest to be founded in Oregon, the family having come to this state for the purpose of making a permanent settlement in 1845. For nearly sixty years Mr. Simmons has been identified with the Willamette valley, and during that long period has been a witness of the various and romantic steps in the development of the country from a wilderness to one of the most attractive places of residence in the entire American commonwealth.

Mr. Simmons was born in Wayne county, Ind., August 12, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Mahala (Bunch) Simmons. His father was born in Randolph county, Ind., in the year 1807, and was reared to an agricultural life. During the early years of his married life he moved to Michigan with his family, where they remained until 1836. The following nine years were spent in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. In the latter state their home was at Leavenworth. In the spring of 1845 they joined a wagon train bound for Oregon. After a journey consuming about six months they arrived at their destination, reaching the site of the city of Portland on Christmas day. They had experienced no serious troubles with the Indians en route, but were nearly starved at one time before they could reach a point where they could replenish their depleted supplies. Mr. Simmons took his family to Washington county, remaining for a time at Forest Grove, but soon removed to what is now known as South Prairie,

near Mathieu's Ferry. In the spring of 1846 the elder Simmons traded a yoke of oxen for the title to six hundred and forty acres of rich land on Howell's Prairie, in Marion county, two hundred acres of which constituted a portion of the historic Laroque farm. At that time there were but four other families living in that vicinity. Mr. Simmons and his wife continued to reside on their farm until a few years before their death, when they removed to Portland, from which city they eventually returned to their original home. There Mr. Simmons passed away at the age of eighty-two years. His wife's death occurred soon after, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Simmons always took a deep interest in politics as a stanch Republican; and he was also identified with all worthy educational and religious movements.

Of the children born to this estimable pioneer couple, the four eldest are deceased, namely: William, Asa, Daniel and Mahala. Those surviving are: Elizabeth, wife of Eugene Shannon; J. H., of this review; and Sylvester C., of Portland.

J. H. Simmons spent the years of his childhood on his father's farm, attending the district school in the winter season and assisting in the work on the farm during the summer. At the age of nineteen years he embarked upon an independent career, having a confidence in his own ability, which the success of past years has fully justified. Going to California in 1850, he engaged at once in mining, carrying with him to Oregon the fruits of eight years' hard labor. In 1860 he purchased with this money a farm of two hundred and forty acres, upon which he has since resided. He has eighty acres under cultivation, with one hundred and sixty acres one and a quarter miles north of Mount Angel, on the Mount Angel and Woodburn road. Upon his farm Mr. Simmons has put the most modern improvements, having a neat residence and good buildings of all kinds. He is at present engaged in general farming and stock-raising, his farm being stocked with a high class of animals.

Mr. Simmons' marriage united him with Mary Jane Hall, a native of New York state, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1850. They have been the parents of ten children, named in the order of their birth as follows: Elizabeth, wife of M. Settlemier, of Mount Angel; J. D., residing near Monitor, Marion county; Grover, who lives on Howell's Prairie; William, of Portland; L. D., of Sacramento; Redford and Frederick, both of Portland; Davis, who was killed in Tunnel No. 6; Ida, wife of Joseph Mack, who resides near Marquam; and Ola, wife of A. Johnson, of Howell's Prairie. Mrs. Simmons died in 1884, and Mr. Simmons was afterward married to Mary A. Holmes, a native of Indiana,

Mr. Simmons is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been identified for thirty-five years. His record is that of a substantial, useful and honorable citizen. He does not belong to that class of men who place obstacles in the way of beneficial movements, but on the contrary does all in his power to advance the highest interests of his locality and of the county.

NORMAN L. LEE, M. D. Now a leading physician of Junction City, Lane county, Ore., Norman L. Lee came to Oregon as a boy of ten years, having been born near Mount Vernon, Ill., March 29, 1837, while his parents were en route for a settlement in Iowa. He was the third child of five sons and six daughters born to his parents, Philester Lee, a native of Ontario, N. Y., and Eliza Ann (Burge) Lee, also of that state. The family is one of splendid ancestry, on the paternal side, three brothers of the name having come from the land across the water in the middle of the seventeenth century, one finding a habitation in New England, another in the south and the other in the west. Josephus Lee, the paternal grandfather, was born in Connecticut, where as a cooper he earned his livelihood. As a patriot he served valiantly in the war of 1812. When he was about eighty-eight years of age he crossed the plains after the death of his wife, and became an inmate of his son's home in Salem, Ore., where he died past the ninety-first year of his age. His son, Philester Lee, the father of Dr. Lee, settled in Ohio, from which state he emigrated in 1837 to Iowa, locating near Keosauqua, Van Buren county, and later became a resident of Wapello county, engaging in farming. In 1847 he brought his family across the plains with ox-teams, six months of the year being occupied in the trip, and after settling them in Portland he went to the California mines at the first report of the discovery of gold. When he returned in 1849 it was with a reward for his earnest and persevering effort, and with the proceeds of the year's work he opened up a general merchandise business in Salem, Ore., which after one year he sold and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near the present site of Sodaville, Linn county, and remained in that neighborhood for the balance of his life, with the exception of only a few years. His death occurred at the age of eighty-four years, at the home of Dr. Lee in Junction City. The mother was the daughter of John Burge, a native of New York, and the representative of a Knickerbocker family. He learned the trade of blacksmith, but spent some of his early life as a teacher. In 1850 he crossed the plains from Iowa, to which state he had previously journeyed

from his home in New York, and on his arrival in Oregon located on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Sodaville, Linn county, where his death occurred.

Norman L. Lee was educated primarily in the common schools of Oregon, and at the close of his school days he learned the trade of a carpenter and continued steadily in this work until he was thirty years old. In 1867 he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. George Odell, of Lebanon, Ore., and in 1870 he entered the medical department of Willamette University and was graduated the following year with the degree of M. D. Entering at once upon general practice in Junction City, Dr. Lee has made a notable success of his work since making this his home, and has taken a leading interest in all movements pertaining to the general welfare of the city. He owns a farm of two hundred and fifty acres nine miles west of the city, which is partly improved. He also owns property in Junction City where he makes his home. As a Republican in politics he finds time to aid the advancement of the principles which he endorses, having served as postmaster of Junction City during Harrison's administration, and as a member of the city council and a school director he has faithfully served the public for many years.

Dr. Lee was married in 1867 in Linn county, to Miss Amanda M. Griggs, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of A. B. Griggs, also a native of that state. In 1850 he crossed the plains to Oregon, taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Albany, Linn county, where he engaged as a farmer until his death in April, 1903, at the age of seventy-seven years. The following children have blessed the union of the doctor and Mrs. Lee: Ernest U., county clerk of Lane county, located at Eugene; Claude D., a druggist at Eugene; Anna, the wife of Fred Fortmiller, of Portland, Ore.; Bret W., attending high school at Eugene; Clare A., at home; Abigail and Maud, both of whom died in infancy. One worthy act of Dr. Lee which should not be passed over in a resume of his life was his enlistment in 1863 in Company F, First Oregon Infantry, serving in the commissary department for nineteen months, principally east of the mountains. He was mustered out at Ft. Vancouver in 1865.

WILSON T. LEWIS. As a meat dealer Wilson T. Lewis has experienced several years of success in Buena Vista, Polk county, and Junction City, Lane county, where he is now located. He is an excellent business man, and his efforts have resulted in good to the communities in which he has lived, his conscientious and painstaking methods not only winning,

but keeping, a large and appreciative patronage. Mr. Lewis comes of good old southern patriotic stock, his parents, John and Mary (Turner) Lewis, and his paternal grandfather, William, having been born in Kentucky. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, and about 1840 removed with his family to Platte county, Mo., where he bought a large farm, and continued to live until his emigration to Oregon in 1853. He outfitted with ox-teams and prairie schooners, and his journey was comparatively free from the distressing incidents which marred the progress of earlier travelers. Locating on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Independence, Polk county, he removed to Benton county, Ore., in 1870, and died on his farm near Monroe in his eighty-seventh year.

John Lewis took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, near Independence, Polk county, and in 1870 removed to a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Jackson county, at present making his home on a little place near Medford, where he is engaged in the nursery business. Though eighty-seven years old May 16, 1903, he is still hale and hearty, and takes as keen an interest in the products of the soil as he did in the days of his young and vigorous manhood. His father-in-law, Thomas Turner, was born in Kentucky, and at an early day removed to Indiana, where his death occurred in 1835. Mrs. Lewis, who also is living, is the mother of nine children, five of whom are sons, Wilson T. being the oldest. The children were all educated in the public schools, and all were taught the necessity and dignity of self maintenance as soon as their powers were sufficiently developed. Wilson T., as the oldest son, left home in 1864, and engaged in the butcher business at Buena Vista, in 1873 removing his business to Junction City, and continuing there until disposing of his shop in 1902. Inspired by former success he re-engaged in business in July, 1903, the loss of his shop leaving him practically no occupation, a state of affairs not particularly pleasing to so active and capable a business man.

Since coming to Junction City, Mr. Lewis has added to its architectural and homelike appearance by erecting a comfortable and commodious residence, which is presided over by his wife, formerly Cecelia Florence, who was born seven miles northeast of Portland, and who is the mother of one daughter, Leah, now the wife of R. H. Skaggs, a stationary engineer living with the Lewis family. Mr. Lewis is fraternally prominent, and is identified with Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., of Eugene. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has served as councilman for a couple of terms. Mr. Lewis is thoroughly honorable in all of his dealings,

and he takes a keen interest in all enterprises which have for their object the betterment of the community.

GEORGE O. KNOWLES. The genial and successful manager of the Meyer & Keyles general merchandise store is one of the very capable and promising business men of Mapleton, and one of the many sons of Minnesota who owe their start in life to the inspiring surroundings of a prosperous northwestern community. Born in Rice county, Minn., September 27, 1865, he comes of an old New Hampshire family, in which state his parents, Ebenezer C. and Lucinda (Atwood) Knowles, were born, reared and married. The parents removed from New Hampshire to Rice county, Minn., in 1855, locating at Hastings, where the father worked at his trade as carpenter, but afterward turned his attention to general farming near Northfield, Minn. For thirty years his intrepid honesty and practical industry redounded to the credit of the neighborhood and during that time he was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket, representing in an interested and helpful manner, those who had placed their confidence in him. In 1885 he sold his farm and came to Mapleton, Ore., arriving October 8, and at once purchasing some land near the town, where he farmed in a small way up to the time of his death, January 12, 1902, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who was born in 1822, is still living in Mapleton and she is the mother of eight children, the order of their birth being as follows: John, a resident of Cottonwood county, Minn.; Albert P., of Mapleton; Frank; Cora E., wife of W. H. Weatherson, of Florence, Ore. Four of the children are deceased. The elder Knowles was well known fraternally, and for more than forty years had been connected with the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

His father's success permitted of more than the average educational opportunities for his son, George O., who passed from the public schools of Rice county, Minn., to Carleton College, which he attended two terms. Six months were spent at the State University at Eugene, and he afterward attended the Pacific Business College at San Francisco, remaining there five months. His first business experience was acquired in a mercantile business at Seaton, where he devoted seven years to this enterprise. For three years he tempted fortune in the mines of the Bohemia district, and was more fortunate than many, and at present not only owns three claims there, but is possessor of a general merchandise store netting a handsome yearly income.

August 4, 1902, Mr. Knowles was united in marriage with Lenora B. Casterline, who was born in Minnesota in 1879, and came to Oregon in 1887, where she was reared and educated. Mr. Knowles is a Democrat in political affiliation. Fraternally he is associated with the Florence Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is present worshipful master; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS A. MILLIORN. An unusually active and adventurous life has been that of Thomas A. Milliorn, now one of the oldest citizens of Junction City, which is built upon a part of the land which formed his donation claim, taken up in 1853, and where for many years his activities have been given for the advancement of the welfare of the city and community. An evidence of the prosperity which has followed the efforts of Mr. Milliorn since coming to Oregon lies in the property which he has accumulated, he having built the finest residence in the city, is a stockholder and director and one of the incorporators of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, owns twenty acres adjoining the town and one hundred and six included in a farm located upon the banks of the Willamette river.

Mr. Milliorn was born in Campbell county, Va., August 18, 1828, the son of John, also a native of that state and the grandson of Henry. Henry Milliorn was born in Pennsylvania and later in life he wended his way toward the southern states, settling first in Virginia, and in 1833 locating in Philadelphia, Tenn., where he died when about ninety-six years old. John Milliorn located with his father in East Tennessee, and later located in Philadelphia, thirty miles below Knoxville, Tenn. He was a wheelwright by trade and followed this work until 1843, when he removed to Jackson county, Mo., and located fourteen miles southwest of Independence in the neighborhood of Hart Grove. That remained his home for nine years, when he outfitted with ox-teams and crossed the plains to Oregon, on his arrival locating on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres one mile west of Junction City, Lane county. The last days of his life were spent in the city which he saw spring into existence in the wilderness, where he lived retired until his death in March, 1891, lacking but two months of being eighty-six years old. He was a public-spirited man and never shirked his duty, serving the public in various ways, among them being county commissioner of Lane county. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He married Mary W. Lee, who was born near Lynchburg, Va., in 1811, and who died in Lane county, Ore., in 1886. She was the daughter of Shelley Lee, also a native of

Virginia, a member of one of the branches of the honored Lee family famous in the history of the Southern Confederacy. On attaining manhood Shelley Lee removed to eastern Tennessee, later to Indiana, again to Tennessee, then to Missouri, and back again to the southern state, where his death occurred at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, having all his life been engaged in farming.

Of the four sons and six daughters born to John and Mary W. Milliorn the second child and the oldest son was Thomas A. Milliorn, and in the common schools of Missouri and an academy he received his education. At eighteen years of age he engaged at the trade of a wheelwright in Kansas City, and built the wagon in which he traveled to the mines of California in 1849, oxen being the mode of conveyance. The journey was accomplished safely, though not without the harrowing experiences which invariably accompanied the pioneers in their travels. On arriving in California Mr. Milliorn engaged first in mining and later conducted a pack train from Colusa to Trinity. This he continued for two years, and in 1852 he came to Oregon, and located the claim of his father and built the cabin for him. Following this he became the owner of the claim which constituted the land upon which Junction City was afterward laid out. He later sold ninety acres to Ben Holladay, and much of the remainder was laid out into town lots, though for some time he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. After laying out the first addition of the city he followed this with another, with C. W. Washburne to help him, now known as the Milliorn & Washburne Addition. Always public-spirited, as was his father, Mr. Milliorn has done everything possible to advance the interests of the city, giving both time and means to its upbuilding. He donated land for the mills and a half of the school block is the gift of his generosity. As a Democrat he has served his party in various offices, among them being school director for one term and notary public for six years.

During the Rogue River war Mr. Milliorn was with the quartermaster department, hauling supplies to the soldiers in the south. This was continued for four or five months, and in all this time he never met with any trouble from the Indians, it having been his happy faculty to mingle with them without having to fight them. In 1862 he went, in company with his brother-in-law, E. W. Rhea, to British Columbia with cattle, continuing from May until November, and the following year, with his brother James, took forty pack animals over the same road with provisions, a distance of fourteen hundred miles. In 1864-65 he went with another brother-in-law with a pack train to Boise Basin, Idaho, and in

1884 went with eighteen men to the Coeur d'Alene mines in a skiff. Not satisfied with his share in the dangerous expeditions in the western states he was eager to try his fortunes in the Klondike, and was only dissuaded on account of his advancing age, which might impair his activity in that cold, northern land, though he is still a very active and energetic man, even at the age of seventy-five years.

The marriage of Mr. Milliorn occurred four miles east of Eugene, Lane county, in 1863, and united him with Eliza K. Awbrey, who was born near Grand-river, Daviess county, Mo., and died in January, 1877. She was the daughter of Thomas Awbrey, who, from his native place in Virginia removed to Indiana and later to Missouri, from which latter state he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1850. On his arrival he located near Eugene, Lane county, taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres. His death occurred in Junction City. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Milliorn, Nina Ann is the wife of D. C. Gore, of Springfield; one died in infancy and the remaining are Cora Lee; Frank B., and James R., deceased. Mr. Milliorn married a second time in 1878, Mary L. Hill, of Iowa, becoming his wife. She was the daughter of William Hill, who came from Iowa to California and to Oregon in 1864. He later returned to California, where his death occurred in 1885. The two children of the second marriage are Effie Gertrude and Merle H., both of whom are at home. In addition to the property before mentioned, Mr. Milliorn owns town lots, and also a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres, located in township 15, southwest quarter, section 20, and range 6 west, and containing nine million feet of lumber. In his fraternal relations he is a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., and the Royal Arch Chapter at Corvallis, Ore.

JOHN WESLEY STARR. Until January 1, 1903, one of the foremost business men of Junction City, Lane county, where he had been engaged in a general hardware establishment since 1873, John Wesley Starr now makes his home in that city, retired from the active duties of life. He has built a comfortable residence there and also owns the brick building in which his business was located, and now feels financially able to take the rest earned by his useful life of eighty-two years.

The Starr family came originally from Maryland, where the grandfather, James Starr, was born. He died in 1822 in Belmont county, Ohio, whither he had removed about the year 1800. The father, also John Wesley Starr, was born in Allegany county, Md., April 22, 1794, and

with his parents he became a resident of Ohio, crossing the Alleghany mountains in wagons. In 1835 he emigrated to Iowa, which movement was followed up with the journey across the plains, which was made in 1848 with ox-teams. He first located in Benton county, Ore., taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres west of Monroe, and there his death occurred January 17, 1869, when nearly seventy-five years old. He was a faithful and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in his own locality taught the word of God. His wife was formerly Hanna McWilliams, who was born in County Down, Ireland, July 9, 1790, and at the age of four years accompanied her parents to the United States. Her father, George McWilliams, was born in the north of Ireland, and in 1794 located in Washington county, Ohio, where his death occurred. His occupation was that of a tailor.

Of the five children, four sons and one daughter, born to his parents, John Wesley Starr was the second son, and was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 16, 1822. He received his education in the common schools of his native state, and at the age of fifteen years was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade in Bellefontaine, Logan county. In 1842 he went to the present location of Keosauqua, Iowa, where his father was then living, and two years later he began traveling up and down the Mississippi river in the prosecution of his trade. A permanent location was finally selected in 1846, he then becoming a resident of Pleasant View, Schuyler county, Ill., and later removing to Rushville in the same county, where he remained until 1857. In this last named year he followed his father's family to Oregon, traveling by way of the Isthmus. Upon his arrival in this state he located in Monroe, Benton county, and at once engaged at his trade. He went to Idaho in 1864, and at Boise Basin engaged in mining and also followed his trade until 1865, when he once more settled in Oregon, locating near Monroe on a farm which he operated for four years. At the end of that period he opened a hardware business in Monroe in connection with his trade, and this was continued in 1873 in Junction City, the general hardware store following soon after his settlement in this location.

Mr. Starr was married in Illinois to Mary Grigg, a native of Ohio, she having been born there March 28, 1829. She was the daughter of Thomas Grigg, who was born in New York and came to Ohio, where he married. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1839 he removed to Schuyler county, Ill., where his death occurred. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Starr, Orrin Henry was born in Beardstown, Ill., June 26,

1847, and now resides in Yoncalla, Ore.; Philo Thomas was born in Schuyler county, Ill., October 22, 1849, and is now practicing osteopathy in Albany, Ore.; Phillip was born in Schuyler county, May 9, 1852, and is now deceased; Joseph Fletcher was born in Schuyler county, Ill., August 19, 1854, and is now practicing osteopathy at Passaic, N. J.; Hannah Minerva was born May 2, 1859, in Benton county, Ore., and now lives with her parents; Charles Wesley was born in Benton county, Ore., May 12, 1866, and now resides in Eugene, Ore.; Samuel Oscar was born in Benton county, Ore., December 19, 1870; and one child died in infancy. Mr. Starr is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, and as a Republican in politics has taken a more or less active part in the affairs of whatever community he has made his home. In Illinois he served for two years as constable and also as postmaster, and in Monroe he held the latter office for a like term of service. For one term he was city recorder of Junction City.

JOHN W. BAKER. A well known contractor and builder of Lane county, John W. Baker is one of the leading men in his line of industry in Cottage Grove, and during the past decade has been prominently identified with its building interests, erecting many of its more important residences. He was born January 10, 1846, near Madisonville, Hopkins county, Ky., a son of C. B. Baker. He comes of excellent Virginian stock, his paternal grandfather having been born and reared in old Virginia, afterwards becoming a pioneer of Hopkins county, Ky., where he followed farming until his death.

Born in Kentucky, C. B. Baker spent the earlier years of his life in the Blue Grass region, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1853, joining the train of which Capt. James Biles was the leader, he came to the northwest by way of the Natchez pass, his train being the first to cross the Cascade mountains into the Puget Sound country and the only train to come through the Natchez Pass. Locating in Thurston county, Wash., he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres lying about sixteen miles south of Olympia, and was there successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in June, 1866, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a man of strong force of character and individuality, and was quite influential in public affairs, serving as a member of the first two territorial legislatures of Washington, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He married Louisa Berry, who was born, lived and died, in Kentucky, her death occurring in early womanhood. She was a daughter of Henry

Berry, a life-long resident of Kentucky, but further history of her family was lost while crossing the plains. She bore her husband three sons and two daughters. The daughters died in Kentucky, but all of the sons became residents of Oregon, one of them subsequently dying in Yamhill county, and one, L. H., is principal of the Lincoln school, at Salem, Ore., the other being John W., the special subject of this brief sketch.

Crossing the plains with his father in 1853, John W. Baker was educated in the district schools of Washington territory, and at the age of nineteen years began life for himself as a carpenter, going to The Dalles in 1865, and remaining there a year. Locating at Lafayette, Yamhill county, Ore., in 1866, he worked as a carpenter and joiner in that vicinity until 1894. Removing then to Lane county, Mr. Baker has since been busily employed at his trade in Cottage Grove, by his persistent energy, strict attention to business, and honorable dealings with his fellow-men becoming very successful in securing a large patronage. Enterprising, with excellent business tact and keen judgment, he has won his way through life by his own efforts, and in addition to other interests holds stock in the Bohemia mining district.

In 1868, in Yamhill county, Mr. Baker married Lucretia A. Martin, who was born in Yamhill county, August 9, 1850. Her father, Franklin Martin, a native of Missouri, was born April 15, 1827. Crossing the plains with ox-teams in 1846, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Lafayette, Yamhill county, Ore., and there pursued the peaceful vocation of a farmer until his death, in 1882. He was a member of the Christian Church, an earnest worker in the temperance cause, and was especially interested in the establishment of the pioneer schools of this state. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Baker nine children have been born, namely: Cora, wife of W. S. McFarland, a traveling salesman residing in Cottage Grove; Edward D., a traveling salesman, residing in Portland, Ore.; Walter L., a ranchman, living near Cottage Grove; Franklin, deceased; Clair B., a freight conductor on the Southern Pacific railway; Ralph N., a salesman in Knight's shoe store, in Portland; Ella Ruby, Allen B. and Chester H. While living in Yamhill county, Mr. Baker served as deputy sheriff in 1874 and 1875, and was journal clerk in the state senate in 1876 and 1878. In 1895, three years after locating in Cottage Grove, he was appointed justice of the peace, and in April, 1903, was appointed state game warden by Gov. George Chamberlain. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Christian Church.

FINGAL HINDS. As is invariably the case with adaptive and versatile people, Fingal Hinds has not confined his activities to any one groove, but has rather reached out and disposed of various opportunities which have come to him. Another natural conclusion is that the speculative in business endeavor has appealed to him with more or less force, as evidenced by a resume of his life, and by his present occupation, that of dealer in mining properties and real estate at Cottage Grove. Mr. Hinds comes from financial and commercial as well as agricultural stock, and his first impressions of life and work were gained on a large sized farm in Barren county, Ky., where his birth occurred March 20, 1849.

Hiram Hinds, the father of Fingal, was born in Virginia, his family being one of the well known and highly honored ones of the Dominion state. Not lacking in interest and historical moment is the maternal family of Kidd, among the remote ancestors of which there looms the piratical figure of Captain Kidd, who lived between 1650 and 1701, and whose gory and picturesque maneuvers upon the high seas, transferred to the pages of fiction, have caused many a youth, consumed with the fires of ambition, to bitterly regret the passing of the good old days of piracy and loot and hair-raising escapades. A later and more orthodox addition to the family history was Capt. G. W. Kidd, who sought for treasure in the mines of California rather than in the holds of ships, as did his illustrious predecessor, and who, because of his change of business tactics amassed a large fortune, was well known in all of the mining localities of the western state, bore a respected name, and was not assisted to his final reward by the artificial tactics of a disapproving populace. Elvira (Kidd) Hinds was born in Tennessee, where she married Mr. Hinds and later removed to Barren county, Ky. The family fortunes were transferred to California in 1860, the journey being made across the plains in the already well established way, and a halt made in Nevada county, where the mines offered fair inducements to oncoming fortune-seekers. A banker by early training, Mr. Hinds soon made his financial influence felt in a locality as yet unorganized and in need of conservative worth, and in time assumed charge of the assay department of the Bank of Nevada county, later becoming identified in an important capacity with the Bank of Stockton. He removed to Fort Townsend, Wash., in 1887, and there died at the age of fourscore years, the possessor to the last of a fine character, generous impulses, and many friends whose kindly attentions and appreciation had illuminated his worthy and gracious life.

The seventh child of the six sons and six daughters born to his parents, Fingal Hinds received the substantial education accorded all of

the children of a prosperous family, his public school training being supplemented by a three-years course at the Jesuit College at Santa Clara, Cal. His father's success placed a waiting opportunity in his way, and he entered the Bank of Stockton, first in a minor capacity, but gradually worked his way up to the position of bookkeeper, and after six years to that of assistant cashier, which latter responsibility he maintained for three years. From 1877 until 1879 he was connected as manager and one-third owner with the Golden Gate Packet Company, of San Jose, Cal., afterward associating himself with a sawmilling business at Truckee, Cal. Three years later, in 1882, he ran a hotel in Fresno for a year, and in August, 1883, removed to Tacoma, Wash., where he found employment as timekeeper and outside manager with the Tacoma Mill Company. During 1885 he arrived in the Okanogan mining district in eastern Washington; and in the meantime was joined by his brother, with whom he eventually started a wharf business at Fort Townsend, Mr. Hinds remaining in the mines and the brother superintending the wharf enterprise.

Notwithstanding the fact that he sank about all that he had in the world in the silver mines of Washington, and that he arrived in Cottage Grove in 1883 with extremely meagre assets, Mr. Hinds still continued to place his faith in mining, operating chiefly in the Bohemian district. He has since dealt extensively in real estate and mining properties, has access to claims which are bound to realize large returns, and by his intelligent and earnest appreciation of the many residence and business advantages of this county, is not only maintaining but increasing its deserving prestige. Recently he has organized the Glenwood Mining & Milling Company, incorporated for \$1,000,000, and of which he is superintendent of mines. Mr. Hinds' personal possessions include valuable claims in the Bohemian district, valuable town and country property, and part interests in various enterprises here represented. Fraternally, he is a Mason. Through his marriage with Gussie Manning, a native of Toledo, Ohio, one daughter was born to Mr. Hinds, the same being now the wife of C. A. Mason, of Seattle, Wash. The present Mrs. Hinds was formerly Effie Knowlton, born in Cottage Grove, and whose father, P. D. Knowlton, an old-time miner, is now living retired. Mr. Hinds is energetic and forceful, quick to see a business advantage, but invariably scrupulous in all of his dealings. As a promoter of the mining and agricultural resources of this county he takes high rank, and a continuation of his present success is the wish of all who are personally aware of his many excellent traits of character.

GEORGE BRATTAIN. A model general farming, stock-raising and dairying enterprise is being conducted by George Brattain on the old home place located by his father, Jonathan H. Brattain, in 1849. The elder Brattain was born in the eastern part of the country in 1813, and at an early age settled with some of his brothers in Iowa. Here he married Ellen Trimble, a native daughter of Iowa, and with her settled on an average-sized middle-west farm near Fairfield, where his son, George, was born April 19, 1843. When George was three years old, in 1846, the family emigration to Oregon took place, the journey being made with ox-teams, and accomplished without any particular incident. The first winter was spent at Whitman's Station, and in the summer of 1847 Mr. Brattain arrived at Oregon City, where he worked in a saw-mill. A year later he came to Linn county, and just across the line in Benton county took up a claim, although he made his home in Linn county. In the spring of 1849 he, in company with two other men and two women, went in a little canoe down to Astoria, and from there embarked in a sailing vessel for California. During the time spent in the mines he was fairly successful, and returned to the home place richer by several hundred dollars. This money was put into a claim the following spring, which claim is the one now occupied by his son George, and located one and a half miles northeast of Peoria, and twelve miles south of Albany. Mr. Brattain was only forty-six years old at the time of his death. He became very prominent in Linn county, was a member of the constitutional convention, and also represented the county in the state legislature. In the early days he served in both the Black Hawk and Yakima wars. His wife, who died at the age of thirty-three, bore him four children, of whom Benjamin resides at Alsea, and Mary and Edward are deceased.

Until his fourteenth year George Brattain lived on the farm which is still his home, and then ventured forth to make an independent livelihood, securing the position of cook for a mule train at Fort Benton. He also engaged in mining and prospecting, and for fifteen years made his headquarters in that comparatively wild and unsettled region. Returning to the home farm he assumed the management thereof, and in 1879 married Margaret Bear, a native of Kansas, who proved herself a sympathetic and in many ways remarkable woman. Two children, Grant and Clarence, are living with their parents. Mr. Brattain is a Republican and has filled many positions of trust and responsibility in his locality, and he was at one time treasurer of Baker county, Ore. He is prominent and popular in his neighborhood, and has the happy faculty of making and retaining friends. An excellent farmer

and practical business man, he is making success of his life, and is a credit to the thrifty community.

WINFIELD SCOTT CHRISMAN. As the only place of the kind in Cottage Grove, the Fashion Stables do not have to contend with competition, but it is safe to say that so admirably sustained an establishment would naturally receive a liberal patronage, no matter what its competition. W. S. Chrisman and Eli Bangs, proprietors of the stables, have a thorough understanding of their business, and are in touch with the requirements of an exclusive and exacting, as well as more cosmopolitan trade. They have all kinds of turnouts, many fine horses, and are also the proprietors of the Cottage Grove and Bohemia stage line, carrying the fast freight, United States mail and passengers.

Winfield Scott Chrisman, the senior member of the firm, and one of the prominent men of this county, was born in Andrew county, Mo., April 19, 1847, the fourth child of the six sons and two daughters born to his parents. He was four years of age when he came with the rest of the family to Oregon in 1851, and his education was received in the early subscription school near his home, he having to walk a long way through the snow and sleet of winter to a little log school-house with slab benches and few conveniences. The family located first in Linn county, and then lived a year in Douglas county, at the end of which time they removed to Lane county, in 1853, and settling on a claim five miles north of Cottage Grove, near Walker Station. In 1865 Mr. Chrisman engaged in farming and stock-raising on his own responsibility, four miles west of Creswell, having four hundred and twenty acres, and this he sold in 1873, purchasing four hundred and eighty acres east of Cottage Grove on Row river. Stock-raising netted him a substantial yearly income until 1878, when, on account of his wife's ill health, he located in Eugene and took up the hack and dray business. Three years later, in 1881, he removed to Cottage Grove and became interested in a harness business, which he operated for three years, and then sold, and, in 1884, he began buying, selling and shipping stock.

In 1890 Mr. Chrisman departed from his former occupations and sought to increase his hoard among the mines in the Bohemia district, and successfully negotiated for the purchase and sale of many valuable claims. Three years later found him managing the New York Racket store, of this place, and in 1900 he bought into his present livery business, taking as his partner Eli Bangs, of Eugene, Ore. Aside from his business property, Mr. Chrisman owns valuable

residence and store property in several parts of Cottage Grove, as well as a farm of one hundred and sixty acres eleven miles east of the town. He has been prominent in political and other affairs here, and as a Republican has held about all of the offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen, including that of mayor for one term, member of the council for several terms, marshal for one term, special deputy sheriff for two terms or four years, and constable for several terms. Fraternally, he is connected with the United Artisans.

In Lane county, Mr. Chrisman married Caroline Boren, who was born in Illinois in December, 1846, and whose father, C. W. Boren, crossed the plains with his family in 1853, locating on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres four miles from Cottage Grove. Mr. Boren was fairly successful in the west as well as the east, and his death occurred while he was on a visit to his old home in Illinois. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman, of whom Wesley is on the old farm; Mattie is the wife of J. W. Kirk, of this vicinity; Clarence Bell and George Austin are deceased, and Hattie Lena is the wife of T. K. Sears, and is living with her father.

LEVI GEER. To be well known is to be appreciated in the case of Levi Geer, for he is one of those thoroughly up-to-date and enterprising men from whose well directed efforts the promises of future greatness in a community become a fulfillment. Not content with anything but the highest positions, it is a natural sequence that he is an addition to any society. He has made his business energy and judgment contribute to the advancement of all upbuilding enterprises, having made of his own life a financial success, ardently desiring to see his adopted state and community profit by his efforts. He now owns nine hundred and fifty acres of land, the improvements of which have been the result of his own efforts. In 1902 he built a modern hotel on his farm, for the use of the patrons of his springs, known as the Oregon Mineral Springs, which are widely appreciated for their medicinal properties. In the equipment of his property he has spared neither time nor expense, and the swimming pool, shower bath, and other conveniences attract many to this pleasant retreat.

The springs are highly spoken of by all who have tested their curative properties. Physicians who have analyzed the water are a unit in their decision that it is one of the most wonderful springs in this country. Located in a narrow valley on the coast fork of the Willamette, the scenery is as attractive as any on the coast, and all who have paid the place a visit are anxious to go the second time. Mr. Geer has spent a great

many hundred dollars in making the improvements, and it is safe to say that when the people of Oregon and surrounding states fully realize what a benefit is to be derived from the waters of the springs, they will make it one of the most celebrated health resorts in the Pacific northwest. By the positive cures which have been effected it has been proved beyond any doubt that the use of the waters will cure ninety per cent of such diseases as stomach and kidney troubles and blood troubles of all kinds. Several leading physicians have said it was the greatest blood purifier known to the profession. The springs are within easy reach, as from Cottage Grove to the hotel is only twelve miles, the road running along the river bank most of the distance, and is in fine condition, so that the stage ride is one that can be greatly enjoyed.

Levi Geer was born in Carroll county, Ill., May 6, 1856, and is the son of Samuel Geer, now one of the prominent men of Lane county. Samuel Geer was born in 1817, and on attaining manhood followed the vocation of a farmer. He married Nancy Hill in Illinois. In 1864 they started across the plains by horse and mule teams, during the six-months journey experiencing several serious encounters with the Indians, at one time having some of their mules stolen by the savages. Upon their arrival in Oregon the father came direct to Lane county, and there purchased three hundred and twenty acres located twelve miles south of Cottage Grove, where they lived until 1881. They then located in Idaho, where the father followed farming and stock-raising until 1899, when he returned to Lane county. He is now making his home with his son, Levi Geer, his wife having died in Idaho in 1897. Soon after settling in Lane county for the first time, Samuel Geer erected a grist-mill upon the present site of London, the motive power being water, which turned the machinery by an overshot wheel thirty-two feet in diameter. About 1870 he became interested in the construction of a grist-mill at Cottage Grove, and later built one in Cornwall, Idaho. The greater part of his life in the west has been devoted to this work. He is now eighty-six years old, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a staunch Republican.

The greater part of the life of Levi Geer has been passed in Oregon, for he was but eight years old when he crossed the plains with his parents. He received his education in the district school and remained at home with his parents until he married. About 1880 he moved to Idaho, where he lived about ten years. Returning to Lane county, he bought the old home place at London, and has since increased the number of acres to nine hundred and fifty, upon which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Like his father, he also engaged in milling, his business now being known as the London Timber & Milling Company, in the promotion of which he was one of the principals. He engaged in the mercantile business in London in 1892, in partnership with John Sutherland, the firm name being Sutherland & Geer, a substantial building for the business being erected by Mr. Geer.

The first marriage of Mr. Geer united him with Miss Elizabeth Rodgers, a native of Lane county, Ore., and the one child born to them, Clara May, is now the wife of G. L. Moxley, located in the vicinity of London. After the death of his first wife he married Rosa Maude Powell, also a native of Oregon, and their two children are Joseph and Robert, both of whom are at home. In politics Mr. Geer is independent in his views, giving his vote to the man whom he considers best qualified for the position. He is a member of the Grange and the Christian Church.

ALEXANDER H. POWELL. That farming in Oregon may be pursued with financial satisfaction by those who have the combined gifts of industry and thrift, has been demonstrated in the career of Alexander H. Powell, one of the prominent agriculturists living near Cottage Grove, and owner of a four hundred and sixty acre farm. Ever since 1878 Mr. Powell has been a familiar figure in this neighborhood, his work in the field around his home, his team and wagon upon the public highway, and his well known and kindly face lighted with interest and animation in his pew in the Christian Church, have become a part of the life in a community noted for its progress, enlightenment and successful enterprises. By no means self-centered, Mr. Powell has taken an active interest in educational work, has promoted good roads and social diversions, and besides filling a number of local political offices, has given his support for many years to the Grange.

From Mason county, Ill., where he was born on his father's farm, December 8, 1834, Mr. Powell came to Oregon in 1851 as a young man just beginning to realize the possibilities of life, and here, as in Illinois, he lived on a farm, developing strength of mind and body in the harvest field. As was the case with most boys of his age, he welcomed the diversions that circumstances offered, even the Yakima war, to which the settlers were driven because of their inability to keep stock or dwell in peace in the unsettled country. In 1856 he enlisted in Company D, under Captain Suttler, and during his three months of service he had a chance to study the methods of the red men, as compared with those of the enlightened whites.

Returning to Linn county Mr. Powell bought

a farm in partnership with his brother, James Henry Powell, and in 1864 married Mary Ann McKnight, who was born in Iowa and crossed the plains in 1860. Not entirely satisfied with his farm, Mr. Powell disposed of it in 1878 and bought his present farm, eight miles south of Cottage Grove, comprising a part of the old Wilson donation claim. The improvements are all due to his enterprise and progressiveness, his dwelling, barns and outhouses being both comfortable and modern. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Powell, of whom Sarah M., the oldest daughter, is the wife of Lincoln Taylor and lives in Cottage Grove; Alfred occupies a part of the home place; Clarinda B. married Henry Taylor and lives in Washington; Winona F. became the wife of Alexander Small, and lives in the vicinity of London, and Lester W. is a telegraph operator on the Southern Pacific at Turner. Mr. Powell is one of the substantial men of Lane county, and his moderate and painstaking life may well serve as an example in this age of progress to the rising generation that are to carry out the lifework of the pioneer settlers.

EUGENE P. WAITE. Following close upon a milling experience of many years, Eugene P. Waite purchased his present farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres in March, 1901, and has already established himself among the progressive and successful tillers of the soil and raisers of stock in Lane county. Born in Vernon county, Wis., December 17, 1852, he comes of an old Green Mountain state family, his father having been born in Windham county, Vt., December 8, 1827. His mother, Olive (Parker) Waite, was a native of the same place, and born October 13, 1827. Married in Vermont, the parents removed to Vernon county, Wis., in 1852, where the father farmed and logged for many years, establishing a name for himself as a competent farmer and business man. With his family he came to Lane county in 1889, took up his abode at Acme, in the Siuslaw valley, and turned his attention to milling and logging, the large possibilities of which he has since demonstrated to his entire satisfaction. Aside from Eugene, who is the oldest of the children, there is Mary, the wife of C. C. Cushman, of Acme; Arabel, the wife of H. J. Webb, of Santa Rosa, Cal.; and Anderson, living in Lowell, Mass.

Educated in the public schools of Monroe county, Wis., Eugene Waite was reared to farming and logging, and in 1878 married Addie Boring, who was born in Monroe county, Wis., August 16, 1859. Three children have been born of this union, of whom Mary is the wife of George Chamberlain, of Talent, Ore., while War-

ner and Wayne are living with their parents. Mr. Waite was thirty-seven years of age when he came to Eugene, and he was well equipped with business experience, possessing also great faith in the future of his adopted locality, the interests of which he at once espoused. From his twenty-fifth year he began to mill on his own responsibility, and finally became identified with the old Siuslaw Milling Company, which failed in 1899. Thereafter he continued in the mill until 1901, and then purchased his present home, to the improvement of which he intends devoting his future. Mr. Waite is not officially inclined, although he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. The friend of education, he has served several years as a member of the school board, a part of that time as school clerk. Mr. Waite has the confidence of the community in which he lives, and where he is esteemed for his business sagacity, his good name, and his loyalty to friends and interests.

JAMES A. McLEOD. At present one of the business men of Acme, and interested in the development of his thriving little town, James A. McLeod has spent many years in logging and farming in the northwest, and has familiarized himself with its multitudinous resources. Deriving from a remotely traced Scottish ancestry the substantial traits of the land of health, plain living, and high thinking, he was born in Vaughn township, York county, eleven miles from Toronto, Canada, February 21, 1850, and was there educated in the common schools and reared on a farm. His father, James McLeod, the one who founded the family in Canada, was born in Elgin, Morayshire, one hundred and eighteen miles from Edinburgh, on the Lossie, Scotland, March 2, 1809, and came to America at an early day. He married Sarah Fisher, a native daughter of Canada, and who was born in 1818. The parents died in Canada, March 2, 1901, and 1890 respectively, after rearing a family of seven children, of whom James A. is the fifth.

Leaving his Canadian home in 1871, James A. McLeod went to Bay City, Mich., and engaged in logging for about three years, and, having become familiar with the occupation, transferred his opportunities to the Pacific coast in 1875, locating on Puget Sound in Washington for a couple of years. In 1877 he went to the logging camps along the Umpqua, and in 1879 came to the Siuslaw river and took up a donation claim of one hundred and fifty-three acres five miles east of Acme. Having few improvements at the time, he set to work to till and clear his land, and made of it a valuable and paying property. In addition to general farming and some stock-raising he realized quite an income from

fishing every fall, and also to an extent engaged in lumbering. He is also county scaler for the four saw-mills on the Siuslaw river. Leaving his farm in 1901, he came to Acme, and is now one of the reliable business men of this place, taking an interest in its social and general affairs, and contributing of his time and means whenever a demand is made upon his resources. He still owns two hundred and eighty-five acres of land in the Siuslaw valley.

A Republican in political affiliation, Mr. McLeod has served as school director and road supervisor, and he is fraternally connected with the Masons of Florence. More than ordinary interest attaches to the marriage ceremony which united Mr. McLeod and Mary E. Hadsell, in 1882, for the couple were the first white people to be married on the Siuslaw river, and the first to go to housekeeping in other than an Indian wigwam. Mrs. McLeod was born in Linn county, Kans., February 16, 1863, and came to Oregon with her parents in 1875. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Archie, May B., and Jennie V.

JAMES HEMENWAY. Among Lane county's substantial and enterprising business men, whose names are scattered throughout the pages of this volume, no one is more worthy of mention than James Hemenway, who, as a member of the Garman & Hemenway Company, is carrying on an extensive and lucrative mercantile business at Cottage Grove. A native of Ontario, Canada, he was born July 3, 1854, at Bishop's Mill, Grenville county, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, William Hemenway. He comes of English ancestry, his immigrant ancestor having come from Yorkshire, England, to Massachusetts, in 1632, settling in Framingham with his four children, two sons and two daughters. His descendants lived in Massachusetts for many generations, and many of them attained prominence in literary circles. One of his descendants, Samuel Hemenway, great grandfather of James, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He subsequently removed to New Hampshire from Framingham, thence to Vermont, settling on Lake Champlain, where he spent his remaining years. His son, Almond, was next in line of descent. Almond Hemenway was born and educated in Framingham, Mass., and afterwards lived in New Hampshire and Vermont. After the death of his father he removed to Grenville county, Ontario, settling at Bishop's Mills, where he was for many years one of the leading builders and contractors. He married after going there, and in that town reared his children. William Hemenway lived in his native town until after his marriage. In 1854

he came to the United States, locating in Dane county, Wis., at Black Earth, where he was employed as a tiller of the soil until 1870. Removing in that year to Ottawa county, Kans., he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in Minneapolis, and for twenty years was numbered among the extensive and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of that locality. Coming to Oregon in 1890, he located at Cottage Grove, where he is now living retired from active pursuits, having faithfully performed his share of labor during his seventy-one years of earthly existence. He married Katherine McCord, who was born in county Derry, Ireland, of Scotch ancestors. Her father, James McCord, was born in Scotland, but as a young man had charge of a lord's estate in Ireland. Emigrating from there to Canada, he settled at Bishop's Mills, where he became a large landholder, and a citizen of prominence, living there until his death, at the age of four-score years. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and an active member of the church.

The oldest of a family of six children, of whom three sons are living, James Hemenway was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and Kansas. Engaging in agricultural pursuits as a young man, he carried on farming and stock-raising in Ottawa county, Kans., until 1888. Emigrating then to Oregon, Mr. Hemenway opened a livery, sale and feed stable at Cottage Grove, and managed it successfully the ensuing ten years, building up a large and profitable patronage. In 1898 he embarked in the real estate, insurance and brokerage business, continuing for a year. In 1899, he and his son, W. A. Hemenway formed a partnership with W. D. Garman, and established a mercantile business at Cottage Grove under the name of the Garman-Hemenway Company, which was incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. Meeting with almost unprecedented success in its venture, this firm has now one of the best-stocked department stores in the county and is carrying on a very large business, in 1903 increasing its capital to \$40,000 and establishing branch stores at Grant's Pass and Scio, W. A. Hemenway being manager of the store at Grant's Pass. Mr. Hemenway has other financial interests, also, owning "Happy Jack," an undeveloped mining claim, and having extensive mining interests in the Bohemia district. He owns business property having a frontage of thirty feet on Main street, and has erected a fine residence in Cottage Grove.

Mr. Hemenway married, in Minneapolis, Kans., Eva Comfort, a native of Ohio. Her father, William Comfort, was born in New York state, but early in life removed to Iowa, and afterward settled in Minneapolis, Kans.,

where he is now actively employed in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Hemenway have two children, namely: W. A., of the Garman-Hemenway Company; and Hazel, living at home. An active Republican in politics, Mr. Hemenway served as councilman seven years, and, in 1901, was elected to the state legislature for one term, while there serving as chairman of the committee on labor and industries. He is quite prominent in a number of fraternal organizations, belonging to Eugene Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; to Cottage Grove Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs; to the Rebekahs; to Cottage Grove Lodge, K. of P.; and to Cottage Grove Lodge of Foresters.

MAJOR FRANK E. EDWARDS, B. M. E. Conspicuous among the residents of Benton county worthy of representation in this biographical volume is Major Frank E. Edwards, a native-born citizen, a veteran of the Spanish war, and an alumnus of the Oregon Agricultural College, with which he is now officially connected, being commandant and professor of military science and tactics, and also assistant professor of chemistry.

Born September 13, 1875, in Lane county, near Springfield, Ore., Frank E. Edwards is a son of Webley J. Edwards. He comes of substantial New England ancestry, the earliest of his progenitors of whom he has any definite knowledge having emigrated from one of the New England states to New York city, where the family owned a large tract of land. The great-grandfather, Webley Edwards, of New England birth, served as an officer in the Revolutionary army, being captain of a company. The major's grandfather, T. D. Edwards, was reared and educated in Indiana, but later removed to Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1854. Coming then to Oregon across the plains, with ox-teams, bringing with him his family, his son, Webley J., being then an infant of six months, he located near Springfield on a donation claim in Lane county, where he cleared and improved a homestead. On retiring from active pursuits, he removed to Eugene, Ore., where his death occurred in 1895.

Webley J. Edwards was born in Ohio, but was brought up on the old home farm in Oregon, where he has since resided. A prominent farmer and stockman, he first started in business in Lane county, going from there to Lake county, where he followed ranching and general farming with signal success for three years. Returning then to the valley, he continued in his chosen vocation until his removal to Mayville, Gilliam county, his present place of residence. He mar-

ried Jane Gross, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Andrew Gross, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America, settling in Iowa, where he carried on agricultural work until 1856, when he came with his family to Lane county, Ore. He is now prosperously engaged in general farming in Brownsville, Linn county. Four children were born of their union, namely: Frank, the special subject of this sketch; Frederick, a graduate of the University of Oregon, and of the Oregon Agricultural College, is engaged in business as a stock-raiser and dealer in Gilliam county; Hubert, residing on the home farm; and Velma, living with her parents.

Brought up on the home farm, and educated in the district schools of Lane and Gilliam counties, Frank E. Edwards entered the Oregon Agricultural College in 1891, and was graduated in 1895, with the degree of B. M. E. While in his sophomore year, he was president of the Websterian Society, and in 1896, while he was taking a post-graduate course, he served as captain of a company of cadets. From 1896 until 1898, he was connected with the college as instructor in chemistry, resigning his position to enlist, as a private, in Company M, Second Oregon Infantry. Being mustered into service on July 2, 1898, he went with his regiment to San Francisco, thence to Manila, arriving there on Thanksgiving day, 1898. He was subsequently made corporal of his company, and as a part of Wheaton's Flying Brigade, on March 25, 1899, took part in the battles of Tondo and Malabon, and the following day, March 26, was severely wounded at the battle of Polo, being shot through both legs, below the thigh. He was incapacitated for further military duty, but returned, on crutches, with his company to California, then to Oregon, where he was mustered out of service on August 7, 1899. A month later, Mr. Edwards accepted the position of commandant of cadets, and professor of military science and tactics at his alma mater. In 1900 he was made instructor in chemistry, and assistant in the chemical department of the Agricultural Experiment Station. In June of that year he was appointed to the staff of Gen. Charles F. Beebe as brigade signal officer, with rank of major, an office that he filled until the reorganization, in 1903, when, on the resignation of General Beebe, he was given command of the brigade signal corps.

Major Edwards married, in Corvallis, Miss Helen Elgin, who was born in Monroe county, Ore., and was educated at the State Normal School in Monmouth, Ore. Major and Mrs. Edwards have one child, Webley Elgin Edwards. Major Edwards is a staunch Republican in his political affiliations, and an active member of the Christian Church, being one of the board of dea-

cons and superintendent of the Sunday school connected with it. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, belonging to Corvallis Grange, No. 242; to Edward C. Young Camp of the Spanish American War Veterans, of which he is past commander; to the Knights of Pythias; and is ex-president of the Alumni Association.

ROBERT E. CAMPBELL. One of the highly treasured possessions of Robert E. Campbell is the log house which he constructed in the height of his enthusiasm for his adopted state in 1852, and which still weathers the heat of summer and the cold of winter as stanch as it did when a little household gathered beneath its timbers, and earnestly laid their plans for the future. Strange to relate, the roof, which usually has the shortest life, has never known a successor, but with its supports remains an example of handiwork which has proved substantial in the extreme, and useful beyond compare. Not far from the pioneer house, which was 17x24 feet in dimensions, and contained two rooms, is the more modern structure now occupied by Mr. Campbell, and which is one of the really fine rural homes in which a prosperous country abounds. The contrasts thus presented are borne out in the life of the owner, to whom naught has come save through the exertions of his hands and brain, and to the retention of which he owes frugality, good judgment and untiring industry. In LaFayette county, Mo., where he was born September 4, 1830, Mr. Campbell married, in 1849, Ruth Campbell, one child being born to them on the farm upon which they settled. With his cousin, Alexander Kinb, Mr. Campbell purchased a team of four yoke of oxen, and two cows, and started across the plains in a wagon, leaving home in April, and arriving in Lane county, Ore., in October, 1851. Sometime during the following winter he located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres a mile from Springfield and two miles from Eugene on the Willamette river, the following year moving to his present home where he erected the log house above mentioned. In 1876 he removed to this part of the donation claim, and with the exception of intervals spent in other parts of the state, has made this his place of residence. For nine months Mr. Campbell lived in Wasco county, and during the summer of 1854 he mined in Jackson county, this state. In 1852 he hauled goods from Portland to Springfield, and in 1859 he and his cousin built a flat-boat and took thirty-five tons of flour to Portland, receiving in payment \$2.75 per barrel. His farm is mostly prairie land, and all of the improvements are due to his enterprise and pro-

gressiveness. General farming, stock and grain-raising are engaged in on an extensive scale, and in all of these departments Mr. Campbell has achieved success, having made a practical and scientific study of the occupation to which his life has been devoted.

The first wife of Mr. Campbell died in 1858, leaving two children, of whom Harvey, who crossed the plains with them in 1851, died in 1895, and Eliza is the wife of Mr. Anderson, and lives on the home place. For a second wife Mr. Campbell married in the fall of 1859, Martha Delgell, who died in 1865, her only child having died in infancy. The present Mrs. Campbell, married in 1867, was formerly Rebecca Hutchinson, and is the mother of two sons, George E. and Emmet E., both of whom live on the home place. Mr. Campbell is a Democrat, but being a quiet and unostentatious man, has never identified himself with office-seeking. Possessing shrewd business judgment, honesty of purpose, and a kindly interest in the success of his fellow agriculturists, Mr. Campbell is justly popular in his neighborhood, towards the development of which he has so earnestly striven.

OSCAR P. ADAMS. A pioneer resident of Cottage Grove, with whom one might profitably while away many a winter evening, is Oscar P. Adams, whose most emphatic recollections are centered around the very early days of Oregon, and around the mines in this and some of the surrounding states. Probably no one in this county possesses greater familiarity with the ore output of the best known mining localities throughout the west, or has more accurately gauged the agricultural and general possibilities of a well favored and very productive region. A distant relative in a family which has provided a president to the United States, and which was represented on the battlefields of the Revolution by his paternal grandfather, Mr. Adams was born in Tioga county, Pa., July 30, 1828, a son of Isaac and Sophronia Lydia (Porter) Adams, natives respectively of New York and Vermont. Isaac Adams was born December 15, 1803, and in the early '30s left his native state and went to Michigan, locating in Tecumseh, Lenawee county. This part of Michigan was a wilderness at that time, and the new arrival found no neighbors or even evidence of any previous settlers. He became prominent in his locality as it was built up and agricultural and other industries were started, and he became a member of the local militia, attaining to the rank of captain. He was a farmer all his active life, and died in his adopted state in 1873, his wife having preceded him in 1844, at the age of forty years. The Porter family was an old Vermont

one, and John Porter, the father of Mrs. Adams, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams, four of whom were sons, Oscar P. being the oldest. By a former marriage Mr. Adams had one son, J. C. Adams.

On the wilderness farm in Michigan, Oscar P. Adams grew to manhood, and in the public schools succeeded in getting as far as algebra, and other studies accordingly. He developed a great deal of physical strength while felling trees, and in time apprenticed to a machinist and wood-turner, trades which he applied for some years in the timber district. In this way he saved quite a little money, and \$50 of this was paid to John H. Stevens for the privilege of accompanying him across the plains in 1854, but in addition he was required to perform various services during the progress of the journey. Starting out May 4, they went via the Barlow route and arrived at Foster September 6, Mr. Adams soon after finding employment in a saw-mill. After a month in the mill he made his way to the mines in Josephine county, and in 1855 enlisted for government service as head packer during the Indian war, as he had no gun with which to operate as a soldier. Thirty days sufficed for this kind of work, and during that time he made dangerous expeditions with flour from the Bear Creek mill to the quartermaster, wherever located. Again he worked in the mines of Josephine county, and for many years spent portions of each year in mining in some one of the well known regions hereabouts.

In 1858 Mr. Adams bought three hundred and twenty acres of land around and including the present site of Cottage Grove, in time disposing of the town site at \$10 to \$12 an acre. He still has one hundred and twenty-four acres of the original purchase left, and has engaged in farming, stock-raising and mining ever since he bought it. At present his farm is rented, although he oversees it, as he also does his several mining claims in the western part of the state, principally the Bohemia district. In the meantime he has been variously interested in business in different parts of the state, and in 1864 spent the year in Portland, where he engaged in truck-driving. In this town he married Elizabeth Saylor, who crossed the plains with her people in 1853, and who died in Cottage Grove in 1870, leaving the following daughters: Lovica Helen, now Mrs. Charles Vilas, of Portland; Mary C., the wife of Frank McFarland, and living with her father; Sophronia L., now Mrs. Charles Van Buren, of Astoria, Ore.; Theodosia L., the wife of C. F. Cathcart, of Roseburg, Ore.; and Hattie E., now Mrs. Wilbur McFarland, of Cottage Grove. The second wife of Mr. Adams was formerly Minerva Crom-

well, who was born in Georgia, and who for nine years has been an invalid, suffering from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Adams has been a student all his life, and his life deductions are interesting and original in the extreme. Few men are better posted on current events, nor have many a larger fund of general useful information. He is a Republican in political preference, and finds a religious home in the Christian Church.

S. N. WILKINS. Among the prosperous business men of Benton county, Ore., who have succeeded in life mainly on account of their energy, perseverance and economy, is the subject of this biographical sketch, S. N. Wilkins, of Corvallis, who is too well known throughout Benton and adjoining counties to need an extended introduction to the readers of this volume. Mr. Wilkins is now serving his second term as county coroner of Benton county, having been elected first on the Democratic ticket and afterwards as a candidate on the Republican ticket. He is a man of much natural ability and his experience proves that he can turn his hand to almost anything and make a success of it. He has been identified with the substantial improvements of Corvallis, having built three elegant homes which have at each move been surpassed by better ones, until the present house was erected on the corner of Third and Madison streets in 1902. The first was built in 1885, and the second in 1892. The foundation of his present splendid business was formed in 1885, when he put into a corner of his paint shop a small stock of wall paper, and to this a year later added a stock of paints, to which was soon added other lines—picture-molding, artist material, and stationery. The business had now grown to an extent that compelled him to give up a very profitable business—contractor in painting and paperhanging—and devote his entire time to his store, which had grown to require larger quarters, which were supplied by E. W. Fisher, in 1889. In 1890 he formed a partnership with Bond Brothers and to the already splendid business they added a line of "New York Racket goods." After a year with this firm Mr. Wilkins sold his interest and accepted a position with The Northwest Fire Insurance Company of Portland, Ore. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder July 1, 1891, he forced his way to second in his line within a year, and in August, 1892, left his lucrative position with this company and purchased the stock and business of the late Philip Weber, and during this and the succeeding year did a business in line with the "boom times," and with many others found himself at the starting point again in 1894, but, belonging to a stock who do not readily ac-

cept defeat, rallied his forces and, in April, 1895, organized the Corvallis Furniture Company and purchased the stock of furniture and undertaking goods of the estate of J. A. Knight, where this business had been conducted for thirty-seven years, and had not been a profitable business. Mr. Wilkins, as manager and undertaker, put it on a paying basis, and in 1897 he bought the stock of undertaking goods of his only competitor—L. Welker & Co. He continued the business at the old stand where prosperity followed until 1899, when he absorbed all the stock of the Corvallis Furniture Company, the latter going out of business. In 1901 Mr. Wilkins sold his stock of furniture to J. D. Mann & Co., and moved his undertaking business to his present elegant quarters, which had just been completed, and which are situated on Madison street next to the elegant city hall, and on the same lots with his residence. In these new quarters Mr. Wilkins has office, chapel, workroom, storeroom and morgue, constructed on the latest and best sanitary plans, and it is conceded that his place is the best outside of Portland, and is several years in advance of the town. Since moving to these new quarters Mr. Wilkins devotes his entire time to his undertaking business. He has one fine funeral car and a small hearse, the latter of which was built in this town by the pioneers, L. L. Horning and J. T. Phillips, in the early seventies, and was one of the first in the valley. Mr. Wilkins believes in keeping abreast of the times in his profession. He has taken four different courses of lectures on embalming and sanitation, and is now taking a special course in anatomy at the Oregon Agricultural College, and has his plans made for a trip east, where he will complete the work begun more than eight years ago. As a funeral director, undertaker and embalmer, he ranks second to few in the state, and his place and the methods of conducting it are a source of much admiration by his friends.

The Wilkins family originally came from England, and the American branch first settled in New England, of Puritan stock. They finally became scattered, one member going south and establishing that branch to which our subject belongs. Mr. Wilkins was born near Eufaula, Barbour county, Ala., November 4, 1851, and is the fourth son of H. L. Wilkins, who was also a fourth son. His paternal grandfather, William Wilkins, was born in the state of Georgia February 5, 1785, was a pioneer of Alabama, where he reared a family of twelve children—nine sons and five daughters. In 1856, with his sons, daughters and their families, he came west and settled in the western part of this state, near Mobile, Ala., where he resided until 1870, coming with his son, H. L. Wilkins, to north Missis-

issippi, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

H. L. Wilkins, the father of S. N. Wilkins, was born in Georgia April 27, 1821. He was reared in eastern Alabama, where he was married to Sarah M. Jones, May 2, 1841, and fifteen years later, with other members of his family, came to the western border of the state and settled in Choctaw county, where he resided until 1867. In 1861 he, with his eldest son, who was only eighteen years old, responded to his country's call and with the Twenty-third Alabama Regiment, saw four years of service and took part in the struggles at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Atlanta and many other places, and for forty-four days lay in the trenches under a tropical sun at Vicksburg, living part of the time on "mule" beef, and a short ration at that, with a tornado of shot and shell that tried men's souls and broke their constitutions, so that, when he returned from the war, he not only found his health much impaired, but his wealth had been wasted by the ravages of war. After two years enough was rescued from the wreck to enable him to take his family to the more fertile fields of north Mississippi, where he built up a comfortable home and regained much of his former losses. After a residence in Panola county, Miss., of ten years he, with his remaining family, came to Oregon to join S. N. Wilkins and other sons who had preceded him to Corvallis, Benton county. Here he spent the remaining days of his activity, being prominently identified with many substantial improvements in Corvallis. His last few years were spent in retirement, principally at Roseburg with a son, where he died January 27, 1902, at the age of eighty years. His wife had preceded him fifteen years. His life had been one of action. He not only reared a family of ten children of his own, but raised four orphan girls. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity for more than forty years, and the latch-string of his door was always on the outside for his friends and he was never known to turn a fellow-man away empty-handed, when he had the ability to help him.

In his youth S. N. Wilkins attended subscription schools for three months of the year from the age of six to ten years, when the war put a stop to schools and he, with others both older and younger, had to "scratch for a living," and at the close of the war, schools, with everything else, were demoralized, and it was 1867 before even a short three-months school could be maintained, and at the age of sixteen he began his attendance, which was kept up with the irregularity of the subscription school of an unsettled country. In 1870 he went to the far western wilds of Texas, encountering many adventures,

one of which was when, on his return trip by way of Galveston, he escaped a yellow fever quarantine by just one day. Returning to Batesville, Miss., the next three years were spent in learning the carpenter's trade, and in February, 1874, he left his southern home for Oregon, where he arrived in company with the Applewhite-Davis-Willbanks party April 1, 1874. The first two years were spent at carpenter work, and on the farm when this work could not be had to do, and in 1876 he began a course in the Oregon Agricultural College which was continued through 1877. At the conclusion of this, October 9, 1878, he met and formed a matrimonial alliance with a native daughter, Miss Mary A. Moore. Mr. Moore, her father, was a native of Tennessee and drove an ox-team to Oregon in 1851. Here he was joined in marriage with Miss Rachel A. Robinette, February 15, 1852. Mr. Robinette was a native of Missouri and a pioneer of 1849, and was one of the first settlers about Lebanon, Linn county, Ore. After his marriage Mr. Moore settled on a donation claim near Lebanon, where he resided many years, transferring his residence to the vicinity of Irving, Lane county, and to Corvallis in 1870, for school privileges. Here he remained until 1888, when he moved to The Dalles, Ore., where he now resides. He is a member of the Masonic order in all its branches, and is as spry as the average man of sixty, while he is past seventy-five years of age.

In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins went to Yakima City, where they resided for two years. During this time Mr. Wilkins served an apprenticeship under W. E. Thornton, to learn the trade of painting and paperhanging, and on his return to Corvallis in 1883 opened a shop where success crowned his efforts as above stated.

One incident in the career of this man of action occurred in 1885, when he procured the ground for a home, but, not being able to get others to build for him, nor could he leave the work that was pressing him daily, the necessity became urgent and the house of six rooms was built from basement to roof and interior all finished without taking an hour from the regular time—all the work being done before and after hours.

Mr. Wilkins is prominently identified with the fraternal and beneficiary lodges of Oregon. He is a member of the Corvallis Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Ferguson Chapter No. 5, R. A. M.; Oregon Council No. 2, and Temple Commandery No. 3, K. T., of Albany; and Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Portland; all the branches of the Odd Fellows; the Woodmen of the World; the Knights of Maccabees; the Artisans; and the Independent Order of Lions. Mrs. Wilkins belongs to all the auxiliary orders

—Eastern Star, Rebekahs, Ladies of the Maccabees, W. O. W. Circle, the D. of H., the Lions, and the leading social organization of the city—the Fireman's Coffee Club. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins have two children—one daughter and one son. The daughter, Lola M., is now the wife of Albert Lee Wigle, who resides at Prineville, Crook county, Ore. Harold, the only son, now sixteen years old, is a student at the Oregon Agricultural College and a member of the Cadet Band.

HARRY F. WYNNE. A native of Oregon, and the son of one of the most prominent pioneer physicians of this state, Harry F. Wynne, of Cottage Grove, Lane county, is well worthy of representation in this biographical volume. Industrious and enterprising, he has never been content to lead a life of idleness, but as a young man developed his native mechanical talent by a constant exercise of his skill in that direction, and is now giving proof of his mercantile ability as one of the active merchants of Cottage Grove, where, in partnership with his mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Wynne, he is carrying on a substantial hardware business. He was born July 27, 1866, at Union, Ore., a son of the late Dr. Armand L. Wynne. He comes of Virginian ancestry, his paternal grandfather, John Wynne, a successful planter and a prominent member of the Quaker Church, having been a life-long resident of the Old Dominion.

Armand L. Wynne, M. D., was born in Tazewell county, Va., and there acquired his preliminary education. Deciding upon a professional career, he was graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College, in Pennsylvania, and afterwards received the degree of M. D. at the St. Louis Medical College, in St. Louis, Mo. After practicing medicine for a time in Trenton, Mo., Dr. Wynne came to Oregon, locating in Union in 1864. Two years later he removed to the Willamette valley, locating in Eugene, where he built up an extensive practice. Settling at Cottage Grove in 1870, the doctor continued the practice of his profession in this locality until his death, in October, 1882, when but fifty-five years of age. Noted for his skill and medical knowledge, he won an extensive and lucrative patronage, and was one of the leading physicians of this part of Lane county. His wife, whose maiden name of Sarah Ellen Perkins, was born in Kentucky. She survives him, and is now in business with her son, Harry F., as above stated.

After completing his studies in the public schools, Harry F. Wynne learned the trade of a steam engineer on the Northern Pacific railway, working on the road for six years. The following six years he was employed as a stationary

engineer, working in different places in Washington, California and Idaho. Returning to Cottage Grove in 1895, Mr. Wynne operated a steam engine for Booth & Kelley for a while, and then assumed charge of a quartz mill in the Bohemia district, working for Hellma & Music. Returning to the employ of Booth & Kelley, he worked in the company's saw-mill, at Saginaw, Ore., until 1900. Coming to Cottage Grove with the hardware firm of Griffin & Veatch in 1900, Mr. Wynne soon after embarked in the hardware business on his own account, forming a partnership with his mother. He carries a full line of hardware, having a stock valued at \$2,500, and also handles agricultural tools and implements of all descriptions, having a large trade in this line as well as in his regular line of goods.

Mr. Wynne married, in Salem, Ore., Alice Veatch, a native of LaGrande, Ore. Politically Mr. Wynne is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to Cottage Grove Blue Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M.

MRS. MARY A. CANAN. Among the varied biographies contained in this volume, we are pleased to give a short sketch of Mrs. Mary A. Canan, who owns and conducts in a manner above reproach, the Occidental Hotel, which is considered one of the best in Corvallis. This hotel is a large, three-story structure, with pleasant and convenient rooms. The spacious and attractive dining-hall, with well filled tables, is a delight to the guests, whose wants are anticipated by their genial hostess. An addition, 75x100 feet, three stories high, has recently been added and the place is well patronized.

Mrs. Canan has been a resident of the western coast since 1865. She was born at Culpeper Court House, Va., and is a daughter of Jesse and Mary (Redley) McKenney. Her father was of Scotch descent, was born in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., and followed hotel-keeping. Later he removed to Brown county, Ohio, settling permanently at Georgetown, where he spent his closing years. Her mother was a native of Baltimore, and died in Ohio. Four children blessed their union, three being still living. Mrs. Canan was reared in Hillsboro, Ohio, where her mother moved after the death of her husband, and it was there that Mrs. Canan was educated. She has been married twice, her first union taking place at Hillsboro, where she wedded William Glascock. The latter was a Virginian by birth and was engaged for many years in mercantile business. In 1865 he went to California, via Panama route, and located at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, where he died. Some time after

the death of her husband, Mrs. Glascock became the wife of W. C. Canan, a Pennsylvanian by birth, and one of the early gold-seekers, having crossed the plains in the customary way. After this marriage, Mr. Canan engaged in the drug business at Healdsburg, and was also a local banker until 1882 when he removed to Corvallis, Ore., and purchased the Occidental Hotel. He died in 1891, aged sixty-nine years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his political views he was a Republican.

Mrs. Canan has carried on the hotel business ever since the death of her husband and has met with success. She has remodeled it, and in addition owns a fine business block in Corvallis. She is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also belongs to the Eastern Star.

JOSEPH S. AMES. When a lad of eleven years of age, Joseph S. Ames crossed the plains to California, the trip being made in three wagons, drawn by nine yoke of oxen. The start was made April 6, 1851, and six months later they arrived at the Sierra mountains. October 6 they began the journey across the mountains, and the first winter was spent at Diamond Springs, forty miles east of Sacramento. By way of the water route they reached Portland in July, 1852, and from there proceeded to Linn county. A few months later the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Sweet Home, his farm lying one-half mile west of the present postoffice. Lowell Ames, the father of Joseph S., was a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and all his life had followed farming. He passed away March 8, 1864, at his home in Sweet Home, when in his sixty-fifth year. His wife, prior to their marriage known as Miss Anna Kessler, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Sweet Home in 1872, in her seventy-first year. Their marriage was solemnized in Ohio and shortly afterward the young people removed to Illinois, locating at first in Kane county, but finally settled in Peoria. It was from the latter place that the family took up the long march across the plains.

The parental family comprised eight children, all of whom were boys with one exception, and Joseph S., born in Kane county, Ill., January 16, 1840, was the youngest of the family. His education was received in the common schools of Illinois and as soon as years and strength permitted gave a helping hand in the farm duties. His services were given to his father until his death, when he engaged in farming on his own account and has followed this calling ever since. His fine farm of four hundred acres, which lies adjacent to the village of Sweet Home, is a model farm and is embellished with commodious

and convenient buildings. The family residence is located in town. While Mr. Ames carries on general farming to a certain extent, he makes a specialty of stock-raising, and in the raising of Merino sheep has no superior in the county. As road supervisor Mr. Ames has been instrumental in bettering the condition of the roads in his district. In all local affairs he takes an intelligent interest, and in politics is a Republican. In his religious belief he is allied with the Latter Day Saints.

JOHN K. McCORMACK is a native of Dixon county, Tenn., born February 19, 1827, and, in 1831, accompanied his parents to near Jacksonville, Ill., where he was reared, educated and grew to manhood. His father's property was in a fertile section of Illinois and furnished a fair income, yet the young man saw little prospect of forging to the front with anything like the rapidity that he desired, and therefore returning travelers from the west found him a willing listener. These reports were communicated to three other young men of his neighborhood, and the party proceeded to outfit for the long journey across the plains, purchasing a wagon and four yoke of oxen, and such provisions as they could cook in their camp equipment. They were six months on the way. The first winter in Oregon Mr. McCormack found work in La Fayette, and in the spring of 1852 he went to the mines of Jacksonville, in the fall returning and taking up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Benton county. Here he farmed with considerable success for five years, and then moved into the Alsea valley, taking up a homestead upon which he erected a pleasant residence, good barns, out-houses and fences. In 1887 he came to his present farm, which also is highly improved, and through his industry has been rendered one of the very desirable and paying properties in the neighborhood. He is engaged in general farming, hop and stock-raising.

November 30, 1857, Mr. McCormack was united in marriage with Lucinda Mason, and their happy married life has been blessed with six children, namely: Emma, deceased; Laura, Hardy, Ira, Ella J. and Fred. Mr. McCormack enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOSHUA M. MARTIN. In 1901 the Eugene brick manufactory became the personal property of Joshua M. Martin, who has been identified with various interests in the northwest ever since 1883. He was born in Andrew county, Mo., July 26, 1863, his parents, Jesse B. and Julia A. (Yates) Martin, being natives of the

same state, the former born in Buchanan county, January 30, 1837, and the latter born in Andrew county, June 26, 1838. The parents continued to farm in their native state until locating in Lane county, March 8, 1902, and they have since lived on a farm adjoining that of their son near Eugene, where they are retired from the active cares of life. Seven children, six of whom are sons, have been born to them, and of these, Joshua M. is the oldest. In the spring of 1883 he came to Oregon, and for seven years was the valued assistant of a farmer near Irving. Afterward he rented a farm and engaged in stock and grain-raising from 1889 until 1900, in which year he moved to Eugene, soon after purchasing the brick industry with which his name has since been connected. Aside from the ground owned for the brick manufactory, Mr. Martin is interested in his father's farm, and with him engages in a general farming industry.

In 1890 Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Laura Montgomery, who was born in Macon county, Mo., April 28, 1862, and who crossed the plains with her people in 1865. Of this union there has been born one son, Albert, now deceased. Ever since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Martin has adhered to Democratic principles, and in this capacity has served with credit as school clerk and director, and road supervisor. He is fraternally identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Eugene, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, or which latter organization he has passed all of the chairs.

H. W. HATCH, who is head miller of the Salem Flouring-mill Company, was born in Conneaut, Ohio, February 25, 1855, and since 1886 has been a resident of the Sunset state. His father, Alpheus Hatch, was born near Chelsea, Vt., which was also the birthplace of the grandfather, Rufus Hatch. The latter was a farmer by occupation and at an early day in the development of Ohio removed to the Buckeye state. There Rufus Hatch was reared and in course of time became extensively identified with agricultural interests and at one time he was also engaged in the milling business. In 1871 he went on a business trip to Kansas and died in Cedarville, that state. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Babbitt, was born in Pennsylvania and is a resident of Portland. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hatch: Mrs. Edith Stimson, of Portland; H. W., of this review; and A. J., who is living in Oklahoma.

Upon the home farm in Ohio H. W. Hatch spent the days of his youth and attended private schools there. Between the years 1865 and 1871

he lived in Lowell, Mich., where he attended school, and during the periods of vacation he was employed in his uncle's flouring mill, so that he early gained practical experience of the business which he has made his lifework. In 1871 he returned to the old home in Ohio, and was there apprenticed to the miller's trade in a mill having a capacity of three hundred barrels of flour per day. He occupied that position for three years and then removed to Cedarville, Smith county, Kans., where he carried on farming for two years, returning to Ohio in 1876. He there worked at the miller's trade until 1877, when he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and secured a position as tool dresser, acting in that capacity until 1880—the year of his removal to Mankato, Minn. Accepting a position as miller with the firm of R. D. Hubbard & Company, in their large roller mill, he there remained until 1886, when, attracted by the business opportunities of the growing northwest he came to Oregon and obtained employment in the Portland Flouring Mill. After eighteen months he was sent to Salem as head miller of the Salem Flouring Mill and has acted in this capacity continuously since the spring of 1888. He has the entire confidence of those whom he represents, and as manager of the business has made it a profitable enterprise and has largely increased its scope. In 1899 the mill was destroyed by fire, but in the fall of 1901 was rebuilt and is today fitted with the latest improved machinery and has a capacity of three hundred and fifty barrels of flour. Mr. Hatch has a thorough and practical understanding of the business in every department, including the working of the machinery and the manufacture of flour, and is thus capable of controlling the labors of those who serve under him. The output of the plant is of excellent quality and therefore finds a ready sale upon the market.

Mr. Hatch was married in Mankato, Minn., to Miss L. Wood, who was born in Lowell, Mich., and they now have one son, Harold Wood, and an adopted daughter, Murah. Mrs. Hatch is connected with the Christian Science Church and is prominent therein. Mr. Hatch gives his political support to the Republican party, and while keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs, which he capably conducts.

JOHN I. MATLOCK. The entire life of John I. Matlock has been spent upon the farm, one and a half miles from Holley, where he was born June 20, 1858. His father, William, who was born in Missouri, contracted the gold fever in 1849, and as a young man joined a party

bound for the mines of California. He was fairly successful, and with his little hoard came to Oregon in 1851, locating on the farm of three hundred and twenty acres now occupied by his son. He married Nancy Shields, member of an early family here, and reared a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. He naturally suffered from the depredations of the Indians in the early days, and as naturally joined the defense instituted for the protection of the life and property of the settlers, serving in the war for several months. His death occurred in 1875, at the age of forty-nine years, and nine of his children are living at the present time. These are: Amanda, the wife of Greenbury Splawn; Sarah A., widow of Gideon Hodson; Evaline, wife of Timothy Riggs; John I.; A. J., near Holley; Artilla, the wife of Henry H. Chance; William T.; Mary J., wife of Andrew Shanks; and Eliza P.

When his father died John I. Matlock was seventeen years old, and as the oldest son in the family the management of the farm fell upon his shoulders. His first wife, Annie (Johnson) Matlock, died in 1887, leaving one child, Minnie, now living in Albany. For a second wife he married, October 12, 1891, Olive Pendleton, who is the mother of four children: Henry; Ray, deceased; Bryan, deceased; and Vina. Mr. Matlock still owns one hundred and sixty acres of the original claim, and is engaged in stock-raising and general farming. He is a member and overseer of the Grange, and is connected with the Christian Church.

GEORGE R. MILLER. From British Columbia to Mexico, and in thirty states and territories in the Union, George R. Miller is known as a shrewd and successful horse dealer. Practically his entire business life has been spent in studying the merits of the horse, and he has become an authority on all points concerning this noble animal. Mr. Miller received his start in life while associated with the W. W. Wallace circus, and, like all concerns of the kind, it prided itself on the excellence of its thoroughbreds. Attaining the position of horse-buyer for the circus, Mr. Miller naturally came to an appreciation of the best horses, and, having acquired a high grade standard, he has never allowed it to deteriorate. Leaving the circus, he devoted several years to breaking, training, buying and selling horses, and in this capacity visited the states and territories above mentioned. He came to Oregon in 1884, and engaged in the horse business in Albany, and, in 1887, took a herd of horses back over the mountains, in order to ship them to Muncie, Ind. This trip took four months,

and upon returning, Mr. Miller started an even larger business, making his headquarters on the corner of East Front and Chicago streets, Albany, where he has his office and stables. He visits points all along the coast, and inland stations from British Columbia to Mexico, wherever good horses are to be had, or are in demand. He leads a varied and interesting life, meeting people of all classes, all of whom find him a courteous, agreeable and thoroughly honorable gentleman.

Previous to his circus experience Mr. Miller had been connected with his father, Henry P. Miller, who was an extensive business man of Muncie, Ind. Father and son were born near Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa., the latter July 7, 1854. The elder Miller was for many years engaged in the lumber business on the Susquehanna, and, in 1855, when his son was a year old, he took his family to Muncie, Ind., where he became interested in a lime manufacturing plant. Later, he turned his attention to pump manufacturing, and, in 1884, removed to Oregon. However, his devotion to the middle west led him to again take up his residence in Muncie, in 1895, and his death occurred in that city two years later. He was survived by his wife, formerly Mary Grover, also born in Lycoming county, Pa., and still living in Muncie. Nine of the ten children in the family attained maturity, and eight are living, George R. being the ninth child. The children were educated in Lycoming county and Muncie, Ind., George R. receiving a practical training in the public schools ere engaging with his father in business. He attended principally to the jobbing department, but from the first evinced a keen interest in everything pertaining to horses.

While living in Muncie Mr. Miller married Rose Leslie, who was born in Winchester, Ind., and who has accompanied her husband on many of his expeditions. The family are members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Miller is a deacon and active worker. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters of America.

C. H. BREWER, M. D., was born in Sioux City, Iowa, the son of Dr. Brewer, and with only a small part of his education acquired in that city. His father emigrated to Oregon, and after his location in Salem, Marion county, proceeded to build up a lucrative practice. C. H. was but twelve years of age at the time of the removal to the western state and soon after arriving here he entered upon his course of education, the scene of his early school days being Mount Angel College. Upon the completion of his course there he entered the state university at Eugene and later the medical college at Salem, where he was

graduated in the class of 1898. Locating in Silvertown, Marion county, he at once commenced the practice of medicine for which he had been preparing so many years. After two years' time he came to Stayton, believing this city to be a better location for his business. In 1902 he bought the drug store which he is now conducting in a business-like manner, and from which he realizes considerable profit. In his political affiliations Dr. Brewer casts his ballot with the Republican party.

EDWARD GOINS, SR., was born December 12, 1842, in Chatham county, N. C., a son of William Goins. He comes of patriotic stock, his paternal great-grandfather having fought in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Edward Goins, of North Carolina, served in the war of 1812; he was a man of culture and a noted teacher and educator.

William Goins, a life-long resident of North Carolina, was a miller by occupation. He married Kissie Sinkler, who was born in North Carolina, of pure Scotch ancestry, her father, Duncan Sinkler, having emigrated from Scotland to North Carolina, where he pursued the vocation of a farmer. Thirteen children were born of their union, twelve of whom grew to years of maturity, and three are now living, Edward being the only one on the Pacific coast. The mother died in Indiana.

The third child in order of birth, Edward Goins, Sr., had very limited school advantages, but early acquired a knowledge of agriculture, and of milling, receiving instruction in both branches of industry from his father. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted for twelve months in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company H, Thirteenth North Carolina Infantry. Just before the year of enlistment was up he was given the opportunity to re-enlist for three years, or until the war closed, and receive a bounty, or be conscripted. He naturally re-enlisted, joining the same company and the same regiment. He participated in many of the prominent battles, among others the Seven-days battles; Fair Oaks; Chancellorsville; Wilderness; South Mountain; Antietam; Gettysburg; Fredericksburg, continuing until the surrender of Lee. Returning then to North Carolina, Mr. Goins remained at home until the fall of 1865, when he went to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he was employed in the Audenreid mines for eighteen months. Going back to his native place, he worked a year at the cooper's trade, when, becoming dissatisfied, he induced his mother to remove with her family to Brazil, Ind., where he remained three years, working in the coal mines of that region. Going from there to Burlington,

Kans., Mr. Goins established himself in the milling business, for several years thereafter running a burr water-mill on the Neosho river. Starting for Oregon on April 19, 1874, he came directly to Albany, and since that time has been a resident of Linn county. At once entering the employ of Beach & Monteith, millers, he worked for that firm five years. Purchasing, in 1879, a one-third interest in the old warehouse, he remodeled it, turning it into a flour-mill, and under the name of the Red Crown Mill managed it for seven years. Disposing of his interest in the plant, he then purchased a mill in Scio, and having put in modern equipment ran it by the roller process three years, when it was burned. Mr. Goins immediately replaced it with a new mill, into which he introduced modern machinery, and for four years operated that most successfully. Selling out his interests in Scio, he returned to Albany, and for two years ran the Red Crown mill, which he leased. Then, in company with C. C. Hogue, he rented the old Magnolia mill, which he enlarged and remodeled, putting in machinery of the most approved modern manufacture, and has since carried on an extensive and lucrative business. In his plant, which has a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour daily, he manufactures a standard brand of flour, the "Magnolia," and also makes large quantities of bran and feed.

Mr. Goins married first, in Indiana, Jane Wicker, who was born in North Carolina, and died in Albany, Ore. She bore him three children, namely: Annie, who died in Albany; Samuel, a resident of Portland, Ore.; and John, who is connected with the Magnolia mills. Mr. Goins married second, in Albany, Clara Butcher, a native of Linn county, and of this union three children have been born, namely: Lizzie, deceased; Archie; and Edward, Jr. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the principles promulgated by the Republican party, and takes a keen interest in the welfare of town and county. He served as councilman in Albany until his removal to Scio, when he resigned, and while residing in that city was a member of the common council several terms. Fraternally he is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a class leader, and is also one of its board of trustees.

I. B. BEAM has been a citizen of Albany since 1875, and during all the intervening years has been engaged in the grain business. He was connected with the Magnolia mill for eighteen years, where he gradually mastered the business, and finally succeeded to the responsible position of manager. After severing his connection with

the Magnolia mills in 1893, Mr. Beam engaged in his present business with G. W. Simpson, with whose efficient help a large and remunerative enterprise has been firmly established. To store their commodities, the firm have two warehouses in Albany on the railroad and river, with a combined capacity of fifty thousand bushels, and have besides erected a warehouse of thirty thousand bushels at Scio, and houses at Stayton and Aumsville, with capacities respectively of twenty-five and fifteen thousand bushels. Formerly they owned the fifteen-thousand-bushel warehouse at Shaw, but disposed of it some time since. They ship grain, potatoes and hay to San Francisco, Portland, and points all along the coast, and also fill government contracts for the Philippines. Mr. Simpson attends to the Portland part of the business, and therefore spends much of his time in the latter city.

Of German descent, the Beam family was honored by the services of the paternal grandfather of I. B. in the Revolutionary war, and this colonial soldier afterward returned to his home in New England, whence he eventually removed with his family to Ohio. This trip was undertaken overland with horse teams, and the grandfather took up government land in Knox county, near Mount Vernon, where his son, Asa, the father of I. B., was born. Asa was reared on the farm, and in his native state married Jemima Hague, who was born in Maryland, and was of German descent. Several children were born to the parents in Ohio, and, in 1850, Asa Beam disposed of his farm and took his family with teams to McLean county, Ill., locating on crude land near Hudson. Here the balance of the large family of children were born, eleven in all, nine of whom attained maturity, and two of whom are living, I. B. and Asa, the latter being a merchant in Albany.

In 1863 I. B. Beam enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Company G, and was mustered in at Springfield. He was attached to the Army of the Mississippi, in the fall of 1864, but was shortly discharged from the service on account of physical disability. In 1865 he went to Shelby county, and afterward to Carroll county, Mo., then returning to Illinois, where he engaged in farming until he was twenty-two. He then entered mercantile ranks as a clerk in a warehouse concern in Hudson, Ill., and, in 1875, came to Albany, Ore., which has since been his home.

In Illinois Mr. Beam was united in marriage with Emma J. Groves, who was born in McDonough county, Ill., and whose father served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beam, of whom Orrin is a medical student in San Jose, Cal.; Delbert is clerking in Portland, Ore.; and Bessie and Lloyd are at home. Mr.

Beam is a Republican, and is a member of the McPherson Post, G. A. R., of Albany. In religion he is a Baptist.

WILLIAM BENTS was born in Kansas, February 28, 1860, the son of Henry and Anna (Bosshard) Bents, both natives of Switzerland, whose emigration to the United States took place in 1854. (For further information regarding the parents refer to the sketch of Fred Bents, the eldest son of this family, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.) When William Bents was but three years old his father removed to Oregon, crossing the plains by ox-teams and settling in Marion county, near Butteville, where he purchased a farm from John Shyrer, who proved a friend to the emigrant family during the years in which the father was struggling for a foothold in this western land.

The education of Mr. Bents was received in the common schools of Oregon, which he attended intermittently until he commenced work for himself. He was reared on the old home place, and after his marriage, January 1, 1894, to Miss Annie M. Hopp, began housekeeping there in a modern house, having built the same in 1892. Mr. Bents now owns one-third of the original land composing the three hundred and six acres which his father purchased in 1864. Upon this property he is now engaged in general farming, in which he takes an intelligent and practical interest. In connection with his brothers, Fred and Henry L., he is interested in hop-cultivation, and like them has made an unquestionable success of the business. He has fourteen acres devoted to this plant.

Mr. Bents is a Republican and serves his country whenever called upon. At present he is road supervisor of his township.

REV. FELIX BUCHER. A commanding personality in the religious and intellectual world embraced in Benton, Lincoln, and the surrounding counties of Oregon, is Father Felix Bucher, who came as a missionary to this state in 1893, and has since devoted the resources of a cultured mind and great heart to the uplifting of the Indian, and the maintenance of peace and good will among various congregations of worshippers.

In Dillingen, a village of Bavaria, province of Schwaben and Neuburg, Germany, Father Bucher was born September 23, 1862. Augsburg, the capital of that province, which claims great antiquity, the Emperor Augustus having established a colony there as early as 12 B. C., later took a prominent place in the history of religious disturbances, and today numbers among its claims to distinction its large trade in printing,

engraving and bookbinding, its splendid picture gallery, its gymnasiums and schools, and its office of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the leading journal of Germany, established there in 1796. Into this historic atmosphere, where Holbein, the elder, was born, and where he painted, and where the wines of Switzerland and Italy are sent forth into every quarter of the globe, Xavier Bucher, the father of Felix, was born, in the same village of Dillingen, and for the greater part of his active life conducted a mercantile enterprise. He was of German and French descent. His wife, Crescentia (Wachter) Bucher, was a native of Augsburg, and was the mother of seven children, three of whom are living, Father Felix being the only one in America, and the youngest in the family.

It is evident that Rev. Bucher never entertained a thought of life outside the priesthood, for at the early age of fourteen he left his home in Dillingen and took up his abode in the mother house in the Palazzo Moroni, in Rome. This old palace, occupied now by the Society of the Divine Savior, was owned three hundred years ago by Cardinal Moroni, and has since borne his name. Here Rev. Bucher was prepared for his chosen calling among the most favorable and inspiring conditions in the world, and was eventually ordained in the great church of St. John of Lateran, the mother church of the whole Catholic world, September 19, 1891. For a year after his ordination he remained in the Palazzo and then undertook the long journey to Vancouver, Wash., where he remained for a short time. From there he came to Oregon as a missionary of the church, spending one year at The Dalles as pastor of St. Peters, and the next year was located at Newport, as pastor of the church there. In connection with the latter charge he visited the Siletz Indian Mission in Lincoln county, which very worthy enterprise has been attended once or twice a year for some years by Father Crockert, of Grande Ronde, one of the most sacrificing and helpful of the early Indian workers, and who had spent forty years in trying to improve the condition of the red men. While at Newport Father Bucher became somewhat familiar with the work at this mission, and in 1897 took up his residence on the reservation, the church and parsonage of which was donated by Mother Catherine Drexel, of Philadelphia, and consecrated by Archbishop Cross. Ever since, Father Bucher has ministered to the spiritual needs of a large and increasing congregation, for the responsibilities of which he is eminently fitted, having learned the Chinook language sufficiently well to be able to converse and preach therein. He also holds services at other churches and missions, and in January, 1903, assumed charge of St. Mary's Church at Corvallis. A

scholar, linguist and man of practical and humanitarian ideas, Father Bucher exerts a wonderful influence upon the lives of those by whom he is surrounded, leading them always up to greater heights, and into broader and more useful fields of activity. He is devoted to his work, to the country in which his lines are cast, and to the people who look to him as their guide in the every-day affairs of life. Surely the people of his far-off native town in Germany should be proud of its native son, who has traveled so far, so well, and so fearlessly to a splendid and resourceful destiny.

WILLIAM WILLIS OGLESBY, M. D. The president of the Golden Slipper Mining Company, Dr. W. W. Oglesby, is a man of many and rare talents, and these have led him into many pursuits wherein he has found much pleasure and considerable profit, for he unites with a singularly forceful character the temperament of a man of letters. Since his advent into the west he has found much to interest him in the mountain peaks of his adopted state, and has ascended nearly all the snow-capped peaks of the Cascade range. He was the first man who reached the crest of Mount Jefferson, ascending this mountain in 1886, having ascended Mount Hood in 1869, the Three Sisters in 1865, Diamond Peak in 1858 and Mount Shasta in 1856. While interested in climbing he has branched out into hunting and a study of the formations and growths of this wonderful land, which have added no little to his information. Dr. Oglesby is also a famous Indian fighter, having been forced to this form of war while crossing the plains in 1853, and again in the Bannock war in Umatilla county, Ore., in 1878, he served three months as captain of Company G, commanding at the battle of Willow Springs, which was the scene of the fiercest Indian fighting on the coast. With shrewd business sagacity Dr. Oglesby has also devoted much time in his rambling over the mountains to a search for that which makes the onward march of the world possible, and he has met with rare success, having been the fortunate discoverer of two remunerative mines in southern Oregon. The first was the Bohemian mines, which he discovered in 1858, but the one of which he is now president, the Golden Slipper, was discovered in 1898. This has since developed into a good paying property, the company having now a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into ten million shares, of the par value of ten cents per share, fully paid up and non-assessable. The property of this corporation consists of what is known as the Golden Slipper group of mining claims, located on the eastern slope of Grouse mountain, in the Bohemia mining district, Doug-

las county, Ore., only a short distance from mines famous throughout that section of the country, and there is every prospect of turning out a fortune from this property. Much credit is due Dr. Oglesby for his share in the business, as with several others he succeeded in the promotion of the company.

Dr. Oglesby was the fourth son in a family of six sons and eight daughters, his birth occurring May 3, 1837, in Adams county, Ill. He was the son of William Oglesby, a native of South Carolina, who came from Virginia with his parents to the Prairie state when only a young lad. Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, was an uncle of the family. The preliminary education of Dr. Oglesby was received in the common schools of Missouri and Oregon. Anxious to gain a thorough knowledge of books he never ceased his application to his studies. In 1868 he began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Johnson, of Corvallis, and in 1869 he took a course in Toltin Medical College, of San Francisco, after which he practiced his profession in California for four years, every step forward being the result of earnest, patient effort on his own part. In 1875 he came to Oregon and attended two courses of lectures in Willamette University, and two years later was graduated with the degree of M. D. He then engaged in general practice in Weston, Ore., where he remained for three years, and then located in Fossil for a period of ten years, after which he removed in 1889 to Cottage Grove. Four years later he became a resident of Junction City, Lane county, and engaged in the general practice of his profession, later becoming interested in the Golden Slipper mining proposition.

The marriage of Dr. Oglesby first united him with Sarah Jane Morrison, a native of Tennessee, and took place in Benton county, Ore. She was the daughter of Rev. J. P. Morrison, who was born in Tennessee, and after a residence in Missouri came to Oregon in 1862, locating in Benton county. Nine years later he removed to California, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Oglesby died in Corvallis, in 1867, when still quite young, and the doctor married in 1871, a sister of his first wife, Nancy C., a native of Missouri. The one child born of the first union was Anna, who is still at home with her father. In addition to his many other interests Dr. Oglesby took up and mastered the study of telegraphy and held many positions as an operator. He has also been connected with newspaper work for about fifteen years, in Cottage Grove, and was a delegate to New Orleans and to the Pan-American Exposition for the Press Association. He has also written some verse, which certainly has shown his power with

the pen. In his fraternal relations Dr. Oglesby holds a prominent place, being a member of the Blue Lodge and the Chapter, A. F. & A. M., of Eugene, Ore.; Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Eugene; Knights of Pythias, of Junction City; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Encampment; and is an honorary member of the Woodmen of the World, in which he acted as physician for some time. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically Dr. Oglesby has always been a staunch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, and served as mayor of Cottage Grove for two years, and also of Junction City. He was a candidate for the state legislature in 1896, but was defeated, and in the year in which William Jennings Bryan was first candidate for the presidency he was one of the state electors.

ROBERT M. CRAWFORD was born in Belfast, Ireland, December 25, 1824, and was reared on a small tenant farm which at best could furnish but scant livelihood for the family of fifteen children. His paternal grandfather, James, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and as a young man established the family on the farm at Crawfordsburn, near Belfast. On this same farm John Crawford, the father of Robert, was born, and he also was a farmer. John Crawford married Eliza Johnson, born in County Antrim, Ireland. At present but two of this family are living, Thomas having been killed in Albany in 1856; William died here in 1890, and John died in 1900.

Limited facilities for acquiring an education, together with scant opportunity for earning a livelihood, handicapped the early life of the Crawford children. To support himself Robert learned the miller's trade, at which he worked from 1842 until 1848, when he came to the United States, making his way from New York city overland to Lexington, Mo. Here he worked at his trade until 1849, and then joined a caravan bound for the western coast, his brother John accompanying him, and James Waddell. They came via the old California trail and were over five months on the way, finally arriving in San Francisco, where the brothers stopped with old Captain Woodward in the historic Whatcheer Hotel. Two weeks later they started for Nicolaus, Sutter county, and still later made their way to the Yuba Dam, mining at the latter place about four weeks, and going then to the Grass Valley mining district. These expeditions were not without their dangers and exciting adventures, for the Indians still resented the intrusion of the pale faces, and made their progress at best hazardous and uncertain. This was especially true when Mr. Crawford went to

Humboldt Bay in March, 1850, and later to the Salmon river district and Scott's Bar. After a time he returned to Butte City, now Eureka, Cal., and engaged in both mining and merchandising, in 1851 joining his brother in Oregon City.

To Mr. Crawford is due the credit of having ground the first flour in Linn county. He purchased the mill and site of the Magnolia Mills, started and managed them for ten years, finally disposing of the property to Jim Foster. Later on he re-purchased the mill with his other brother, when Mr. Foster failed, and conducted it for many years, or until it was purchased by Colonel Hoag. Owing to ill health Mr. Crawford left this part of the country and sought a change of climate and surroundings in Boise City and Walla Walla, in both of which towns he started mills, and in the former of which he made his home for thirty years. In Idaho he was especially prominent in political affairs, and also took an active part in subduing the Indians, whose language he learned, and whose interests he studied and forwarded. He took part in three of the Rogue river wars, and was prominent in forming treaties and directly treated with the aggrieved red men.

In 1890 Mr. Crawford and his brother, William, came to Albany to take charge of their affairs, and he has since continued to be a resident of this city. He is a Democrat, and a member of the St. John Lodge No. 62, F. and A. M., and is also identified with the Bayley Chapter, R. A. M., and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The death of his brother John fell heavily upon the heart of this honored pioneer, for John and he were associated in many of the important undertakings of their lives, and were the closest of friends and boon companions. They crossed the plains together, sitting many evenings over cheery camp-fires, and planning for the future with the enthusiasm of youth as yet untried, and therefore hopeful. They mined and milled together, and together built the canal in Albany, besides owning many large properties upon which they engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Crawford is at present a very large owner of country and town land, his possessions being located mostly in Linn county in the Willamette valley, and in the heavily timbered portions of the north. True to the land of his birth, he has visited his friends in Ireland on half a dozen occasions, coming back always with renewed appreciation of the many advantages awaiting him in the northwest.

JOHN W. MCKINNEY is a native son of the west, and was born on his father's farm near Marion village, this county, December 21, 1855.

His father, William W. McKinney, was born in Missouri, and came to Oregon in the early pioneer days, thereafter establishing himself among the successful agriculturists of his vicinity. When John W. was five years of age the family fortunes were shifted to four miles east of Turner, where the father died, and where the son grew to manhood, remaining with his mother until the fall of 1879. While still on the home farm he attended the public schools and Willamette University, the latter of which he returned to several times, and finally graduated therefrom in June, 1879. For the following four years he rented the home place, and in the fall of 1883 removed to the farm upon which he still lives, bringing with him his wife, formerly Edna T. Smith, whom he married February 28, 1883. At the present time Mr. McKinney owns three hundred and twelve acres of land, upon which he has built a fine house, and fitted with all modern improvements. Since 1888 the greater part of his land has been devoted to stock-raising, Hereford cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Leicester sheep being among the most profitable stock. He has forty head of registered Hereford cattle, and all his stock is the best procurable. The farm is called the Rockwell ranch, and is located one and a half miles southwest of Turner.

No children were born of the first marriage of Mr. McKinney, his wife dying February 3, 1893. The present Mrs. McKinney, whom he married November 21, 1897, was Miss Minnie Colwell, of Salem. One child, Althea Lee, has blessed this union. Mr. McKinney enjoys an enviable reputation in Marion county, and he has many friends among the representative families that live here.

HON. H. B. NICHOLS. One of the most interesting lives to be found among the early settlers in the western states is that of the Hon. H. B. Nichols who, though in his eighty-third year, still enjoys the good health and activity of a man many years his junior. A student from his earliest youth Mr. Nichols has broadened the current of his mental attainments by close and intimate associations with the business affairs of both the eastern and western sections of the country, and through contact with many and varied nationalities he has become a keen, shrewd judge of human nature, but tempers the reading with a kindly personality which has won him many friends.

The family of H. B. Nichols is of New England birth, his father being a native of Middletown, Conn., where he died at the age of seventy-seven years. For a great many years he followed the business of hat manufacturing in Colchester, Conn., where he was very promi-

nent in industrial circles. Henry Brainard Nichols was born January 15, 1821, in Lyme, Conn., and received his preliminary education in the public schools of that town, and at Brainard Academy, Haddam, Conn., later attending Wesleyan University in the city of his father's birth. On account of ill health he left his home when quite young and entered upon a course of traveling, taking sea voyages for twenty-two months, during which time he visited the most interesting parts of the globe, gaining most valuable knowledge from his association with the various peoples. On returning to his home he went to Iowa, in company with his brother-in-law, Dr. Dayton, intending to take up the study of medicine; but, finding the country well supplied with such professional men, he organized, instead, a select school in Muscatine, conducting the same for five years. Later in life many prominent men of the state of Iowa recalled the time when they attended the school conducted by Mr. Nichols. Having seen enough of the world to make him interested in all geographical questions, Mr. Nichols became an emigrant to help change the conditions of the western territory, in 1852 crossing the plains with ox-teams with the intention of settling in Oregon. After a journey of five months he reached his destination, and at once became a resident of Umpqua valley, later taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres about six miles west of Monroe, Benton county, where he has since made his home. In addition to his general farming and stock-raising Mr. Nichols has taught school in Oregon, commencing his pedagogical work the first winter which he spent here. Being one of the most intelligent and best informed men of the early days, he has always taken an active part in all public affairs, being often called upon in the matter of law contracts, etc. In 1857 he was a member of the constitutional convention, a member of the last territorial legislature and served one term in the state legislature, where he ably represented those who had honored him with their support. Through his early association with educational matters he has always been interested in all that pertained to the advancement of knowledge, for thirty years serving as school clerk in this vicinity. Mr. Nichols now owns twelve hundred acres of land, a part of which is rented, though he continues the management of the remainder.

While a resident of Muscatine, Iowa, Mr. Nichols married Martha Overman, a native of Ohio, and through their many years of married life she was a faithful helper toward wealth and success in the western venture. She died in 1883, leaving three children, all of whom were graduates of Willamette University. The oldest, Alfred C., is now deceased; R. J. is the

librarian for the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore.; and Caroline is the wife of Judson Reeves, of Salem. Fraternaly Mr. Nichols affiliates with the Grange, having helped to establish that organization in this vicinity, and was the first secretary of the same, and later served as master. Politically he is a Republican and has always been so since the formation of that party, but previously was a Whig, and gave his first presidential vote to Henry Clay, in 1844, while a student at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Nichols has been faithful for fifty years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PHILLIPS was born in Guilford county, N. C., October 24, 1838, the son of David and Sarah (Sullinger) Phillips, born respectively August 24 and 27, 1797, and both natives of North Carolina. In 1838 Mr. Phillips brought his family to Ray county, Mo., and there engaged in farming, until his removal in 1843 to Texas, where, near Paris, he continued to follow this occupation. Three years later he again made his home in Missouri, in Andrew county engaging in farming, and in 1852 he outfitted with ox-teams and crossed the plains via the Platte river, after six months' travel arriving safely in Salem, Ore., where he spent the first winter. In March, 1853, he came to Linn county, and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres located six miles northeast of Scio, where he remained for twenty-two years. Later himself and wife made their home with G. W., of this review, where Mr. Phillips' death occurred at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Phillips died here in 1889, surviving her husband seven years. She was the mother of three sons and six daughters, of whom G. W. is the youngest.

G. W. Phillips was reared upon his father's farm, receiving a rather limited education in the common schools. When twenty years old he took charge of the paternal farm and conducted the same for many years. At that date there were nine hundred acres of land in the one tract on the location northeast of this place, and since that time Mr. Phillips has dealt extensively in land, owning at one time more than did any other farmer in the county. He later disposed of much of this, and coming to Scio bought a tract containing three hundred and fifty acres, but now owns but two hundred and twenty acres, this property converted into cash going into the business life of Scio. In 1894 he became the owner of the flour mills of the city, and has since furnished them with the most complete and up-to-date equipment, the mill being run by water power, the latter being entirely in the control of

Mr. Phillips. The capacity of the mill is one hundred and twenty barrels of flour per day. In 1897 he purchased considerable stock in the bank here, taking out a third interest in the business, and acted as one of the directors of the same until 1900. Mr. Phillips is also the owner of a local railroad, which runs from Scio to West Scio, a distance of three miles.

In Linn county, Ore., Mr. Phillips was united in marriage with Miss Martha Tarply, who was born in Missouri, December 13, 1841. Of their five children William Monroe is located in West Scio; Saide is the wife of George Coffey, a farmer in this vicinity; Emma is the wife of Grant Davids, of Silverton, Ore.; Ida is the wife of J. A. Warwick, and makes her home in this city, and George W. is in Salem. As a member of the Knights of the Maccabees Mr. Phillips carries a life insurance policy for \$3,000. In his political convictions he was once a Democrat, but now casts his ballot with the Republican party. He has served as county commissioner for two years, and as school director and road supervisor for many terms.

PROF. WILLIAM M. MILLER. A native of Oregon, William M. Miller was born near McMinnville, Yamhill county, December 3, 1862, a son of A. M. Miller. His grandfather, the late Richard N. Miller, was born in old Virginia, but for several years resided in Cole county, Mo., where he was a citizen of influence, and for a number of terms served as sheriff of the county. Coming across the plains to Oregon in 1847, the year of the great Mormon emigration, he took up a donation claim, from which he improved a good farm. He spent one season in the California mines, and was afterwards engaged in the stock business in eastern Oregon. A man of a deeply religious nature, he was ordained as a minister in the Baptist Church after coming to this state, and for a number of years was a local preacher. He spent his last days in Marion county.

Coming to Oregon with his father when twenty-two years of age, A. M. Miller assisted in the pioneer labor of improving a homestead for two years. In 1849, on the discovery of gold in California, he went with the first wagon-train to the mines, Eugene Skinner and Colonel Lee being members of the same party. After spending three years as a miner, he returned to Oregon, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, first in Yamhill county, then in Linn county, near Scio. Removing to Lane county in 1870, he bought the old Samuel Baughman donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, lying just above Pleasant Hill, where he improved a farm, which he managed until his death, in 1902,

at the age of seventy-eight years. He was identified with the Democratic party, and was a deacon in the Baptist Church. He married Sarah Jane Hutchinson, who was born in Missouri, and came to Oregon with her aunt, Mrs. Tandy, in the Horton train, in 1850. She survives him, and resides on the home farm. Of the eleven children born of their union, ten grew to years of maturity, and eight are living, namely: Mrs. Nancy Hamilton, of Eugene; Mrs. Gertrude Wilhelm, residing near Florence, Lane county; Mrs. Belle McCall, of Silver Lake, Ore.; R. N., a stockman of Okanogan county, Wash.; William M., the special subject of this sketch; J. R., of Silver Lake, Ore.; A. T., a farmer at Pleasant Hill, Lane county; and D. J., also a farmer.

A resident of Lane county since seven years of age, William M. Miller obtained the rudiments of his education in the district schools, at the same time being well trained in the art and science of agriculture on the parental homestead. He subsequently pursued his studies at the University of Oregon for three years, and after teaching in the county schools for another three years again entered that university, this time remaining two years, giving up his studies while in the senior class to go to Montana. At the end of six months he returned to Oregon, where he resumed his professional labors, teaching first in Wasco county, then in the valley. Subsequently becoming principal of the Lonerock school, in Gilliam county, he remained there until 1892, when he accepted the principalship of the Creswell School, in Lane county. In 1898 Mr. Miller was elected county superintendent of the Lane county schools on the Democratic ticket, for a term of two years, receiving a majority of one hundred and five votes. In 1900 he was re-elected for a term of four years, receiving a majority of ninety-one of the votes cast, the majority showing his great popularity, as the Republican ticket was elected by a majority of four hundred votes.

Since assuming his present position, Mr. Miller has been constantly adding to the efficiency of the schools of the county, among other things introducing the state course of study into the schools, and a system of public school examinations into the eight grades, the papers being graded by the superintendent himself. He has now full control of one hundred and seventy-five school districts, the last legislature having, through his efforts, so changed the district boundaries that seven of the Douglas county districts are now under his supervision. In these districts there are two hundred and twenty-one teachers, for whose benefit he has established summer institutes and local meetings, holding from four to ten each year. His superintend-

ency covers the greatest length of territory of any county in the state, being two hundred miles from one extreme to the other by the nearest traveled road, and stands No. 1 in regard to districts, although it is the third in regard to school population.

Mr. Miller married, in Eugene, Ore., Clara B. Fowler, who was born at Peters, Cal., and they have two children, namely: W. Keft and E. Maude. Fraternally Mr. Miller belongs to many of the leading organizations of this locality, being a member of Creswell Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; of Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M.; of the Woodmen of the World; of the Modern Woodmen of America; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a prominent member of the State Teachers Association, in which he takes an intelligent interest, and belongs to the Baptist Church. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.

PHY SIMPSON is a native son of Oregon, having been born at Lewisville, Polk county, September 18, 1868. His ancestry is directly southern, his parents being natives of Arkansas, his grandparents of Tennessee, the sketch of his father, which appears elsewhere in this work, giving a detailed account of their lives. Five children of his father's family attained maturity, of whom Phy was the third, and when his school days were over he entered into the same business which had occupied his father's attention for so many years. In 1893 he bought a one-third interest in the saw-mills located at Independence, the two others comprising the firm being F. A. Douty and his brother, David Simpson, a farmer near Pedee. Their combined interests were then known as the Independence Lumbering Company. They now have two camps occupying the attention of twenty men, while Mr. Simpson alone owns between four and five thousand acres of lumber land on the Luckiamute, and his share of the equipment consists of twenty head of cattle, ten horses and a donkey engine. The output for the year is in the neighborhood of four million feet of lumber. In Airlie, Polk county, Mr. Simpson has built a handsome residence, wherein he now makes his home with his wife, a native of Polk county. The one child born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson is Eldon. Mr. Simpson is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and fraternally belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

THOMAS B. SPRENGER. It is doubtless owing to the industrious and persevering manner with which Thomas B. Sprenger has adhered to the pursuits of agriculture that he has risen to such a substantial position in the farm-

ing affairs of Linn county. Two years after his birth, which occurred October 25, 1850, his parents, Nicholas and Maria (Bird) Sprenger, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively, removed from Morgan county, Ohio, and settled in Linn county, Ore., and from that time, which is practically his whole life, Thomas B. Sprenger has made his home continuously in this region.

Thomas B. Sprenger spent his youth much the same as do most farmers' sons, attending the district schools in the winter season and giving a helping hand in the multifarious duties that fall to the farmer's lot. Until 1875 he remained under the parental roof, but in that year he married Miss Elizabeth J. May, a native of Iowa, who, in 1865, had crossed the plains with her father, James May. The latter settled upon a farm located northeast of Peoria, which he conducted for a time, but finally abandoned it and engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Shedd's. The young people made their first home in the house which the elder Mr. Sprenger erected upon first coming to Oregon, but in time this rude affair was superseded by a more commodious and up-to-date residence, in which the family now reside. A fine set of outbuildings is in keeping with the other modern improvements which Mr. Sprenger has introduced since his occupancy of the present homestead. While he carries on general farming, he also carries on a dairy business, which adds no inconsiderable amount to his yearly income. The products of his dairy are supplied from a fine grade of Jersey cattle.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sprenger, as follows: Zaida, who married O. L. Carey, a confectioner of Lebanon; Winnie, the wife of James Fisher, superintendent of the poor farm; Wallace, a farmer in Linn county; Mabel, the wife of R. Hoffleck, who also resides in the county; and Clayton, Arzelia, Thelma, Ethel and Thomas, the latter five of whom are still at home with their parents. Mr. Sprenger is a member of the Grange, which he is at present serving in the capacity of assistant steward. In political affairs he upholds the man rather than the party, and is thus bound to neither party.

THOMAS W. POTTER. To Thomas W. Potter is due the distinction of being the only successful superintendent of the Chemawa Indian School at Salem. At the time of his assumption of authority, in 1895, the school was in a demoralized condition, the attendance numbered but two hundred, and all semblance of system or order had disappeared during the administration of seven superintendents. At the present time the school enrollment is nearly eight hundred. To accommodate the increased attend-

ance eight or ten buildings have been erected, and the promoters have under immediate consideration a large and modernly equipped structure to cost \$25,000. All trades are taught in the institution, and the little community, with its multiplicity of interests, its air of industry, cleanliness, high moral tone, and general good fellowship, presents a spectacle of enlightened interest in the future of the red man cheering alike to the humanitarian, the statistician, and the student of sociology. Many graduates of the school are serving as teachers, housekeepers, cooks, governesses, seamstresses, bookkeepers, and kindred occupations, and many have developed sufficient means and independence to operate shops and farms of their own.

Mr. Potter was born in Ontario, Canada, December 28, 1863. From his father, who was a minister in the Methodist Church, he inherited an appreciation of education, liberality of thought, and humanitarianism, and so well did he apply himself as a student, that he had graduated at both the Hamilton Collegiate Institute and the Toronto Normal School before he was eighteen years of age. After a year of teaching in Canada he went to Texas and taught mathematics at Fort Worth University for a year, and experienced the novelty of cow-boy life on the plains of Texas and Indian territory for a couple of years. Thereafter he engaged in educational work at the Cheyenne school, and when Col. D. B. Dyer was agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, he received his first regular appointment as a teacher in the Cheyenne school, in 1884, and has ever since been identified with the work of bettering the condition of the Indian. After leaving the Cheyenne school he taught for a year in the Arapahoe school, from 1886 until 1887 in the Kiowa and Comanche agency; from 1887 until 1889 was sub-agent at Cantonment, Okla.; for one year a teacher at the Carlisle Indian School; for one year a teacher at Fort Totten, N. D.; and from 1893 until 1895, was superintendent and acting agent of the Eastern Cherokees, N. C.

As a relaxation from his responsibility Mr. Potter is interested in stock-raising, with which his early experience as a cow-boy made him very familiar. He is the owner of a profitable and large cattle ranch and farm in the Indian territory.

L. S. MORIN. At the base of the mountains, in the vicinity of Dayton, is the farm occupied for two years more than half a century by Mrs. Addison Darr, one of the best known women in Yamhill county. This property, well tilled, productive, and finely equipped, is necessarily associated with its original owner, L. S. Morin, than

whom no more honored early settler braved the dangers of the plains in '44.

Mr. Morin, the first husband of Mrs. Darr, was born in the state of Kentucky in 1819, his father being a very prominent politician of the Blue Grass region. The latter, who died in California at the age of ninety-five years, was the father of four children, none of whom is living at the present time. The son, L. S., remained in the home in Kentucky until 1844, and that year joined a train consisting of sixty or seventy wagons, under command of Captain Ford. Mr. Morin was accompanied by his step-brother, and was equipped with provisions and ox-teams, and on the journey encountered many experiences of a decidedly unpleasant nature. However, the party arrived in safety at the end of their long trip, Mr. Morin going direct to Yamhill county, where he took up a donation claim consisting of a section of land, on what is now known as the Salem and LaFayette road, five miles north of Hopewell. Here he erected a small log cabin, and during 1847-8 was absent in the mining regions of California, returning to his claim in '49. His marriage at that time with Eleanor Chrisman was the outgrowth of a romantic attachment begun on the plains, Joel and Mary Chrisman, the parents of Mrs. Morin, being members of that band of home seekers. Mrs. Morin was born in Virginia, November 4, 1826.

Having become firmly established on the donation claim, Mr. Morin took another trip down into California, but not experiencing success, soon afterward came back and resumed general farming operations on his farm. He was not destined to long enjoy the advantages by which he was surrounded, for his death occurred in 1856, while still in the prime of his manhood and greatest usefulness. Three children were born to himself and wife, of whom Josiah and John are still living with their mother, and Laban S. is a resident of McMinnville.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Morin continued to live on the home place, and in 1860 was united in marriage with Addison Darr, who was born and reared in Ohio, and who crossed the plains in 1852. Two children were born of this union, of whom Addison is living in Dayton, and Ella is the wife of a farmer of this neighborhood. In 1888 Mr. Darr died, and since then his widow has lived on the same place, enjoying the same enviable reputation for hospitality which has characterized her whole life in Oregon. She is prominent in the Christian Church, which she joined as a young woman, and her influence has ever been exerted along educational and general improvement lines.

J. S. Morin, the oldest son in the family, and one of the prominent farmers in this county, is unmarried, and has passed his whole life with his

mother. He is enterprising and progressive, and a model farmer and manager. A Democrat in politics, he has never aspired to official recognition, but has honestly cast his vote for the man rather than his political inclinations. Mr. Morin is a welcome member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed all of the chairs but that of treasurer, and he is also identified with the Eastern Star.

BRUNO G. BOEDIGHEIMER, who is the proprietor of the Club stables of Salem and a most successful liveryman, was born in Ottertail county, Minn., January 15, 1867. His father, who was also named Bruno, was born on the Rhine in Germany. The grandfather, who followed building there for some time, brought the family to America when his son, Bruno, was about five years of age. He located in Medina county, Ohio, where he followed carpentering and building, and his death occurred in that state. Bruno Boedigheimer, Sr., was reared in Ohio, learned the carpenter's trade in his youth and followed that pursuit in the Buckeye state until the fall of 1866, when he removed to Minnesota, settling in Ottertail county, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which he added by purchase until his farm comprised three hundred and twenty acres. This he placed under a very high state of cultivation, became a prominent and prosperous farmer of that locality and eventually his landed possessions there aggregated one thousand acres. In 1882 he came to Oregon and for a year followed farming in Linn county, after which he purchased a farm near Stayton, there engaging in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in November, 1902, when he was seventy-eight years of age. He was of the Catholic faith. His widow still resides on the old home place. She bore the maiden name of Mary Bauhaus and was born in Holland, on the German border. Her father died in the old country and when eighteen years of age Mrs. Boedigheimer came with her mother to America and was married in Medina county, Ohio. By this union there were seven sons and two daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter are yet living. The family record is as follows: Frank died in Salem, in 1901; Joseph and William follow farming in Minnesota; Simon is living at the old home in Sublimity, Ore.; Bruno is next in order of birth; John and Enos are engaged in farming at Sublimity; Aurelia is a sister in St. Mary's convent; and Julia died in Minnesota.

Farm work early became familiar to Bruno Boedigheimer. He attended the public schools until ten years of age, after which his attention was entirely occupied with the labors of the

fields, as he assisted his father in the improvement of the home farm in Minnesota and afterward in Oregon. He remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, when he started out upon an independent business career, carrying on general farming on his father's land. While residing upon the old home place he purchased one hundred and sixty acres adjoining and to the development and improvement of that place he devoted his energies with excellent success. In 1900 he purchased the Club livery stables from L. Miller, on Liberty and Ferry streets, and here has the largest barn in the city. He still superintends his farm and a part of his father's place, his business ability being manifest in the successful conduct of both departments of his business.

Mr. Boedigheimer was united in marriage in Sublimity to Miss Kate Fessler, who was born in Minnesota. They have seven children: Henry, George, Tillie, Mary, Julia, Aggie and William. In his political views Mr. Boedigheimer is an earnest Democrat, but has never had either time nor desire to seek public office, his attention being fully occupied by his business interests.

EDWIN N. SHEDD comes of an old New England family, the forefathers having been natives of New Hampshire, where his grandfather, Silas Shedd, was born of English parentage. The father, William, was also born and reared in that state, later making his home in Illinois, where several of his children now live. For further information regarding his life refer to the sketch of S. L. Shedd, which appears on another page of this work.

Edwin N. Shedd was born in Alstead, Cheshire county, N. H., March 5, 1848, and was reared on his father's farm, attending the common schools of the state until his removal in 1867 to Illinois, where, for two years, he remained in Knox county. In 1869 he decided to try his fortunes in the west, going first from his home in the middle west to New York city, where he took steamer to Panama, thence to San Francisco, landing at the last-named place in March of the same year. Determined upon the life of a miner, he at once sought work of this nature, mining in both Trinity and Humboldt county, Cal. In September of the same year he came to Corvallis, Ore., and engaged in a saw-mill, finding this employment lucrative for five years, when he changed his location to Gardiner, Douglas county, and continuing there until 1876, when he returned east to visit the Centennial Exposition. Thence he went to New Hampshire, enjoying a visit among the scenes of his childhood. On his return to California he stopped in

Illinois. On his second arrival in the west he mined for a time at Weaverville, Trinity county, and later settled in Lewiston, where he engaged in prospecting and placer mining for nearly twenty-seven years, during which time he met with a gratifying success in his chosen work.

In December, 1902, he returned to Corvallis, Benton county, Ore., where his brother, S. L., makes his home, and has since continued to live with him. Fraternally Mr. Shedd belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows having been made a member November 29, 1870, of Barnum Lodge, No. 7, of which he was noble grand in 1873. He is still a member here. He also belongs to the Encampment in Albany, and to the Rebekahs. He belongs to the American Protective Association and politically is a Republican.

S. N. LILLY was born December 18, 1830, in Oneida county, N. Y., the son of a farmer, who died when S. N. was quite young. The mother later married again, and at the age of fourteen years S. N. Lilly left the home roof to make his own way in the world. With an older brother he started toward the west, stopping for about seven years in the state of Illinois, at the close of which period he came to Oregon, crossing the plains by ox-teams, six months of the year being taken up in the journey. Beyond the hardships and privations incident to life on the plains they came through without any trouble, arriving safely in Benton county, Ore., where they settled near Philomath, and there Mr. Lilly bought a farm and remained two years. At the close of that time he traded this place for one located in King's valley, making the latter his home for fifteen years, when he also traded that farm for the one where he now lives. His present possession consists of four hundred acres, two hundred and fifty acres of which are under cultivation. The land adjoins Corvallis on the south, and he is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, being also interested in hops and fruit, forty and fifteen acres, respectively, being devoted to their cultivation.

In 1860 Mr. Lilly was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda A. Hardie, a native of Illinois, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1852, and of the union nine children were born, named in order of birth as follows: Sidi, deceased; Leslie, located in Roseburg; Ora, the wife of W. C. Corbett, of Corvallis; Clara, the wife of W. W. Hall, of Salem; Frank, located in Lagrange, Ore.; Hettie, at home; Mary, the wife of William Carver, of Minnesota; Arthur and Ruth, also at home with their father. In 1893 Mrs. Lilly died. Mr. Lilly takes an active part in politics, being an adherent of the Republican

party. Fraternally he is a Mason, and he also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

An interesting event in the life of Mr. Lilly was his enlistment under Captain Miller for services in the Cayuse war, and during his six-months service he took part in the engagement at Grande Ronde, where he suffered a wound and a broken arm. He was mustered out at The Dalles.

ARMAND L. WYNNE, M. D. During the last twenty years of his life, Dr. A. L. Wynne was connected with a medical and surgical practice in Cottage Grove which not only placed him on a par with the most eminent and learned in the profession in Lane county, but which established his right to the title of one of nature's noblemen, well planned, well developed, extremely cultured, humane and optimistic. The death of Dr. Wynne in 1883, at the age of fifty-four, and at the zenith of his power and usefulness, was a great shock to the community, the deepest regret being felt that so brilliant and forceful a man should succumb to work entailed by his supreme allegiance to a fascinating and exhaustive science.

Dr. Wynne was born in old Virginia, his father, John, being a native of the same state, and owner of a large plantation, still associated with a family which was numbered among the old aristocracy of an historic time. No less a distinguished center was the large farm in Daviess county, Mo., upon which John Wynne settled at an early day, taking with him into the practical wilderness the manners and graceful hospitality of the southern gentleman of culture and wealth. According to the light of his early and subsequent training he saw no error in maintaining a large retinue of slaves in both Virginia and Missouri, and his entire life was passed in an atmosphere suggestive of the feudal, the leisurely and the hospitable. His son, A. L., was educated in Virginia, Philadelphia and St. Louis, Mo., and from earliest childhood evinced a liking for science, anatomy and medicine. He crossed the plains in 1864, more to see the country than from motives of economy, and located first at Grande Ronde valley, engaging in a professional practice for which he had specially qualified in Philadelphia. Soon afterward he located in Cottage Grove, and that his prescriptions are still valued to the extent of being used by the drug stores in Cottage Grove argues well for his skill in diagnosis and treatment. A student always, and with a receptive, inquiring brain, he never tired of investigating the unexplored regions of medical and surgical science, with the result that few were more thoroughly in touch with every phase of the broad

subject. He was well known in the social life of the county, and was identified with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and with various professional associations. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious home was in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was a member and active worker for many years.

In Grundy county, Mo., in 1863, Dr. Wynne was united in marriage with Sarah Ellen Perkins, who was born in Garrard county, Ky., February 10, 1844, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ellen (Thomas) Perkins, natives of Kentucky. At a very early day the grandfather, Edmond Perkins, established himself on a large plantation in Kentucky, where several of his children were born, and where he attained to great prominence in his neighborhood. He owned many slaves, and prospered exceedingly, his last days being spent among the opulence and plenty of his southern home. His son, Joseph, removed to Grundy county, Mo., with his wife in 1850, and there engaged in farming for several years, or until crossing the plains in 1864. He took up a claim in Baker county, later removing to the Willamette valley, while his death occurred in Cottage Grove, at an advanced age. His daughter, Sarah Ellen, was the fourth of the two daughters and five sons born into his family, and her life was quietly passed on the home farm until her marriage with Dr. Wynne.

For thirty-four years Mrs. Wynne has lived in the same house, sacred from its association with her comrade husband, and which was the first house to be built on this side of the town. She is happy in the thought that five of her six children have been spared to bear her occasional company, the oldest of these being Harry F. Wynne, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Olivia, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Herbert Eakin, owner and proprietor of a store and banking establishment of Cottage Grove; Mabel is now Mrs. Merryman, of Spokane, Wash.; Orpah is the wife of James Benson, a druggist of Cottage Grove; Armand L. lives with his mother; and Joseph is deceased.

JOHN H. CLELEN was born in March, 1842, in Adams county, Ill., a son of Robert Clelen, an early settler and pioneer farmer in Illinois, who, with his wife and two children, in 1847, set out for the west with ox-teams, taking the old Barlow route. When the little party had nearly reached their journey's end the hopes that had buoyed them on during the previous months were saddened by the death of the wife and mother, who, when they had reached Molalla creek, was taken with measles. After burying

their dead the father again took up the march, and on the forks of the Santiam river took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres of rich bottom land, which he improved, and upon which he erected a log house. The year 1849, which is famous in history as the year of the discovery of gold in California, found Mr. Clelen making his way over the mountains to the gold fields. Two years later he returned to Portland by steamer, and from there went back to his farm. The uprising of the Yakima Indians, in 1855-56, called for the assistance of all the settlers in the vicinity, and Mr. Clelen took an important part in quelling the disturbances. In 1863 he again went to the Golden state, and after remaining in Contra Costa county for a time, went to Russian River, thence to Texas, where he engaged in farming, and where his death occurred in 1871.

The parental family comprised two children, of whom William died when he reached his fifteenth year. John H. Clelen assisted his father in the management and care of the farm insofar as his strength permitted, and in the meantime gleaned a limited knowledge of the rudimentary studies in the district school. He accompanied his father on his second trip to California, in 1863, but the following year returned to Oregon, and has made his home here ever since. For two years he was employed in a saw-mill, but after his marriage settled on a farm in Linn county. Two years later, however, he established himself in the teaming business in Albany, at that time hauling goods from Portland, but later he engaged in the dray and truck business, following this for nine years. At the expiration of this time he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Plainview, Linn county, which is now rented to tenants, as is also another farm of the same size which he owns, located near Sodaville, also in this county.

The marriage of John H. Clelen and Miss Melinda Young was celebrated in Albany, Ore., Mrs. Clelen being a native of Illinois. She was the only daughter of George W. Young, who came to Oregon in 1851 and lent his aid in the development of the state. He is still living, at the age of seventy-three years. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clelen: Otto, who is an engineer in Albany; Benjamin, also in business here; and Edna, now Mrs. Rowlings, also a resident of Albany. The Democratic party claims Mr. Clelen as one of its adherents, and he has served as a member of the city committee.

CATHERINE A. PERKINS was born on a claim almost within sight of Cottage Grove, October 25, 1855. John Cochran, the father of Mrs. Perkins, was born in Kentucky, and from his native state removed to Missouri, from where

he brought his family across the plains in 1850. In his young manhood he married Lettie Kelly, a native of Tennessee, and who bore him seven children, two of whom were sons, and five of whom accompanied their parents on the westward trip. Mr. Cochran selected Lane county as a desirable and promising farming community, and near Cottage Grove took up a donation claim of a quarter of a section, where he farmed and raised stock with considerable success. While attending court in Eugene as a jurymen, he contracted a fever from which he died in 1858, at the early age of forty-one years. The wife, who survived him, and who eventually died in Cottage Grove, married for her second husband Samuel Dillard.

Educated in the public schools of this county, Mrs. Perkins developed a charming personality, and at seventeen years of age she became engaged to M. C. Connelly, a railroad employe and a young man of excellent character and business ability. Mr. Connelly was born in Liverpool, England, and came to the United States, settling in the west, where he was engaged principally as superintendent of grading for the Oregon & California, now the Southern Pacific Railroad. His married life was short-lived, for he was killed by the explosion of giant powder on a boat while blasting rock five miles above Umattilla, on the Columbia river, in 1876, at the age of thirty-one years. At the time he had advanced to the position of superintendent of construction, and his career contained great promise. He left one son, Arthur V., who is living in Cottage Grove, but who is employed as brakeman on the Oregon & Southeastern Railroad.

In 1877 Mrs. Connelly was united in marriage with Joseph H. Perkins, a native of Missouri, and who came across the plains with his parents in 1864, settling first in Baker and afterward in Lane county. Mr. Perkins' father, Joseph D. Perkins, was born in Kentucky, and from there removed to Missouri, living there on a farm for several years, or until coming to the west. The son came into the possession of a farm, upon a portion of which the town of Cottage Grove has since been built, and where he conducted a thriving general farming business for many years, later running a dairy. Besides the town site of Cottage Grove he disposed of considerable more of his land, retaining for his personal use one hundred and fifty acres on the east. His death occurred March 4, 1902, at the age of fifty years, and he left behind him the legacy of a good name, and of a life well and profitably spent. He was a Democrat in politics, and was fraternally a member of the Masonic order. With his wife he attended the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

A few years before his death Mr. Perkins

erected the commodious residence in Cottage Grove now occupied by his widow. She still owns and rents one hundred and thirty acres of the property, to the improvement of which her husband devoted his mature and most worthy energies. Two daughters contribute to the happiness of her life, of whom Neva, the oldest, is a student in the junior class at the state university at Eugene, and Leah is living at home. Mrs. Perkins still retains the vivacity and mental charm which rendered her girlhood an interesting one, and she has many friends throughout the town and county.

J. H. SAVERY was born in Floyd county, Ind., October 23, 1832, the descendant of a line of southern people. The father, G. B., was born near Lynchburg, Ky., December 24, 1804, the son of Henry and Agnes (Edwards) Savery. When a young man G. B. Savery removed to Floyd county, Ind., and there met and married a daughter of Kentucky, Catherine Sears, born October 16, 1808. Her parents had recently removed to Indiana, as presenting more opportunities than the state which they had left. From Indiana Mr. Savery took his family to Illinois, in 1838. In 1846 they again removed, seeking now a desirable location in Iowa, living in both Wapello and Jefferson counties. At length Mr. Savery gathered together his worldly goods in seven wagons drawn by seven yoke of oxen, and joined an emigrant train bound for Oregon, under the command of William Carter. The journey was begun April 23, 1853, and ended October 23, of the same year. The members of the emigrant train parted company in Perrydale, Polk county, Ore., Mr. Savery, his wife and son, J. H. Savery, of this review, going to a location a little farther north, where the father took up a donation claim consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, of which three hundred and twelve are still owned by the son. This farm was located near Ballston, a convenient market. The father and mother passed their years in this home until their death, after which it passed into the hands of their son, J. H. Savery, as he was the only child born to their union. Here Mr. Savery now lives, giving his time and thought to the painstaking cultivation of his property, one hundred and sixty acres being in active cultivation. He is at present engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

April 12, 1870, Mr. Savery married Hulda Jane Kimsey, who was born two and a half miles north of Dallas, December 14, 1851. Her father, John F. Kimsey, was a native of Alabama who crossed the plains in 1847. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Savery, all but one of whom are living. They are as follows: Ora, Ralph, John T., Henry and Tracy. Mr. Savery

has served in several minor offices, having been supervisor and school director for some time. Fraternally, he is a member of the Grange of Salt Creek, in which he is past master. He is a Socialist in his political affiliations.

M. A. WADE was born March 16, 1830, near Lincolnville, Me., and his ancestors, as far back as record goes, were toilers of the sea or builders of sea craft. The paternal great-grandfather, a ship carpenter by trade, was a native of Scotland, and a sailor, and for many years came and went among the islands and shoals comprising the Scottish coast. His son, the paternal grandfather, also born in Scotland, followed in the footsteps of his sire, built many ships, and was engaged principally in foreign trade. He came to America when a comparatively young man, settled in Maine, and readily adapted himself to the marine affairs of that state. He was particularly active during the war of 1812, and though he never enlisted, possessed pronounced sympathy for the Americans, and helped them in every way in his power. He must have been somewhat of a strategist, for he resorted to the expediency of sinking an English vessel of which he was pilot, and which had on board supplies for the English soldiers in the Maine forts. He made his home for many years in Lincolnville, Me., where was born his son, Alfred, the father of M. A., September 22, 1798.

A sea-faring life seems not to have appealed to Alfred Wade, for he lived quietly in his home in Maine until twenty-one years old. He then started out to make his living by land occupations, and in his native state married Sarah Gilkey, a native of Massachusetts, and with whom he continued to live in Maine until 1858. He then brought his family to Oregon via the Isthmus of Panama, San Francisco and Portland, and settled at Parkersville, Ore., where he conducted a hotel for two years. He was quite successful, and from Parkersville removed to Salem, where he had another hotel which he conducted until a short time before his death at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, who lived to be ninety-three years old, bore him four children, of whom Sarah G. is the widow of Mr. Minor, of Tacoma, Wash.; W. L. is living in Salem; M. A., and an infant, deceased. The parents were members of the Baptist Church.

Owing to an accident which impaired his father's usefulness, M. A. Wade was obliged to assist with the family support at a comparatively early age. At the age of fourteen he put to sea, which he followed in various capacities until twenty-two years old. He became a mate at the age of nineteen, and rapidly rose to the front. After giving up the sea he learned the trade of machinist and after serving an apprenticeship of

three years conducted an excavator for several months. In 1855 he came to California via the Isthmus, and for two years followed mining and prospecting with varying results. He then came to Oregon and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres two and a half miles south-east of Gervais, to which he has since added, and now has three hundred and six acres. His farm is well improved, many acres are under cultivation, and he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Fifteen acres are devoted to hops, and in 1903 Mr. Wade raised fifteen thousand pounds.

In 1860 Mr. Wade married Jane Webb, a native of Indiana, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1847. Mrs. Wade is the mother of seven children, of whom Mary S., Ida, and Frank are living at home. Mr. Webb has always taken an active interest in Republican politics, and has held several offices of trust within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He is interested in promoting the cause of education, and has been a member of the school board for several years. For several years he was postmaster of Parkersville.

HENRY A. SKEELS. One of the solid, progressive, and able business men of Springfield, Lane county, is Henry A. Skeels, who, although a comparatively new resident of this place, is prominently identified with its leading interests, and is conspicuous in the management of its public affairs, being at the present time mayor of this thriving little city. A native of Illinois, he was born February 16, 1849, in Iroquois county, a son of Nelson Skeels, and the descendant of a well known New England family.

Reuben Skeels, grandfather of Henry A., was born and bred in Vermont, growing to a sturdy manhood among its green hills. He served for a brief time in the war of 1812, and afterwards removed to Ohio, becoming a pioneer farmer of Columbus. Going from there to Iroquois county, Ill., in 1837, he took up a tract of land from the government, and again engaged in the pioneer labor of improving a homestead, living and laboring as a general farmer until his death, at the age of seventy-four years. Deeply religious by nature and training, he was a valued and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the organizers of the church of that denomination at Onarga, Ill., in which he was the first deacon. As one of the seven men, four of them being named Skeels, that were instrumental in the establishment of this church, his name appears on its records, and the fact that the first meeting of its first congregation was held in his house is written in its annals.

Removing from Ohio, the state of his birth, to Illinois when a lad of sixteen years, Nelson Skeels subsequently lived in Iroquois county until 1865, when he removed with his family to Montana. Locating in Boulder valley, near Helena, he carried on stock-raising and dairying for five years, meeting with fair success. He was subsequently engaged in the same industry at Bozeman, Mont., until the fall of 1873, when he settled near Walla Walla, Wash., where he was employed in stock-raising and general farming for five years. In 1878 he located near Palouse, Whitman county, and there continued in his chosen vocation until his death, at the age of sixty-four years. He married Lucinda A. Fargo, who was born June 21, 1823, in West Virginia. Her father was born in Vermont, but removed to West Virginia as a young man, locating on the Conaway river, near Mount Pleasant, where he remained, a successful farmer and a citizen of prominence, until his death. He was of French ancestry, being descended from one of two brothers that came from France to America in colonial times. One brother, the ancestor of Mrs. Skeels, located in Vermont, while the other brother settled in Canada. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Skeels, seven sons and four daughters were born, and of these four sons and one daughter are now living.

The eldest child of his parents, Henry A. Skeels obtained his early education in the common schools of Illinois, afterwards assisting his father in farming and stock-raising until 1871. In that year he established himself in business as a butcher at Bozeman, Mont., being in partnership with his father, however, and continuing thus associated until the death of the father. In 1894 Mr. Skeels located at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he was employed in getting out timber for the mines, and also in running a general store for four years. Coming to Springfield, Ore., in 1898, he leased the old saw-mill, which he operated successfully until the fall of 1901, when he sold out to the Booth-Kelley Company. Purchasing a store of general merchandise, he managed it profitably for a year, when, in 1902, he traded it for a fruit ranch in California. This ranch, advantageously located in the Santa Clara valley, contains thirty-five acres of land, and is devoted chiefly to the raising of prunes, apricots and cherries. Mr. Skeels has likewise valuable property in Springfield, owning houses and lots, and is a man of wealth as well as of political and social position.

At Walla Walla, Wash., Mr. Skeels married Elmyra Oglesby, a native of Illinois, and they have six children living, namely: Nelson A., George W., Laura, wife of I. L. Smith; Harry A., Isaac L. and John Robert, all residents of Springfield. For two years prior to his election

as mayor of the city, Mr. Skeels served as a member of the city council. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and fraternally is a Mason.

W. O. HECKART. A leading contractor and builder of Corvallis, Benton county, is W. O. Heckart, who stands high in the estimation of the people with whom he has so long been associated, his prominent and influential position having been won through a successful prosecution of his work. He was born near Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, February 5, 1860, the son of Michael Heckart, a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, Dauphin county. He was the representative of an old Pennsylvania family, an ancestor having settled in that state early in the eighteenth century, whose descendants served in the Revolutionary war, while the grandfather of our subject, W. O. Heckart, participated in the war of 1812. This ancestor subsequently removed from a farm in Pennsylvania to Missouri, Michael Heckart, who was then only sixteen years old, accompanying his parents to the latter state, where he grew to manhood and learned the trade of a carpenter. Subsequently, he entered land in Wapello county, Iowa, and improved and cultivated the same in conjunction with his trade, the first Presbyterian Church of Ottumwa being the work of his hands. He remained a consistent member of this faith until his death, while in politics he adhered to the principles promulgated by the Democratic party. He married Mary Mayer, who was born in Ohio and died in Iowa. Of the eleven children which blessed this union ten attained maturity and nine are now living, another son, Charles L., also a carpenter, being located in Corvallis.

W. O. Heckart was the fourth child in his father's family, and was reared in Iowa, on a farm eight miles south of Ottumwa, where he attended the public schools and acquired a common school education. He was early bred to the use of carpenter's tools, learning the trade when a mere lad. At sixteen he entered actively into the work, remaining so engaged until 1883, when he went to Holt county, Neb., and took up a tree claim and proceeded to improve it for the period of six years. In addition to the farming interests with which he was engaged during these years he also engaged in contracting and building in Holt county. In 1889 he sold his property and located in Corvallis, Benton county, Ore., where he has since remained, becoming a prominent figure in the industrial life of the place. Among the buildings which he has erected in this county are the Masonic Temple, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Christian Church

of Corvallis, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of South Corvallis; the Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrisburg; many of the largest and finest residences in this city, as well as the court house of Toledo, Lincoln county, the government hospital in the Siletz Indian Reservation, the Beckwith building in Eugene and also several residences in that city, among them being the Patterson and Kaufman residences.

Mr. Heckart was married to Miss Carrie Hawk, a native of Wapello county, Iowa, his own residence being built at the corner of Fifth and Monroe streets. In political circles Mr. Heckart has been prominent since his arrival in this locality; a strong Democrat, he has been chosen at different times to represent those of like convictions, from 1900 to 1903 serving as a member of the city council from the second ward and acting on several important committees. In 1902 he was a candidate for state senator, and though he never canvassed the county, in a district two hundred and nineteen Republican he was defeated by only one hundred and nineteen votes. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and religiously is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he officiates as elder and trustee.

JOHN CURRIN was born in Grayson county, Va., March 2, 1816, the son of a farmer who was in turn the descendant of an Irish family. The father was always active in politics and even in the midst of his agricultural pursuits found time to serve his party as member of the state legislature for eighteen years, where he was an efficient and honorable representative, and attained a wide degree of popularity. He had eight children, and died when John was about three years old, the latter, however, remaining in his home until he was twenty years old, during which time he received his education through the medium of the public schools. About that time he was appointed deputy sheriff of Carroll county, Va., and served satisfactorily for three years, when he emigrated to the state of Missouri and engaged in farming. In that state he was married and lived until 1853, when they started across the plains with ox-teams, and, after six months journey, they arrived at their destination. Coming direct to Lane county Mr. Currin took up a donation land claim of three hundred and twenty acres, located five miles east of Cottage Grove and along the banks of the Row river. A long and prosperous life has since been his and his daily duties have been those which advanced the importance of the real estate in the section chosen for his home, the excellent

cultivation of a farm which now numbers eight hundred acres bespeaking his thrift and industry, and the substantial and handsome buildings being a credit to his taste. With his son, Felix, the only one of seven children now living, he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising, being particularly interested in Durham cattle.

Mrs. Currin, formerly Margaret Swift, a native of Kentucky, is still living and enjoying the prosperity which the years have brought herself and husband, though she is now eighty-four years old. Both of these honored citizens are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. Currin adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JAMES SCOTT McMURRY is engaged in hay growing and general farming on a portion of the old claim which has been in possession of his family since 1851. Almost within sight of the lights of the city of Eugene, Mr. McMurry has the advantages of both town and country, and his every day life is passed upon one of the most fertile and well equipped farms in this vicinity. Mr. McMurry was a small child when brought to his present home, for he was born near Quincy, Adams county, Ill., July 22, 1848, and reached here in September, 1851.

Hon. Fieldin McMurry, the father of James Scott, was born in Kentucky, where his paternal grandfather, James, had settled after his emigration from Scotland. James McMurry spent his last years in Kentucky, and after his death his son Fieldin removed to Adams county, Ill., where he married Harriett Riggs, a native daughter of Illinois, whose father, Scott Riggs, was a farmer and early settler of the state. With his wife Fieldin McMurry set up housekeeping on the farm he had purchased near Quincy, and there four of their children were born, all of whom accompanied their parents across the plains in 1851. The family equipment consisted of three wagons and several ox-teams, and the journey was accomplished without any serious drawbacks to the health or convenience of the travelers. The father purchased the Culver donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, erected first a small log and later a more modern residence, his last home being just east of where the university of Oregon has since been built. He was the first treasurer of Lane county, and was also a member of the territorial legislature which met at Corvallis. Formerly a Whig, he was equally staunch as a Republican, and in his religious views adhered to the Methodist Episcopal creed. Besides James Scott, who was the fourth of his children, there were Milton, now

living in Eugene; Mrs. Louisa Hubbard, Mary and Zadoc, who died in Eugene; and Emma, Mrs. Archambeau, of Portland.

Besides the country schools James Scott had the advantage of two years' attendance at the Christian College at Monmouth, and after his father's death, in 1860, he remained at home and helped his mother with the management of the farm. In 1873 he married Emma Murphy, daughter of John E. Murphy, a prominent man of Polk county, and thereafter went to house-keeping on a farm half a mile from Monmouth, Polk county, and consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. Here he engaged principally in grain farming until 1879, in which year he came into possession of his share of the old farm, located in the southwestern part. His father had sold off ten acres for the Masonic cemetery, two years before his death, but otherwise retained his property intact. Mr. McMurry has about fifty acres in hay, and the balance is devoted to grain and general farming, also to a fine fruit orchard and large garden. In 1901 he built a prune dryer at Thurston, and now derives a substantial income from drying and shipping prunes for the surrounding horticulturists.

Like his father Mr. McMurry subscribes to Republican principles, and is a member of the Christian Church, in which he has served as deacon for many years, and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Eight children were born into the McMurry family, of whom the three eldest are deceased. The oldest daughter, Daisy, Mrs. Love, is making her home in Corvallis, while Ralph and Frank became soldiers in the Spanish-American war, serving in the Philippine Islands in Company C, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry. At the present time Ralph is living in Washington, but Frank is still in the Philippines. Myrtle, Nellie, Elsie, Glenn and Edna are still living on the home farm.

NATHANIEL W. WHITE. A director in the First National Bank of Cottage Grove, the owner of twelve hundred and fifty acres of land near the town, and the possessor to a gratifying extent of the confidence and good will of the community, Nathaniel W. White is firmly established in this history-making period of Lane county's supremacy, and deserves to rank among its most practical and helpful financiers and agriculturists. He was born in the house which is still his home, March 21, 1863, and with the exception of a year spent in the neighborhood, has found shelter under the same roof ever since. The name of his father, Daniel B. White, is enrolled with those of the noble pioneers of 1853, who were lost on the trackless plains, and in consequence suffered untold deprivations, reaching

their destination only after running the gamut of illness, Indian outbreaks and scarcity of provisions. Daniel B. White was born in Indiana in 1815, and for some years after his marriage with Mary J. Stoms, continued to live in the Hoosier state until his removal to Iowa in 1852. His expectations in Iowa were not realized, consequently he decided to remove farther west. Owing to the trouble which he encountered in crossing the plains in 1853 he was seven months in reaching his destination and finally settled on a claim four miles south of Cottage Grove. In 1872 he suffered a stroke of paralysis, in consequence of which he soon afterward died, at the age of seventy-six. His widow is still living, at the age of eighty-one years. Besides Nathaniel W., who is the youngest of the children, J. P. lives in California, and Mrs. Phoebe J. Sharp.

The principal improvements on the White farm have been made by the present owner, Nathaniel W., who is one of the most scientific of the agriculturists in his neighborhood. Adding to the original property from time to time, he has accumulated twelve hundred and fifty acres, a large share of which is devoted to stock raising, Herefords and Durhams being the preferred breeds. He married Abbie J. Powell, a native daughter of Oregon, and has four children, Laura A., Alfred M., Inez B., and Harold W. Mr. White is a stanch Republican, and has held all of the important local offices in his district. He is fraternally a Woodman of the World, and in his religious views adheres to the doctrine of the Christian Church, in which organization he is clerk. His association with the First National Bank of Cottage Grove has continued for several years, and he is also identified with other undertakings of a business and social nature.

JAMES ISAAC JONES. A man of remarkable business energy, foresight and sagacity, James Isaac Jones, of Cottage Grove, occupies a position of eminence in the financial, agricultural, political and social life of Lane county. During his active career he has been conspicuously identified with many of the leading industries of this section of the state, and in his operations has invariably met with success. A son of C. H. Jones, he was born December 1, 1866, in Macon, Macon county, Mo., of Virginian ancestry. Isaac W. Jones, the grandfather of James Isaac, was born in Virginia, of colonial stock. Going to Tennessee as a pioneer, he worked at his trade of an iron forger until 1850, when he followed the march of civilization westward to Missouri. In Macon county, near the city of Macon, he carried on general farming until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

He died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he did much active work, being a local preacher.

Born in Tennessee, C. H. Jones accompanied his parents to Missouri, and with the exception of a year spent in Indiana, lived in that state until 1883. On account of failing health, he then migrated to Oregon, locating at Cottage Grove as a carpenter, and still resides here, living rather retired from active pursuits. He married Louisa Harriet Gentry, who was born in Indiana, near Bloomington, where her father, James Gentry, a farmer, was born, lived, and died. Six children were born of their union, James Isaac, the third child, being the only son.

Completing his education in the public schools of Oregon, James Isaac Jones embarked in business on his own account, in 1889, as a butcher, borrowing \$50 for the purpose. At the end of two years he sold out, having paid off his indebtedness, and cleared \$600 in that time. In 1891 he bought a saw-mill on the Coast Fork Willamette river, and in a short time had so enlarged his business that he had to increase the capacity of the mill from six thousand to ten thousand feet per day, later increasing it to thirty-three thousand feet per day. With characteristic enterprise he built a lumber plant at what is now Saginaw, in Lane county, thus establishing the town, which he named, and assisted in building. The mill has a capacity of sixty-five thousand feet per day, and the flume is five miles, nine hundred feet long, and one thousand six hundred and sixty feet high at the summit. The plant, which is one of the largest in the county, has planing mills and dryers connected with it. In 1898 Mr. Jones sold out his lumber interests, and later bought four hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining Cottage Grove on the southeast, the farm being known as the old Shields donation claim, and subsequently laid off the J. I. Jones addition to the town.

Embarking in enterprises of a different nature in 1899, Mr. Jones purchased three different groups of mining claims in the Bohemia district, buying a part of the Music and Oregon claim, a part of the Colorado group, and a part of the Winchester group. In 1900 he sold his share in the first three groups, but still retains the Winchester, which he is developing, obtaining a fine grade of lead ore. In his mining ventures he met with much success, and also made money in land speculations, having, in 1900, in company with J. W. Cook, of Portland, purchased ten thousand acres of railway land, and two thousand acres of school script lands, all of which he has since sold at an advantageous price. In 1901 he bought the Major Chrisman ranch of seven hundred and fifty-four acres, at Saginaw, where he is carrying on an extensive dairy and

creamery business, keeping one hundred and seventy-five head of cattle. He is also the owner of four hundred and twenty acres of good timber land in Lane county. In 1900 Mr. Jones established himself in the hardware business in Cottage Grove, continuing for a year as head of the firm of Jones & Phillips.

Mr. Jones married, at Cottage Grove, Lillie Lewis, who was born in Lane county, a daughter of J. B. Lewis, a general merchant of this place. She died a year after their marriage. Mr. Jones married second, in Eugene, Ore., Gertrude H. Roberts, who was born in Iowa, the birthplace of her father, John Roberts, a farmer, who is now living retired from active pursuits, in Eugene. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, namely: Oscar I., deceased; Franklin Carl; Robert Lester; and Marie. In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican. He has served as precinct commissioner, for one term was mayor of the city, and is now serving his second term as councilman. He is prominent in fraternal organizations, belonging to the Blue Lodge, of Cottage Grove; to Eugene Chapter, R. A. M.; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Knights of Pythias; and to the Artisans. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward and trustee, and superintendent of the Sunday school, having held the latter position the past four years.

GABRIEL MILLER is the son of Malcolm Miller, who was born in Scotland, and when twenty-six years old emigrated to America, settling first in Nova Scotia, where he engaged as a coal miner. In 1843 he removed to Tioga county, Pa., from which location he removed to Beardstown, Ill., and there continued as a miner. In the spring of 1850 the family made the six-months trip to Oregon with ox-teams, the first winter here being spent at Salem and the next spring finding them located upon a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres two miles north of Scio. There Mr. Miller engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death. He married Jenetta Anderson, who was born at The Shaws, Scotland, her death occurring about six years after that of her husband.

The birth of Gabriel Miller occurred in Nova Scotia, March 24, 1841, and he became a resident of the United States when only two years old, and of Oregon at the age of nine years. His education was principally received through the medium of the district schools of Linn county. When twenty years old he left home and, going to the mines of Boise City and Salmon river, he remained there for three years, after which he returned to Linn county and took a homestead,

upon sixty-four acres of which he now makes his home. Mr. Miller was married twice, the result of the first union being one daughter, Anna. After the death of his first wife he married A. N. Titus, their children being Ezra, deceased; Eugene and Frank, both at home with their parents. In his political views Mr. Miller is independent.

WAGNER BROTHERS. Within the remarkably short period of twelve years Wagner Brothers, Fred and William, have built up one of the finest general repair, blacksmithing, wagon and carriagemaking, and agricultural implement enterprises in the state of Oregon. Fred J., the senior member of the firm, was born near Oshkosh, Wis., June 17, 1863, while William was born in the same place August 9, 1867.

As the name implies the brothers are of German ancestry, their father J. C., and their grandfather, Christ, having been born in Berlin, Germany. The grandfather brought his family to America, settling in Dodge county, Wis., where he engaged in farming and where he died. He had five sons, and four of them served in the Civil war, one of them giving up his life for the cause. J. C. Wagner is recalled as a many-sided genius. For many years he engaged in the merchandise business in Oshkosh, Wis., and in 1879 he removed to Kensington, Smith county, Kans., where he farmed and raised stock. After removing to Oregon, in 1889, he lived in retirement, and his death occurred in the office of his prosperous sons, March 8, 1900, of heart failure, he being at the time sixty-seven years of age. He married Mary Raisler, who also was born in Germany, a daughter of Carl Andrew Raisler, who brought his family to Wisconsin, settling on the farm upon which he died in Waupaca county. Mrs. Wagner, who is still living, is the mother of five children, and besides Fred J. and William J., the two older sons, there is a daughter, Clara, now Mrs. Reed, of Dallas; Henry A., living in Dallas; and Theodore A., superintendent of the electric light plant in Dallas.

The Wagner brothers were reared partially in Wisconsin, and were both young when the father removed to Kansas in 1879. As boys they were interested in machinery. At the age of eighteen Fred apprenticed to learn the wagon and carriagemaking trade at Kerwin, Kans., and after serving for three years formed a partnership with his brother William. This was in 1884, and they started a little shop in Germantown, Smith county, Kans., which they conducted until 1887. They then removed to Agra, Phillips county, and during the two-years residence there determined to cast in their fortunes with the far west. In order to see the country and select a

suitable location, they outfitted for driving the entire way, taking their way through Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington, where they stayed some time in Spokane. After visiting several places in Oregon they rented a shop in Dallas in May, 1891, and inaugurated a general repair and blacksmithing business, which proved so successful that larger quarters were an imperative necessity, and by 1899 they were obliged to build. The present building is 40x60 feet in ground dimensions, and has two stories, the shop being on the first floor. The second floor is devoted to woodwork and painting and carriage-trimming. The motive power is an eight-horsepower engine. They have also a warehouse 26x44 feet, ground dimensions. A large amount of space is given up to agricultural implements, of which they carry a large variety.

Since coming to Dallas Fred J. Wagner has married Addie Elliott, a native of Canada, now the mother of one child, Vera. Mr. Wagner is a Prohibitionist in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Encampment; the Rebekahs; the Fraternal Union, of which he is past grand; and the United Artisans. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William J. Wagner married Mattie McIntosh, a native of Kentucky, and they have one child, Albert. Mr. Wagner also is an Odd Fellow, and past noble grand; a member of the Encampment; the Rebekahs; and the Fraternal Union. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in political affiliation is a Socialist.

GEORGE T. HALL. That the man who succeeds in mercantile ranks is endowed with a variety of well developed capabilities, that he has traveled a long way in pursuit of the knowledge required for the conduct of his business, and that nine times out of ten he has adhered to the fundamental principles of good judgment and integrity, is a conclusion endorsed by world-wide students of finance. The career of George T. Hall is herewith cited in illustration of the foregoing, a career worthy and meritorious in the extreme, and one which is interwoven with the upbuilding of Eugene since 1889.

Mr. Hall comes of a family which enjoys the distinction of being one of the first to settle in northern New York, and which bent its energies to the development of the agricultural and general resources of that state. The pioneer was the paternal grandfather, Thomas Hall, who was born in New Hampshire, and who spent nearly all of his active life in Franklin county, N. Y., the exception being a few years spent in Quebec, where Truman Hall, the father of George T., was born. Truman Hall became a prominent

business man of Chateaugay, N. Y., where he engaged in manufacturing wagons until a few years before his death, and where his son, George T., was born February 15, 1844. Franklin county, N. Y., was for years the home of the Child family, into which Truman Hall married, his wife, Caroline, being a native of that county, a daughter of Jacob Child, who was born in historic Pomfret, Vt., and one of the pioneers of Franklin county. Mr. Child had many claims upon the consideration of his friends and neighbors in Franklin county, not the least of which was a valiant service in the war of 1812, and a reflected glory from the life of his father, who stacked his musket upon many of the battlefields of the Revolution. The younger Child availed himself of the forest advantages of Franklin county, and from a small beginning worked up a large lumber and saw-milling business, incidentally engaging in farming, and filling political offices, among them that of provost marshal on the frontier during the war of 1812. He was of English descent, and a man of strong character and sterling worth.

Following close upon his completion of the course at Malone Academy, at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., George T. Hall began his mercantile career as a clerk in a store, and, when he had secured the experience of five years to back him, started a merchandise store in his native town of Chateaugay, continuing therein between 1865 and 1889. During this time he became an important factor in that village, participating in its political and other undertakings, and serving for two terms as a member of its board of trustees. Desiring a change, and feeling that twenty-four years in the same line of business in the same locality had its drawbacks, he sold out and located in Eugene, Ore., in 1889, engaging in the grocery business at his present location, and under the firm name of Smith & Hall, for about three years. He then disposed of his interest to Mr. Smith, and eighteen months later started in the same place the mercantile concern of George T. Hall & Son. This store fills the requirements of a thriving and cosmopolitan community, and in its remodeled state, its modern furnishings, and exhaustive stock of general commodities, typifies the model and well managed general catering enterprise. An adjunct to the business is the largest warehouse in the town, located near the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. The warehouse is also put to general use, and Mr. Hall derives a substantial income from wool, hop, and mohair speculations, extending his business interests also to the timber lands, of which he owns large tracts, and to the cultivation of hops, of which he owns several acres.

In Plattsburg, N. Y., Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Sarah A. Cook, who was born at

Point Rush, Clinton county, N. Y., and who is the mother of two children. Of these, Carrie S., a graduate of an eastern institution, has been engaged in teaching in the public schools of Eugene for many years; and George T., Jr., a graduate of both the high school and university, is in business with his father. Becoming allied with the Masons in Chateaugay, N. Y., Mr. Hall is now a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11; the Royal Arch Chapter No. 10; the Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. Politically he is a Republican, and is an ex-member of the state central committee. Mr. Hall brings to the conduct of his firmly established business a wide knowledge of general affairs, which finds vent in a keen interest in charitable and benevolent opportunities, and in the highest social and economic life of his city.

JAMES HOFFMAN. The life of the pioneer of this great northwest was often filled with unknown peril. In journeying thither he almost invariably traversed the intervening plain and desert with ox-teams, the slowest possible mode of locomotion, being many months on the road. Oftentimes dangers from hostile Indians, wild animals and troublesome insects were encountered, and illness overtook the weary traveler. Although a boy of but nine years when he came to Oregon, James Hoffman, one of the most prosperous residents of Eugene, and the owner of the Hoffman House, has a vivid realization of the trials and tribulations that beset the original settlers of this section of the state. A native of Sangamon county, Ill., he was born December 21, 1842, about eight miles north of the city of Springfield, a son of William Hoffman.

Born and reared in Pennsylvania, William Hoffman removed to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1832, and was there engaged in general farming for nearly twenty years. On April 1, 1851, accompanied by his wife and ten children, he started for Oregon, but, being taken ill with mountain fever, died at Big Sandy, and was buried there. His widow, whose maiden name was Martha Drake, was a native of Ohio. A woman of energy, determination and decision, she continued the journey westward with her children. The train with which she traveled consisted of six wagons, each drawn by six yoke of oxen, a fine band of horses, twenty-five mares and two stallions, and one hundred cows, four of the horses belonging to the Hoffman family. The day after the train passed Fort Hall it came in contact with the Indians, who stole seventy-five horses, and killed an old lady, Mrs. Clark, and her son, and wounded a Miss Clark and a Mr. Sperry. About fifty men of the company gave

chase, following the savages over the desert for two days. Finding the enemy strongly entrenched in the valley, a skirmish ensued, but as several of the men from the train were killed in the encounter the chase was given up, and the journey continued. The party arrived in Oregon in September, 1851, with but two wagons, ten yoke of oxen, and ten head of loose cattle, the others having been lost in the Indian stampede, or through the carelessness of the train leaders, Mrs. Hoffman losing every one of her horses.

Locating with her family in Corvallis, Ore., Mrs. Hoffman engaged in the hotel business for ten years, being quite successful. Subsequently marrying L. A. Clark, she settled on a farm about twelve miles south of Corvallis, on the Long Tom. She afterward lived in Linn county ten years, then removed to Junction City, Lane county, where she resided until her death, at the age of seventy-three years. She reared ten children, namely: Mrs. Sarah Bundy, who died in Benton county, Ore.; Mrs. Jane Roberts, who died in the same county; Mrs. Mary Alfred, of Baker City, Ore.; Nancy, wife of E. M. White, of Portland; Lucy F., who married R. C. George, died in Baker county; Mrs. Martha Esterbrook, who died in Baker county; Mrs. Fannie Watkins, of Douglas county; James, the especial subject of this sketch; Henry, resident of Eugene; and Thomas, a stockman and miner, living in Baker county.

While in his ninth year, James Hoffman started for Oregon with his parents, crossing the river at Council Bluffs. Arriving in Corvallis with his widowed mother and her family in September, 1851, he attended the district school for a short time. Going with two of his brothers, in 1852, to get horses at the farm of H. C. Owens, in Lane county, he came through the present site of the city of Eugene, which at that time was a tract of wild land covered with tall grass and oak trees, the cabin and store of Eugene Skinner being hidden by the butte. From 1859 until 1873 Mr. Hoffman was successfully engaged in mining pursuits, being employed at various mines, including those at Orofino, Florence, Baker City, Boise Basin, John Day, South Boise, Idaho City, Oyhee, Clear Water, Buffalo Hump, Salmon river, Warren's Diggings, and many others, making most of the trips from mine to mine on foot, or with pack horses, occasionally having trouble with the Indians. Having invested a part of his savings in a ranch of three thousand acres, in Linn county, Mr. Hoffman returned to the valley in 1872, and embarked in business as a stock-raiser, his large farm lying about ten miles east of Harrisburg. Selling out at the end of seven years to Joseph Keel and B. Goldsmith, he bought a section of land, and for three years was engaged in farming on an ex-

tensive scale, raising large quantities of grain. Removing to Junction City in 1883, he operated his farms in Linn and Lane counties for about twelve years, and while there invested heavily in Eugene property, in 1886 building the Hoffman House, which is 40x116 feet, three stories in height. Taking up his residence in Eugene in 1895, Mr. Hoffman has since devoted his time and attention to the management of his various interests, which keeps him busily employed. He owns different farms, aggregating about one thousand acres, has a large extent of timber land, and possesses valuable property in Eugene, having in his active career accumulated much wealth, and gained a position of prominence among the respected and esteemed citizens of Lane county.

Mr. Hoffman married, in Lane county, Eugenia Milliorn, who was born in Missouri, and came with her parents to this county in 1853, locating on the present site of Junction City. Her father kept Milliorn station, on the overland stage route, for twenty or more years, it being a celebrated stopping place for travelers in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have one child only, Edith, who was graduated from the University of Oregon. Politically Mr. Hoffman is a sound Republican, and fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He takes great interest in the early history of the state, and belongs to the State Pioneers' Association and the Lane County Historical Society.

LAWRENCE T. HARRIS was born in Albany, Linn county, Ore., September 13, 1873. In his native town Lawrence Thomas Harris lived until his tenth birthday, when he removed to Eugene with his parents, receiving a preliminary training in the public schools of the two cities, after which, in 1889, he entered the University of Oregon. Four years later he was graduated from that institution with the degree of A.B. and in 1896 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him. In the same year he was graduated from the law department with the degree of LL.B., and at once began a practice in Eugene which was successfully continued for four years. In the meantime he had grown in favor with the leaders of the Republican party, of which he is a staunch adherent, and in 1900 he was nominated by that party as one of the representatives from Lane county for the state legislature, and his election followed. While a member of this session he served on various important committees, among them being the committee on elections, of which he was chairman, ways and means committees, and others. At the expiration of his term, 1902, he was renominated and elected by an increased majority of five hundred, and in

this session he was elected speaker of the house. Mr. Harris is also very prominent in local affairs, and is a member of the state Republican central committee.

Fraternally Mr. Harris affiliates with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Native Sons, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and Masons.

WILLIAM J. ROYSE. The man of affairs, the liberal, enterprising and very successful manipulator of the business forces of the northwest, is represented by W. J. Royse, senior partner of the firm of Royse & Peterson, manufacturers of excelsior at Eugene. The youth struggling with adverse circumstances, and deriving little encouragement from any source save those within himself, might find much of value from talking with this practical and self-reliant manufacturer, and perchance might thereafter find the royal road to success less obscure. From the first of his independent life Mr. Royse has not waited for opportunity, but has gone to meet it, and while catching up with it has put in his time vigorously prosecuting such work as he found to do.

Born in Hancock county, Ill., January 6, 1862, he is the son of John N. and Jane (Stevens) Royse, natives respectively of Illinois and Tennessee; and grandson of John Royse, born in Indiana, and an early settler of Hancock county, Ill. The parents are living retired at present in a pleasant home in Watsonville, Cal., and the father doubtless often thinks with pride of his honorable life, which in the early days contained much of adventure and struggle. As a young man he joined an expedition bound for the coast, crossing the plains in 1849, and three or four years later, after mining with moderate success in California, returned to his home in Illinois by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He bought a large farm, stocked and improved it, and engaged in farming for several years. As in the case with the majority who have once, temporarily even, lived under the skies of the west, and felt the freedom engendered by close proximity to the ocean and mountains, his mind reverted frequently to the days of '49, and he finally yielded to the allurements of memory and again sought the coast country. This second expedition was undertaken in 1864 with horse, rather than ox-teams, and he had the solace of the companionship of his wife and two children, of whom W. J. Royse is the eldest, and was then but two years old. For a few weeks he tarried in Los Angeles, and in 1865 went to Santa Cruz county, farmed for many years, and then retired to Watsonville, Cal.

Although reared and educated in Watsonville,

Cal., W. J. Royse went to the country for his first business experience, at the age of twenty-one occupying a farm near the city, where he engaged in beet culture on an extensive scale. At the same time he represented as agent the paper mills of O'Neill Brothers & Callahan of Santa Cruz county, but in 1890 withdrew from these combined industries, and for four years represented the same company in Oregon, coming to Lebanon to assist in the installation of their plant. He had full charge of their straw business in this state, and did not enter his present business until 1894, when he bought an interest in the excelsior mill of O'Neill Brothers & Peterson, since which time the firm has been known by the name of Royse & Peterson. The excelsior plant, minutely described in the record of the life of Mr. Peterson, is one of the stable and upbuilding agencies of Eugene, and bears the stamp of the high character of the men directing its affairs. Mr. Royse has erected a comfortable residence on the corner of Sixth and High streets, and with the assistance of his wife, formerly Ella Stroud, of Linn county, extends good fellowship and hospitality to a large circle of friends. In political affiliation Mr. Royse is a Democrat.

there at the time that General Sheridan and Captain Russell were stationed there with their troops. He was ambitious in his missionary work of ameliorating the conditions of the Indians, in whose behalf he went to Washington, D. C., in 1859, to interview the president. Through his efforts, plans for investigating the injustice often done to the red man, and means for converting them to christianity, were established, his work meeting with due appreciation. He continued his labors on the reservation until 1862, when he removed to Salem, Ore., that he might educate his children at the Willamette University, and remained a resident of that city until his death, in 1887. A man of high personal worth, deeply religious, charitable and benevolent, he was held in great respect throughout the community.

Joseph Chamberlin married Olive Warren, who was born in Covington, N. Y., and died in 1874, at Salem, Ore. She came of Revolutionary stock, being a lineal descendant of Dr. Joseph Warren, who lost his life at the battle of Bunker Hill, and a daughter, also, of one who suffered for his country, her father, Abel Warren, who fought in the war of 1812, having received a wound at the battle of Lundy's Lane that caused his death a few years later. Eight children were born of their union, namely: Martin L., late clerk of the state land board, at Salem; Mary L., wife of O. A. Waller, of Salem; Ellen Jeannette, the special subject of this sketch; Lydia, now Mrs. Crockett, of Seattle, Wash.; Sarah, now Mrs. C. B. Moores, of Oregon City; Olive, wife of Judge Belt, of Spokane, Wash.; Leonore, wife of Charles Weller, of Salem; and Julia, wife of J. L. Shultz, of Portland, Ore. All of the children were educated at Willamette University.

After receiving the degree of B. S. at the Willamette University, in 1868, Miss Chamberlin immediately began her professional career, teaching first in a private school, after which she was an instructor in the academical department of her alma mater for nine years. The following three years she taught in a public school in Portland, going from there to The Dalles Academy, where she taught for five years under Dr. Gatch, going then with him to the University of Washington, at Seattle, where she held the chair of literature for ten years. Meanwhile she spent a year abroad, in 1891-'92, perfecting herself in German in Berlin, and visiting the principal points of interest in Great Britain and on the continent, including the celebrated universities, the Alps, Coliseum, Catacombs, Vatican, etc. In 1897, Miss Chamberlin accepted a position at the State Normal School, in Monmouth, Ore., remaining there until 1899, when she came to Corvallis. Miss Chamberlin has met with undoubted

ELLEN JEANNETTE CHAMBERLIN, A. M. In the educational and literary circles of the great northwest, no name stands higher than that of Miss Chamberlin, one of the faculty of the Oregon Agricultural College, holding the position of dean of women, and, also, that of professor of German, and instructor in English. Obtaining a substantial education by years of study, and by travel in our own and foreign countries, she is highly cultured and accomplished, and fully equipped for her present high office in the institution with which she is connected.

A daughter of the late Joseph Chamberlin, Ellen J. Chamberlin was born in Romeo, Mich., of pioneer ancestry. Her father, Joseph Chamberlin, a native of Lima, N. Y., was reared on the pioneer homestead in Michigan, receiving his elementary education in the district schools, and completing it at Albion College, in Albion, Mich., subsequently being a teacher in that institution for a number of years. In 1855, being strongly impressed with the necessity of civilizing the Indian through christianity, he came as an independent missionary to Oregon, crossing the plains, and beginning his work on the Grand Ronde Reservation. Meeting with such success that he was encouraged to continue his labors in the same field, he returned, in 1856, to Michigan for his family, which he brought here in 1857, making both trips by way of Panama, and remained on that reservation five years more, being

success as a teacher, and is everywhere recognized as a woman of talent and culture. She resides at the corner of Faculty Row and Apple-Bloom way, where she has erected a comfortable and conveniently arranged cottage.

THOMAS BARBRE was born April 1, 1829, in Washington county, Vt., and when six months old his mother died, and when ten he was also bereft of the care of his father. For three years following this last event he lived with his brother, and then found a comfortable home, with a kind family, where he remained until he had reached his majority, receiving his education in the subscription schools common to the day. On leaving the home which had been his for so many years Mr. Barbre came as far west as Iowa, and there engaged as a teacher for a period of two years, at the end of which time he started across the plains as the driver of an ox-team, every foot of the distance between the Mississippi valley and the northwest being traveled on foot. On his arrival in Oregon he spent about a year in Marion county, located near Salem, and in 1853 he came to Lane county and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Lost valley and one mile south of Dexter. This has remained his home since, with the exception of two and a half years, which he spent upon a farm north of Eugene, having purchased land in that vicinity, and owning at the present time three hundred and eleven acres, seventy-five of which are under cultivation, and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising, in the latter business having a number of Hereford cattle.

Mr. Barbre and wife are the parents of the following children: Irvin, located in this vicinity; Minnie, now Mrs. Voegli, of southern Oregon; Lurilla, now Mrs. Hanna, of Baker City; Alma, now Mrs. Handsaker, of Eugene; Clyde, Mrs. Jinks, of Butte, Mont.; and Earl, at home with his parents. Mr. Barbre is a Republican, and in religion belongs to the Christian Church, in which he has always manifested great interest and activity.

JAMES T. KIRK. In 1865 James T. Kirk arrived in Oregon, having crossed the plains as captain of a train of one hundred and nine wagons. They had come via the Platt river, over the old Barlow route and across the Cascade mountains, the journey occupying six months. Upon their arrival in Oregon they scattered to various locations, anxious and hopeful of finding a home in the land which had come to be a Mecca for many of the farmers of the Mississippi valley, the spirit of restlessness probably being due to the fact that they were

the sons of pioneers who had early settled in their homes and grown a part of the country which they helped to make. It was so with Mr. Kirk, for both his father and grandfather were pioneers, one east and the other a short distance west of the Mississippi river. The grandfather, James Kirk, was a native of Virginia, and at an early date he came across the mountains into Kentucky, walking with his gun on his shoulder beside the horse which carried his wife to assist him in the making of a home in the new lands of the valley. He located near Lebanon, where the remainder of his life was passed. He was a patriot as well as a pioneer in the cause of his country, having served in the Revolution. His son, Jesse Kirk, the father of James T. Kirk, was born in Kentucky, and in 1830 he left his native state and settled in Illinois, where he remained eighteen months, after which, in the latter half of 1831, he went to Randolph county, Mo. He later became a resident of Adair county, in which he spent the remainder of his life, the principal city of that county, Kirksville, being a standing monument of the influence which he exerted as its first settler. His death occurred four miles east of that city, August 31, 1846, at the age of eighty years. He married Frances Gray, a native of Tennessee, who died near Junction City October 30, 1867, the mother of five children, four sons and one daughter, of whom the oldest was James T., born near Lebanon, Ky., October 1, 1820.

His position in the family necessitating more or less attention to the wants of the other and younger members, James T. Kirk was prevented from obtaining anything but a very limited education in the primitive schools of Kentucky, and his years were well occupied for others until he was twenty years old, when he married and went to farming for himself. He located in Missouri, whither he had removed with his parents when he was only eleven years old, and there remained until 1865, when with a large number of others he sought a home in the west. In October, 1866, they located five miles southwest of Junction City, Lane county, where he bought three hundred and fifty-five acres, upon which he remained until 1876, when he came to Junction City and became the owner of forty acres in the near vicinity, where he put in a small hopyard and later gave this property to his youngest son. His farm is now rented and he is living retired, having met with very satisfactory results from his efforts in Oregon, accumulating considerable property. In addition to that already named he owns eighty acres eight miles west of Monroe, Benton county, a blacksmith shop, several lots in the business part of the city and his own residence.

Mr. Kirk was married March 2, 1841, in Missouri, to Virginia Adkins, who was born in

Howard county, Mo., and died in Oregon in January, 1866. She was the daughter of James Adkins, a native of Virginia, who located in Howard county, Mo., and later removed to Adair county, near the present site of the city of Kirksville, where his death occurred. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Jesse F. is located in this vicinity as a farmer; James C., is near Heppner, Ore.; William A. is deceased; Frances Elizabeth is also deceased; John T. died in infancy; Rev. Charles E., is in Phoenix, Ariz.; Thomas J. is also in this vicinity; and Joseph H. also died in infancy. January 1, 1868, Mr. Kirk married Nancy A. McClure, who was born in Bruceville, Ind., the daughter of William McClure, who was born in a southern state and died in Indiana, after a useful life as a farmer. No children blessed the second union, and after the death of his wife, which occurred August 9, 1900. Ida Adkins, the niece of his first wife, took charge of the household and has since cared for Mr. Kirk. As a Democrat Mr. Kirk has served for one term as a member of the city council. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, and also belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

J. I. PHILIPPI. Pursuing their calm and uneventful lives in the midst of the many-sided activity of Eugene are men content to be onlookers only, who walk with leisurely and oftentimes halting steps her busy thoroughfares, and who gladly return to the peace of quiet homes, remote from heated and surging ambitions, and the mad struggle for gold which in other days looked so alluring. To them the occasion has passed, but in going it has been well utilized by these agricultural toilers, whose present thrift argues well for an earlier appreciation of the giant opportunities which beckoned them to the coast, and caused them to stake their all on the means to accomplish the long journey. No class of citizens enjoys to greater extent the esteem of the thoughtful rising generation than those tillers of the soil, who have laid aside their worn implements, and with hearts and minds mellowed into harmony with their surroundings, carry around with them an impression of rest and peace. Among the erstwhile farmers who are now profiting by the advantages of Eugene may be mentioned J. I. Philippi, who came here in 1902, after improving some of the finest and most paying properties in Lane county.

The oldest in a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, Mr. Philippi was born in Somerset county, Pa., September 24, 1839, his parents, David and Marv (McMillan) Philippi, being natives of the same county and state, as was also his paternal grandfather, John Philippi. The grandfather McMillan came from the north

of Ireland and settled in Somerset county, Pa., where he died on his farm at the age of ninety-nine years. David Philippi and his wife spent their entire married life in the east and middle west, removing to Iowa about 1857, where the husband bought a farm, and where he died in 1866. He is survived by his wife, who lives in Eugene, Ore., and who is four score and three years old. Among the heroes of the Civil war were two of the sons of David Philippi, both being members of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and one of whom, John, was killed at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. His brother, Maple, was wounded in the same memorable battle, but recovered in due time and is now living in the state of Minnesota.

In his youth J. I. Philippi had the advantages of the public schools in both Pennsylvania and Iowa, being seventeen years of age when he removed with his parents to the latter state. True, the schools were of the pioneer kind and but irregularly attended, but he was of a studious turn of mind, and instinctively grasped the importance of acquiring all possible general knowledge. At the age of twenty-one he began to clerk in a general store in Clarksville, Iowa, and finally became interested in a mercantile business of his own under the firm name of Newman & Philippi. Mr. Newman, who afterward became Mr. Philippi's father-in-law, proved a capable and thoroughly reliable man, and the partners were destined to spend many years of their business life together. The marriage of Mary Newman and Mr. Philippi occurred in 1862, and in 1869 the partners sold out their business, and crossed the plains to Oregon with horse teams. The long journey was accomplished without any serious mishaps, and was memorable because of the fact that for a part of the way they traveled with the noted Kit Carson. Mr. Philippi located a claim near Hillsboro, Washington county, for a year, and then bought and managed a tanyard with Mr. Newman for a year. In 1871 Mr. Philippi and Mr. Newman bought a farm of six hundred and forty acres five miles north of Albany, which they conducted with considerable success until 1883, when Mr. Philippi sold his interest and invested in three hundred and twenty acres near Coburg, in Lane county, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1902. He was very successful, his crops being invariably large and of good quality, and his stock bringing the highest market prices. In 1902 he removed to Eugene, where he lives, having retired from active pursuits.

In 1862 Mr. Philippi was married to Miss Mary Newman, daughter of his partner, Henry Newman, who died in Linn county, Ore., in 1889. Mrs. Newman was born in Adams county, Ohio. Politically Mr. Philippi is a Democrat, but

aside from assisting his office-seeking friends, has never taken a very active interest in party affairs. He is a well informed and studious man, and while on the farm invariably supplied himself and family with current literature, thus encouraging habits of thought and research in the minds of those around him. He has reared wisely and well a large family, and eight of his fourteen children are living. Of these, Henry and Barton live in Eugene; George lives at Sweet Home; Charles is a resident of Flora, Ore.; Walter lives on a farm in Linn county; Alice is now Mrs. Meyer, of Linn county; Emma is the wife of Percy Long of Eugene; and Lizzie lives with her parents. Genial in his intercourse with friends and associates, firm in his adherence to fair dealing and integrity, Mr. Philippi commands the respect and good will of all who know him.

HARVEY C. VEATCH. Throughout the length and breadth of Lane county, Harvey C. Veatch, or "Burne Veatch," as he is familiarly known, is regarded as a typical pioneer, resourceful, brave and industrious, true to his friends and to the best interests of a flourishing agricultural community. Since his retirement from active life in 1894, Cottage Grove has profited by his citizenship, and a popular store, that of Veatch & Lewis, has enabled him to enjoy a satisfactory income through his investment in its interests, which are looked after by his son, O. O. Veatch. He has erected a pleasant and commodious residence, and besides owns four other buildings, some of them rented to business firms. Incidentally Mr. Veatch loans money on real estate and other security, and takes a practical and helpful interest in the general affairs of the town.

The early ancestors of Mr. Veatch pursued their various occupations in the picturesque country of Wales, the first to emigrate to America being three brothers, Elias, Nathan and James, who settled in North Carolina and Alabama. James, the paternal great-grandfather of Harvey C., married a Miss Raynor in 1751, removed with her to North Carolina, where his death occurred in 1780. He was the father of eight children, of whom the following served in the Revolutionary war: Walter, Isaac, James, Amos and Charles. Elias, the paternal grandfather, removed at an early day to Illinois, his death occurring there in 1820. His son, Isaac, the father of Harvey C., was born in North Carolina, August 25, 1786. Isaac went to Georgia on business, and there married Mary Miller, and soon after located in Tennessee, in time joining his father in the far-off state of Illinois. Near Enfield, White county, he com-

bined agricultural pursuits with the running of a grist-mill, applying also his trade of cabinet-maker as opportunity offered. About 1881 he came west to spend the remainder of his life with his children, and two years later, in 1882, his death occurred at the home of his son, Harvey C., at the age of ninety-three years. He was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and in his religious affiliations was a Presbyterian. In his family were twelve sons and four daughters, three of whom are living at the present time, Robert M., Harvey C. and Sylvester E. Isaac Veatch served in the war of 1812, and always took an active interest in political and other undertakings of his neighborhood.

Born in White county, Ill., near Enfield, November 10, 1828, Harvey C. Veatch had about the same educational chances as had his fifteen brothers and sisters, the extent being a little log school-house with slab benches. About 1845 he removed with his parents to Davis county, Iowa, settling on a farm eight miles southwest of Bloomfield and here in 1853 an opportunity presented itself to cross the plains in an emigrant train, as driver and general helper for Samuel B. Knox, his future father-in-law. The train encountered some very annoying experiences, although the members were very careful and always maintained a strict guard day and night. At Elkhorn, Neb., the Indians stampeded the cattle, and on another occasion, while hunting on Wolf Creek, Nev., Mr. Veatch and Mr. Knox were surrounded and surprised by a large number of Indians, barely escaping with their lives. In July, 1854, Mr. Veatch located a claim of two hundred and seventy acres one and a half miles below Cottage Grove, and for forty years this continued to be his home, the field of the most successful and far-reaching effort of his life. Later, by purchase, three hundred and twenty acres of the Thos. L. Knox donation claim was added to his holdings.

The romance begun on the plains with the daughter of his friend and employer continued after the respective settlements were made in Oregon, and the wedding of Mr. Veatch and Margaret Jane Knox was solemnized December 24, 1854, near Cottage Grove. Miss Knox was born in Hancock county, Ill., July 27, 1831, a daughter of Samuel B. Knox, who was born in Kentucky in 1810. Mr. Knox was married in his native state, removed to Hancock county, Ill., at a very early day, and in 1841 located with his family in Schuyler county, Mo. He was a natural money-maker, shrewd at driving a bargain, yet generous and honorable withal, and he was just the kind of man to succeed well in the state to which he came in 1853. He brought with him considerable live stock, and at the end of the journey had one hundred cows, valued at \$100

each, with which he started a stock business on his donation claim near Cottage Grove. More land was added to his original purchase, and at the time of his death, at the age of eighty-two years, he owned more than two thousand acres.

Like all of the arrivals of the early '50s, Mr. Veatch had a great deal of trouble with the Indians, so much that it was impossible to peacefully pursue his agricultural vocation. The Rogue River war coming on, he enlisted, October 20, 1855, in Company B., under Captain Laban Buoy, and participated in the battle of Cow Creek Canyon, and assisted in removing the dead from the battlefield of Hungry Hill. He saw much of the grim and grewsome warfare of the murderous red men during his three months and ten days' service, and his discharge, at Dillard Station, Douglas county, terminated an experience which it will ever be painful to recall. In his home neighborhood Mr. Veatch became prominent as a promoter of education and morality, serving for nearly twenty-two years on the school board, also as county commissioner on the Democratic ticket for one term in 1870. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1855, the first of that denomination in this county, and for nearly half a century he has been an elder of the church, helping its cause financially and by personal activity. Since coming to Cottage Grove in 1894, he has been city treasurer for one term, and has with equal enthusiasm lent his mature interest to the town's educational and moral and business welfare. The store in which he has invested is managed by his son, and proves a considerable source of income, as do other enterprises which Mr. Veatch has found worthy of his investment. Eight children have been born to himself and wife, of whom Samuel P. lives in Portland, and is a passenger conductor on the Southern Pacific railroad; Oliver O. is a merchant of Cottage Grove; Rosetta is now Mrs. G. C. Miller, of Walla Walla, Wash.; Posey S. is deceased; Harriett Elizabeth is the wife of Rev. W. V. McGee, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Long View, Tex.; Mary Sophina is the wife of Robert Mosby, of Lake View, Ore.; Eva is the wife of E. S. Halderman, a resident of this town, but a miner of the Bohemia Mining District; and Robert E. is a freight conductor on the Southern Pacific railroad.

OSCAR W. HURD. When Oscar W. Hurd came to Oregon and located on the Siuslaw river in 1883, bringing with him the first small stock of general merchandise which had ever invaded that part of the country, his customers were composed largely of Indians, and in return for his wares he received treasures dear to the heart

of the red men. Yet in this crude and ill-arranged mercantile establishment, with its limited assortment of necessities, and its surrounding desolation, there was a prophecy scarcely anticipated by even the hopeful proprietor himself. That the distance traveled by this moderately endowed storekeeper has been a long one, and that exceptional abilities lurked beneath his modest exterior, has been demonstrated unmistakably during the intervening years. This merchant prince, whose operations are not exceeded in extent by anyone along the coast of Oregon, whose merchant vessels ply the waters of bay and river, whose four thousand acres of timber land are being denuded and its trees utilized in a saw-mill of his own with a capacity of fifty thousand feet per day, and whose manifold interests include the ownership and management of the Hurd Lumber & Navigation Company, the O. W. Hurd mercantile business, the Florence Drug Store, the Florence Creamery, and the O. W. Hurd Packing Company, has placed this part of Oregon under lasting obligation to his genius for organization, to his extraordinary financial acumen, and his sterling qualities as man and citizen.

The early life and training of Mr. Hurd prepared him for the world of labor into which his ambition was to lead him. Industry was one of the first requisites of the rising generation around Penobscot county, Maine, where he was born December 16, 1853, and the eight children of Philander S. and Martha (King) Hurd, were no exception to the rule. Very early ancestors had settled in the northern country on their arrival from England in 1600, and the paternal great-grandfather followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Jonathan Hurd, a stock-drover by occupation, settled on the large farm in Maine upon which was born his son, Philander S. Hurd, and the latter still occupies this highly treasured land possession. The maternal family of King also claims English ancestry, and was established in Maine at a very early day, the grandfather, Rice King, having been born there. Mrs. Hurd was born and reared in Bradford township, and at the age of seventy is the sympathetic and helpful companion of the husband with whom she has passed so many years of her life.

The oldest in a family of five sons and three daughters, Oscar W. Hurd remained at home until attaining his majority, and in the meantime had acquired a fair common school education. He was not richly endowed with this world's goods, but he had saved his earnings, and was able to come to the west by way of the Central Pacific railroad in 1874, and to still have a little left for possible needs. At Punta Arena,

Cal., he worked his way up in a shingle factory, beginning as a filer, and ending as the manager of the concern. Later he embarked in the wholesale and retail butcher business in which he was very successful, selling his business in 1883. He came to Oregon with a stock of general merchandise, having heard of the opening on the Siuslaw river, and having made up his mind to grow up with the country. Ever since he has been a merchant, enlarging his capacity with his trade, and with this for a foundation, has branched out into a multiplicity of interests. The Mary Hall, the first steamboat on the river, was purchased and started upon its long era of usefulness by Mr. Hurd, and the whistle of this pioneer craft was the first to wake the echoes of the dense timber lands. At the present time he owns the steamer Mink, the Marguerite, and the tug boat Roscoe, launched May 15, 1903, and named after the son of the owner. Above Florence, Mr. Hurd has a creamery in operation, which has a capacity for caring for milk from five hundred cows. Another enterprise of equal importance from an employment and money-making standpoint is the O. W. Hurd Packing Company, of which he is president and sole owner, and which has a capacity of fifteen thousand cases of salmon per season. His four thousand acres of timber and river land is all in this vicinity, and the saw-mill, but recently erected in Florence, is aiding to carry on one of the most extensive logging businesses in this part of the state. No similar enterprises in the northwest are more substantially and reliably founded, or more praiseworthy maintained than the five of which Mr. Hurd is the instigator and promoter. He has given minute attention to the details of each branch of his many-sided business, and the latest in machinery and method have been adopted regardless of outlay or inconvenience. And thus Mr. Hurd enjoys the additional prestige due large and successful employers of labor, and in this respect his name is associated with the greatest system, kindness and consideration. On his journey to western success he has dealt with all classes of people, and though like all strong and forceful and influential men, enemies may have risen up in his path, it is safe to say that not a man, woman or child in this coast country regards as other than absolutely trustworthy, the name, character, or good will of this captain of industry.

Politics has played a small part in the life of Mr. Hurd. He votes the Republican ticket and upholds Republican institutions, but aside from minor local offices, such as town trustee and councilman, his time has been devoted exclusively to his business and home. His fraternal associations are with the Masons of Florence, in which organization he has attained high rank,

and is a member of the grand lodge. With his wife he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and at present is serving as its treasurer. In 1887 Mr. Hurd married, in Eugene, Lily M. Cox, who was born in January, 1862, a daughter of Capt. W. A. Cox. Captain Cox spent many years of his life on the high seas and in the coast trade, but is now retired from active service, making his home on the Pacific shore. Marguerite, Roscoe and Hester, the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, are living at home. Too much cannot be said of the worth and example of men cast in heroic mould, whether their field of activity be in the commercial, professional, industrial or religious world. Any ambitious young man might profit by the lessons taught in the life of Mr. Hurd. Sober and industrious, persevering always in the direction which his better judgment dictates, he has carved out a competency from the new but intrinsically great commonwealth of Oregon, and no one of her citizens, of which she boasts the proudest and best in the world, can excel him in stability and moral worth.

WILLIAM M. RITNEY. The first six years of the life of this honored farmer were spent in Howard county, Mo., where he was born December 19, 1848, the fourth child of the four sons and three daughters of John and Elizabeth (Wayland) Ritney, natives respectively of Knox county, Ohio, and Virginia, and the latter of whom met a tragic death. John Ritney removed with his parents from Ohio to Howard county, Mo., at a very early day, and there learned the millwright's trade, which he continued to follow as long as he remained in the middle west. In 1853 he outfitted with ox-teams and crossed the country with comparatively few happenings of an unpleasant nature. For two years he lived in Salem, and then came to Lane county and took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Junction City, which land is now occupied by his son, William M. Here he made some headway in clearing his land, but died soon after becoming established in the west, February 6, 1865, at the age of fifty-six years.

At the age of sixteen years William M. Ritney engaged in independent farming and stock-raising on his father's farm, to which he has added, until he now owns four hundred and eight acres. The farm is advantageously located near the town, so that the family have the advantages of both town and country. Mr. Ritney has always taken a keen interest in the educational advancement of the county, and between 1870 and 1880 was a teacher in the schools of the district. He has since been a member and clerk of the school board during many terms,

and has held other offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen, including that of city recorder for six years. He is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a welcome visitor of the lodge of that organization. Mr. Ritney has been particularly prominent in Presbyterian Church affairs, especially promoting the interests of the Sunday schools of his district, both at Eugene and Junction City. In the former city he was the foremost worker in the church for nearly thirty years, and for many years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school in Junction City, for nine years filling the position of secretary of the Sunday schools of the county.

For his first wife Mr. Ritney married, in Eugene, Josephine Goltra, who was born in Douglas county, and died in Eugene in 1877, leaving one child, Royal W., engaged in gold-mining in Baker City, Ore. The present Mrs. Ritney was formerly Lucy J. Bushnell, a native of Lane county, Ore., and who is the mother of six children.

EDWARD P. REDFORD. Among the enterprising and successful farmers to whom Lane county owes so much for her present advanced position, Edward P. Redford deserves more than passing mention. Inheriting from a thrifty and successful father an appreciation of the possibilities of his useful occupation, he has progressed, as study and research have broadened his mind and placed him in touch with the best to be obtained in his line. He was born in Barren county, Ky., August 10, 1829. His father moved his family to Missouri about 1848, this being the third state in which he had owned land, his farm in his native state, Virginia, being the largest. There were fifteen children in the family, and Edward P., who was the fourth in order of birth, led an uneventful youth, attending the district schools irregularly, and working hard during the summer season. Like many other strong and ambitious young men he was on the alert for improving his opportunities, and was willing to take great risks in order to place himself in a better position. The tales of mining and farming which reached him from the west, fell upon attentive and hopeful ears, and April 24, 1850, he started out with ox teams to seek his fortune in the far west. Arriving in California at the end of five months, he mined and prospected for a year, but was not favorably impressed with the uncertainty and rough life incident to mining, nor was he sufficiently successful to warrant a continuation of the struggle. For a time he engaged in teaming. In November, 1852, he arrived in Portland, Ore., and has since been a resident of the state.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Redford moved to Benton county, making his home near Corvallis, until February, 1853, when he took up a donation claim in Lane county. His marriage with Sarah M. Cochran occurred January 14, 1855. Mrs. Redford was born in Missouri, and came across the plains with her parents in 1852, locating on a farm in Lane county. After his marriage Mr. Redford took up a claim three miles northeast of Cottage Grove. In 1861 he removed near Coburg, and in 1863 to his present place, three and one-half miles northeast of Cottage Grove. This farm consisted of two hundred and twenty acres, being on the angles of sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, township 20, range 3 west. At present he owns one hundred and fifty-six acres, upon which he has made all modern improvements, and carries on general farming and stock-raising. For about seventeen years he operated harvesting machines around the country, and in this way materially increased his yearly allowance, many of the settlers being unable at that time to own the necessary machinery with which to gather in their grain.

Of the first marriage of Mr. Redford nine children were born, the only survivors being John M., of Creswell; James E., of Arena; Elizabeth, Mrs. Armstrong, of California; and Ida B., Mrs. Stocks, of the vicinity of Saginaw. Mrs. Redford died February 27, 1875. For his second wife Mr. Redford married Mrs. Minerva Birch, who was born in Missouri and died in Oregon in 1897. For a third wife he married Mrs. Harriet E. Hymas, a native of Missouri. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Redford has taken an active interest in county politics, and has held all minor offices of the vicinity. He is a member and elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. During his life in the west Mr. Redford has been identified with the development of the state, and during the Rogue river war gladly left his farm to espouse the cause of the settlers against the Indians. Enlisting under Captain Buoy, in Company B, he served for three months during the latter part of 1855 and the beginning of 1856, participating in many of the important battles, and subjecting himself to great danger. Mr. Redford commands the respect and good will of all with whom he has been associated, and as an agriculturist, soldier, and citizen, has done his part in the upbuilding of his adopted state.

FRANK W. OSBURN, the cashier of the Eugene Loan & Savings Bank, is one of the strong and influential men of the city in which the greater part of his life has been spent. Since he came to Oregon at the age of thirteen his every step to progress has been watched by that

pioneer and earlier element which zealously guards its prestige, and which nevertheless saw in the energetic and capable boy the promising material from which their sturdy successors were to come. That he has realized the expectations of those in a position to judge is due as much to his masterful handling of opportunity, as to the example of a practical and capable father, with whose drug business he was identified first as clerk and later as partner for many years.

Mr. Osburn was born at Saegerstown, near Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., January 24, 1853, his father, William, and his grandfather, Robert Osburn, being natives of the same state. With patriotic fervor the grandsire fought for his country in the war of 1812, and died in the state of his birth in 1863. He was of English descent. His son William followed his example and became a land owner and stockman in Pennsylvania, in which state he married Rebecca Deeter, born in the eastern part of the Quaker state, and a daughter of Michael Deeter, who was an early settler in the vicinity of Saegerstown. As the name implies, the maternal family claims German ancestry. Six children were born to William Osburn and his wife in Pennsylvania, Frank W. being the third. Ralph S., the oldest son, died in Reno, Nev.; Robert M. was living in Mexico when last heard of; Adela E. is now Mrs. Moore of San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Agnes E. Harding is a resident of Eugene; and Mrs. Augusta McDonald lives at Grant's Pass, Ore. William Osburn brought his wife and six children to Eugene in 1866, by way of Panama, San Francisco, Portland and Albany, and for many years engaged in the drug business on Willamette street. His death occurred in 1890, and he was survived by his wife until 1895. He was a Democrat in politics, and was fraternally connected with the Masons.

After coming to Eugene, Frank W. Osburn continued the public school education begun in Saegerstown, and in 1872 left the schoolroom to enter his father's drug business, which he learned from the bottom. In 1872 he became a partner in the concern under the firm name of Osburn & Company, and after the death of his father in 1890 he took into partnership Mr. Delano, the firm name being changed to Osburn & Delano. Owing to the pressure of other business matters, Mr. Osburn disposed of his interest in the drug business to his partner in 1899. In the meantime, in 1890, he had become interested in what is now the Eugene Loan & Savings Bank, which was organized as the Bank of Oregon, and became the Eugene National Bank in 1891. Mr. Osburn was one of the organizers and directors of the original bank, became the bookkeeper in 1891, and in 1892 assumed his present position of cashier. He is also interested as director and

treasurer in the Lane County Electric Company. He has been a special factor in educational advancement in Eugene, is now serving his second term on the school board, and is a member of the building committee overseeing the erection of the new high school building. Always a staunch Democrat, he served as postmaster of Eugene under Cleveland from 1886 until 1890, but is not seeking further honors of a political nature. He is past master of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. and A. M.; past high priest of Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M.; past eminent commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In 1881 Mr. Osburn married in Walla Walla, Wash., Addie Bristol, born in Lane county, Ore., and daughter of George and Pauline (Minton) Bristol, well known pioneers of Oregon. Frank W. Osburn, Jr., the only son of this union, is a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, class of 1902, and is now junior officer on the gunboat Vicksburg with the Asiatic squadron in China. Mrs. Osburn is a member of the Congregational church.

JOHN WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D. The sturdy qualities which distinguish the pioneer have been transmitted to the son, for since his fourteenth year John W. Harris has worked his own way in the pursuit of an education and a profession for which he felt his ability, attending the best of schools and attaining the degree which permitted him to begin the practice of medicine. He is the son of J. M. Harris, was born near Russellville, Ind., March 2, 1856, and was next to the youngest of his father's family. He lived in his native state until he was three years old, when his parents located in Illinois, near the town of Quincy, and there remained for six years, when they crossed the plains with four-horse teams. The journey occupied six months. Upon their arrival in the west the father settled six miles east of Albany, Linn county, where they remained for four years. In 1871 he located near Cottage Grove. (For a more complete account of the father's life, refer to his sketch, which appears on another page of this work.)

John W. Harris remained at home until attaining his majority, receiving his education in the public schools and Monmouth College, and beginning to teach when but seventeen years old. This occupation was continued in connection with his studies for several years, the income therefrom enabling him to continue his work. The first year in which he undertook the study of medicine he was under the tutelage of his brother, Dr. T. W. Harris of Eugene, after which he entered the medical department of the Uni-

versity of California, remaining one year. He then became a student in the medical department of Willamette University, from which he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of M. D. Taking up the practice of his profession, Dr. Harris located in Cottage Grove, where he remained until 1888, when he removed to Eugene, in which city he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. The uniform judgment which has brought him success has made him a prominent physician and has built up for him a substantial and lucrative practice. For the past eight years he has been secretary of the Lane County Medical Society, and is now serving as medical examiner for several old line insurance companies.

The marriage of Dr. Harris occurred in Cottage Grove June 6, 1877, and united him with Miss Mary R. Shortridge, a native of that city, and the daughter of James H. Shortridge, who became a farmer in that neighborhood as a pioneer of 1852. The four children who have blessed the union of Dr. and Mrs. Harris are as follows: Madison Curtis, a graduate of the University of Oregon, who is now attending Northwestern University of Chicago, class of 1904, as a student in the dental department; Edith M., wife of Louis Martin of Portland; Edna L. and George H. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Christian Church. In fraternal associations Dr. Harris is an Odd Fellow, in which lodge he is past officer, and he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, acting as medical examiner for that order. In politics a staunch Republican, he has often been called upon to serve in the interests of the party, for six years having acted as coroner of Lane county.

COL. GEORGE O. YORAN. As a journalist and soldier, Col. George O. Yoran constitutes a very popular and agreeable adjunct to the latter-day cosmopolitan life of Eugene. Representing one of the best-known families of this state, his immediate connections are dealt with elsewhere in this work, and perhaps furnish a key to the moulding influences of his life. Pride of birth, and an ancestry numbering among its members men who shouldered their muskets on the battlefields of the Revolutionary war, are reflected in his career. His birth occurred at Sand Spring, Delaware county, Iowa, and he was reared principally in Jones county, of the same state. After graduating from the high school of Monticello, Iowa, he applied himself to learning the printer's trade, plying the same after coming to Eugene in 1883. For a time he was associated with the *West Shore Magazine* in Portland, and upon returning to Eugene joined

his brother, W. C. Yoran, in the publication of the *Eugene Register* until its sale in 1896.

Colonel Yoran's initial military experience began in 1887, when he became a member of Company C, First Regiment of Infantry, Oregon National Guards, and from the position of private was rapidly advanced to the rank of sergeant and second lieutenant. Resigning his commission in November, 1889, he was elected first lieutenant of Company C in the spring of 1890, a few months later being promoted to the captaincy of the same company, and in 1893 was elected major of the Second Regiment of Infantry, Oregon National Guards, the following year being given full command of the regiment. In 1894 he was elected and commissioned colonel of the regiment, and at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war was appointed and commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment by Governor Lord. With his command he accompanied the regiment to the Philippine Islands, remained during the entire campaign, and after returning to the United States was honorably discharged in August, 1899. Upon the re-organization of the Oregon National Guards in May, 1900, the Fourth regiment was organized, and Colonel Yoran was elected its colonel May 15, 1900. He is a typical military man, enthusiastic in his appreciation of law and order, and entertains corresponding pride in the organizations with which he has been connected. He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association. Fraternally he is connected with Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. and A. M., of which he was master in 1903, and Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., of which he is captain of the host. A Republican in politics, he has never aspired to official recognition. His wife, who was formerly Laura Dunn, a native of Eugene, is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the mother of two interesting children, George Francis and Ada Gertrude. Mrs. Yoran is a daughter of the late F. B. Dunn.

WALDO L. CHESHIRE, M. D. Oregon has her share of men of brilliant intellectual attainments and character, and among these none are more prominent than those of the medical profession, one of whom is Waldo L. Cheshire, who, though still young in years, is a man of wide experience. He is serving as president of the Lane County Medical Society, and also holds the position of medical examiner for various of the fraternal orders, and for two years he served as county coroner, from 1898 to 1900, as well as carrying on a general practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Cheshire was born in Umatilla county,

Ore., July 11, 1864, his father being W. P. Cheshire, a native of Tennessee, and the grandfather Edmund Cheshire, who removed to Missouri, where he died. W. P. Cheshire was reared in Missouri until he was fifteen years of age, when he crossed the plains in an ox-train in 1854, coming first to the Willamette valley, where he worked for various people and was also employed in the mines of Southern Oregon. In 1855-56 he enlisted for service in the Rogue River Indian war, and afterward returned to the valley. For a short period he was a resident of Walla Walla, Wash., and then became a farmer and stockman in Umatilla county. With the exception of a year which was spent in San Francisco, he has passed the remaining years in Lane county, engaged in farming and hop-raising, having been engaged in the latter industry for fifteen years. He now makes his home in Eugene. In his fraternal relations he is a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, K. T., and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Susan F. Baskett, a native of Lane county, Ore., and the daughter of Richard Dudley Baskett, who came with his wife across the plains and became a pioneer of the Willamette valley. He died in the spring of 1902, near Portland, his wife having died many years earlier, when she was but thirty-four years of age.

Of the six children born to his parents, Waldo L. Cheshire, the eldest, was reared in Lane county, from the age of five years. He attended the district school in an effort to gain a preliminary education, and afterward entered the University of Oregon. He withdrew from this work in his junior year, anxious to take up the study of medicine, which he did alone for two years, when he became a student at the Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of M. D. He then began practicing in Oakland, Cal., where he met with fair success, and after one year he came to Eugene, and has since made this his home.

The marriage of Dr. Cheshire occurred in Douglas county, Ore., Augusta May Palmer, a native of that county, becoming his wife. Her father was the Hon. P. P. Palmer, a prominent and successful farmer of that section. Dr. Cheshire was made a Mason in Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., is a member of K. of P. Uniformed Rank; Woodmen of the World; Modern Woodmen of America; Royal Arcanum; Foresters, and United Artisans, in all of these serving as medical examiner. He is also a member of the Native Sons of Oregon. The doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, and in politics is a Democrat. Dr. Cheshire served for several years in the Oregon National Guard, and since July, 1898, he has been special examiner for Companies A and C, Fourth Regiment, and also of the Fourth Regiment Band.

RICHARD T. A. ROBINSON. A Canadian by birth, Richard T. A. Robinson combines the good qualities which distinguish those northern-born people with the energy and open heartedness of the Oregonians, for much of his life has been spent here, and it is here that he has earned his competence. He now owns two hundred and seventeen acres located in the vicinity of Junction City, Lane county, and is busily engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in the latter work finding profit in Cotswold sheep and Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Robinson was born in Mascouche, Canada, February 16, 1869, and when only nine years old he came to Oregon with his parents, Richard A. and Jane Ann (Alexander) Robinson, who located upon the farm where the son now makes his home, and engaged in the work of cultivation and improvement. This, however, remained their home for but a short time, as the mother died the year following and the father then took his children back to New York state to find a home. They remained in the latter location until the death of the father by a stroke of lightning, August 1, 1883, and then Richard T. A. returned to Oregon to make his home with R. L. Robinson, his uncle, who had come west to the gold fields of California in the early fifties, and from that location had settled in this state, where he had since remained. From 1886 to the day of his uncle's death, May 6, 1894, he made his home with the latter, who owned a farm of eight hundred and twenty-two acres. October 24, 1894, he married Jennie M. Spencer, and they now have one child, Jennie M. A practical and intelligent farmer, Mr. Robinson has met with successful returns from his work and has added no little to the prestige of this class of men in the northwest. In religion he is a member of the United Brethren Church, and politically casts his ballot with the Democratic party.

JESSE SOVERNS. In the energetic and practical pursuit of agriculture Jesse Sovrens is putting in his years and following the early training which he received from his father, George Sovrens, one of the pioneers of 1852. The latter was born in Coshoccon county, Ohio, December 4, 1826, his father being Jesse Sovrens, a native of Virginia, but who had been taken to Ohio when quite young, there growing to manhood's

estate. He married Eliza Bailey, and in 1832 they removed to Indiana and in 1837 located in Tazewell county, Ill., where they followed farming for a livelihood.

Upon attaining manhood George Soverns married Fanny Holton and in 1852 he crossed the plains with his parents, his wife and child, a journey which was long recalled by the misfortunes that followed them. The wife and child died upon the journey, and the mother met with an accident which caused her death soon after reaching Portland, and each family was thus bereft of the faithful care of the mother. The grandfather located near the present site of Junction City and the younger man sought a livelihood in whatever he found to do, cutting wood, harvesting, etc. During the Rogue River war he engaged as teamster of his company, which was under the command of Capt. J. D. Matlock. In 1856 he located permanently in Lane county, becoming the owner of four hundred and twenty-six acres in the neighborhood of Junction City, and there engaged in the cultivation of his land, and especially dealt in stock. Later he added to his property by a purchase of six hundred and forty-six acres in this county and extended his cattle interests to a considerable degree. For two years he located in Eugene on account of the excellent schools which he wished his children to attend, then spent a year again on the farm, in 1879 locating permanently in Eugene, where he lived until his death in July, 1900.

The second wife of Mr. Soverns was Mrs. Elizabeth (Blachley) Tylor, a widow with one daughter, Jane, who married Bernum S. Hyland. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Soverns are as follows: Jesse, of this review, who was born on the farm where he now lives, May 28, 1859; Hulda, deceased; and Fannie, wife of Albert Jackson. The respect and esteem of all who knew him was the tribute paid to the worthy life which Mr. Soverns had lived.

Jesse Soverns was reared upon his father's farm, receiving his education in the University of Oregon, after which he attended the De France & White Commercial College of Portland, his course extending over a period of three years, the wisdom of his father foreseeing the value of a good education in the prosecution of agricultural pursuits. When twenty years old he assumed charge of the home farm and October 8, 1879, was married to Evaline C. Behrens, who was also born in Lane county, and was the daughter of Lewis Behrens, and they now have two children, George L., a merchant at Prosser, Wash., and Lewis, attending the high school of Eugene. Mr. Soverns now owns five hundred and seventy-five acres, all of which is in one piece, and engages in general farming and stock-raising, Cotswold sheep being his principal in-

terest. In politics a Republican, he has proven his loyalty to the party and has served for twenty years as school clerk of District No. 38. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally he affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Junction City.

ISAAC N. EDWARDS. The usefulness of a man's life is not determined by his environment, but by the character which prompts his actions and indicates his motives, and it often happens that the life of an agriculturist is more conducive to broad-minded thought than that of almost any other occupation. Especially is this true in Oregon, and one of this class is Isaac N. Edwards, a resident of Lane county, whose voice has been heard on the side of progress for many years and whose utterances have been appreciated by those who have the welfare of the state and community at heart. Though his principal interests have always lain in the cultivation of the soil, he was chosen to the state legislature for the sessions of 1902-'03 as a representative of the Republican party, the principles of which he has always supported.

The Edwards family is also represented in Oregon by the father, James E., now making his home near Monroe, Benton county, in his eighty-seventh year, his presence among the citizens a constant reminder of the pioneer days of the state, for he crossed the plains in 1853. He was born in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio married Mary Longworth, also a native of the same state, and in the spring of '53 he outfitted with two wagons and seven yoke of oxen, and with his wife and four children set out upon the journey which meant a pilgrimage like unto that of the Israelites of old. Seven months were spent upon the plains amid the trials and dangers which beset the early traveler, and at the conclusion of their journey the father located in the Alsea country, Benton county, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. Upon this property the family remained for four years, when they removed near their present location, becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty acres, and later moving to their present home near Monroe, Benton county. The mother died in 1887. Mr. Edwards is a member of the United Brethren Church, having crossed in the train which was largely composed of a colony of that faith. As a citizen he has always been influential in his neighborhood and has taken a lively interest in public affairs, the position of county commissioner of Benton county being his for fourteen years.

The birth of Isaac N. Edwards occurred in Guernsey county, Ohio, November 5, 1845, and he was thus eight years old when the journey

was made to the west. He was trained to the life of a farmer under the careful supervision of his father, but almost before entering manhood he left home to become a volunteer in Company A, First Regiment of Oregon Infantry, under the command of Capt. Charles La Follett, and was detailed to Indian service in the same year (1864). He was first stationed at Vancouver and was then removed to Fort Yamhill. His company was then divided and he went with Captain La Follett and forty men to the De Chutes country, where he participated in building Camp Polk, where they remained from October, 1864, to May, 1865, when the company returned to Fort Yamhill and was mustered out of service in July, 1865. He then returned to his home and at twenty-two he married, and bought one hundred and twenty acres in Benton county, that being the home of his family for two years. On locating in Lane county he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres two miles southeast of Junction City and engaged in practical farming for a period of sixteen years, in 1885 removing to his present property, which consists of one hundred and seventy-eight acres. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising and lives the comfortable and pleasant life of a prosperous farmer. He still owns the farm which was his home for so many years.

The wife of Mr. Edwards was in maidenhood Mary Gilbert, daughter of L. D. and Hannah (Belknap) Gilbert, pioneers of 1847, and by their union were born the following children: Orville, deceased; Loren; Lettie, the wife of Josiah H. Herron, of Benton county; Clifford; Ernest, at home; Leona, wife of Jesse Flint; Chester and Mary, at home. In the interests of the Republican party, the principles of which he endorses, Mr. Edwards has done considerable campaigning in a local way, in which capacity his services are thoroughly appreciated. In religion he was once a member of the United Brethren Church, but in the past few years has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal faith, of which his wife is also an adherent. The church is built opposite his home, and he and his wife were the promoters of the church organization. He now serves as class leader, trustee and steward, while Mrs. Edwards is a teacher in the Sunday school.

CHARLES APPLGATE. If all the events and experiences of this pioneer could be chronicled, they would make interesting reading for the occupants of the happy homes that now dot the country which he found a wilderness and inhabited by little else than savages and wild beasts. Suffice it to say that now his labors are ended, let the thronging thousands who shall

enjoy this beautiful land remember that his strong arms helped to subdue this far-western wilderness and prepared it for civilization.

Charles Applegate was one of three brothers, Charles, Lindsay and Jesse Applegate, who played such an important part in the early history of Oregon. He was born in Henry county, Ky., January 24, 1806, and died at Yoncalla, Douglas county, Ore., on August 9, 1879. When fifteen years of age Mr. Applegate moved to St. Louis county, Mo., and a number of years later, in 1829, was joined in marriage with Malinda Miller. With her and a small company of emigrants, he started for Oregon on May 15, 1843, and thus became one of the very early settlers. They settled in the Willamette valley in Polk county, and remained there until 1850, but at that date removed to the vicinity of the present city of Yoncalla, where he became an essential figure in business affairs, continuing so until his death.

Mr. Applegate was a very successful stockman, and was especially a large sheep-raiser, and thus became very wealthy. He had a beautiful home on his large ranch, and was most liberal and hospitable to the emigrants and early settlers. His doors were always open to the weary travelers and they were glad to partake of his generous hospitality, and many of the early emigrants still remember him with great kindness. His whole life was a blameless one and he accomplished much good. He and his wife reared an exceptionally large family of fifteen children.

JOHN J. SPALINGER. When John J. Spalinger stepped from the gang plank of a sailing vessel in New York in 1856, he had \$1.50 in his pocket, and a wealth of hope and good will in his heart. In his native Switzerland, where he was born in 1839, he had been reared to hard work and frugal living, and his scanty hoard seemed therefore more or less familiar, and not so discouraging as it might seem to some. By working his way he managed to reach Cook county, Ill., at a time when harvests were being gathered, and there was need for strong and willing men. For a few months he worked on farms for thirteen dollars a month, and then went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he found employment in a saw-mill. From Des Moines he made his way to Council Bluffs, and after working as a laborer for six months, returned to Des Moines, remaining there a few months.

In his effort to find a desirable permanent location Mr. Spalinger visited St. Louis, and finally reached Illinois, still later moving to Jasper county, Iowa. Here he was married, in 1863, to Elizabeth Owens, with whom he went to housekeeping on a farm he had purchased, and

which consisted of forty acres. To this he added from time to time, and finally accumulated a large property. In 1875 he came with his family to Oregon, and for a year lived on rented land in Linn county, soon after purchasing three hundred and twenty acres of land. Thirty acres of this land was cleared, but at present nearly two hundred acres are available for general crops. Many fine improvements have followed in the wake of large harvests, and the general appearance of the farm is characteristic of the enterprise and order of the successful owner. It is three miles west of Jefferson, and is well watered, fenced and has a comfortable house.

The first wife of Mr. Spalinger died in 1885, leaving eight children: William, deceased; George; Frank; Oscar; Edward; Emma; Callie; and Sadie, deceased. In 1895 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Fannie Smith, daughter of Marshall Dudley and Chloe (Baldwin) Carpenter. Mrs. Spalinger was born in Iowa, and has resided in Oregon since 1888. By her marriage with George Frederick Smith she had two children, Clara Dell and Jessie May, both of whom are living. In politics Mr. Spalinger is Independent, believing in voting for the man best qualified to serve the public interests. He is enterprising and progressive, and a typical representative of his resourceful nation.

SAMUEL DOKE HOLT. The conditions prevalent in Oregon in the early days, though bespeaking desolation, loneliness and danger, were such as to finely develop the character of the men who became pioneers. Empty-handed they came into the wilderness and began the upbuilding of a primitive civilization, courage, honesty and earnestness of purpose becoming the foundation of this western commonwealth; advancing steadily with the march of progress unhindered by tradition of pioneer days; working patiently and perseveringly toward a common end. It is not a matter of wonder that the present generation pauses to look upon the record of such lives as those which gave to Oregon the strength and purpose of manhood, in both youth and maturity, holding in grateful remembrance the pioneers of the state.

Occupying a prominent place among the pioneers is the name of Samuel Doke Holt, who but recently passed from the scenes of his lifelong labors. He came to Oregon in 1852 and settled in Lane county, where he was identified with agricultural and stock interests for many years, becoming a power financially and exerting a wide and lasting influence by the example of a Christian character, by which he is so well remembered today. He was born in east Tennessee, near Greenville, the son of Barrett Holt.

The father was born near Richmond, Va., and on attaining manhood removed to Tennessee and thence to Missouri. The boyhood of Samuel D. Holt was spent upon a mountainous farm in Tennessee, but when fifteen years old he settled in Andrew county, Mo., where he entered the quartermaster's department of the United States army and served throughout the Mexican war and for about a year prior thereto. In the summer of 1848 he drove eight yoke of oxen, assisting in the building of Fort Kearney on the Platte river. After the close of the war he decided to try his fortunes in the west, and accordingly crossed the plains with ox-teams, in August of the same year commencing mining operations on the middle fork of the American river. This sojourn in California proved profitable, and on his return to Missouri in January, 1851, via the Isthmus of Panama, he purchased a farm and decided to remain content in the middle west. The following year, however, he outfitted with three wagons and a number of loose stock and again crossed the plains, his destination being the great northwest. He was accompanied by his two brothers, Benjamin and James E., the former of whom died in Harrisburg, Ore., in 1900, while the latter, after many years' identification with this state, became a resident of San Jose, Cal., where he now resides.

Mr. Holt arrived in Oregon August 29, 1852, and immediately took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres in the neighborhood of West Point, Lane county, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He met with the success which follows earnest effort and practical application of knowledge, and before the passage of many years he was numbered among the representative citizens of his community. In partnership with his brother, James E., he became the owner of about three thousand acres of land, which was devoted to an extensive cultivation of cattle and sheep. After many years a large part of this land was disposed of and the partnership of the brothers dissolved. At this time Mr. Holt owned about six hundred acres of land, known as the Joe Smith donation claim, located three miles north of Coburg. About twenty years prior to his death he removed to Eugene, from which city he superintended the management of his agricultural interests.

The marriage of Mr. Holt united him with a native daughter of the west, Miss Angeline Wilkins, who was born near West Point, Lane county, in 1849. The ceremony was performed March 10, 1868, at the home of her father, Mitchell Wilkins, a pioneer of 1847. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holt, namely: Aileen, who died at the age of six months, and Linna. The latter, after graduating from the Eugene high school, attended the University of

Oregon, from which institution she was graduated in 1891. She married Albert Gaylord, of Pasadena, Cal., in which city her death occurred in 1898.

With the death of Mr. Holt, which occurred July 19, 1901, there passed away one of the truly worthy men of Eugene. Not alone eminent in the practical demonstration of his financial ability, but occupying a place high in the esteem of his fellow-men, Mr. Holt attracted to himself that regard which is the portion of one of his moral worth. No man stood higher in Eugene and no man more deserved the esteem and confidence of his associates. A Christian beyond the mere naming, he belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, having been converted when a mere lad at a camp meeting near his old home in Greenville, Tenn. In the face of many temptations incident to the wandering life he led and the trials and dangers of his pioneer venture, he remained true to his profession of faith. In the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this city, of which his wife is also a member, he served for many years on the official board, and was one of the strong lights of the congregation, an evidence of the love which he bore those who labored for the cause being manifested in his bequest of \$1,000 to be used by the board of ministerial relief. In his political convictions Mr. Holt was a Democrat, though he was never radical in his ideas or professions. In his fraternal relations he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his wife belongs to the Native Daughters of Eugene. Generous to a fault, broad-minded and public-spirited, Mr. Holt always contributed to every enterprise which came within his reach, having been particularly interested in the success of the University of Oregon. Both he and his brother James gave liberally to that institution, as much as \$1,500 at a time going to increase the financial standing of this college. In addition to the many acts which the world could witness, Mr. Holt lived an earnest, forceful life, whose influence will outlast the passage of time and effectually insure him a place in the hearts of the younger generation.

FRANK A. HACKLEMAN. A native of Albany, Frank A. Hackleman was born March 14, 1865. After obtaining his knowledge of books in the Albany public schools, he became familiar as a boy with the care of stock, spending much of his time with his father on the ranch. When about twenty years old he started in business for himself as a cattle raiser and dealer, at the same time making a specialty of breeding horses. For marking cattle, his father had the letter Q branded on the right side of

the animal, and Mr. Hackleman uses the same letter, but brands it on the left side. In branding horses the father uses the letter H, placing it on the shoulder, and Mr. Hackleman brands H with a bar across the top on the shoulder. Their ranch, known as the Q ranch, has a fine location for grazing purposes, being situated just on the edge of the Great Desert. Mr. Hackleman's ranch consists of three hundred and twenty acres of good farming land, with an extensive range for his cattle and horses near by. In his large herd of stock, he has many high grade Shorthorn cattle, and among his horses are some of the best Clydes and Percherons to be found in this locality. He sells some to the home market, but ships the greater part of those he raises, in the year 1902 two train-loads of horses having been shipped from the Q ranch to Omaha, Neb., where good draft horses are in special demand.

Mr. Hackleman married first Martha J. Stroud, who was born and reared in Albany. At her death she left two children, Elmira and Pansey. He then married Miss Lena Cox, also a native of Albany, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Hazel, Elenore and Dorothea. Politically Mr. Hackleman is a Democrat. He resides in Albany, being numbered among its foremost citizens, but, with his family, spends the summer seasons on his pleasant ranch, where he has a beautiful country home.

MAJOR JOHNSON is a son of Philip T. Johnson, and was born January 25, 1844, in Boone county, Mo. A native of Kentucky, Philip T. Johnson became an early settler of Boone county, Mo., but subsequently removed to Sullivan county, where his last years were spent. He served in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 in the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and remaining with his company until he became so crippled that he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. He married Sarah Hazard, a daughter of Harper Hazard, an early settler of Boone county, Mo., and a prominent member of the Baptist Church. She died in Missouri. Nine children were born of their union, eight boys and one girl. Four of the sons were in the Civil war, Henry D. serving as captain of a company in a Missouri regiment; D. F., Col. R. and Major being in the regiment with their father. Another son, Albert, was a member of the Missouri state militia for a year. Three sons still survive, Col. R. and Albert, of Missouri, and Major, the special subject of this sketch.

The eighth in a family of nine children, Major Johnson was brought up on a farm, and educated in the district school. At the age of seventeen, in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company

A, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and was mustered in at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. In April, 1862, at the Battle of Shiloh, the colonel of his regiment was killed, and he, with many of his comrades, was captured. The following six and one-half months, Mr. Johnson was confined in different southern prisons, the last one being Libby Prison, where he remained until exchanged. After recuperating, he rejoined his regiment in Missouri, and afterwards did duty in Tennessee from the fall of 1863 until the spring of 1864. At that time, as a member of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General Thomas, he participated in the various pitched battles and minor engagements of the Georgia campaign. In the meantime Mr. Johnson's eyes, which had seriously troubled him from the time of his captivity, grew so much worse that at the siege of Atlanta he was unable to distinguish objects. As his time of service had expired, he was there mustered out, and honorably discharged. Returning to Missouri, he placed himself under treatment, but received no help, his eyes continually growing worse, and since 1877 he has been totally blind. Notwithstanding his great affliction, Mr. Johnson has never lost courage, but has labored persistently and willingly, confining his attention to the tilling of the soil chiefly. Emigrating to Oregon in January, 1876, he located first in Independence, where his brother, Philip T. Johnson, resided. He subsequently spent a short time in Polk county, then removed to Albany in 1880, in 1881 going to Benton county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Lebanon hillside. Two years later he traded that farm for another, and has since acquired other landed property, owning three farms in Linn county, one very fine one being located near Peoria. Since 1899, he has been a resident of Albany, and occupies a position of prominence among its esteemed and influential citizens.

On August 13, 1865, Mr. Johnson married, in Sullivan county, Mo., Mary M. Russell, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., the birthplace of her father, Jonathan Russell. Her grandfather, James Russell, was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was of Irish parentage, his family having emigrated from the north of Ireland to Virginia. Jonathan Russell began life as a farmer in Virginia, but afterwards became an early settler of Sullivan county, Mo., removing there in 1857. He improved a good farm, and for a number of years served in the state militia. He married for his first wife Elizabeth Edwards, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., a daughter of Joseph Edwards, a planter. She died in Missouri, leaving five children, one of whom resides in Missouri, one in Arkansas, and three in Oregon,

namely: Mary M., now Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. Emma Crosby, of Albany; and James J., of Monmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of four children, namely: Mrs. Emma C. Knight, of Linn county; Mrs. Amanda M. Bain, of Linn county; James A., a barber in Albany; and Dr. John P., a dentist in Roseberg, Ore. Although not an active politician, Mr. Johnson supports the principles of the Republican party.

THOMAS COLLINSON was born in county Durham, England, in 1822, and there spent twenty years of his life. His family is a very old one in England, and is noted for the strain of longevity which encourages with the possibility of long life all who bear the name. Joshua Collinson, the father of Thomas, was a soldier in the English army, and served under Wellington at the famous battle of Waterloo. He also was born in county Durham, and lived to be more than ninety years old.

Thomas Collinson's first self-made money was the result of labor in the lead mines. In 1844 he emigrated to America, and being familiar with mining, took his way to coal mines of Pennsylvania, where he worked for about seven years. In 1851 he came west to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and in Grass valley, California, engaged in mining for many years, experiencing the average success which visited the seeker after wealth in the early days. In 1858 he went to the Caribou mining region on horseback, wearily riding over mountainous roads for seventy-eight days, and at his destination sunk the first hole in that now famous region. That he was fairly successful as a miner is readily believed, for upon coming to Oregon in 1860 he had the means with which to purchase two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, the same being his present farm. At that time the property had but few improvements, and the general air of prosperity prevailing at the present time is entirely due to the exertions of the present owner. A comfortable rural residence, good barns and outhouses, and modern agricultural implements facilitate a very successful and paying farming and stock-raising enterprise. Of the nine children born to Mr. Collinson and his wife, Sarah (Booth) Collinson, six are living: Thomas, Alice, Ann D., Joseph, William and Benjamin. Mr. Collinson is one of the most honored of the venerable citizens of this neighborhood.

DAVID FROMAN was five years of age when his honored father, Jacob Froman, died on the farm in Durbin county, Ind., on which farm he himself was born September 7, 1821,

the youngest of the seven children born to his mother, Margaret (Dawson) Froman, and the only one living. The mother died in Illinois in 1848. She was born in Kentucky, as was also her husband, and both came from old families in the Bourbon state.

As a small lad David removed with his mother to Illinois, and in 1830 settled on a farm one and a half miles from Danville, Vermilion county, then in the heart of a vast wilderness. The surroundings were very primitive and the neighbors far apart, the mother was very poor, and with difficulty found food and clothes for her children. This mother was a Spartan, and a wonderful worker, and she taught her boys the value of industry, forcing them to perform their share towards the family maintenance. In time two of the elder sons managed the farm, which was a large and productive one, and David worked for them, eventually receiving good wages for his toil. He was in a fair way to succeed, and felt justified in sharing his prospects with another, and married, August 12, 1841, in Vermilion county, Nancy A. Henderson, a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, who came to Illinois with her parents. The young people began farming in Vermilion county, and Mr. Froman engaged also in trading in New Orleans.

For some time Mr. Froman had been suffering from an annoying bronchial trouble, and his physician advised a complete change of climate, intimating that Oregon might be beneficial. Accordingly he disposed of his interests in Vermilion county and outfitted for the long journey across the plains, departing from home March 24, 1851. They had two wagons, with four yoke of oxen to each wagon, besides some horses and loose stock. They came via the old Oregon trail, and on the way the Indians relieved them of the care of some of their horses and cows, but otherwise the journey was fairly pleasant and uneventful. Locating in Linn county, Mr. Froman took up three hundred and twenty acres of land four miles southeast of Albany, built a cabin in the midst of the timbered wildness, and began to clear in order to plant the first crops. At best this was a laborious task, but he worked diligently, and soon had wheat in the ground, and a place erected to cover his stock. With a neighbor he bought a threshing machine, the first in that locality, the object being to thresh their own grain, but they afterward sent a man out with it to thresh for the other farmers in the district. During the first year the great lumbering machine nearly paid for itself, and this, added to the sale of the general farm commodities, brought a competence to Mr. Froman, and greatly encouraged him in his adopted state.

About 1859 Mr. Froman sold his land and his interest in the threshing machine and came to

live in Albany, which has since been his home. For the greater part he has engaged in the brokerage and money-lending business, and has amassed a neat little fortune in this way. He lives in a comfortable home with his wife, and is popular and much beloved by all who know him. He is a Republican politically, formerly being an old-time Whig, and he has held a number of important offices in the town, including that of mayor for two terms and councilman for several years. Fraternally he is prominent and well known, and is identified with the Corinthian Lodge, F. and A. M., of which he is past master; the Royal Arch Masons; and the Grand Lodge of Oregon, of which he is past grand warden. Mr. Froman had two brothers and a sister who came to Oregon, and of these, Thomas John and Mrs. Wilson, died in Linn county. Mrs. Froman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Froman is charitable and public-spirited, and few efforts to improve the town have failed to receive his substantial support and co-operation. The soul of integrity, he carries with him a helpful and optimistic nature, and one which sees principally good and merit in his fellow-men.

WILLIAM C. SPENCER. The spring of 1847 witnessed the departure of many immigrants from their homes in the middle west to cast their lot amid the untried conditions beyond the Rocky mountains, and of these it is doubtful if any started forth with more glowing hopes, and greater faith in success, than William C. Spencer. Born in the farming region around St. Charles, Mo., October 1, 1823, Mr. Spencer has already lived to the biblical allotment of years, yet still finds pleasure and profit in farming and stock-raising, interests drawn around him by an inquiring mind and youthful heart. His boyhood days on the Missouri farm were crowded with duties, and he walked three and a half miles to the nearest school-house. There were fifteen children in the family, five dying at birth, nine sons and five daughters. The mother died in 1837, and the father in 1841, after which the farm was managed by the combined efforts of the children, several of whom had already attained maturity.

During the winter of 1846-7 William C. made preparations to emigrate to the far west. Starting out April 11, 1847, he drove during the entire journey, and arrived near Dayton, Ore., in October, little the worse for the days and months of strenuous activity and consequent deprivation. In the spring of 1848 William C. went to Polk county and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres four miles from Springfield on the banks of the McKenzie river, where he

erected a round-log house 14x16 feet dimensions, and very crude and uninviting in every particular. Afterward, when some of the land had been cleared, and crops realized, a better house afforded shelter for his family, and he remained there in comparative comfort until 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 Mr. Spencer lived in Santa Clara county, Cal., after which he returned to the section farm on the McKenzie, and worked the same in its entirety until 1903. During the preceding year he disposed of three hundred and twenty acres, finding that with increasing age this is about all that he can attend to with any degree of satisfaction.

The year after coming to Oregon, in 1848, Mr. Spencer married Julia Scott, who died in 1865 leaving five children, of whom Mary E. is now Mrs. Cowan; Maria T. is the wife of James Carlyon, of California; and Manan, Anna E., and William H. are deceased. Mr. Spencer has lived an upright and highly useful life, and his right to a place among the most industrious and worthy of the pioneers of '47 is unquestioned.

WILLIAM W. SHORTRIDGE. Identified with the agricultural interests of Lane county William W. Shortridge has also taken a broad view of other pursuits, having served for fourteen years as postmaster of Wallace. He was born in Muscatine, Iowa, March 31, 1836, the son of Samuel B. S. Shortridge, a pioneer of 1852, who was born in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1798, a relative of Daniel Boone. At a very early age he accompanied his parents to Indiana, where they made their home for many years. He early learned the trade of a blacksmith and followed this in addition to farming. In his young manhood he married Emily A. Heath, also a native of Kentucky, and after locations in Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, they crossed the plains with ox-teams and came direct to Lane county, where he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, located seven miles south of Cottage Grove, which he improved and cultivated until 1858, when he took up his residence with J. H. Shortridge, where he lived the balance of his life. Besides William W., of this review, he had five children, of whom James H. is a resident of Lane county, and Caroline D. became the wife of Hiram Stewart, of Goshen, the others being deceased. The mother died in Iowa. Samuel B. S. Shortridge was always active in politics and also as a member of the Church of Christ.

William W. Shortridge grew to the age of sixteen years in his home in the middle west, receiving his education in the district schools, and after the journey west he remained at home

until he married and located on Coast Fork, six miles south of Cottage Grove, where he lived three years. He then removed to Pass Creek near Divide and remained for a period of two years, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land eleven miles south of Cottage Grove, upon which he has since made his home. The improvement and cultivation of these broad, rich acres have been the pleasure and profit of Mr. Shortridge in the passing years, and he has bent every effort toward bringing his farm to a high state of perfection. He has a comfortable home, one of the best south of Cottage Grove, and has also erected other buildings which go to improve the value and facilitate the operation of the farm. In 1883 Mr. Shortridge built a saw-mill on his place and has since conducted it with success. He now has two hundred acres of land, eighty of which are under cultivation, carrying on general farming and stock-raising. In the midst of his pursuits Mr. Shortridge, like many others, was called upon to defend his home and adopted state against the depredations of the savages in the Rogue River war, enlisting February 13, 1856, in Company A, under the command of Captain Ladshaw. During his service of four months and nineteen days he participated in the battles at Cow creek and Big Meadow, and many minor engagements. Upon his discharge he returned to his work on the farm.

The marriage of Mr. Shortridge united him with Miss Ellen Jane Kyes, a native of Illinois, and to them have been born eleven children, all of whom are now living and named in order of birth are as follows: William C.; Silas S.; Samantha J., the wife of William Brown; A. W.; Gilbert L.; Samuel P.; Emily L., the wife of Edward Adams; Lillie S. married George Sutherland; Lucy Ann married Lyman Adams; Carrie F.; and Lester A. The two last named still make their home with their parents, while the others reside in the vicinity. In political preference Mr. Shortridge is a Populist and has always taken an active part in public affairs, holding at various times the minor offices of this vicinity.

NIMROD PRICE, since 1852, has been identified with the agricultural interests of this part of the county. He was born in Jefferson county, Ky., September 8, 1822, but his parents moved from the south when their son Nimrod was a child of six years of age, settling in Indiana. After making their home in the Hoosier state for two years the family located near Danville, Vermillion county, Ill., in 1830.

Nimrod Price received his early education and training in Illinois, and soon after reaching his

majority was united in marriage with Miss America Froman, October 22, 1846, marking the date of this event. The young people made their home in Illinois for about five years, and, in 1851, filled with a desire to found a home in the new west, they started on the long journey across the plains with the greater part of their belongings packed in one wagon, drawn by four yoke of oxen. Eight head of loose cattle and two horses also formed a part of their equipment. The journey began March 24, 1851, and it was not until September 11 following that they finally reached their destination in Marion county. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Price came to Linn county and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, the same property upon which he at present makes his home. With the exception of two winters, when he was in Albany, this has been his home ever since, settling here over half a century ago, and in the meantime he has developed one of the finest farm properties in Linn county.

To Nimrod and America (Froman) Price were born twelve children, whose names and whereabouts are given as follows: Curtis resides in Jackson county, Ore.; S. Price is a resident of Crook county; Clara became the wife of Judge Charles E. Walverton, of Albany; Bruce is a stockman in Crook county; Annie is the wife of Charles C. LaFollette and resides in California; Kate, Mrs. Horace Powell, also resides in California; Clark, the youngest of the family living, has assumed charge of the home place. The children deceased are named as follows: Albertine, Sydney, John M., Russell, and Fred. In 1848, before coming to the west, Mr. Price joined the Masonic fraternity, and is now identified with the lodge at Salem of which he is the only charter member living. Mr. Price also has the distinction of being one of the seven charter members of the Masonic lodge at Albany.

ELI FRANKLIN WYATT. A native of Edgar county, Ill., Mr. Wyatt was born August 5, 1828, the old paternal farm being at present adjacent to the town of Chrisman. His father, Col. William Wyatt, was born in Ireland, and came to America with the paternal grandfather, Jasper, when he was three years old, settling in Virginia. Col. William Wyatt removed to Edgar county, Ill., about 1818, and from there enlisted in the Black Hawk war, for meritorious service receiving the rank by which he was afterward known. His death occurred in his adopted state in September, 1847, of typhoid fever. His wife, formerly Elizabeth Morgan, born in Virginia, and daughter of John Morgan of Welsh descent, survived him until eighty-four years of age. A large family of children, fourteen in

number, were born to this couple, five of whom are living, Eli Franklin being the eighth in the family. Of the children, the oldest son, Shelby, is living to a truly remarkable age, and now, when one hundred and three years old, is hale and hearty and interested in all that happens on the old homestead in Shelby county, Ill. Another son, Ananias, came to California in 1853, later settled in Oregon, and finally died in Boise City, Idaho, in 1893.

The support of so large a family naturally taxed the resources of the Edgar county farm notwithstanding the fact that the boys were all trained to make themselves useful, and diligently performed their respective tasks. At the age of thirteen Eli Franklin relieved the family of his support by going to live with a brother-in-law in Green county, Wis., and after a year he made his way to the lead mines of Galena, Ill., where he worked for a couple of years. He next went to Monona county, Iowa, and while there made preparation to cross the plains to California. Getting as far as St. Joe, Mo., he was obliged to turn back, owing to illness, and thereafter went to his old home and remained there until 1853. He crossed the plains during that year with the Summervilles, starting April 9, and arriving in Oregon September 15, and bought a claim of one hundred and sixty acres four miles east of Harrisburg. The following year, in 1854, he went to California to engage in mining, but seems not to have been successful, for he soon returned and started improving his ranch. Later he visited with more success the mines of Eureka, and Shasta county, and finally located permanently on his farm, where he engaged extensively in the stock business, raising principally F. B. Shorthorns, and Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. As his enterprises grew in magnitude more land was required, and at one time he owned ten hundred and forty acres in one body. From time to time he disposed of this large holding, until he had but four hundred and forty acres left, that being disposed of in 1902. At the height of his stock-raising enterprise he had as many as two thousand sheep roaming on his meadows. He was a good manager and excellent business man, and had the good sense to realize that the best stock brought the best prices. Consequently, the finest breeds on the market were sold from the Wyatt farm, and had an unexcelled reputation throughout this and the adjoining states.

For the last twenty-five years Mr. Wyatt has spent a great deal of his time in Harrisburg, and four years in Eugene, and in 1902 he located permanently in Albany. He is enjoying life in comfort, feeling that his unceasing toil for many years entitles him to a respite from business cares. A staunch Republican in politics, he has

never aspired to office, but his interest in education has led him to serve as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a trustee and one of the organizers and promoters of the church in Harrisburg. In Linn county, Ore., Mr. Wyatt married his first wife, Martha Froman, who was born in Illinois, and who bore him six children: Thomas, a graduate of the University of Oregon, and at present engaged in mining in east Oregon; J. Russell, an attorney at law in Albany; Lillie, a graduate of the University of Oregon, and now the wife of John Barns, of Portland; Rosa died in Eugene; James, living in San Francisco; and May, died in Eugene. The second marriage of Mr. Wyatt took place in Eugene in 1886, and was with Mrs. Mary (Evans) Cartwright, born in Edgar county, Ill., and daughter of William Evans, who was a farmer in Edgar county. Mr. Evans removed to Nebraska in 1854, settling six miles from Nemaha, Nemaha county, of which locality he was the first white resident. April 16, 1860, he started across the plains, arriving at his destination in Lane county, Ore., where he farmed for some years, and whence he removed to Red Bluffs, Cal., where his death occurred. He married Leah Oxshire, who was born in Tennessee, died in Oregon, and who was the mother of eleven children, nine of whom attained maturity, and three of whom are still living, all being residents of Oregon. Mrs. Wyatt was nine years of age when she crossed the plains with her parents, and she was reared on a farm, and finally married James Cartwright, who was born in Texas. Of this union there were born two children, of whom Carrie is married and lives in Tacoma, Wash.; and John E., formerly the editor of the Harrisburg *Review*, died in Harrisburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt has been born one child, Earl Franklin.

ROBERT VEAL. A native of Pennsylvania. Robert Veal was born December 11, 1840, in Pottsville. His father, also named Robert Veal, was born in London, England, and when a young man emigrated to this country, locating in Pottsville, Pa., where his death occurred in the summer of 1841. He married Sarah Jenkins, also a native of England, and she, too, died in Pottsville, Pa.

Reared and educated in his native town, Robert Veal attended the public schools until fifteen years old, after which he served an apprenticeship of four years at the machinist's trade. Going then to Columbus, Ohio, he worked at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the

Tennessee. He was subsequently with his regiment in Chattanooga, in the Georgia campaign, and while there was taken sick, at Atlanta, and sent home to recruit. He was afterwards transferred to the reserve corps of veterans and served with different companies until the close of the war, when he was mustered out in Indianapolis, Ind. Remaining in that city, Mr. Veal worked as a machinist for Chandler & Taylor for two years, then removed to Hendricks county, Ind., where he was engaged in the manufacture of oak, walnut and ash lumber for a number of years. Going to Kansas in 1868, he lived in Chetopa fifteen months, then returned to Hendricks county, where he remained five years. Again taking up his residence in Chetopa, Kans., in 1875, Mr. Veal was there in the employ of B. S. Edwards & Co., flour manufacturers, for nine years, being engineer and general repairer of machinery in their mills.

Emigrating to Oregon in 1884, Mr. Veal located first in Stayton, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for a year. Disposing then of his mill in that place, he carried on a retail lumber business at Woodburn for six months, and then returned to Stayton. Purchasing a small chair factory from Mr. Neff, he operated it alone for a short time, and then formed a partnership with his two sons under the present firm name of R. Veal & Sons. In April, 1888, this firm transferred its business to Albany, and built a new factory, which was burned in October, 1901. With characteristic enterprise, Mr. Veal immediately rebuilt his plant, enlarging it seven-fold, and in April, 1902, the firm was again ready for business. Their factory is located on Main street, not far from their sawmill, which is specially well equipped. The main factory is 80x240 feet; their warehouse is 50x150 feet; the finishing room is 50x100 feet; and the dry kiln is 20x70 feet. The boiler-room is fitted with the latest improvements, and a blacksmith's shop forms a part of the plant. This firm manufactures from native lumber all kinds of chairs, shipping them to all the coast ports, carrying on one of the largest retail and wholesale trades of any firm in the valley. It has also its own fire protection, having a tower eighty-nine feet high, a tank with a capacity of fifteen thousand gallons, giving a pressure of forty pounds, while pipes are laid to every building, and ample hose is provided for any emergency.

On November 5, 1867, in Hendricks county, Ind., Mr. Veal married Miss Maggie Barker, who was born in Plainfield, Ind., a daughter of John Barker. The immigrant ancestor of the Barker family from which she was descended, emigrated from Holland to the United States, and settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolution. Her grandfather, Daniel Barker, left the

south on account of slavery, and located with his family in Indiana, where he followed his trade of a blacksmith. John Barker was born on the homestead in North Carolina, but moved with his parents to Indiana, where he was engaged as a blacksmith, following the occupation to which he was reared. He married Mary Reagan, who was born on the Little Miami river, a daughter of Ruell Reagan, a native of South Carolina, born of Quaker parents. He was a farmer, and settled first in Ohio, subsequently removing to Indiana. Of the union of John and Mary (Reagan) Barker seven children were born, Maggie, now Mrs. Veal, being the only one now living. The mother, who came to Oregon, died in Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Veal are the parents of three children, namely: Frederick C., a prominent business man of Albany, is a member of the firm of R. Veal & Sons, and its manager; Harry Otis died, in Kansas, at the age of seven months; and Robert A. B., a member of the firm, and the bookkeeper, is an ex-councilman of Albany. Politically Mr. Veal is true to the principles of the Republican party, which he invariably supports by voice and vote. Mrs. Veal is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN Q. VAUGHAN. In 1863 John Q. Vaughan bought his present property which consists of one hundred and seventeen acres located in the neighborhood of Coburg, Lane county, and since that time he has been energetically engaged in its improvement and cultivation, eighty acres of which are cultivated. He was born in Missouri, January 30, 1840, and came to Oregon in 1847 in company with his parents, who were seeking a home among the broader opportunities of the western states. He remained with his father until 1858, when he went to the mines in the hope of finding the fortune which awaited the miner. He continued in the same mines for a year, and in 1861 he went to Idaho, still confident of his ability to succeed, and time justified the faith in himself, for after a winter spent in the neighborhood of Salmon river, during which he experienced hardships and privations which proved his courage, he returned to Oregon with \$6,000 as the result of his persevering work. January, 1862, found him once more located on the home place, and there he remained until 1870, when he married and went to the farm which he had purchased seven years earlier.

The wife of Mr. Vaughan was formerly Miss Flora Canterbury, and she died in 1895, the mother of four children, of whom Wilber is located in Coburg; Oma is the wife of L. P. Protzman; Eulia is the wife of A. C. Wheeler; Strahan St. Clair, who is engaged in agricultural

pursuits with Mr. Vaughan. In political convictions Mr. Vaughan adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party, and fraternally affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MELVIN TAYLOR is now located on a little farm of sixty-six acres which is a very small part of what he once owned in various sections of the northwest, in a home in the vicinity of Coburg, Lane county, in which location he has lived since 1873.

The parents of Mr. Taylor, John and Elizabeth (Murphy) Taylor, were both natives of Virginia, and it was in that state that they were married and from which they emigrated. They first located in St. Charles county, Mo., and later removed to Franklin county, where they made their home until the spring of 1847, when they started across the plains, having three wagons, nine yoke of oxen and a few cows to carry them safely through and start them as agriculturists in that remote west, of which they had heard so much. Four children crossed with the parents on the six-months journey, and at its close the father located near Aumsville, Marion county, where he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, and made that his home until he removed to Aumsville, where he died October 26, 1870, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died in February, 1874, at the age of seventy-eight years. Of their seven sons and two daughters two are now living, George W., of Halsey, and Melvin, who was born in Franklin county, Mo., January 22, 1829.

Mr. Taylor was eighteen years of age when he came to Oregon, and he remained at home until 1852, in that year visiting the mines of Jacksonville. He was married also in that year and began farming on his place near Sublimity, the cleared land being the result of his own effort. He proceeded to improve and cultivate the land and made a nice little farm, upon which he remained for seventeen years, when he removed to Pitt valley, Shasta county, Cal., and spent a year. In 1870 he returned to Oregon and located near Harrisburg, Linn county, and in the fall of that year removed to near West Point for the period of a year. Locating in the Palouse country, Wash., in 1871, he and a son took up land and in the spring of '72 removed to Walla Walla, and in the fall of that year the family were taken north. Their stay was short, however, for, in 1873, they were back in Lane county, and Mr. Taylor bought two hundred and eighty acres located three miles from Coburg, and this remained their home for nearly a quarter of a century. In the fall of 1897 he sold out and

went to British Columbia on a visit to a daughter, returning in 1898 to his present home.

The wife of Mr. Taylor was, in maidenhood, Serena McDonald, and much of their life was passed together. For twenty-four years Mr. Taylor has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics he is a Democrat.

ISHAM N. HEMBREE. A meritorious service during the Civil war, the office of commissioner of Lane county worthily maintained, and agricultural and stock-raising undertakings of a practical and successful nature, have contributed to the broadening and all-around usefulness of the life of Isham N. Hembree. Mr. Hembree owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres twelve miles northwest of Eugene, where he carries on extensive stock-raising, his improvements being modern and labor-saving, and his residences and buildings on a par with the ideas of enterprise and progress.

Mr. Hembree is a farmer by inheritance, training and preference, and because of the latter fact especially makes a success of his chosen occupation. He enjoys everything pertaining to the country, the industry, people, fresh air, and healthful living. In Dade county, Mo., where he was born August 24, 1838, his parents owned a good-sized farm, where he was trained to make himself useful, and attended the public schools during the winter season. His father dying when he was four years old, at the age of sixteen he started to earn his living on the farms of the surrounding families in Dade county, and was thus employed by the month at the breaking out of the Civil war. It is doubtful if the call to arms received such ardent response from any class of people as it did from the toilers in the fields of the country, the arduous toil from one end of the year to the other bringing in its train a longing for diversion or change, even at the risk of life. In 1861 Mr. Hembree enlisted in the Confederate army in Missouri, and in 1862 re-enlisted in the Missouri Cavalry, as a private in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Participating in the battles of Wilson Creek, Pilot Knob, Little Rock, Springfield, and many others of a momentous nature, he was wounded in his first battle, thus carrying through the remainder of his service a correct idea of the grim and terrible side of warfare. After the surrender at Shreveport, La., he continued to live in Louisiana for a couple of years, and this ended his experiences in the south, the only bright memory of that time being of the fact that he won the rank of first lieutenant of Company I, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, thus establishing his claim of valor and

disinterested devotion to the cause he then deemed just.

Returning to Missouri in 1867, Mr. Hembree engaged in farming until 1872, and then came to Oregon, selecting Lane county as a fertile and promising locality. For the first five years he rented land, and with the proceeds of the enterprise saved sufficient to make a trip to Missouri in 1877, and upon his return in 1880 to purchase his present farm. The next year, in 1881, he married Tena Gibson, of which union there have been born four children: Linna S.; Louie; Eugenia; and Itha. While not a politician in the generally accepted sense, Mr. Hembree has held a few local offices, and has served as a county commissioner for a year and a half, appointed thereto to fill an unexpired term. He is essentially a religious man, and is a member and active worker in the Fern Ridge Christian Church.

AMOS WILKINS. Want of ambition, or ability to forge to the front under even trying circumstances, are failings which can never be laid at the door of Amos Wilkins. To his neighbors near Coburg, he represents the type of farmer and stock-raiser who would do credit to any community in the country, and who is just such a man as is needed to carry on the work of developing Oregon. Mr. Wilkins has the advantage of being a native son, and he was born on his father's donation claim not far from where he now lives, April 13, 1853.

Mr. Wilkins was fortunate in having educational opportunities beyond the reach of the average farm-reared youth, and after completing the training of the public schools he attended the Monmouth Normal College and De France & White Business College at Portland. An apt student, he made the most of these chances, a statement borne out in his conversation and wide range of information. Thirty-one years had passed over his head when his marriage occurred July 4, 1884, with Varian V. Babb, a native daughter of Oregon, and one of the children in the family of A. J. Babb, an early settler of this state. Soon after the ceremony the young people located on their present farm, which at that time had some improvements, since added to materially by the present owners. Two and a half miles north of Coburg, the farm consists of six hundred acres, and is devoted to high-grade stock, including Durham and Hereford cattle, thoroughbred driving horses, and Duroc hogs. Nor does this represent the extent of Mr. Wilkins' possessions in the state, for with his brother, Jasper, he has purchased a ranch of two thousand four hundred acres in Linn county, and this also is the scene of a large

stock-raising industry. Like the typical stockman, wherever found, Mr. Wilkins has a warm place in his heart for a good horse, and he is perhaps one of the best judges of this noble beast to be found in the county. He has the best possible facilities for caring for his stock, and the latter being of superior grade, he necessarily commands large prices in the markets. The Wilkins' home is cheery and bright, and education and refinement are noticeable in the children, Welby M., Juanita B., and Warren. The genial head of the house is popular and successful from a business and social standpoint, and is a welcome visitor at Coburg Lodge No. 263, of the Woodmen of the World.

DR. J. F. W. SAUBERT. The river industries of Oregon, without which this state had proceeded laboriously towards an infinitely postponed prosperity, might, in their incipiency, furnish the theme for many a life-story, as they have supplied the foundation for many a fortune. The opening up of the waterways of the northwest, the rousing from singing idleness and loitering between timbered banks, to a semblance of usefulness and activity, might well be considered the first step towards anything of moment in the industrial world in the state. The Siuslaw, now a hive of industry, has its pioneer sojourners, its practical economists who turned its motive power to latter-day account, and revolutionized the wooded stillness along its course. Of these, none have arisen in time of need with surer or keener insight than Dr. J. F. W. Saubert, projector of the first saw-mill on the banks of the Siuslaw, also of the first general merchandise store, and of Acme, promising and thrifty among her sister towns of Lane county.

The traits of character which have enabled Dr. Saubert to accomplish his ends unaided are unquestionably those of the high-class German people, and which are welcomed as fundamentally strong and resourceful in any country in the world. Born in Bavaria, Germany, February 26, 1835, he comes of a long-lived family on the paternal side, his grandfather, Saubert, and his father, Carl, both born in Bavaria, living to the ages of ninety and eighty respectively. His wife dying when his son, J. F. W., was five years of age, Carl Saubert continued to farm in Bavaria until 1844, and after his marriage with Christine Glassell, brought his family to America, locating on new land in Jefferson county, Wis. Since his death in 1896, his wife has continued to live on the old place in Wisconsin. The three children in the family, of whom Dr. Saubert is the oldest, were primarily educated in the public schools. The latter received his professional training in Wisconsin and at the

Chicago Homeopathic College in Chicago. He has always treasured a kindly feeling for his preceptor, Dr. Hart, of Ontario, Wis., under whose efficient and kindly guidance he laid the solid foundation for his subsequent extensive researches. Graduating at an unusually early age, and in such manner as to indicate more than average scholarship, he began to practice medicine in Wisconsin, and removed to the less tried conditions of Roseburg, Douglas county, Ore., in 1878. Without money or influence, he began in a small way to make his professional influence felt, and gradually became known as a humane, kindly and successful practitioner, maintaining the highest standards of a profession which furnished such splendid outlet for his creditable ambition. For eight years he ministered to the sick in the community, becoming a necessity in many homes, and the stanch friend and wise counsellor of those who placed their faith in him.

Regretted by a large following in Roseburg, Dr. Saubert came to the Siuslaw river, and more than any other in this section had to do with the founding of the town of Acme, which he named and promoted with his many undertakings. Purchasing a large tract of timber land he engaged in logging and lumbering, erected the first saw-mill which awoke the echoes in the timber land, and materially changed the character of the entire surrounding country. This first structure outliving its usefulness, and falling behind in the race for improvement, a new mill was erected in 1897, steam machinery being placed in it in 1901. Nothing busier or noisier dots the landscape for many miles around than this mill, which works the year around at manufacturing general mill supplies, and which has a capacity of from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand feet per day. Up the river is the mill's logging crew, which operated on different sections of the mill-owner's tract of fifteen hundred acres. As in all milling localities, the general merchandise store, with its incentive to friendly intercourse and sociability, is a necessity, and to this Dr. Saubert gave his attention when he first arrived. The mill and store and continuous practice are monuments to the untiring energy and resource of one of the most honored pioneers of Lane county, and it is not strange that his name is a household word, carrying with it an impression of rugged simplicity, substantiality and worth. In connection with the store he has served as postmaster for thirteen years, and though independent in politics, has filled also the offices of school trustee and clerk. Various fraternal organizations profit by his membership, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in both of which he has passed all of the

chairs. He became a charter member of the Odd Fellows at Viola, Wis.

In Wisconsin Dr. Saubert was united in marriage with Anna Dejean, of which union there were born four sons, of whom George lives in Spokane, Wash., and Charles, Thomas and Frank are residents of Acme, the last two being members of the mercantile firm of M. E. Saubert & Co. A second marriage was contracted by Dr. Saubert in Roseburg in 1879, Mary Taylor being a native of Illinois, and an early comer to the state of Oregon. Four children have been born of this union, of whom Irma is the wife of Grant Earhart, of Acme, and Ray, Roy and Lloyd are living in the same town. As one of the stalwart founders of a flourishing community, as a man who has accomplished more good through his professional and humanitarian services than will ever be known, and as an example of inflexible integrity, public spiritedness and keen insight into the needs of communities, Dr. Saubert deserves to rank with the adopted sons of whom Oregon is and will continue to be proud.

JOHN SUTHERLAND. The talents of John Sutherland have been so varied in character that more than one occupation has felt the impetus of his strong and practical ideas, the fulfillment of which has benefited more than one community, for he has been a pioneer in several of the western states. He was born in Newton county, Mo., December 27, 1846, the descendant of a line of ancestry which had been prominent in the advancement of the country's interests. His grandfather was a captain of a battalion of artillery in the war of 1812, in which he served his country efficiently. His son, the father of John Sutherland, was born and reared to the life of a farmer in Dutchess county, N. Y., and remained there until attaining manhood, when he removed to Indiana. In the latter state he married Elizabeth Copple, and in 1844 they removed to Missouri, where he followed the trade of a cooper. The father lived to be sixty-four years of age while the mother died at fifty-four.

John Sutherland was one of nine children born to his parents, and he remained at home until attaining manhood. Besides the education which he received in the common schools of the state, he learned the trade of engineer, which he followed successfully for about ten years, about 1872 leaving his location in Missouri and removing to Tehama county, Cal. This was his home for a year. He then located in Modoc county, and in 1874 went to Prescott, Ariz., where he remained two years. A like period was spent in Maricopa county, of that territory. In 1878 he located in Idaho and passed the ensuing six

years. While on the route back to California he stopped for a short time in Jackson county, Ore. Six years were passed in California. In 1891 he came to Brownsville, Linn county, and the same winter purchased a ranch of eighty-six acres near London, Lane county, which he still conducts. In 1898 he established the first store in this place, which he has successfully conducted since then in partnership with Mr. Geer, the firm name being Sutherland & Geer. It was through his influence that a postmaster was appointed here, which position he fills acceptably. In addition to the work which he now carries on, he has been an ordained minister in the Church of Christ for twenty years and fills the pastorate in London. In Fort Scott, Kans., he learned the trade of a wagonmaker. Having a talent for music, he cultivated it, and taught for several years.

The marriage of Mr. Sutherland occurred in 1867, and united him with Nancy J. Bowring, a native of Kentucky, a member of an efficient family, two of her brothers being school teachers and two ministers of the gospel. Twelve children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, of whom Martha Alice became the wife of J. L. Henderson, and lives in California; William L. also resides in that state; Nora married L. J. Henderson, and is located in this vicinity; George F. is also in this vicinity; John A. is in California; Maggie M. married J. W. Doak and makes her home near that of her parents; Rose D., who became the wife of H. B. McBee, also lives near; Emma lives with her parents and acts as assistant postmaster, and Amanda M. E., James G., Charles H. and Bessie are also at home. In religious matters Mr. Sutherland is associated with the Church of Christ. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, through the influence of which he has served as justice of the peace and a member of the school board.

JAMES H. SHORTRIDGE. There are few self-made men who are obliged to start upon their independent careers as early as ten years of age, yet such was the case with James H. Shortridge, whose place among the state builders of the west is undisputed, and is based upon a well directed and successful life. From time immemorial an interest has centered around the blacksmith. Mr. Shortridge is a master workman, his little shop on his farm six miles south of Cottage Grove, being a very busy place. He took up his present farm in 1853, and at that time had three hundred and twenty acres.

The better to trace the career of Mr. Shortridge, it is necessary to go back to the farm in Tippecanoe county, Ind., where he was born July 18, 1831, and which had been taken up by his

grandfather as government land at a very early day. With the grandparents on their overland journey to Indiana went their son, Samuel B., who was born on the home farm in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1798, and who while yet a boy was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and followed the trade in connection with farming for the greater part of his life. He was a relative of Daniel Boone, the great American explorer and colonizer, and used to hunt with his illustrious kinsman, for he was twenty-two years old before the latter's death. Mr. Shortridge married Emily A. Heath, a native of Kentucky, and from Indiana moved to Iowa, thence to Illinois. His son, James H., having preceded him to the west in 1851, he set out the following spring with ox teams, and accomplished the long distance in safety and comparative comfort. He came at once to Lane county, Ore., and took up a claim seven miles south of Cottage Grove, upon which he lived a few years, after which he made his home with his son, James H., until his death. He was quite an active politician, and was a firm believer in good schools, good roads and good local government. He took a keen interest in church affairs, and in this was seconded by the wife whom he married in his youth, and who died before he came to the west. Three of his seven children are living, James H. being the oldest. William W. lives near the old place, and Mrs. Caroline D. Stewart is a resident of Goshen.

Beginning with his tenth year James H. Shortridge worked in a nursery, and after some years returned home and learned the blacksmith trade of his father. From Millersburg, Ill., he started across the plains March 13, 1851, and five months later, after a comparatively pleasant journey, reached Lane county, Ore., and took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres six miles south of Cottage Grove. March 13, 1853, he married Amelia S. Adams, who was born in Indiana, and crossed the plains in 1852. Mrs. Shortridge entered with zest into the making of a home in the comparative wilderness, and the little house took on a semblance of genuine comfort and cheer. Naturally, Mr. Shortridge wished to make use of his trade, and erected a shop on the farm, it being the first, and for many years the only one in the neighborhood. For many years the entire ranch was used for farming and stock-raising, the genial owner responding to calls at his shop and gaining a reputation for expert workmanship. Twice fire has caused Mr. Shortridge great loss. First his barn and all its contents were destroyed, including grain, lumber and farming implements. About ten years later his home was burned, while in June, 1858, their four-year-old baby girl was burned to death. These great losses have made it neces-

sary for Mr. Shortridge to sell a portion of his farm, so that he now owns one hundred and fifty-nine acres, eighty being under cultivation.

Republican politics have profited by the support of Mr. Shortridge, who has held many positions of trust in the community, and has invariably labored for the best interests of those who placed him in power. For several terms he served as deputy sheriff, and during a part of that time his responsibilities were arduous and exacting. He is a member of the Christian Church, supporting the same with his attendance and financial help. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shortridge, four of whom are living: Franklin B., of California; Rosetta became the wife of J. W. Harris, of Eugene; Alice married first, J. P. Langdon, and for her second husband married John Weeden, of Nebraska; and Olive S. married first, F. M. Jones, of Portland, and after his death became the wife of S. M. Lacey, of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Shortridge have eleven grandchildren and one great grandchild.

WILLIAM HAMILTON was born in Jefferson county, Ind., January 10, 1836, and is the fourth child of the three sons and two daughters born to Forqus and Matilda (Wood) Hamilton, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The family was established in Pennsylvania by the paternal grandfather, who came from Ireland at a very early day. From Pennsylvania Forqus Hamilton moved to Ohio, and from there to Jefferson county, Ind., his death occurring in Jennings county, Ind. Limited educational opportunities did not dwarf the early ambitions of William Hamilton, who learned more from observation and practical experience, than do most in many years of application to books. In 1851 he crossed the plains in a caravan train bound for Oregon, and for ten years mined and prospected in Jackson and Josephine counties, in the spring of 1861 making his way to the Orofino mines in Idaho. In the fall of the same year he went to southern Oregon, but spent the winter of 1861-2 in the Salmon river basin in the mines of Florence, Idaho. In 1864 he bought pack-animals and engaged in packing from Lewiston to the Salmon river district and Elk City, and afterward to Walla Walla and the Boise Basin. In 1864 he returned from this pioneer experience to the Willamette valley, afterward visiting the mines in the summer of 1865, since which time Lane county has been his home. His first farm here bordered on Lake creek, twenty-five miles west of Junction City, and consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of land which he lost. He later took up one hundred and twenty-nine acres near his original farm,

and in 1872 bought forty acres of land from the railroad company. All of this land has since been disposed of, Mr. Hamilton having lived on a portion of it until about two years ago. He then came to Junction City, and has since put in his time attending to his town property, and his mining interests in California and southern Oregon. In 1855 he enlisted in the Harris Company under Col. John Ross, and later served in the Second Oregon Regiment, participating in the battle of Hungry Hill, and in that of Cabins, with the Applegates, the latter of whom were renowned for hard and desperate fighting. He was discharged from the service in the Rogue River valley in 1866, and thereafter returned to his farm. In 1854 he was shot by an Indian while he was hunting for elk, but was fortunate enough to kill three out of the five Indians comprising the band. In political affiliation Mr. Hamilton is a Lincoln Republican, a Jeffersonian Democrat, and a silver man to the core.

JUDGE FELIX G. EBY. A native of Lane county, Judge Eby was born near Eugene, August 11, 1865, a son of David Eby. On the paternal side he comes of thrifty German stock, his grandfather, Samuel Eby, having been born, bred and educated in Germany. Emigrating to the United States, he spent his first winter in this country in Pennsylvania, working as a millwright. The following spring he moved to Illinois, where he was engaged in milling several years, and also became actively interested in the Moline Plow works. Removing from Illinois to Topeka, Kans., he engaged in milling and speculating, being very successful in his operations. He died in that city, in 1893, at the venerable age of ninety-six years.

Born near Springfield, Ill., David Eby spent a part of his early life in Kansas, where he learned the cooper's trade. Crossing the plains in 1851, he followed his trade in Astoria, Ore., for two years. Going to Portland, Ore., in 1853, he was employed in the manufacture of barrels for about six months, and was then a resident of Oregon City for a year. Locating in Linn county in 1855, he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Harrisburg, and settled with his bride on the farm which he improved, living there until 1864. Purchasing land then in Lane county, he carried on general farming for five years in that locality, in 1869 removing to eastern Oregon, where he was engaged in stock-raising two years, the present town of Prescott being located on the land that he then owned. Returning to Lane county in 1871, he carried on farming near Coburg for two years, when he sold his farm and settled in Harrisburg, where he worked for a year at his trade.

Then buying three hundred and sixty acres of land a short distance from that place, he worked as a farmer until 1885, when he purchased a ranch near Goshen, Lane county, where he resided until 1897. He disposed of his property in that year, and has since lived in different places in the valley, making his home with his children. He is an active member of the Christian Church, in which he is deacon, and since the formation of the state grange of Oregon has been chaplain of the organization. He married Elizabeth Barger, who was born in Missouri. Her father, Preston Barger, was born in one of the eastern states, probably Pennsylvania. In early manhood he lived in Illinois, removing from there to Missouri, and then, a few years after his marriage, coming to Oregon, crossing the plains in 1851. Locating in Linn county, he took up three hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he and his wife spent their remaining years, he dying at the advanced age of ninety years, and she when eighty-nine.

The eldest child of a family of four sons and three daughters, Felix G. Eby attended first the district schools of Oregon, subsequently entering the Portland Business College, from which he was graduated in 1884. From 1885 until 1888 he taught school in Linn county, being quite successful as a teacher. In 1893 he began reading law with A. C. Huff, at Woodburn, and also engaged in insurance and real estate speculations. Passing the examination of the state board of examiners in November, 1896, he began the practice of law in Woodburn, continuing there four years thereafter. Coming to Cottage Grove in May, 1900, Judge Eby formed a partnership with J. C. Johnson, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in his professional labors. He is especially interested in mining properties in the Bohemia district, having been one of the incorporators and promoters of the Le Roy Mining Company, of which he was formerly secretary and treasurer, and of the Hia-watha Mining and Milling Company, in which he is a director. Being elected city attorney in 1900, he served until the office was abolished, in 1902. Politically Judge Eby is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, supporting its principles at all times and places. Fraternally he was made a Mason, in 1890, at Gervais, Marion county, joining Fidelity Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M., and is now past master of his lodge. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

JOSEPH P. TAYLOR. A well known figure both in the earlier and later stages of Lane county development is Joseph P. Taylor, whose wise use of five hundred acres of fertile land have brought him a competence and whose en-

terprise and public-spiritedness have made him popular and influential. Mr. Taylor comes of an old New Jersey family, in which state he was born July 27, 1830, the same state witnessing the birth of his father, Henry W. Taylor, in September, 1808. While yet a youth the father learned the blacksmith trade, and followed the same for many years in his native state. Of a religious and humanitarian nature, he early espoused the cause of the Christian church, and almost up to the end of his life devoted a large share of his time to preaching in local pulpits. Until his marriage with Charlotte Peterson he continued to live on his father's farm, and afterward worked at his trade and farmed on his own responsibility. In 1830 he removed with his family to Philadelphia, and there and at other points in the Quaker state found employment at his trade for about three years. For eight years he lived in Highland county, Ohio, and later, while living in Missouri, he finally decided to emigrate to the far west. With ox-teams and prairie schooners he started under the most favorable circumstances, journeying day after day with little happening out of the usual, and making considerable progress. While his face was turned towards the setting sun near which was the supposed fulfillment of the hopes which had inspired his emigration, his heart was burdened by a grievous sorrow, for the cholera had invaded the ranks of the little train, and two of his children fell victims of the dread disease. Much depressed and disheartened, he continued his sorrowful way, and finally took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres four miles south of Cottage Grove. There were no improvements on the place, but the good management and industry of the newcomer worked wonders, and he in time reaped a fair reward for his labors. In the meantime the spirit of goodness which had led him into the pulpits of the middle west prompted innumerable acts of kindness in his adopted county, and for many years he was known as one of the most zealous of early day preachers. Joseph P. is the oldest in the family of ten children, Jerry and Alexander live in the neighborhood, Mrs. Jane Garoutte resides on the old donation claim, and Mrs. Mary Frances White makes her home in Monmouth, Polk county, Ore.

With the example of his father's fine and useful life before him Joseph Taylor approached manhood with a due appreciation of his duties and responsibilities as a free American citizen. The opportunity to test his mettle was forthcoming in 1855, for the Indians had rendered unbearable the life of the settlers, and it seemed the duty of all able-bodied people to help quell the disturbance. Enlisting for service as a private, he took part in the battles of Cow Creek, Big Meadows and other battles and skirmishes, and

for meritorious work was promoted to the quartermaster's department. In all he served five months, and during that time had many hair-breadth escapes and exciting adventures. After his discharge he continued to live at home until 1858, the year of his marriage with Mary A. Small, a native of Tennessee, and who crossed the plains in 1853, her people locating near the Taylor farm. Taking up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres south of Cottage Grove, he has continued to make that his home up to the present time, and to his original purchase has added and now owns more than five hundred acres. His farm has modern and practical improvements, and he raises produce, grain and stock.

It is fitting that the son of so kindly and good a father should follow in his footsteps, and in this connection Mr. Taylor fulfills popular expectations. He is fair and honorable in all of his dealings, and possessed of more than ordinary interest in, and regard for, his fellow-men. He also is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for a great many years has been class leader and steward. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and this idea of temperance is by no means confined to intoxicants, but permeates every phase of his life, impressing all with his sobriety. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Lincoln is a resident of Cottage Grove; Ida C. and Rebecca are living at home; Harvey has a farm near the home place; and Lillie J. is making her home in Portland. Many positions of trust and responsibility have been tendered Mr. Taylor by his fellow-townsmen, and he has held several of the local minor offices, including that of school director for fifteen consecutive years.

CROW BROTHERS. Two brothers of a family of Oregon, prominent in agricultural circles are William N. and John Hardy Crow, both of whom are located upon the donation claim which their father, John Crow, took up in 1853, and made his home until his death. John Crow was born August 20, 1796, in the state of Kentucky, and he there learned the trades of a blacksmith and gunsmith, and also engaged in farming. When only a boy he came with his parents to Missouri, where their home remained for many years, and while living there he enlisted as a private in the Missouri Militia, for service in the War of 1812. His term of service ending after six months he returned to his home and there married, August 8, 1824, Mary Kent, who was born August 12, 1810, also a native of Kentucky. The young people made their home in Missouri until 1836, when they removed to Iowa and remained for sixteen years, outfitting in 1852 with ox-teams and necessary supplies for the long and wear-

some trip across the plains. After six months they arrived safely at their destination, having mercifully been spared the depredations of the Indians. The first winter was spent in Multnomah county, and in the spring of the following year they came into Lane county and the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres located eight and a half miles northwest of Cottage Grove, and there engaged in farming and the prosecution of his trades until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a man interested in both political and religious matters, being a Republican and filling various of the minor offices of the vicinity, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the pursuit of his trade he established the first blacksmith shop in this vicinity. His wife lived to the age of ninety years, dying in February, 1901. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom the following are now living: Richard, of Siuslaw; B. F., located five miles west of Cottage Grove; William N., of this review; Lucy E., who married William Thompson, who is now deceased; John Hardy, also of this review; Laura S., became the wife of Fred W. Folson, of Junction City, and Mary A., the wife of Sanford Brown, of California.

William N. Crow was born in Iowa, April 28, 1840, and received his education in the district school in the vicinity of his home, and later attended the public school of Eugene and took a course at a commercial college in Portland, all his earlier tastes having inclined him to mental labor rather than physical. On completing his work of preparation he began to teach in the public schools of his adopted state, and continued so occupied until his marriage with Miss Lillie A. Harris, a native of Minnesota, when he went to live on a part of the paternal farm, where he put up comfortable and modern buildings and made other improvements which have enhanced the value of the property. He now owns about four hundred acres of land, with about forty-five acres under cultivation, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having among his cattle the famous Shorthorns. In addition to his farming interests he has always engaged in the prosecution of the trades of blacksmith, wagon-maker and carpenter, which have added no little to his income. The first postoffice of Lorane was established in the home of Mr. Crow and he thus served as postmaster and has also filled various minor positions in the vicinity, among them being justice of the peace. Politically he casts his ballot with the Republican party, and is a member of the Grange. They have four children, all of whom are at home: Elza H.; Elmer R.; Oral E. and Pearl M.

John Hardy Crow was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, April 20, 1845, and received his

education in the district and high school, the latter of Eugene, and after that he remained at home until his marriage, January 1, 1871, with Miss Martha L. Landrith, who was born January 28, 1852, in Missouri, and crossed the plains the following year with her parents, who settled in Lane county. Mr. Crow went to housekeeping on a part of the home place and has since made this his permanent residence, with the exception of five years, which he passed upon a homestead. He has here improved and cultivated the land, of which he owns one hundred and ninety-five acres and has twenty-five acres in active cultivation. He is at present engaged in the intelligent and practical interests of general farming and stock-raising, but also has time for the public affairs of the community, as he has always been active in politics, filling the minor offices and during the Civil war acting as a member of the home guard. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he officiates as class leader and steward. Of the eleven children born to himself and wife the following are living and making their home with their parents: Joseph W.; George Garfield; Adelia M.; Riley T.; and Pearne J. H.

GEORGE O. WALKER. More than any other class of people in the country, the young and intelligent farmer, keen of wit, resourceful, and with a proper appreciation of the possibilities of his occupation, is depended on to maintain the financial prestige of this great country. His success or failure is the pulse upon which all departments of activity keep an anxious finger. The reports from his granaries control the making or marring of fortunes, and his every transaction carries significance to the remotest corners of the earth. How necessary, therefore, that the man who manages tracts of land and turns them to account, should be well educated, systematic, thrifty, and above all else find in his work that enjoyment and satisfaction without which labor were nearly always in vain. A fitting representative of this latter-day class of agriculturists is George O. Walker, who, profiting by the success of his sire, has turned his energies to such good account that he is one of the foremost of the stock-raisers in Lane county.

On the farm where he is still living Mr. Walker was born January 17, 1874, and he was educated in the public schools and at the Drain Normal school. Subsequently he engaged in teaching for several years, but still regarded the old claim as his home, to which he returned during the summer. After his marriage with Dollie Morningstar, a native of Illinois, Mr. Walker moved from the farm into the village which had sprung up on a portion of it, and in 1899 started

a general merchandise business, continuing the same up to the present time. Although taking no particular interest in politics, Mr. Walker has held a number of local positions, and in 1900 was appointed postmaster of Walker. By no means devoted to one idea or place, Mr. Walker has branched out in business in Anlauf, Douglas county, where he has a small store, and also conducts a sawmill. These two occupations would seem to be sufficient for the average young man, however ambitious or capable, yet Mr. Walker keeps in touch with the labor of his youth, and, on his farm of five hundred acres adjoining the town, conducts a general farming and stock-raising industry. The same thoroughness which characterizes the merchant is noticeable also in the work of the farmer, for a better conducted or more modern farm it would be difficult to find in this county noted for its splendid farming properties. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have five children: Icie, Valta, Echo, Gale, and Ansel. The family are members of the Primitive Baptist church, and are socially well known and popular. Thus it will be seen that though young in years, Mr. Walker has already established himself among the substantial and permanent up-building agencies of Lane county, and as such he enjoys a prestige independent from that which is his by virtue of the foundation laid for him by his father.

GEORGE W. McREYNOLDS. A little more than a score of years has witnessed the efforts of George W. McReynolds to make for himself a substantial and honorable position in Oregon, whither he came in 1882, and that he has succeeded is evidenced by his four-hundred-acre farm, comfortable home, good outbuildings of all kinds, and his large herd of stock, in which the Shorthorns are noticeable. The greater part of his life had been spent in the middle west. While a resident of the Mississippi valley he had the opportunity of serving his country in the great struggle between the North and South, though he was then scarcely more than a youth.

A native of Davis county, Ind., George W. McReynolds was born April 18, 1843, the son of Joseph McReynolds, a blacksmith who had emigrated from his birthplace in West Virginia about 1825 and settled in Indiana. He there married Miss Sophronia Rainey and remained until 1858, when he located in Iowa and in 1865 he removed to Kansas, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife lived to be eighty-five. George W. McReynolds was one of eleven children, and remained at home and received his education in the district schools of Iowa, until he arrived at manhood. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Regiment of

Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was first sent with his company to Fort Smith, Ark., in that state giving the greater part of his service. He was a member of the Shreveport expedition and engaged in various duties until his honorable discharge at Little Rock in August, 1865, when he returned to Iowa and later followed his parents into Kansas. He married in Kansas, in 1868, and lived there for fourteen years, when he came to Oregon and bought two hundred and forty acres, which was a part of the Sheppard claim, located six miles south of Cottage Grove, Lane county. At the same time he homesteaded a hundred and sixty acres and at once began the improvement and cultivation of his large farm. He has since built his house, barns, and other buildings and has devoted his land principally to stock-raising, having one of the largest stock farms in the vicinity, though he carries on general farming also.

The wife of Mr. McReynolds was formerly Anna Lynch, a native of Indiana, and of their union have been born two children. Ernest is located in the vicinity of his father's farm, and Eva is the wife of E. S. Ellis, of Leland, Josephine county, Ore. In political preference Mr. McReynolds has always been a Republican and has taken an active interest in the advancement of the principles of his party. Faithful in the performance of his duty as a citizen he has accepted many of the minor offices of the neighborhood and filled them acceptably. As an honored soldier he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

COL. CHARLES H. HOLDEN, the United States land commissioner at Florence, is a man of more than ordinarily substantial endowments, developed by years of practical experience in government and professional service. He has the reputation of being one of the most conservative students of legal science in Lane county, and though at present not practicing to any extent, wields an influence in maintaining a high standard of excellence among practitioners. A resident of Oregon since 1891, Mr. Holden arrived in the state with many honors upon his head, and a career behind him which more than justified relaxation from active life. For a time he lived in the city of Portland, Oregon's chief city, and for several years traveled extensively on the coast, visiting the garden spots of California, basking in the charm of reminiscence surrounding the historical old landmarks, and making an exhaustive study of the people and resources of the west. Arriving in Florence July 3, 1894, he stepped into renewed activity as United States land commissioner, notary public, justice of the peace, and

has since identified himself with the business, professional and social life of the community. A delightful home across the river in South Florence is expressive of the character and personality of Colonel Holden, its trees and shrubbery, artistic vistas, and evident collaboration with the hospitable and beautiful and gracious things of life, speaking most eloquently of geniality and success.

In his younger days Colonel Holden became familiar with the early hours and hard work on a Kent county (Mich.) farm, to which his parents, Josiah R. and Joanna R. (Danforth) Holden, removed when he was twelve years of age. He was born in Grafton county, N. H., April 18, 1832, and at the tender age of two months his parents emigrated to the then far west. On both sides of his family he inherits longevity, for his father lived to be ninety, and his mother ninety-one years of age. In Kent county, Mich., the father engaged in his old-time occupation of farming, the advantage of large tracts of timber on his farm leading him also into lumbering and milling. Three sons and one daughter were reared on this farm, all being educated in the public schools. Charles H., the second of the children, was one of the most studious, and in boyhood days evidenced a tendency to extend his activities beyond the borders of the paternal farm. At the age of nineteen he supplemented his common school training by entering the Plainfield Academy, preparatory to graduation from Knox College, with the degree of A. B.

Admitted to the bar in 1857, the following year Colonel Holden was elected district attorney for the Grand Traverse district, then embracing five counties, which position he held until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he was one of the first in the town to interest himself in forming a company. The outgrowth of his effort in this direction was Company A, Twenty-Sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which he became first lieutenant, joining the Second army corps under General Hancock. During his service he was promoted three times for gallant and meritorious service, and at one time held the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General Canby. Colonel Holden rendered distinguished service in the Union cause, participating in the principal battles of the war, including those on the way to Gettysburg and many of the engagements before Richmond and Petersburg. When peace was restored Colonel Holden continued to live in Washington, and during 1865 and 1866 reviewed his studies at the Columbia Law School. For ten years he was subsequently connected with the treasury department in Washington, principally in the loan branch and auditor's depart-

ments. He was the last president of the last city council of Washington, D. C., receiving the gavel, and distinguishing himself by efficient parliamentary service.

Returning to Reed City, Mich., in 1879, Colonel Holden resumed the practice of law, and for twelve years was one of the foremost practitioners in that judicial circuit. His health becoming impaired, and desiring a complete change, he came to Portland, as heretofore stated, and has never regretted his decision to emigrate to the west. He is fraternally prominent, and is connected with the Blue Lodge Chapter and Knights Templar, F. & A. M., the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic of General Lyons Post No. 58, of Florence, Ore. Colonel Holden is a Republican in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for a Republican candidate. He is genial and popular, and represents in his life and character the reliable, conservative and solid business man and lawyer.

MRS. ELIZABETH JANE MOIST. While the vanguard of civilization in the west was composed primarily of men, there were very early established homes presided over by women, whose courage failed not on the plains or in the midst of the desolation and deprivation of the settler's camps, and whose high-mindedness and morality harmonized the discordant elements wrangling for supremacy and power. To this class of women belongs Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Moist, whose family traversed the plains in 1847, and who, after rearing a large family, and performing her share towards the accumulating of a competence, is living retired in Albany.

The ancestry and immediate family history of Mrs. Moist is spoken of at length in the biography of her brother, William Ralston. She was born in Rockville, Parke county, Ind., where her father, Jeremiah Ralston, owned a large farm and carried on extensive farming and stock-raising. Elizabeth Jane Ralston was eight years of age when the family moved to Burlington, Iowa. She was educated in the public schools of that state, and grew to a gracious and interesting young womanhood in a refined home atmosphere. Jeremiah Ralston was ambitious and resourceful, and was one of the first farmers in his neighborhood to seriously consider the proposition of migrating to the west. So strongly convinced was he of the desirability of such a course that he sold his farm and invested in oxen and other requirements for the perilous journey. This was in 1847, and his daughter then eighteen, was one of the most enthusiastic of the party. Six months of travel brought them to the desired

destination in Lebanon, Ore., and two years later, in Lebanon, July 31, 1849, she was united in marriage with Joseph Moist, with whom she lived nearly half a century, until his death on his finely improved farm near Albany, March 13, 1893, at the age of seventy years.

Joseph Moist was born near Pittsburg, Pa., 1823, and at an early day removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he followed his trade of blacksmith. He was a brave and adventurous man, for in 1845, when the journey across the plains was a rare occurrence, and untold dangers beset the path of courageous emigrants, he set out with his partner with ox-teams and a wagon and accomplished the journey from Iowa to Oregon with comparative ease. Oregon City was then a small aggregation of houses, with few business interests to enliven its prospects, and he established a much-needed blacksmith shop, conducting the same with considerable success. In 1846 he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres three miles north of Lebanon, Linn county, and upon this he inaugurated improvements, building a dwelling and barn. He built and conducted the first blacksmith shop in Linn county in 1850. The years 1848 and 1849 he spent in the mines of California. After returning, he continued to conduct his farm and shop, although he eventually gave up the latter, devoting all of his time to farming. In 1862 he went to the mines of Lewiston, Idaho, returning somewhat richer than when he started out. His farm property yielded large returns, and between general farm produce and fine cattle and horses, his fortune increased at a greater ratio than that of the majority of the settlers. In 1877 he felt entitled to a partial rest from his labors, and so built a home in Albany, where he lived with his family during the winter season, spending his summers on the farm. Thus his remaining years were spent, and at the age of seventy, shortly before his death, he retained his faculties, and maintained his interest in the general happenings of the day. Four sons were reared to maturity on the farm, and of these Charles Franklin is a retired farmer living in Lebanon; William Frederick and John Horace are in the livery business in Lebanon and Ashland; and Jay died while a junior at Albany College, at the age of twenty.

Mr. Moist was a public-spirited and large-hearted man, and his influence for progress was felt in religious, educational and business circles of the county. He was a self-made man in every respect. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, and was fraternally associated with the Masons at Lebanon.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Moist has rented her farm and made her home in Albany. She is a devoted member of the United Presby-

terian Church, and is known for her fine womanly qualities, and her ability to make and retain friends. For many years she was a member of the Eastern Star at Lebanon.

JOHN E. P. WITHERS. To liken the character of some of the pioneers of Oregon to the forest trees native to the state is in all ways appropriate, for it has become an accepted fact that the pine of the western wood furnishes the most durable lumber for the building of the ships which must breast the tumult of the deep and withstand its storms, and as citizens of an embryo state these men have in the past proven the sturdiness and strength of their manhood, many of them still remaining as parts of the great whole which gave to the Union another commonwealth. Occupying such a place in the minds of those who recall the days by actual experience is John E. P. Withers, who has withstood the storms of trial and adversity, has made his own success and helped to make that of the state, and in the evening of his days enjoys the satisfaction of accomplishment.

Mr. Withers was born in Kentucky, January 21, 1830, and when three years old his parents removed to McLean county, Ill., where he spent the intervening years until his majority. In 1851 he set out for the west, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and on his safe arrival located in the gold fields of California, where he remained for but a brief time, returning in the same winter to his Illinois home, this trip being made by water. Undaunted by his first failure to find satisfaction on the Pacific coast he again undertook the journey in 1853, and after six months reached Oregon, which was his destination, taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in the neighborhood of Corvallis, Benton county. This remained his home for six years when he went to Douglas county and engaged in the stock business for a like period. On again locating farther north he selected Lane county for his future home. He first bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres near Eugene, where he lived until 1901, successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In the last named year he traded a farm of seven hundred acres for the one which he now occupies, which consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres, in the vicinity of Springfield.

The marriage of Mr. Withers occurred in August, 1854, Miss Margaret Gillispie, of LaFayette county, Mo., becoming his wife. She had come to Oregon with her parents in 1852, and her father had purchased the right to three hundred and twenty acres of land in the neighborhood of Eugene, which he farmed in connection with his duties as a minister of the Cumberland

Presbyterian Church. The family of children born to Mr. and Mrs. Withers were as follows: Mary, now Mrs. W. M. Vanduzen; Mabel, now Mrs. Bogart, of this county; William W., who was killed February 5, 1903, while performing his duty as sheriff of Lane county, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Alice, now Mrs. Hawley, of San Diego, Cal.; Price, of Harney, Ore.; Anna, now Mrs. Emery, of Douglas county; Emma, now Mrs. Cornelian, of Helena, Mont.; and Jessie, who is Mrs. Edmonston, of Thurston, Ore. As an influential and able man of the Democratic party, Mr. Withers was elected to the state legislature in 1866, where he able represented his constituency. Both himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

NOAH BUOY. To the Buoy family opportunities existed but for them to improve, and that they have done so is evidenced by the active part which they have taken in every movement pertaining to the growth of the country while maintaining their own positions as pioneers and seekers after fortunes so bountifully held out in this western state. Upon many of the important documents of the state appear the names of Laban Buoy, and those of his three sons, H. N., John and James as four among the pioneers who organized the Republican party in Oregon, as well as being connected with many other prominent movements in the early history of the commonwealth.

A representative of this family is named in the person of Noah Buoy, who was born in Danville, Ill., August 22, 1837, the son of Laban, who was born in Bourbon county, Ky., October 8, 1802. The elder man was the son of a farmer and was thus early inured to habits of thrift and industry which insured his usefulness as a citizen of a new country when combined with the spirit which had animated his own sire when he left the more settled conditions of the colonial states and took up his abode in "the dark and bloody ground" famous in the annals of the middle west. He remained at home until his marriage in 1820 with Jane Blackburn, who was born on the east coast of Maryland in 1801, and shortly afterward they removed to Indiana, where he engaged in farming and the trade of a carpenter. After a residence there of a few years they located in Illinois in 1823, and during his residence in that state he served in the Black Hawk war in the capacity of scout and spy, a dangerous and important post in which he proved of invaluable service. While living in Illinois his people joined him and made that state their home until their death. For thirty

years Mr. Buoy remained in the Prairie state giving his aid toward the advancement of civilization and development of resources, but April 15, 1853, he crossed the plains with horse and mule teams and reached Oregon City, August 9, of the same year. Coming on to Lane county, he bought the squatter's right to six hundred and forty acres located a half mile south of Creswell, and upon this property he devoted his time and energy in cultivation and improvement, remaining so employed until his death. Not long after his arrival in Oregon the Rogue river Indians caused the trouble which resulted again in war and Mr. Buoy was authorized to raise a company, of which he became captain, leading his men at once to the seat of war. The most serious of the engagements was at Looking Glass prairie, though he continued in the service throughout the entire war, receiving the commendation of all who appreciated the great danger and difficulty through which he passed. He was also influential in all public affairs for the spirit which animated him was thoroughly appreciated by his fellow-citizens and they felt their interests safe when in his hands. He held various of the minor offices in his neighborhood, among them being county commissioner in which he served for one term, and he it was who assisted in the organization of the Republican party. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church since boyhood. He and his wife both died at the age of seventy-four, and of the children which blessed their union the following are now living: James, located in Portland; Thomas, also of that city; Noah, of this review; William, of Jasper, Ore.; Jane Knox, of Prineville; and Evaline Carter, of Junction City.

Noah Buoy received his education in the vicinity of his father's farm where he grew to manhood, and was then allowed to attend the graded schools of Albany. When a young man he took up the trade of a brick mason, being the first man to make bricks in this county. He was only fifteen years old when he set out to make his own way in the world, and his inheritance of self-reliance and independence brought about the results which follow application and energy. After his marriage, April 15, 1863, with Susan Mary Hughes, the daughter of a blacksmith of Creswell, and who crossed the plains from her native state of Missouri as a member of the same train in which her husband traveled, he located upon a part of his father's claim and has lived all his life in this vicinity. In 1880 he removed to a farm of two hundred and twenty-six acres located two miles south of Creswell and is now engaged in the cultivation of one hundred acres which are tillable, and stock-raising, devoting much attention to Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. In addition to his farming interests he has

always worked at his trade and the combined interests were productive of wide returns.

To Mr. and Mrs. Buoy have been born three children, of whom John W. is located in Harney county and George L. and Burton H. still make their home with their parents. In politics Mr. Buoy is a Republican, and takes an active part in the promotion of the principles which he endorses.

JOHN F. WALKER. The founders of towns must ever occupy a special place in the history of the world, more especially when their names are associated therewith for all time, a mutually beneficial distinction being thus conferred. The town of Walker, a thrifty and promising aggregation of interests, owes its start to that honored pioneer, John F. Walker, upon whose farm there sprang into existence the inevitable store, the blacksmith shop and postoffice which, with slight modifications, have usually served as the nucleus for thriving towns. Behind him Mr. Walker has the backing of characteristics drawn from a fine old southern ancestry, traits fostered on the paternal farm in Bedford county, Va., where he was born January 11, 1827. His father, Robert M. Walker, was also born in the Old Dominion February 6, 1804, and it is presumed that his father, the paternal great-grandfather, was either born there or established his family there at a very early day.

John F. Walker was never at a loss for companionship and sympathy in his childish enthusiasms, for he had thirteen brothers and sisters, many of whom started out to earn their own living at an early age. He was twenty when he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for a few years. In 1847 he went to Missouri and farmed for three years. While thus employed he contracted the western fever, and in the spring of 1850 started for California with mule teams, being on the road about three months. In the latter state he tried his hand at mining, but not experiencing great success turned his attention to carpentering, of which there was great need at that time. In 1852 he came to Oregon and spent the first winter in the mines of Jackson county, the following spring taking up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres four miles southeast of Cottage Grove. This acquisition suggested the establishment of a home, and February 1, 1855, Mr. Walker married Mary J. Chrisman, who was born in Jackson county, Mo., February 16, 1839, and whose father, C. E. Chrisman, is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Walker crossed the plains with her people in 1851, and settled in Lane county in 1853.

Under the most promising conditions Mr. and Mrs. Walker went to housekeeping on the newly

acquired claim, and this continued to be their home until certain distasteful features connected with it led Mr. Walker to sell, and purchase a farm one mile east of Creswell. A year later he came into possession of the farm of five hundred and seventy acres upon which he now lives, and upon a part of which the village of Walker has since been built. This farm is four miles north of Cottage Grove, and few farms are so well improved, or unstintingly supplied with modern implements, outhouses and general aids to a large general farming and stock-raising industry. In the meantime, he has added to his land and now has about seventeen hundred acres, a fair showing for a man who started out in life with physical rather than financial assets, and who has overcome many obstacles placed in the way of his success. At present Mr. Walker is living a retired life, although he still maintains an interest in everything connected with the farm. The family live in an old-fashioned frame dwelling, large and comfortable and roomy, and to which the numerous friends are wont to repair with great frequency. Of the seven children born into the family, Mrs. Mary A. Walden lives in Washington; R. E., has a farm in this vicinity; J. W. resides in Alsea, Ore.; Mrs. Martha Wiseman makes her home in Eugene; and George O. is a merchant of Walker. A Republican since the establishment of the party, Mr. Walker has been called upon to fill many offices of trust in this county, including that of county commissioner, school director, and road supervisor. He is a deacon in the Baptist church, and has always contributed, as his means permitted, to its support. He is a kind-hearted, broad-minded, and exceedingly liberal man, in touch with current events, and interestingly reminiscent of the early days of Oregon. With his wife he is justly esteemed for interesting and fine traits of character, and in consequence is surrounded in his declining years by pleasant and harmonious associates.

JAMES CATLIN JOHNSON. The thriving city of Cottage Grove, Lane county, has a full quota of live, energetic and brainy business men, among whom is James C. Johnson, a young lawyer of talent and ability. A son of the late William Henry Johnson, he was born May 12, 1872, in Waseca county, Minn. His paternal grandfather, James C. Johnson, who was born in 1808, in New York state, was one of the earliest settlers of Chicago, Ill. Going there when the now magnificent city was but a rude hamlet, he engaged in trading, selling supplies to the Indian trading post, and to the trappers of that locality. Removing to Winnebago county, Wis., he continued as a trader for many years, becoming widely known throughout the northwestern terri-

tory. He spent his last years in Minnesota, dying at an advanced age in Waseca county.

A native of Wisconsin, William Henry Johnson went with his parents to Minnesota, and lived there until after his marriage. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota Infantry, and served as a bugler, holding the rank of first sergeant. After the war he was for awhile an engineer on a Mississippi river steamboat, and was subsequently a locomotive engineer. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar soon after attaining his majority, and began the practice of his profession at Duluth, Minn., continuing there until 1890. Coming then to Oregon, he continued his professional labors in Portland for a year, when, in 1891, he settled in Woodburn, Marion county, where he was in active practice until his death, in 1894, at the early age of forty-seven years. He was quite prominent in public affairs, serving in the Minnesota Legislature in 1882 and 1883, and as clerk of the court for a number of terms while a resident of Duluth, Minn. He married Elizabeth Reed, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Minneapolis, Minn. Her father, Walter Reed, was for many years one of the leading farmers of Waseca county, Minn., but after his retirement from active pursuits he settled in Morristown, Minn., where he spent his declining years.

The only child of his parents, James C. Johnson received his elementary education in the common schools of his native county, afterward taking a course at the Parsons' Business College in Duluth, Minn., where he was graduated in 1887. Subsequently entering his father's office, he read law under his instruction, and in June, 1895, the year following his father's death, he passed the examination of the supreme court, and began the practice of law in Woodburn, where he remained five years. Enlisting in Company M, Second Oregon United States Volunteers, Mr. Johnson went with his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he took part in many active engagements, serving as sergeant of his company from muster-in to muster-out, and while at the front engaged in the following battles: Guam, June 21, 1898; Manila, August 13, 1898; battle of Tondo, February 23, 1899; and in the engagements in the Pasig valley between March 12, 1899, and March 20, 1899; at Malabon, March 25; at Polo, March 26; at Marilao, April 11; at Tay Tay, June 3 and June 4; at Antipolo, June 4; at Teresa, June 5; and at Morong on the same date. Serving from May 16, 1898, until August 7, 1899, Mr. Johnson was mustered out of service with a record for bravery and fidelity that he may well be proud of.

Returning to Oregon, Mr. Johnson resided in Woodburn until May, 1900, when he transferred his residence and business to Cottage Grove,

where he opened a law office, and has since built up an extensive and lucrative practice in his chosen profession. Mr. Johnson has established a record for the trial of cases in the Supreme court that speaks well of his ability. He has other business interests, being one of the original incorporators of the LeRoy Mining Company, and of the Hiawatha Mining Company, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. Both of these properties are located in the Bohemian mining district.

At Woodburn, Ore., Mr. Johnson married Marguerite Ponti, who was born in Italy, and came with her parents to Watsonville, Cal., and from there to Woodburn with an older sister. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, Laura Marguerite. Mr. Johnson is an independent thinker, especially in political matters, voting with the courage of his convictions. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and a Knight of the Maccabees. In religion he is an Episcopalian. Although not an office-seeker, he served as municipal judge of Woodburn.

JERRY TAYLOR. As a reminder of his participation in the strife incident to settling this great northwestern country, and preparing the way for peaceful homes for men, women and children, Jerry Taylor, who has never quailed in the face of danger, carries upon his person, a wound that will probably trouble him to the end of his days. Too much cannot be said of the pioneers who came across the plains in the early days of Oregon's infancy, and by their dauntless courage overcame a hostile foe, and dwelt in small and uncomfortable houses, suffering isolation, and often the pangs of hunger. That the majority have proven equal to the character and physical test is the glory of the state, and none who come after are deserving of greater appreciation and honor.

Mr. Taylor is a pioneer of 1852, having crossed the plains with his father, Henry W. Taylor, and the other members of his large family. Of Henry Taylor much is said in another part of this work, but it is fitting to refer to him as one of the noblest and most helpful of the western sojourners of his time, his influence as an agriculturist, a politician, and a local preacher, equaling that of any of his contemporaries. He lived for some years in different parts of Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg his son Jerry was born, October 13, 1832. The latter was educated primarily in the public schools, and under the training of his sire became a practical and successful farmer. On his own responsibility he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles south of Cottage Grove, Ore. In 1854 he left his ranch and spent several months in the mines of Cali-

formia. In 1855 he enlisted for service in the Rogue River war in Company B, Captain Buoy, commander, and took part in several of the terrible conflicts which marked that era of bloodshed and submission. He took an active part in the battle of Little Meadows, and at Big Bend, on Cow Creek, he received the wound from the effects of which he is still suffering. Twenty of the one hundred and twenty days' enlistment were spent in the hospital.

Returning to Lane county, Mr. Taylor attended the old Columbia college at Eugene, and for several years thereafter he was engaged in school teaching in Lane county. He had married in 1860, Rachel E. Jones, who was born in Missouri, and crossed the plains with her people in 1846. The farm owned by Mr. Taylor owes its development entirely to his energy and enterprise, and the fine improvements indicate a mind in touch with scientific and modern thought. The preferred stock is Shorthorn cattle, that asset of the conservative and cautious agriculturist, and in addition to stock-raising, grain and general farm produce contribute to a gratifying yearly income. Elizabeth A., the oldest daughter of Mr. Taylor, is the wife of Mr. Lestoe and lives in Portland; William H. is a resident of Washington; George R. lives on the home farm; Emmaranda married Alfred Powell and lives in this vicinity; and John N. is employed in the lumber camps. Mr. Taylor is a Free Thinker and in political matters casts his vote for the men whom he thinks best qualified to fill the position, regardless of party lines. He has held many of the local offices, all of which have come to him unsolicited, and has established a reputation as a promoter of peace and prosperity, as well as agricultural, political and educational excellence.

ABRAHAM HACKLEMAN. The birth of Abraham Hackleman occurred near Rushville, Ind., July 29, 1829, his parents being Abner and Elizabeth (Lines) Hackleman, the latter a native of North Carolina. The father was one of the earliest settlers of Rush county, Ind., and later was in the vanguard of emigration to Des Moines county, Iowa, where he engaged near Burlington as a farmer. In 1845 he likewise became an emigrant to Oregon, crossing the plains with the customary ox-teams, remaining, however, but one year, when he returned to Iowa by pack horses, his death occurring in the fall of the same year. Of the five children born to himself and wife, four came to Oregon, the three besides Abraham being John, who came in 1852, and died in Albany; Margaret, who is now Mrs. Culver, of Eugene, Ore.; and Mrs. Estes, of Baker City. The mother also came across the

plains in 1852, and her death occurred in Baker City.

Abraham Hackleman was reared principally in Iowa, having removed there at the age of four years, and remained until he was eighteen. At that age, in the year 1847, he furnished a yoke of oxen and crossed the plains with a Mr. Burkhardt, leaving in April and taking the Barlow route over the old Oregon trail, having crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph. After his arrival in Oregon City Mr. Hackleman came, in September of the same year, to the present site of Albany, where his father had located a donation claim. He re-located the claim and at once erected a log house, this being the first in this vicinity. The next year found him en route for the mines of California, his trip across the mountains made exciting and dangerous by many encounters with the Indians. The fall of the same year he returned to Oregon by water with substantial fruits of his short time of labor. In the spring of the next year he again made the journey south, but had the misfortune to be ill much of the time spent there, and after his return in the fall of '49, he engaged at once in farming and has since remained one of the representative farmers of the community. In 1850 he laid off seventy acres of land in the eastern part of what is now Albany, and which was known as Hackleman's first addition, following this later with three more additions, including in all more than a hundred acres, which take in the portion of the city up to Baker street and the Southern Pacific depot. In addition to his property here he owns two other farms in the valley, and also three thousand acres of land comprising a ranch east of the mountains in Crook county, which has always been devoted to the raising of horses and cattle, the land being principally useful for hay and grazing. He has sold as many as nine hundred horses in one season, a very large number even in this country of large productions.

The marriage of Mr. Hackleman occurred in Linn county, Ore., Miss Elenore Davis becoming his wife. Miss Davis crossed the plains in 1847, with her father, Truit Davis, of Missouri, who took up a donation claim two and a half miles out of the city. Mrs. Hackleman died in the Rogue river valley, while on a visit to that vicinity. She was the mother of five children, of whom Pauline is Mrs. Price, of Rogue river valley; Thurston is an attorney in Albany, and also engages in farming; Denver is a farmer located two miles out of Albany; Josephine became Mrs. Irvine and died in Albany; and Frank A. is a stockman here. Some time after the death of his wife Mr. Hackleman married in Albany Mrs. Vira (Anthrom) McKinnon, who had come from California to Oregon. In his political affiliations Mr. Hackleman belongs to the Democratic

party, and through that influence he has held various offices, having been county commissioner and a member of the city council. Always active in every public movement which promised an advancement of the interests of the state or community, Mr. Hackleman has assisted in several very notable enterprises, among them being the building of the military road across the mountains, and which he has served at different times as director and president, maintaining each position creditably for several years. He was also interested in the old Oregon & Pacific Railroad, and for four years served as director of the same. Mr. Hackleman is a member of the Christian Church, and certainly lives up to the tenets of his religion in his patient and contented philosophy, which has endeared him to the hearts of many who have enjoyed his friendship.

WILLIAM H. SMALL. The well known fact that towns and cities partake, as a whole, of the characteristics of the people comprising them, finds no less emphatic expression in country communities, where distinguishing features are fewer and therefore more pronounced. As illustrating this thought it is a pleasure to call attention to the career of William H. Small, so long identified with Lane county, and whose aspirations, ambitions, hopes and example, may be taken as typical of all that is worthy and of good report. Mr. Small is a prominent man in his neighborhood, not only as a successful farmer and stock-raiser, but because he has taught people that his word, his work, and himself are thoroughly to be depended upon; that his judgment is good, and that a generous regard for the rights and prerogatives of others underlies his most ambitious undertakings.

In Pettis county, Mo., where he was born February 17, 1837, Mr. Small was reared in an atmosphere of refinement and comparative affluence, for his father, Henry Small, was a large land owner and stock-dealer, and prominent in political, educational and social life. Henry Small was born in Tennessee in 1812, and at a very early day removed with his parents to Missouri, where he was reared, educated, and finally embarked upon an independent agricultural life. In 1835 he was united in marriage with Nancy Mosby, born in Kentucky, and of this union several children were born in Missouri. William H. was thirteen years of age when the family migration to Oregon took place in 1850, and in innumerable ways he made himself useful on the long and tiresome journey. They were on the road about six months, and on the way had seventeen horses and mules stolen by the Indians. Otherwise their journey was uneventful. They settled on a claim in Linn county, near Browns-

ville, for a couple of years, moving then to another claim upon a portion of which Cottage Grove now stands. The father lived to be sixty-three and the mother eighty-eight years old. They were people of refinement, large of heart and strong of purpose, nobly filling their obligations in an enlightened and progressive community.

With the exception of his sister, Mrs. Susan Ann Julian, of California, William Small is the only remaining child of the six born to his parents. Of a studious turn of mind, he improved the educational chances that presented themselves by attending the district schools during the winter, devoting his summers to assisting his father around the home farm. In 1861 he married Martha Ann Cooley, and their first home was on a claim adjoining the land where London has since been built. In 1878 Mr. Small purchased his present farm of four hundred and twenty-four acres, nine miles south of Cottage Grove, upon which he has made extensive improvements, and converted into one of the best farming properties in the county. He raises Cotswold sheep, Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs, besides grain and general farm produce. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held all of the minor offices, being particularly active as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is connected with the Grange, and has done much to promote the well-being of this helpful organization. His children are John T. and Henry, living on the old place; George A., engaged in farming on the home place; Robert C., farming near his father; and Nancy C., living with her parents.

FRANKLIN J. CHAMBERS. A native son of Oregon, Franklin J. Chambers was born in King's valley, Benton county, February 15, 1853, the son of Rowland and Louisa (King) Chambers, who came to Oregon in 1845, in company with Nehemiah King. In the spring of 1846 he came to King's valley and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, upon which he continued to make his home until his death in 1870, at the age of fifty-seven years. He married Louisa King, the daughter of Nehemiah King, and upon her death he married her sister. He was the father of the following children: Margaret Bagsley and James Chambers, both dead; Sarah, who lives at Dayton, Ore., the wife of Mr. Watson; William, who lives at Pullman, Wash.; Jackson, conducting a hotel at Canyon City, Grant county, Ore.; John located in King's valley; Franklin J., the subject of this review; Henry, in Pullman, Wash.; Ordalia, at Olex, Ore.; Samuel, in Pullman, Wash.; Lydia, the wife of H. T. Maxfield, of King's valley; Re-

becca, the wife of A. B. Alexander, of Corvallis, Ore.; Julia, the wife of L. G. Price, of King's valley; and Lincoln, also of King's valley; Annie and Alice, who died several years ago. Mrs. Louisa Chambers died December 3, 1889, aged sixty-three years.

Franklin J. Chambers was reared to manhood upon the paternal farm, receiving his education through the medium of the common schools in the vicinity of his home. Following close upon his twenty-first birthday he located on the farm where he now lives, having made this his home ever since. He has been very successful in his work, and has inherited much property, now owning three hundred and fifty acres of the home farm, and altogether seven hundred and fifty-five acres in King's valley, and a stock ranch in Polk county, consisting of fourteen hundred and eighty acres, upon which he raises cattle, horses, sheep, goats, etc.

Mr. Chambers was married in 1874 to Miss Emma Maxfield and they have made this their home ever since. In his political affiliations Mr. Chambers adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and through this influence he has held the position of county commissioner for eight years. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in King's Valley Lodge, No. 44, of Corvallis, Ore., in which he has passed all the chairs but one, also belongs to the Encampment. Religiously he is a member of the United Evangelical Church.

B. S. KELSAY, one of the best known ranchers on the Pacific coast, is a native son of Oregon. His birth occurred on a farm near Creswell, Lane county, March 10, 1862, and he is the oldest of the ten children born to Burton and Euphrasia Ann (Gillis) Kelsay, natives of Wayne county, Ky., and Warren county, Mo., respectively. After many years of exceptional country activity, Burton Kelsay and his wife are living retired in Fossil, Ore., and have the satisfaction of knowing that eight of their thirteen children are living and in good circumstances, all but B. S. being residents of eastern Oregon. Burton Kelsay was born September 15, 1833, and while in his teens removed from Kentucky to Missouri, where he married the daughter of George Gillis, now deceased. At the age of nineteen, in 1853, he started across the plains with ox-teams and wagons, and after a six months trip took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres two miles southeast of Creswell. A few years later he sold this property to Mrs. Fannie Eaton, and took his family to Lake county, Cal., engaging in general farming for eight years. Kelsayville, Cal., was named in

honor of his cousin. Returning to Lane county, he farmed again in the vicinity of Creswell, and in the spring of 1878 removed to Umatilla county, where he engaged in the sheep business with great success. Feeling somewhat the infirmities of approaching age, he retired to Fossil, Ore., taking with him ample means to live in comfort and even luxury for the remainder of his days.

B. S. Kelsay was four years old when the family removal to California took place, and twelve when his parents returned and placed him in the public schools of Lane county. Accompanying the family to Umatilla county he remained at home until the spring preceding his majority when he went to Sherman county with his brother, L. C., and engaged in a large sheep-raising industry. The brothers were destined for success as sheep raisers, and their brand, three perpendicular lines with the bar across the top, became a familiar one to the surrounding rangers. After a few years the brothers divided their profits, B. S. continuing on the same ranch, which is known far and near as the Jack Knife sheep ranch. At times he had as high as twenty thousand sheep at a time. In 1898 Mr. Kelsay located his family in Creswell, purchased back the old place from Mrs. Eaton, and also bought an adjoining farm, having at the present time twelve hundred acres in one body. This farm is located east of Creswell and on the banks of the Willamette river, and is devoted to cattle, sheep, Angora goat, horse and hog-raising. This is one of the finest stock farms in Lane county, being well equipped with buildings for the care of the stock, and with modern agricultural implements for general farming. In addition, Mr. Kelsay owns about four hundred and forty acres in the Sherman county ranch, and has two hundred acres in wheat.

Mr. Kelsay purchased twenty acres of land in Eugene, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth and Hilliard and High streets, and laid the same out in fifty-two lots in 1902. This addition has built up faster than any addition in the city, and is all sold at present with the exception of the two lots occupied by Mr. Kelsay. An inducement to purchasers has been a deep well dug by the promoter, operated by a gasoline engine, and with a tank capacity of thirty-six thousand gallons. For the first three years after the first purchase, owners are privileged to use the water gratis, providing they do their own piping to their homes. Needless to say, all have been glad to avail themselves of this advantage, with the result that the addition is one of the best watered and most modern in this part of the state.

In Grant county, Ore., Mr. Kelsay was united in marriage with Eliza C. Gilchrist, who was born near Scio, Ore., a daughter of William Gilchrist, a pioneer of 1850. Seven children

have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelsay: Earl, Nona, Burt, Hazel, Charles, Ethel and Una. In politics Mr. Kelsay is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is fraternally identified with the Woodmen of the World; the Woodmen Circle; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Grass Valley.

JOSEPH G. POWELL. The science of agriculture in Lane county has been materially advanced by the efforts of Joseph G. Powell, who represents a pioneer name of dignity and distinction, and has built up a reputation of which any man might well be proud. Much may be attributed to the fact that Mr. Powell was reared in an atmosphere where the upright and honorable were fostered and encouraged. His father, Alfred Powell, was a minister of the gospel his entire active life, and in that capacity accomplished an untold amount of good in Lane county. This pioneer of 1851 was born in Ohio, July 10, 1810, and while Illinois was yet a territory, moved there with his parents, settling on a farm in Menard county, which had been the roving place of the red man. From earliest youth Alfred Powell was religiously inclined, and when about twenty years of age he entered the ministry which, combined with farming, constituted his lifework. In 1833 he married Sarah Bracken, who was born in Illinois, and of this union there were born two children, of whom James H. is deceased, and Alexander H. lives in the vicinity of Cottage Grove. His wife dying in January, 1837, Mr. Powell married for a second wife, Hannah Goble Sherell, who had removed several years before from her native state of Ohio, to Illinois. Of this union five children were born, Mrs. Lucinda J. Davis and Joseph G., the latter born June 1, 1841, being the only survivors. With his little family Rev. Powell crossed the plains in 1851, and after a six-months journey he arrived in Linn county, taking up a claim seven miles southeast of Albany. A few years before his death at the age of seventy-one he went to live with his children in Albany, his latter days being spent in peace and retirement and surrounded by loved ones. His was an interesting and self-sacrificing life, his ambition to do good leading him into remote parts of the state, and placing him in immediate touch with all phases of existence. He was not one of the solemn, religious enthusiasts, but won souls with his brightness and kindness, his happy faculty of looking on the best side of things, and his intense sympathy with the temptations and aspirations of his fellow-men. In his younger days he served in the Black Hawk war, and for meritorious service was elevated from private to the rank of a commissioned officer.

Joseph G. Powell was reared to farming, and he continued to live on the old place after his marriage to Melissa A. Ramsey in 1862. In 1887 he purchased his present farm of two hundred and sixty-two acres, eight miles south of Cottage Grove, and which is a part of the old Rogers donation claim. He has added to his farm as his interests increased, and now has three hundred and eighty-two acres. Besides general stock, he raises Merino and Southdown sheep. The improvements are modern, the dwelling large and commodious, and barns and outhouses well constructed. To Mr. Powell farming is an occupation which demands study and continual advancement, and he is to be numbered among the influential and progressive men who are helping to maintain a high standard. Nine children have been born to himself and wife, of whom Emily, the wife of Stephen Overholser, lives in Washington; Nancy Overholser lives in London, Ore.; Charles is at home; Maude married Levi Geer and lives in Lane county; Ida married Ernest McReynolds and lives at Divide, Ore.; George A. lives at home; Robert B.; Edwin W. and James H. Although never seeking office, Mr. Powell has held several of the local offices, and he is fraternally associated with the Grange, having held all of the offices in that organization. In the Christian Church, of which he has been a member since early manhood, he has always been a cheerful and earnest worker, contributing generously towards its charities and general maintenance.

ALEXANDER COOLEY. It is an easy matter to find the source of the strength of character and solidity of manhood which distinguishes Alexander Cooley, when one reflects that his mother was one of the few women who sought the west almost entirely upon her own responsibility, as none of her children had then attained maturity. Left a widow in 1843, and with a family to support, Mrs. Cooley gathered together her worldly goods and removed to Missouri as a better location than that of her Virginia home, and prepared to rear her children among the broader opportunities of the middle west. Induced at a later period to look favorably upon the advantages accruing from the long and dangerous journey which would take them over the remainder of the continent and into the great northwest, the family outfitted in 1853 and started across the plains with ox-teams. At the close of an unusually short journey, occupying but five months, they arrived safely in Lane county, Ore., and at once located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres one mile southeast of Cottage Grove, upon which the mother died at the age of seventy-six years. This was a part of the

G. C. Cooley donation claim and its improvement and cultivation at once became the most absorbing interest for the young pioneers, and to the energy of the sons of this mother is due the greatly increased value of the property, the home site being one of the desirable ones in the vicinity, and the buildings a credit to a practical and progressive farmer.

Alexander Cooley was born in Grayson county, Va., January 10, 1835, and through the early death of his father, a farmer, he felt the necessity of assuming burdens which would not otherwise have been his. He remained with his mother throughout her residence in the middle west and the later one in Oregon, and through her management and ability he was enabled to gain a good education in the district schools in the neighborhood of their home. In 1865 he married Eliza Shields, a native of Indiana, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1851. Her death occurred in 1877, leaving a family of four children, of whom George is located in Paisley, Ore.; J. R. and Currin are both located on the home place; and Juda, the wife of V. D. White, is living in the vicinity of her childhood's home. At the present time Mr. Cooley owns two hundred and sixty acres of land and carries on general farming and the raising of Cotswold sheep, Durham cattle and other stock. As a Democrat in politics he has never taken an active interest in political movements, though he has manifested his willingness to do his duty as a citizen through the faithful discharge of duties embodied in the various minor offices of the vicinity pressed upon him, and is in all ways public-spirited and interested in the welfare of the community.

HON. ROBERT M. VEATCH. A man of inestimable worth for the good which he has accomplished in more than one avenue in a life of sixty years is the Hon. Robert M. Veatch, whose name is well known throughout the entire state, and especially in Lane county, where he has made his home since 1865. Besides taking an active and engrossing part in all public affairs of his community and state, he has had the entire care of a family of three children, having lost his wife February 28, 1885, through her attendance upon him when he had the measles while in the state legislature. With a judgment and devotion seldom found outside of maternity, the father took up the double burden of widowhood and the caring for his children, and has now given to the state two honorable sons and a daughter as citizens of the commonwealth which he himself helped to form. Every credit is due Mr. Veatch for the strong, sturdy strokes which he has given toward the upbuilding and growth

of the country, for the exemplary life which he has lived as a member of the community, and the respect and esteem of all men is given him.

The Veatch family traces its lineage back to the early history of the country when three brothers, Elias, Nathan and James, came from Wales, their native land, and became settlers in Alabama and North Carolina. The last named was the great-grandfather of Robert M. Veatch, and he was here married to Miss Rayner, in 1751, and removed then to North Carolina and later to South Carolina. He died in 1780, the father of eight children, the following sons serving in the Revolutionary war: Walter, Isaac, Elias, James, Amos, and Charles. Elias was born in North Carolina and served as a private in the Revolutionary war. As a farmer he removed to Illinois in 1820 and there his death occurred. His son, Isaac, was born in North Carolina, August 25, 1786, and when a young man he went to Georgia on business and there married, and after returning to his home he decided to locate in Tennessee, which move was afterward followed by one which took them into Illinois, whither the father had settled. He located near the present site of Enfield, White county, earning his livelihood by the combined interests of farming and the running of a grist mill, and being also a cabinet-maker by trade. Late in life he came west to spend the remaining years of his life with his five sons in Oregon, making the trip about 1881 and dying in 1882 at the age of ninety-six years. In politics he was a strong Douglas man and also a great admirer of Lincoln, while in religion he was a very active member of the Presbyterian church. His wife was formerly Mary Miller, of Georgia, and she died in Davis county, Iowa, where the family passed a short time, afterward returning to Illinois.

Of twelve sons and four daughters born to his parents Robert M. Veatch was the youngest, and was born in White county, Ill., June 5, 1843. He was but two and a half years old when his mother died, and he therefore grew up without her care. He received his education in the common schools of Iowa and Missouri, his teacher in the latter state being Senator Pfeffer, of Kansas. In 1864 he made the six-months journey across the plains with ox-teams, locating in Tehama county, near Red Bluff, Cal., and the year following found him a resident of Lane county, Ore. He first made his home with a brother who lived near Cottage Grove, and in 1866 he entered the Eugene Academy, where he remained for one year, after which he spent a like period in the Willamette University, and in 1868 he entered the Oregon Agricultural College and was a member of the first class that graduated from that college, having then the degree of A.B. Mr.

Veatch then engaged in teaching, remaining for a period of seven years in a place near this city, and in 1876 he was able financially to purchase a farm of four hundred and forty acres located five miles east of Cottage Grove where he passed the ensuing nine years. In 1884 he removed to Cottage Grove in order to give his children the added advantages of the city schools, and has since made this his home. He has recently built a fine residence here.

In politics a Democrat, he has been faithful to the principles of his party and an able representative in whatever position the people have chosen to place him. These have been positions of trust and honor and their interests have been carefully guarded. Mr. Veatch has twice been a candidate for Congress, his first campaign being against Binger Hermann, when he reduced the normal Republican majority about two thousand votes. The second time he was defeated by the late Thomas Tongue, but cut down the usual Republican vote nearly four thousand. In 1872 Mr. Veatch was first a candidate for the legislature and was defeated by the very small number of seven votes. Not until 1882 did he again seek political honors, and he was then elected to the lower house, following this up with re-election in 1884, and in 1886 being chosen to occupy a seat among the senators. Four years later he was again elected to the senate, and in 1892 he was appointed to the register of the Roseburg land office, where he served four years and three months. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Kansas City Democratic convention. In local politics he is now serving his second term as mayor of the city, under which administration the city has felt the hand of official capability. A new water system has been put in and a sewerage system is shortly to follow. The water rates have been reduced to the very lowest figures for the benefit of the greater number of people, the entire municipal system now established on a paying basis, and a credit to the city which boasts such splendid government.

The various business interests which occupy his attention are the presidency of the corporation which has grown from the hardware business of his son, and the position of treasurer of the Grisley group of mines in the Bohemia district, besides which he is a member of the board of regents of the Drain Normal School, which position he has ably maintained for the past six years, always being active in educational work.

The wife of Mr. Veatch was formerly Surphina Currin, who was born in Missouri, October 4, 1845, and the marriage ceremony was performed near Cottage Grove. She was the daughter of John Currin, a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri in an early day and located in Jackson county. He crossed the plains in 1853,

locating in Lane county, and he now makes his home upon his donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres five miles east of Cottage Grove. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Veatch are Henry H., a hardware merchant in Cottage Grove; Ermine E., at home; and John C., a student in his freshman year at the state university at Eugene. Mrs. Veatch died in Salem. In his fraternal relations Mr. Veatch is a Master Mason, and is a charter member here of the Knights of Pythias.

PHILIP E. JACKSON. Since coming to Oregon in 1890 Philip E. Jackson has become the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of land, located two and a half miles east of Mapleton, Lane county, upon which he has placed all of the improvements which have made it a valuable property. One hundred and twenty acres was embodied in a homestead, while the remainder has been acquired by purchase, the whole being now utilized in general farming and stock-raising, while he also carries on some logging. In the thirteen years of his residence here Mr. Jackson and his sons have killed nearly a hundred bears in the neighborhood of his farm, eight being shot in the fall of 1902.

In Ontario county, N. Y., Mr. Jackson was born December 23, 1840, the son of Philetus, born in that state in 1815, and Mary J. (Bel-lows) Jackson, the date of her birth being August 18, 1819. Of the two living children of this family Philip E. is the youngest child. His early education was received in the common schools of Illinois, where his parents had removed when he was a mere lad. The father engaged in farming in Cook county, where he remained until 1859, when he removed to Minnesota and took up a homestead in Brown county. In 1862 he was shot and killed by the Indians, and the burden of his own and his mother's support fell upon the shoulders of Philip. In the fall of the same year he went to Nicollet county and later located in Crawford county, Wis., where he remained until the spring of 1865. He then returned to the old place in Brown county, Minn., and made his home in Minnesota for twenty-five years. At that date he crossed the continent and located upon his present property, where he has since remained, making a comfortable home in this western state.

Mr. Jackson was married in 1868 to Mary H. Henton, born in Wisconsin in 1849, and four children were born to them, of whom Mary and Silas are deceased, and James and Andrew are at home. The mother of Mr. Jackson has always made her home with this son. In politics Mr. Jackson does not adhere strictly to the principles of any party but reserves the right to

cast his vote for the man whom he thinks best fitted to fill the position, believing this to be the means toward securing good government. Public-spirited and interested in the welfare of the community he shirks no duty which becomes his as a citizen, now acting as school director for the district in the vicinity of his home. In fraternal relations he affiliates with the Masons of Florence and the Odd Fellows of Mapleton, belonging also to the auxiliaries, the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs.

ELMER E. LAWRENCE owes his nativity to the great Prairie State, having been born in Knoxville, Ill., April 4, 1862, of parents in moderate circumstances, who, when he was nine years old, removed to Ottawa, Kans., making this their home for many years. At the age of sixteen with a common school education, he entered Bodworth College and with patience and perseverance born of ambition, he worked his way through the entire curriculum, also attending the state normal. In 1886 he left Kansas, making his way direct to Oregon, going at once to Portland, where he was employed for ten years in the hotel business. In 1896 Mr. Lawrence invested the proceeds of his thrift and economy in a ranch, seven miles northwest of Sheridan, the place containing six hundred and eighty acres, where he engaged extensively in the raising of cattle, in which occupation he met with the uniform success which had attended all his previous efforts. Quite recently he sold his improved ranch and resides in Sheridan for the present, where he experiences the joys of a retired life with his little nine-year-old daughter, Mildred, and his wife, who was Miss Claudia Tawney, of Portland, whom he married January 4, 1888. Mr. Lawrence is a Republican and believes thoroughly in the principles of his party.

L. S. LOGAN was the only child born of the union of his father, Thomas J., with Phoebe Tuttle, a native of Iowa, and his birth occurred in Pleasantville, Marion county, Iowa, November 10, 1858. His father was a native of Indiana, in which state he was reared, and later removed with his parents to Marion county, Iowa. After his marriage in that state he engaged in farming for a time, and was attracted to the gold fields of California in 1862. He failed to make a fortune in the mines, and so returned to Iowa, where he once more engaged in farming. His wife having died in 1859 he made the trip across the plains again in 1862, with wagon and mule-teams, his four-year-old son accompanying him. The trip was accomplished in less than four months, and Mr. Logan first located in

Umatilla county, there selling his stock to the Overland Stage Company and for a year attending the stage station. In the spring of 1863 he settled in Benton county, purchasing a farm five miles south of Corvallis, and engaged in farming until 1869, when he went to what is now Crook county, then known as Wasco, with a bunch of cattle for the Baker boys. In 1870 he traded his farm for an interest in the cattle business, establishing a ranch three miles south of Prineville, and in 1873 he removed to the southern part of that county, on a homestead establishing a ranch, where he began to deal extensively in cattle and horses. This he continued for many years, and later died on his farm near Prineville, in his sixty-eighth year. In the public affairs of the community he was always interested. Fraternally he was a Master Mason.

From the age of four years L. S. Logan was reared on his father's farm in Benton county, attending the district school in the pursuit of an education, and when twelve years old he removed to eastern Oregon in company with his father, where for many years his home continued to be. For some time he attended school in Prineville, but with a decided talent for the business which occupied his father he early became interested, and at the age of fifteen years he took charge of the stock while his father looked after the farm. To give him a better idea of the value of the work he was allowed to have a few head of cattle for his own, and he continued so successfully that he was made a partner at the age of seventeen years. In 1891 he was able financially to buy out his father's interest and from that time on has conducted the business alone. He has since become the owner of other ranches, now owning two on Hampton Buttes, known as Butte or Barbed Wire ranch, and this being in the southern part of Crook county and just on the edge of the desert he has a wide range for his stock. He also owns the old home ranch on Camp creek, a tributary of Crooked river, eleven hundred acres known as the Ninety-six ranch, as the brand which Mr. Logan has always used is the combination ninety-six, which was originally brought by the Bakers from the Cherokee nation, in Indian Territory. Mr. Logan is now dealing in cattle only, until ten years ago, however, having been one of the most extensive horse dealers in that part of Oregon, once having about three thousand head. He now has about six hundred head. In 1897 he located in Eugene and now owns two farms in the valley near Irving, one of three hundred acres and the other of three hundred and twenty, both of which are rented.

Mr. Logan was married in Prineville to Miss Minnie Maud Milliorn, born in Junction City, Lane county, Ore., the daughter of William Mil-

liorn, a pioneer of the state. Three children were born to them, two of whom are living, namely: Otis, located on the ranch in Crook county, and Wanda. Fay is deceased. In fraternal orders Mr. Logan is quite prominent, having been made a Mason in Prineville, where he served as past master, and he now belongs to Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M. He was made a member of the chapter in this city and also a Knight Templar in Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, and belongs to Al Kader, N. M. S. In religion he is a Baptist, and politically is a Democrat.

JAMES W. McDOWELL. Many interesting events center around the family of which James W. McDowell is a member. His grandfather, William, was a man of brain and brawn and met a gallant death during the Black Hawk war, for when his body was picked up from the battlefield at Pilot House, it was found to be riddled with nine bullets. The grandfather was founder of this branch of the McDowell family in America, and he came from Scotland at an early day with six of his brothers.

David McDowell, the father of James W., was born in Beaver county, Pa., May 20, 1810, and when a young man left home and went to Ohio, where he married Malinda Marvin, a native of Brown county, Ohio, and who died August 11, 1882, at the age of sixty years. David McDowell led a varied and rather eventful life, many years of it being spent as a cook and watchman on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. When his son, James, was seven years old he moved to Walnut Hill, Marion county, Ill., and there devoted his energies to river work until 1848. In 1853 he outfitted with ox-teams and brought his family to the west starting from Illinois March 15, 1853, and arriving at Fosters, Clackamas county, September 20, 1853. The same fall he came to Linn county and located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Plainview, but soon after traded it for a place the same size three miles northeast of Brownsville, where he made his home until 1892. He was exceedingly prosperous, utilized his property to the best possible advantage, and by frequent additions accumulated at one time eighteen hundred acres. His death occurred in Idaho in March, 1899. He had eight children, five of whom were sons. James W. McDowell was born near Aberdeen, Brown county, Ohio, September 20, 1840, and in the public schools of Illinois and Linn county received a practical education, and he was fortunate in having a father who had many business interests and who was a large employer of labor. Considerable of the fortune of the elder McDowell was made in the saw-milling business, to which

his timbered land lent itself most readily. The son became interested in his father's mill near Brownsville, and, having gained a fair start, and a complete knowledge of the business, he independently erected a mill near Crawfordsville. This proved such a successful venture that he built another mill near Holly on the Calapooia, with which he was identified as manager and owner until 1892. For the following seven years Mr. McDowell lived in Brownsville, and in 1899 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, three miles southeast of Holly. He is engaged in stock-raising and general farming, and has a farm containing many fine improvements, and modern facilities for conducting approved and up-to-date agriculture. Mr. McDowell married in Brownsville in 1878, Sarah A. Barnard, born on the Santiam river in Linn county, May 31, 1861. Four children have been born of this union, K. D., Henry, Pearl and William. Independent in politics, Mr. McDowell has never been a candidate for office, although he has acceptably served as a member of the school board for a couple of terms.

MRS. MALVINA J. HAYS. As one of the well known residents of Junction City Mrs. Malvina J. Hays enjoys the esteem of a host of friends and well wishers, and her place among the brave pioneer women who dauntlessly faced privation and danger, and by the usefulness and kindness of their lives paved the way for better things, is unchallenged. Born in Ohio, March 29, 1836, Mrs. Hays is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wayland) Pitney, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia. In 1840 Mr. Pitney removed with his family to Howard county, Mo., where he followed his trade as machinist, and also engaged in the manufacture of chairs and furniture. He came to Oregon in 1853, locating on a claim near Junction City, Lane county, where he died at the age of fifty-six years. His wife survived him until sixty-four years old, her death being occasioned by a most distressing accident in a warehouse where she was caught in a pinion and crushed to death while in the act of shaking hands with a friend.

Mrs. Hays was the oldest of the four daughters and three sons born to her parents. In 1857 she was united in marriage with Andrew J. Hays, who was born in Virginia, and came to Missouri at an early day with his father, John Hays. Mr. Hays crossed the plains in 1850, and for two years engaged in mining in California, locating in Lane county in 1852. In 1857 he again visited California, but instead of mining, followed his trade of gunsmith, an occupation for which there was great need in the frontier days of the west. In 1859 he returned to Oregon and located a

farm of one hundred acres near Harrisburg, farmed there until 1873, and then went to Yaquina Bay for his health, and died there in 1875. Subsequently his widow located on a farm near Junction City, where she engaged in farming until 1883, and then built the residence which she now occupies in the town. Mr. Hays was a Democrat in political affiliation, was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Seven children were born into the Hays household, of whom the oldest son, Charles C., is living in Smithfield; Ida is the wife of William Weaver, of Portland, Ore.; John lives in Junction City; George is also a resident of this place; Della is the wife of Elmer Harrington, of Lake Creek, Ore.; Ella is the wife of Albert Weaver, of Vancouver, Wash.; and Rice is deceased. Mr. Hays participated in the Mexican war as a member of Company B, under the command of General Walton, enlisting at Lexington, Mo., and serving two years.

BENJAMIN F. KEENEY. Inseparably associated with the upbuilding of Lane county is the honorable career of Andrew J. Keeney, who, in addition to establishing a large farming enterprise near Goshen, gave to the state of his adoption children who maintain his good name, and keep in constant mind his worthy and upright life. Of these, none are more truly representative of northwestern force and enterprise than Benjamin F. Keeney, who occupies part of the original claim purchased by his sire, and where Benjamin F. was born October 14, 1865.

Andrew J. Keeney was born in Holt county, Mo., and was the son of a blacksmith who had early settled in the middle west. Remaining on the home farm until his marriage with a Miss Mulholland his life was shortly after saddened by the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. In time he married Mrs. Hannah Cooper, who bore him three sons, of whom James M. lives in Eugene, Ore.; William D. is a resident of Caldwell, Idaho; and John B. lives in Olex, Ore. For a third wife Mr. Keeney married Mrs. Amanda J. Matthews, the following children being born of this union: Mrs. Martha E. Handsaker, of Tacoma, Wash.; Benjamin F., of Goshen, Ore.; Andrew A., of Massena, N. Y.; and Thomas P., of Hong Kong, China. Mr. Keeney was ambitious and far-sighted, and was naturally impressed with the favorable reports he heard of the far west, to which he finally decided to remove his family. Crossing the plains with ox-teams, he mined for a few months in California, coming then to Oregon, his choice of residence being Lane county, at that time beginning to assert its independence

as an agricultural and stock-raising section. Locating on the farm, a part of which is now owned and occupied by his son Benjamin, he laid the foundation for the present splendidly appointed farm which has become the pride of the owner and the neighborhood. To his original purchase he added from time to time, and at the time of his death, during the '90s, at the age of seventy-five years, was the owner of six hundred acres, the greater part of it valuable land. He raised large numbers of fine stock, as well as fruit, grains, hops and dairy products, amassing considerable wealth as his harvests increased in extent and variety. He was no politician, but was vitally interested in his church, to the maintenance of which he gave liberally, as he did also to all worthy local charities. His life and effort were such that his name became associated with all that was noble and of good import.

From the district schools Benjamin Keeney went to Monmouth College, where his apt mind and powers of concentration accomplished far more in a given time than does the average student. For several terms he applied his knowledge as an educator, remaining in the meantime on the home farm, where he worked in the harvest fields during the summer. After his marriage with Martha Cummings he went to house-keeping on a part of the old claim. To himself and wife were born two children, Hugh C. and Hobart S. His second marriage occurred in 1902, with Charity A. Taliafero, a native of North Carolina. It were difficult to find a more perfectly appointed farm than that purchased in the early days by the elder Keeney, his son having added those aids to modern agriculture which rob the occupation of its hard and discouraging aspect, and in their place substitute the possibility of an easily acquired competence. Poultry-raising is a department of activity to which Mr. Keeney has devoted considerable study, and is one of the best authorities on poultry to be found in the state. With practical results he has raised Barred Plymouth Rocks, this fine breed reaching its highest excellence under his scientific treatment. In this connection he is a member and secretary of the Willamette Poultry Association, with headquarters at Eugene, and member of the State Poultry Association. A staunch adherent of Republicanism, Mr. Keeney has been prominently identified with official undertakings in the county, having served as constable, justice of the peace, deputy sheriff, deputy clerk, school clerk for thirteen years, deputy assessor for eight years and notary public. He is a welcome member at numerous fraternal gatherings, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Macca-bees, and the Woodmen of the World. Possessing marked financial and executive ability, genial-

ity of manner, and the power to transfer his ideas and enthusiasm to others with whom he is associated, Mr. Keeney is deservedly popular and influential, and a leader in all forward movements of his native county.

HON. LARK BILYEU. Now a leader of the Lane county bar and a general practitioner throughout the courts of the state, the Hon. Lark Bilyeu has attained the success which marks the members of this family since their residence in Oregon. He was born in Miller county, Mo., May 24, 1852, the son of Joseph Bilyeu, a native of Tennessee, and the descendant of an old southern family of French-Huguenot extraction. (For a more complete record of the life and character of the pioneer, refer to the life of the Hon. W. R. Bilyeu, which appears on another page of this work.) When Mr. Bilyeu was a child his parents removed to Putnam county, Mo., and after a short time there they outfitted for the trip across the plains, coming by horse-teams to Oregon in 1862. On their arrival the father first settled for a few years in Polk county, after which he located on a farm near Scio, Linn county, where Lark Bilyeu grew to the age of seventeen years, interspersing his home duties with an attendance of the public schools. When seventeen years old he entered Pacific University, devoting his time entirely to the classical course until his senior year, when he was paid the honor of being elected to the office of superintendent of public schools of Linn county. This position was ably maintained for one term, or a period of two years, during which time he was pursuing the study of law under the instruction of Judge Strahan, of Albany. At the expiration of his service in office, in 1877, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in partnership with Judge Strahan. July 3, 1882, he established an office in Eugene and continued practice in both offices until Mr. Strahan was elected judge of the supreme court, since which he has maintained an office alone in Eugene.

In addition to the claims made upon Mr. Bilyeu's time in the practice of his profession, he has found time and energy to engage in the cultivation of fruit, having put to prunes and cherries a field of thirty acres, besides which he owns considerable timber land and a farm in the vicinity. Politically he is a Democrat, and with his keen, earnest, thoughtful mind he has proven of much benefit to his party as a representative in the state legislature, to which he was elected in 1884, and re-elected in 1886 and 1896. He was also instrumental in the passage of the bill for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of a hall for the University of Oregon, besides

exerting much helpful influence toward the betterment of local affairs. He has also served as chairman of the Lane county Democratic central committee and has been a member of the state committee. He is now serving as councilman.

In Albany, Mr. Bilyeu was united in marriage with Margaret R. Irvine, a native of Linn county, and the daughter of Robert A. Irvine, an early settler of that county, where he engaged in farming and later served as sheriff of the county. One son, Coke, has blessed the union. In his fraternal affiliations Mr. Bilyeu is a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; Eugene Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, and Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., No. 2. He is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Christian Church.

JABEZ HICKSON AKERS. When Jabez Hickson Akers came to Oregon, in 1874, he bought half a block of ground at Junction City, and has since made his home in the residence erected thereon. Until 1897 he engaged in farming on sixty-seven acres of land northwest of the city, but has since rented his land and is now living a comparatively retired life. Mr. Akers is the representative of an old New England family, established in New Jersey by his paternal great-grandfather, and in Pennsylvania by his grandfather, Uriah. His father, Jesse, was born in Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, Rachel (Hickson) Akers. On both sides of the family are memoirs and records of the very early days of the Keystone state, the Hickson family dating its residence there to the time when the settlers were obliged to build block-houses in which to live for protection. Timothy Hickson was one of the earliest emigrants, and his agricultural footsteps were followed by his descendants, many of whom to-day till the well worn farms of Pennsylvania. Jesse Akers farmed for many years in Pennsylvania, and took all his family excepting his son, J. H., to Iowa in 1865, settling in Buchanan county, but later returning to his native state, where he lived near the old home place until his death at the age of about fifty years. He was prominent in the general affairs of his neighborhood, and among other political offices held that of justice of the peace for several years. There were five children in his family, three of whom were sons, Jesse being a resident of Pennsylvania, and Timothy having died in Altoona in the summer of 1903.

The necessity for hard work in his youth interfered somewhat with the education of Jabez H. Akers, yet in after years he applied himself to making up for early deficiency, and became a

well informed man. When about twenty-five years of age he engaged in independent farming in his native state, and, in 1854, located in Buchanan county, near Independence, Iowa, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1874, as heretofore stated, he came to this state, bringing with him his wife, whom he married in Pennsylvania, and who was formerly Beulah Wink, daughter of Jacob Wink, the latter the owner of a two-hundred-acre farm. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Akers, two of whom are living: Lucinda, wife of William Edwards, of Drain, Ore.; and Teresa, wife of George A. Young, of Snohomish, Wash. Mr. Akers is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of sterling characteristics, of sound business judgment, and above all a man of whom his many friends and associates speak in the highest possible terms.

JUDGE CHARLES E. MOOR. Among the earlier members of the bench in Oregon may be mentioned Judge Charles E. Moor, who in more recent years has served in the state legislature, and who almost continuously since 1866 has lived on his present large farm near Corvallis. For the first six years of his life Judge Moor lived in Salem, N. Y., where he was born April 13, 1823, and where his father, John Moor, was also born. The elder Moor married May Davis, a native of Vermont, and settled in the Green Mountain state when his son was six years of age. Here the youth grew to manhood on a farm, and received his education in the public schools and at a neighboring academy.

Judge Moor's career of self-support began with his eighteenth year, when he entered the woolen mills, and at the end of three years found employment in the cotton mills of Lowell, Mass. In 1851 he decided to go west and seek a more rapid means of promotion, so boarded a steamer called the Empire City at New York, fellow-passengers with him being Chief Justice Nelson and Surveyor General Preston, as well as other United States officers of prominence. From the Isthmus of Panama the travelers came to San Francisco on the trial trip of the Columbus, just out of the docks, and upon reaching his destination Mr. Moor went at once to Oregon, locating in Milwaukee. From there he walked all of the distance to Oregon City, and after spending a couple of months there went up the river to Polk county. Here he engaged in school teaching at Bridgeport for several years, and in the meantime purchased a man's right to a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he lived until 1862. In 1857 he married Marjory J. Johnson, and continued to teach and farm in-

termittently until elected county judge in 1862. During his four years of service he lived in Dallas most of the time, and after finishing his term moved to the farm where he now lives, and which consists of three hundred acres, five miles north of Corvallis on the Southern Pacific railroad. Here he has engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has made many fine improvements, owning one of the really fine and valuable properties in Benton county.

Always a staunch Republican, Mr. Moor was elected to the legislature in 1891, and during his term of service acceptably represented his district, proving himself an astute and forceful upholder of the best interests of those who had honored him with their trust. Judge Moor has been identified with the Odd Fellows for sixty years. He is a staunch advocate of higher education, and has given his children every advantage in his power. Arthur J., the oldest son, is a rancher near Sprague, eastern Washington; John died while young; Hiram, deceased in 1902, was educated at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, and subsequently practiced law at Stephenson, Wash.; and Percis J., the wife of George Lindeman, living on the home farm. Judge Moor is one of the substantial and highly honored members of the community of Benton county, and his participation in many of its affairs has been a highly creditable and helpful one.

FRANK KNOWLES. Although not one of the earliest settlers of Lane county, Frank Knowles possesses many pioneer characteristics, not the least of which is perseverance and industry, and can adapt himself to all circumstances. The farm of one hundred and seventy acres discernible through the trees on the opposite side of the river from Mapleton, is a fair sample of agricultural excellence as developed in this part of the county, and the genial and successful owner has every reason to be proud of his achievements. About thirty acres of river bottom land have been cleared and are under cultivation, and besides general farming and stock-raising, Mr. Knowles utilizes his heavily timbered land for logging purposes, during the winter season.

A native of the vicinity of Danborough, N. H., Mr. Knowles was born November 2, 1854, a son of E. C. and Lucinda (Atwood) Knowles, with whom he removed to Hastings, Minn., when he was three years old. Here the father employed his time in farming and the carpenter's trade, two years later removing to Rice county, Minn., where he remained until coming to Oregon in 1885. Frank Knowles was educated principally in Rice county, Minn., and with his

father learned carpentering and general farming, developing into a strong and rugged youth. In 1876 he came to California, and from November, 1876, until May, 1878, lived at Chico, and worked at the carpenter's trade. At San Francisco he boarded the steamer *Empire City* and came to Coos Bay and from there made his way to the Siuslaw river, still later coming to his present farm which he reached June 9, 1878. Purchasing a squatter's right to an unsurveyed tract of one hundred and forty-two acres, he in time added to his land, and the present farm is the result.

Independent in politics, Mr. Knowles has been a member of the school board for three years, and road supervisor for two years. He is a member and past master of the Grange. In January, 1878, he married, in Marysville, Cal., Elizabeth B. Morton, a native of Nova Scotia, born March 1, 1856. Of this union five children are living, of whom Mabel is the wife of Joseph Slemmons and lives on a farm adjoining that of her father, while Rosa and Ruth are living at home.

SWEET BROTHERS. Three young men, of practical, clear-cut methods and forceful characteristics, are left to represent the name of Sweet, which was that of one of the early pioneers of Oregon, and for many years a resident of Lane county. The sons, Wallace G., Cecil Z. and Marion J., now own three hundred and twenty acres of land in the neighborhood of Point Terrace, Lane county, upon which they have put all the improvements and the intelligent cultivation which have placed their property in the front rank of land-owners in this section of the valley. They are now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and also exert their energies in the fisheries during the fall of the year, and carry on some logging, all eager to finish honorably and profitably the work which their father undertook as a pioneer.

The father, Z. T. Sweet, is well remembered among the old pioneer element of the country, for he took part in many of the movements which voiced the sentiment of the citizens and advanced the cause of civilization in the west, being the first man in Lane county to raise the flag of the country, for which they were willing to undergo all the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new state, and he also raised the first flag in the state of Washington. Mr. Sweet was born in Pittsburg, Pa., November 2, 1815, and when a young man he started toward the western states, becoming a house-builder and contractor in Ohio. From that state he emigrated to Knox county, Ill., and there met and married Maria Stephens, who was

born near Montreal, Canada, September 12, 1819, a representative of a Scotch-Irish family, a member of which served in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane. The young people remained in Illinois until 1845, when they outfitted for the trip across the plains, having three yoke of oxen and necessary supplies. They joined a train composed of one hundred wagons and set out upon the journey which was destined to be full of danger and hardship, and fraught with the perils incident to such an undertaking. Undertaking to shorten the journey by Meek's cut-off, they passed through many perils and nearly starved to death before reaching their destination. They were six months in reaching Oregon, and only seven of the wagons remained together. The first winter in the west was spent in Oregon City and they continued to make that their home until the fall of 1848, when the father went to California and became interested in the future of that fair state. In the spring of the following year the family removed to the south and the father continued to engage in mining until the spring of 1850, when he returned to Portland, having met with gratifying success in his venture. The same year he located a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres two miles east of Eugene, Lane county, and engaged in the less strenuous life of a farmer until 1857. Disposing of his property he once more removed to California, purchasing a farm in Sonoma county, where he remained for two years, becoming a resident of Eugene at the expiration of that time, where he engaged in mercantile business. In the fall of 1859 he returned to California, and three years later returned to Oregon and went to the Salmon river mines, his family being left in the city of Eugene. After five months he went to Grande Ronde and remained for two years.

Upon again locating in Eugene Mr. Sweet remained until 1866, when he removed to Yaquina Bay, and made that the home of the family for a year, and then became residents of Davisville, Cal. In the fall of 1869 the family returned to Illinois on a visit, where they remained for five years, at the end of which time they again settled in their last home. In the fall of 1875 they returned to Eugene, and remained until in November, 1878, when Mr. Sweet took up one hundred and sixty acres of land located five miles southwest of Mapleton, of this county, upon which his death occurred, in September, 1892, the mother also dying here. Of the four sons born to them, the oldest is Wallace G., who was born in Knox county, Ill., October 14, 1843, and received his education in the public schools of Eugene; he remained with his parents throughout their life and since their death has made his home upon this place. The second son

was William, the first white child born in Sacramento, Cal.; the third son is Cecil Z., who was born in Lane county, Ore., two miles east of Eugene, January 20, 1854, his education being also received in the schools of that city; the youngest son was Marion J., who was born at Petaluma, Sonoma county, Cal., in 1860, his education being received through the medium of the schools of Illinois while his parents were visiting old scenes. He affiliates with the Woodmen, holding membership with the lodge at Acme. Politically they are in accord, all staunch adherents of the principles of the Democratic party, Marion J. Sweet having served as road supervisor in the interests of the party.

ELI BANGS was born February 15, 1851, in Hillsdale county, Mich., near the city of Hillsdale, where his father, Smith Bangs had settled as a pioneer farmer. The father subsequently lived in Minnesota for a few years, and then removed to Page county, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. His wife was born in New York state, and died in the fall of 1852. She bore her husband six children, five of whom are living, and one of them, H. M. Bangs, served in the Civil war as member of an Iowa regiment.

Being left motherless when but eighteen months of age, Eli Bangs was bound out to a Michigan farmer when a small boy and was forced to work hard, with no school advantages. At the age of eleven years he struck out for himself, going to Page county, where he worked on his brother's farm for three years. From 1865 until 1868, he was in the employ of freighters on the plains, running a mule train from Nebraska City to Julesburg, Colo., making several trips each year. The Indians were at that time very troublesome, but he had no serious encounter with them, although he was but two days behind the massacre at O'Fallon's Bluff. The ensuing two years he was employed in breaking prairie, under contract, in Page county, Iowa. Going to Ottawa, Franklin county, Kans., in 1870, Mr. Bangs engaged in teaming in that locality for a few years, and then drove a stage from that city to Osage City, Ia. In connection with his stage route, he subsequently started a livery, and also carried on a large business in buying and shipping horses and mules to the St. Louis and Kansas City markets.

Disposing of his interests in Ottawa in 1884, Mr. Bangs located in East Portland, Ore., where, on May 15, 1884, he opened a livery. On September 1, of that year, he moved his stock to Eugene, Ore., establishing his business in a small barn about three blocks east of his present site.

On November 1, 1884, he purchased the barn at the corner of Willamette and Ninth streets, where he remained until 1886. Buying then one-fourth of the block at the corner of Ninth and Olive streets, he erected his present large barn, 160x160 feet, and has since carried on a very extensive and lucrative business. In the busy season he keeps about one hundred horses, and employs twenty hands to assist him. His large feed and sale stable is without doubt the most commodious livery barn in the Willamette valley, if not in the state of Oregon. He is also interested in a livery business at Cottage Grove, being in partnership with Scott Chrisman as junior member of the firm of Chrisman & Bangs, which in addition to its large livery business owns and operates a stage route from Cottage Grove to the Bohemia mines, a distance of forty-five miles. Mr. Bangs also owns considerable timber land, and is proprietor of Bangs Park, which contains eighty-four acres of land, lying about one-half mile from Eugene, where he has a five-eighths-mile track, used for racing and driving purposes. He is largely engaged in buying and selling horses, dealing in draft and carriage horses, shipping them to the coast markets.

Mrs. Bangs, whose maiden name was Irene Wilson, was born in Ohio. By his first marriage, Mr. Bangs had five children, namely: Edward, who resides in Washington; Alpha, who died in Colorado; Fred, engaged in business with his father; Mrs. Addie Dullard, of Eugene; and Abraham, in business with his father. Mr. Bangs is a member of Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; of Eugene Chapter, R. A. M.; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is active in local affairs, and has served one term as councilman, representing the second ward, being elected on the Republican ticket, which he staunchly supports by voice and vote. He is one of the leading members of the Eugene Driving Park Association.

H. WESLEY SMITH. Boasting a sire among the pioneers of the very early days of Oregon, and himself a native of this state, H. Wesley Smith has endeavored throughout his life to be a worthy citizen of the state. His father, Henry Smith, was born during a westward journey of his parents, who were traveling from Virginia to Tennessee in 1818, his first resting place in the world being a strip of green grass by the roadside among the Tennessee hills, though his later years were spent in the more prosaic places of life, growing to manhood on his father's farm, where he gained his livelihood from tilling the soil. The principal part of his

young manhood was spent on a Virginia farm, and it was there he met and married Miss Susan T. Wright. In 1846 they joined an emigrant train bound for Oregon, and after several months' journey had the great misfortune to lose all their wagons through a fire started by the Indians; but, nothing daunted, they continued their way on foot, the oxen being used to convey the stores saved from the depredations of the savages. With seven months of travel across the wide, desolate plains, Mr. Smith, his wife and three children found themselves in the unsettled land that must claim so many years of labor before the fields would yield their harvests and the cities grow to consume their products. Upon the present site of the little town of Aumsville Mr. Smith took up six hundred and forty acres included in a donation claim, and here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring February 10, 1885, an event which left general regret in the community. As a pioneer he had been successful in cutting his route through the long distances that separated him from the goal of his ambitions; as a farmer he had improved the claim which he had made his on his arrival in Oregon and had added to the original number of acres until they amounted to thirteen hundred at the time of his death; as a citizen he thought no time spent in the service of the public lost, giving freely of all the blessings which had come into his life. He was largely instrumental in the laying out of the roads through this section of country, and to his influence and intelligent interest many of the districts owe much in the organization of the public schools. As a Republican he ably represented his party in the state legislature in 1880. In all his actions Mr. Smith was actuated by motives deeper than mere worldly desires, his attitude toward all with whom he came in contact being dictated by principles founded upon the religion which was the moving spring of his life. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church, being active in the erection of the first church of this denomination in the locality.

F. B. BELLMAN is the representative of an eastern family, his father, John, having been born in Pennsylvania, where his grandfather was a farmer, and his mother, Carrie Seeley, was a native of Utica, N. Y. The father settled in Wisconsin in 1835, where he engaged as a farmer and followed his trade of painter, the home of the family remaining for many years in that state, where the death of both father and mother occurred. Of the five children born to them four are living, the third being F. B., who was born in Washington county, Wis., November 8, 1858, and was reared to manhood in his

native state. When nine years old he was sent to the public schools of Oshkosh, and when fourteen was apprenticed to learn the trade of a brick-mason, where he remained for four years, then taking up the work in various parts of the state. In the fall of 1880 he came as far west as Montana and remained there for a year, when he returned to Wisconsin and continued in the prosecution of his trade there until 1885, when he came to Eugene and has since made this his home. As a mason he has built the foundations of a large number of buildings in Eugene, among the more important being the court house; First National Bank; Eugene Loan and Savings Bank; the two McClung buildings; the armory; Risdon block; Snyder block; R. M. Day building; the Odd Fellows Hall; addition to Hotel Smeede; Preston building; Looney block; Consor block; Chesny block; Titus block; addition to the Chrisman building; opera house; Beckwith building; Chambers, Wilkins, Coleman, Hodsons, Marx, F. B. Dunn, Saunders, Frank, McClarens and Shelton buildings; mechanical hall of the University of Oregon; the county court house of Polk county; the Aken Bristow building; Kern and Veatch buildings in the grounds; and in Oakland, Ore., put up the E. J. Young building and the Mrs. Thomas Hotel, and also superintended the brick work in the new addition to the Salem Asylum, and others too numerous to mention.

The marriage of Mr. Bellman took place in Grand Rapids in 1883 and united him with Miss Nellie A. Stevens, a native of Taylor, Wis., and the daughter of Alonzo Stevens, an emigrant from the east to that state, where he engaged as a farmer, also serving his country as a soldier in the Third Wisconsin Regiment. His wife was Susan Woodhall, a native of Wisconsin, in which state her death occurred. Of the four children which blessed their union all are now living, Mrs. Bellman being the youngest. She is the mother of three children, namely: Lloyd, Frank and Lena. Mr. Bellman was made a Mason in Eugene Lodge No. 11 and has been raised to the degree of Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to Ivanhoe Commandery No. 3. He also affiliates with the Woodmen of the World and is a charter member of the Commercial Club here. Politically he casts his ballot with the Republican party.

THOMAS W. HARRIS, M. D., of Eugene, comes of an ancient honored and distinguished southern family, which for many years has numbered among its members men of rare intelligence and personal worth. One of these is Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who was a cousin of Dr. Harris' father. Three brothers of

this family came originally from England. One of them located in Massachusetts, and two of them sought homes in the southern states. The ancestor of the one with whom we are concerned was his grandfather, Saul Harris, who served in the Revolutionary war with the rank of captain. In colonial days he had married a woman of German extraction. Their son, John Moses Harris, was born near Stanford, Ky., April 1, 1803. With no advantages in the way of education this young man set out with a determination to obtain such knowledge as the study of books would confer upon him. He became a minister in the Christian Church in Indiana, and subsequently removed to Adams county, Ill. Thence in 1865 he crossed the plains with ox and horse-teams, taking his family to Linn county, Ore., where he continued his calling, serving as state evangelist for the Christian Church for many years. The death of this good man occurred near Eugene in 1882, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife was formerly Jane Wilson, a native of Kentucky. She was the daughter of Thomas Wilson, also a native of that state, who settled in Indiana as a pioneer farmer and died there. He was a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mrs. Harris was the mother of ten children, eight of whom came to Oregon, and six of whom are living.

The third child in this family was Thomas W. Harris, who was born near Russellville, Putnam county, Ind., December 27, 1849. He resided in his native state until 1854, when he removed with his parents to Minnesota, and a year later to Adams county, Ill., where he attended the public schools. When the trip across the plains was made he did a man's work daily, though but sixteen years of age at the time, driving throughout the journey of five months. The party arrived in Portland on September 11, 1865. His father being in complete accord with his desire to obtain an education, young Harris attended the public schools of Linn county, after which he took a two-years course at Albany College. He then spent one year at the Christian College at Monmouth, Ore., following this by teaching in the schools of Linn county for two or three years. In 1869 he took up the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Shelton of Salem, and in 1870 entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated two years later with the degree of doctor of medicine. After three years of practice in Albany, he entered the medical department of the University of California, and in 1875 was graduated therefrom with the degree of doctor of medicine. Returning to Oregon he again engaged in practice in Albany. In 1878 he located in Eugene, entering into partnership with Dr. Shelton, with whom he remained for

two and a half years, after which he disposed of his interests there and again became a resident of Albany. April 17, 1884, again found him a resident of Eugene, where he bought the practice of Dr. Shelton, the latter retiring at this time. For nearly a score of years Dr. Harris has practiced continuously in Eugene, and he now enjoys the largest clientele in Lane county.

A man of varied talents, Dr. Harris has taken great interest in various affairs other than those pertaining to his profession. For several years he has raised standard-bred horses, some fine trotters with splendid records having come from his barns. He still owns a few of these horses which he retains for his own use. He is also interested in timber lands, owning about three thousand acres. Though a strong, earnest, conscientious Republican, Dr. Harris has never sought and seldom accepted political honors. For one term he served as mayor, but declined a re-nomination. He has been chairman of the Republican county central committee, and on three different occasions he has served as chairman of the first district congressional Republican committee, still holding that position. He conducted the last campaign of Representative Thomas H. Tongue, one evidence of his work being an increase of four thousand votes in the majority of the Republican candidate. He also conducted the campaign of the Hon. Binger Hermann in 1903. Vitally interested in the commercial and industrial life of the city, he is now acting as president of the Eugene City Water Company, which is being constantly enlarged and improved to meet the increasing demand.

The marriage of Dr. Harris occurred in Polk county, Ore., October 24, 1872, and united him with Laura Catron, a native of Yamhill county, Ore., and they have two children. The eldest of these, Lawrence Thomas Harris, a practicing attorney of Eugene, was speaker of the house of representatives of the Oregon state legislature in 1903. A sketch of his life is given on another page of this work. The younger child is a daughter, Agnes. Dr. Harris is prominent in Masonic circles, and was made a member of this order in 1887. He is identified with Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.

GEORGE A. HOUCK. An extensive land owner and stockman of this section of the Willamette valley is George A. Houck, who makes his home in Eugene, Lane county, his ranch lying in both Lane and Benton counties. He is much interested in the raising of Angora goats, having the largest herd in the state, numbering sixteen hundred, of an exceptionally fine breed, having been brought from stock of Turkish and

African blood. He is the principal breeder in Oregon, and has also standard bred horses, Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep, as his interest in stock is exceptionally far-reaching and his desire to elevate the standard an absorbing one.

The Houck family came originally from Germany, the spelling of the name having been changed by the grandfather. The great-grandfather came to America and settled at Philadelphia with his nine sons, of whom one became a settler of Ohio, his son, George W., born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1831, being the father of the Mr. Houck of this review. He learned the trade of a shoemaker and gained a livelihood in Ohio for several years, until he was attracted, in 1852, to the gold fields of California. He made the trip west by way of the Isthmus, and upon his arrival located at Weaverville, where he engaged in mining. In 1856 he again made the journey to California, this time crossing the mountains, and finally he located in Benton county, Ore., where he became the owner of a large stock farm. About 1870 he converted everything into cattle and removed to southern Oregon, after which he sold out and returned to Ohio with his family. Though the west presented a herculean task in the clearance and cultivation of its broad fields, and the dangers and privations which were a part of the life of a pioneer, Mr. Houck was again anxious to become a citizen in the new country, so the journey was again made. He then located in Corvallis and engaged in the livery business, and became a very prominent man in the upbuilding of the city. In the days of the construction of the Oregon Pacific Railroad he did much toward the furtherance of their plans and the securing of land. About this time he also bought large tracts of land in southern Benton and northern Lane counties, principally in the native condition, and this remains in the family estate to the present time. Mr. Houck died in Monroe, Benton county, in 1895, when sixty-six years old. He served one term as county commissioner, during which the courthouse was erected. In religion he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Houck married Delila Young, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Harvey Young, who was born in North Carolina. He lived in a number of the states of the Mississippi valley, after settling in Kentucky, removing to Indiana and later to Missouri, where he was one of the frontiersmen. In 1847 he started across the plains with his family, leaving St. Joe in May of that year, and not arriving on the present site of Portland until December 25, 1847. There was a very large number of ox-teams in the train, but it was badly managed, for so much

time was lost that their provisions ran very low before their arrival, and in fact would have run out altogether if one of their number had not gone ahead and organized a rescue party which met them with sufficient supplies to last until they could reach the settlements in Oregon. There were only ten pounds of flour when the rescue party met them. Mr. Young had but one cow and a little wagon upon his arrival, and had met with the misfortune of having one of his children killed on the plains, being run over by a wagon. After locating in various parts of the Willamette valley Mr. Young went to eastern Oregon and thence to Montana, where he engaged as a farmer and stockman. His death occurred in that state near Bozeman, when he was over eighty years old. Mrs. Houck now resides in Gold Hill, Ore., the mother of six children, of whom three are living, namely: Jesse J., George A. and Ambrose, the first and last named being engaged as millers at Gold Hill, in which business George A. is also interested.

George A. Houck was born near Corvallis, Benton county, Ore., January, 1868, and was reared to manhood in that location. His education was received principally through the medium of the public schools of Corvallis, and when the common course was completed he was sent to Notre Dame University, in Indiana, in 1883, taking up the work and graduating in 1888, with the degree of C. E. On his return to his western home he took up the work of the various farms which constituted the property of his father, aiming to bring them to a higher state of cultivation than had hitherto been reached. He became the possessor of two thousand acres of land, then devoted principally to pasturage, and of this he has cleared and broken five hundred acres, the balance being in tame grass. He has three thousand head of stock, over half being Angora goats in which he has always taken a special interest. He has arranged his ranch into four different sections which necessitated the erection of four sets of buildings, which has necessarily enhanced the value of his property. Much of the land is adapted to the cultivation of fruit and he intends cutting it up into smaller ranches at no distant period. The land extends two miles from Monroe, while the home ranch is within a mile of that city. In addition to this land Mr. Houck also owns eleven hundred acres of timber. In 1898 he removed from his ranch and located in Eugene, where he now makes his home.

In Indiana Mr. Houck was married to Mary Sweeney, who was born in Fort Wayne, of that state, and they now have four children, named in order of birth as follows: Frances, Agnes, Edwin and James. Fraternaly Mr. Houck af-

filiates with the Woodmen of the World. In his political relations he is a Democrat, and in religion belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

WILLIAM KYLE. Upon his arrival here in 1884, William Kyle started a canning industry known as the Florence Canning Company, which knew an uninterrupted era of prosperity until it was consumed by fire in 1901. Almost contemporary with the starting of the canning factory was the establishment of a general merchandise store, in which he was joined by Mr. Myer in 1887, since continuing the business with marked success. The business responsibility of the partners was increased in 1890 by the purchase of the steamers Lillian and Roberts, with which they started an ocean trade between this place and San Francisco. The boats proved so profitable that they were induced to add to their resources by building the schooner Bella, in 1897, and the boats now ply the waters with their cargoes and passengers. Yet another concern, the success of which is directly traceable to the combined efforts of these sterling business men, is the Florence Lumber Company, inaugurated in 1899, with a capacity of thirty thousand feet, and of which Messrs. Kyle and Myer are sole owners. For the conduct of their business the firm own three thousand acres of timber and river land.

Born in Scotland, May 22, 1858, William Kyle's earliest years were passed among commercial rather than agricultural surroundings, for his father, John Kyle, was a woolen manufacturer, and followed that occupation during his entire active life. The father was born in Scotland in July, 1828, and died in London in 1885, while his wife, Isabelle (Millree) Kyle, born in Scotland in 1829, died in her native land in 1870. William, who was the fourth of the nine children, boarded an English vessel called Glasgow, bound for the south seas and San Francisco. In this trip he touched at New Zealand and Australia, and eventually arrived at San Francisco. Starting out again on another vessel as cabin boy, he arrived at Astoria, Ore., when he was fifteen years old, and for the following three years interested himself in fishing for the people of that town, and he gradually worked his way in land ventures, eventually succeeding to a position with the Seaside Packing Company, with which he was identified four years, a part of the time as general manager. Severing his connection with this enterprise he went to the Umpqua district and conducted the Gardiner Packing Company's plant for two years, then disposing of his interest and coming to Florence in 1884 as heretofore stated.

Mr. Kyle has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and in more recent years has

been active in local and state politics, attending county and other conventions, and filling many positions of trust and responsibility. Ever since 1887 he has been postmaster of Florence, and he has served as councilman and school director. Fraternally he is one of the most popular men of the town, being a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is recorder. In 1882 Mr. Kyle married Christina Bovang, who was born in Sweden, and who is the mother of four children, William, David, Edwin and Isabella.

WILLIAM W. NEELY. The sturdy qualities of the Neely family are a direct inheritance from a Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father, Edward Neely, was born in Washington county, Ky., October 25, 1795, and died July 9, 1881, and the mother, Ruth (Miller) Neely, was born in Simpson county, Ky., in 1808, and died in May, 1890. The two were united in marriage in their native state and afterward went to Illinois, where they located near Quincy, the father engaging in the prosecution of his trade, which was that of cabinetmaker, and also farmed. In 1836 they removed to Cedar county, Mo., and remained there eighteen years, when they outfitted for the journey across the plains, which they crossed in 1854, locating on a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres ten miles west of Eugene, Lane county, along the banks of Coyote creek. This remained the home of the family until the father's death.

Of the eleven children born to his parents, William W. Neely was the eighth in order of birth, his natal day being December 22, 1842, and the first scenes of his childhood being in Cedar county, Mo. He accompanied his parents to Oregon and attended the common schools of Lane county in pursuit of an education. When fifteen years old he began one of his first business experiences, being a trip into northern California, when he drove a herd of cattle. When of sufficient age he took a homestead near Hale and made that his home for about eight years, and at the close of that time he removed to Josephine county and located a pre-emption claim of one hundred and eighty acres, upon which he remained for nine years. Returning then to Lane county he bought property above Mapleton and located along the Siuslaw river, and made that his home for fifteen years, when he disposed of that possession and located upon his present farm, where he has since lived. Besides farming he occupies his time in the fall in fishing, and also engages in logging.

In Lane county, in 1870, Mr. Neely was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fountain, who

was born in Boone county, Mo., February 18, 1853, and of the seven children born to them three are now living, namely: Thomas J., at home; Mary L., the wife of Ludwig Christenson, of Florence, Ore.; and Luella, the wife of F. C. Peil, of Monroe, Benton county. In his fraternal relations Mr. Neely is a Mason, holding membership with the lodge at Florence and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Mapleton, also being identified with the Eastern Star and Rebekahs. In politics he is independent in his views, voting for the best men for official positions, and is serving at the present as road supervisor and school director.

JAMES W. WHITE. Among the enterprising, prosperous and popular business men of Lane county is James W. White, who is carrying on a substantial trade in groceries, grain and feed, at Eugene. Although a mere youth when the Civil war broke out, fired with a patriotic enthusiasm he enlisted, and took an active part in many important engagements, leaving the field at the close of the conflict with an excellent record as a soldier. He was born in Vinton, Iowa, July 24, 1846, a son of Gideon Blackburn White. His paternal grandfather, John White, was born, reared and married in Kentucky, but afterward removed to Edgar county, Ill., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death.

A native of Kentucky, Gideon B. White removed with his parents to Illinois, thence to Iowa, where he settled as a farmer in Marion county. Subsequently settling in Chautauqua county, Kans., he there spent his remaining years. He married Sarah Hollenbeck, who was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Edgar county, Ill., where her father, J. C. Hollenbeck, was for many years a well known miller. Of the fourteen children born of their union, ten grew to years of maturity, and four of the sons served in the Civil war, namely: Lawrence, who served in the First Minnesota Sharpshooters, was killed in the Seven-days' Battles; Jonathan, who was a corporal in the First Iowa Infantry, and is now a resident of Oklahoma; William, now living in Chautauqua county, Kans., served in the Twenty-ninth Infantry; and J. W., the special subject of this sketch.

The youngest child of the household, J. W. White was brought up on the home farm in Iowa, and obtained his education in the district school. In the fall of 1861, when fifteen years of age, he enlisted in the Thirteenth United States Regulars, but the recruiting officer refused to accept him without his parents' consent. He subsequently enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, in the camp at Keokuk, and was

mustered in March 13, 1862, at Keokuk. He saw hard service both in camp and field, among the engagements in which he took part being the following: Corinth; Iuka; Holly Springs; Black River Bridge; Vicksburg; Champion Hills; Jackson, Miss.; Missionary Ridge; Dallas; Resaca; Snake Creek; Peach Tree; Buzzard Roost; Kenesaw; and Tilton. While at Huntsville, Ala., in 1864, he veteranized, and on October 13, of that year, he, with his regiment, was captured and confined in Million prison. Having a sum of money secreted about his person, Mr. White succeeded in buying the liberty of himself and the orderly sergeant of his company, giving \$50 apiece for their parole, and returned home on a furlough. Being exchanged in the spring of 1865, just before the close of the war, he rejoined the few survivors of his regiment at New Orleans. Subsequently going to Washington, he took part in the grand review, then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., thence by train to Davenport, Iowa, where, in the summer of 1865, he was mustered out of service. Returning at once to the parental homestead, Mr. White remained there a while, and then began farming on his own account. Removing to Fredonia, Wilson county, Kans., in the spring of 1867, he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he erected a good set of buildings, and commenced the improvement of a farm, for a number of years being one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of that locality. Disposing of his Kansas property in 1892, Mr. White settled in Eugene, Ore., where he has since been extensively and profitably engaged in the grocery and feed business, being favorably located on Willamette street.

In Wilson county, Kans., Mr. White married Miss Esther Ann Vaughn, a native of Kentucky. She died in April, 1899, in Eugene, leaving eight children, namely: William, of San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. May Moffitt, of Bremerton, Wash.; Mrs. Minnie Croner, of Eugene; and James, Edna, Vineta, Velma and Lawrence, living at home. Politically Mr. White supports the principles of the Republican party, and for four years represented the third ward in the city council. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Artisans. He is likewise a member and quartermaster of the J. W. Geary Post, No. 7, G. A. R. He belongs to the Christian Church, of which he is an active member, and one of the deacons.

MARK HULBURT was born in Whiteside county, Ill., October 18, 1847, his parents being J. F. and Eliza Jane Hulburt, natives respectively of Vermont and Illinois. The father be-

came an early settler in the Prairie state, and though a miller by trade he engaged as a farmer there until 1853, when, with ox and cow-teams and the family carriage, he brought his wife and six children across the plains. The journey occupied six months, and at its close they settled in Linn county, Ore., taking up a donation land claim located six miles southeast of Albany. Until his death, in 1872, he engaged in improving and cultivating the broad acres, which meant a prosperous and pleasant home for himself and family. The death of his wife had occurred ten years earlier. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom attained maturity. Named in order of birth they are as follows: Harriet Jane, now Mrs. Maple, who makes her home in Pendleton; Lovina, who became Mrs. Brewer, and was accidentally killed by explosion in 1902; Mark, of this review; Harlan, in the real estate business in Albany; Alice M., now Mrs. Turner, of Pendleton; Florence, now Mrs. Dow, of Linn county; Ida, Mrs. Cullon, also of Linn county; Austin and Alden, twins; Wallace, Warren and Frank, the five last named being farmers in Linn county.

When twenty-one years of age Mark Hulburt left home and put in practice the splendid training which he had received from his father, on the home farm, becoming then a stock dealer, buying and shipping stock. In 1870 he went to eastern Oregon and engaged in the stock business in that locality, establishing a ranch on Hay creek, Wasco county, where he raised cattle and horses for ten years, shipping them to all parts of the country. At the end of that time he returned to the Willamette valley, and became the owner of the property upon which he now carries on the same business. In 1893 he removed to the city of Albany, from which location he superintends the work of his ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Hulburt occurred in Linn county, Miss Sarah J. Turner becoming his wife. She was born in Missouri and came to Oregon with her parents. The one son of their union is Riley E., who is one of the successful business men of Albany, being engaged in a hardware establishment in that location. In his political convictions Mr. Hulburt casts his vote with the Republican party.

OLE MYRIND was born in Trondhjem, Norway, January 18, 1857. He was the son of Angrim Myrind, a native of the same location, whose occupation throughout his life was that of a shoemaker. He died in his native land in 1898, at the age of eighty-seven years, his wife, also a native of Norway, having passed away in 1869, when fifty-one years old.

Of the four sons and one daughter which were

born to his parents Ole Myrind was the youngest in age, and his education was received in the common schools of his native country. When of a sufficient age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a shoemaker, serving for three years before taking up the business for himself. Until 1888 he remained in Norway, when he took passage in a ship bound for Boston. Upon his safe arrival he went at once toward the farming lands of the country, locating first in Mitchell county, Kans., where he engaged as a farm hand, in the fall of the same year proceeding to Nebraska. In the latter state he became employed in a rock quarry at Bennett, Lancaster county, where he remained until the following year, when he went to Colfax, Wash., and worked on the construction of railroads. Until February, 1900, he continued in that work, and he then came to Portland, Ore., and engaged in fishing in the Columbia river, located at Astoria for two years. In 1892 he came into the Siuslaw valley and bought the right to eighty acres of land located two miles east of Mapleton, and has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Meeting with success in his work he has added eighty acres to the original purchase and has now one hundred and sixty acres. He has made all improvements upon the farm, erecting dwelling, barns and outbuildings, etc. Another source of income beyond the profits of his farm is his fishing in the Siuslaw river each fall.

In politics Mr. Myrind adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party, and socially belongs to the Grange of Mapleton.

J. B. TILLOTSON. The painstaking and conservative element in Mr. Tillotson's make-up is undoubtedly inherited from his English ancestors, who were represented at a very early day in America. Bartlett Tillotson, the paternal grandfather of J. B., was born in Virginia, and at an early day removed with his family to a plantation near Dalton, Stokes county, N. C., where he farmed and worked at his trade of manufacturing cooper. His son, John, born near Lynchburg, Va., was a planter in Stokes county, and there married a native daughter, Parthena Powell King, daughter of William King, also a planter and a soldier in the war of 1812.

The third oldest, and the only one on the coast of his father's six children, J. B. Tillotson was born near Dalton, Stokes county, N. C., January 13, 1862, and lived at home until he became of age. He attended the public schools as opportunity offered, and as early as twelve years of age began to work at carpentering under his uncle, becoming in time a practical and experienced carpenter. As soon as he left home he

purchased a farm near Walnut Cove, Stokes county, and not only engaged in farming, but devoted considerable time to teaming and contracting. In 1890 he came to Oregon and settled first in Corvallis, and the first year worked at bridge carpentering, afterward engaging in general trade work in Albany. This town has been his headquarters ever since, although he has removed his family to Portland, a more central location for his constantly extending business. From the first bridge construction has appealed to his abilities as particularly congenial and satisfying, and considering the number of years which he has devoted to this class of engineering, the amount of work accomplished has been remarkable. Among the many bridges constructed by Mr. Tillotson, mention may be made of those which span the Santiam at Jefferson, and Stayton, of new bridges over the same river at Mill City, McDowell, the Rocky Point bridge across the South Santiam near Foster, the Waterloo bridge, rebuilt the bridge at Roseburg over the South Umpqua, and rebuilt the bridge at Sandy on the Base Line Road, and the draw-bridge at Skamokawa, Wash.

The absorbing nature of the work of Mr. Tillotson has never permitted him to actively participate in political or social undertakings to any extent, although he has been very active in church work, having for many years been a member of the Christian Church, and one of the board of deacons. He is fraternally connected with the Foresters of America, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Order of Pendo. He married in North Carolina, Martha J. Smith, a neighbor and native daughter, and the mother of two children, Martha Fay and Greta Frances.

WILLIAM C. WASHBURNE. In keeping with the reputation for resourcefulness and business sagacity established by his honored pioneer father, William C. Washburne, the present mayor of Junction City, is variously identified with the substantial affairs of Lane county, being cashier of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank at Junction City, secretary and treasurer of the Junction City Hotel Company, and owner and leaser of large tracts of stock-raising and timber land in Lane and the adjoining counties. A native son of Lane county, he was born on the old donation claim near Junction City, September 21, 1867, and is the eighth child of the large family of children born to Charles W. and Catherine A. (Stansbury) Washburne, grandson of Robert and Eva (Roy) Washburne, and great-grandson of Charles Washburne, the latter of whom was killed by the Indians near Clarksburg, Virginia, during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Robert, established the family

in Ohio about 1822, later living in Illinois and Des Moines county, Iowa, in which latter state himself and wife passed their last days. Their son, Charles, remained at home until their death, afterward engaging in farming on the home farm until the gold excitement swept over the land, in 1849. With a company of seventy he crossed the plains with ox-teams, and after a few months of mining at Coloma, Cal., and Georgetown, he went to San Francisco, embarked on a sailing vessel, and returned to his home in Iowa via the Isthmus of Panama.

After his marriage, in 1851, Mr. Washburne settled down to farming in Henry county, Iowa, and in the meantime experienced the discontent which usually visited the lives of returned travelers from the west, and, in 1853, he sold his farm and outfitted with ox-teams and wagons, preparing to cross the plains to Oregon. He had two wagons, eight yoke of oxen and some loose cattle, and their journey was uneventful, save for the birth of their first child, Ruth Ellen, on the plains near Chimney Rock. One and a half miles southwest of Junction City Mr. Washburne located his claim of three hundred and twenty acres, where he built a log cabin just in time to shelter those dear to him from the driving winter rains. Many of the animals with which he had started out survived the ordeal of the plains, and with these he began a stock-raising business, increasing the same from year to year, until he was one of the most extensive stock-raisers in Lane county. Additional lands were necessarily required for the accommodation of stock and farming, and in time he had six hundred acres in Lane county, and large landed property interests in Washington. A large portion of these lands are still in his possession. In 1891 he purchased the mill property at Springfield, placed in it a complete roller process with a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day, and eventually handed over the management of the mill to his sons, Byron and William. He made an addition to Junction City in 1891 and he was one of the organizers of the Junction City Hotel Company, of which he was president for many years. As a Republican he has actively advanced the interests of his party in this county, and represented it in the state legislature in 1872. An energetic and masterful personality, he has greatly influenced all departments of activity in this section, and stands today as a representative of all that is admirable and progressive in northwestern citizenship.

The pronounced good fortune of his father permitted of superior educational opportunities for his children, and William C., like the rest, availed himself to the utmost of his chances. From the public schools he went to the State University in 1890, taking a two-years course in

English, and afterward graduating from the Portland Business College, having taken the banking and general business course. Thereafter he entered his father's Springfield mill as manager and bookkeeper, and in 1893 became identified with the local bank, known as the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, incorporated under the state laws with a capital stock of \$35,000. This is a solid and paying institution, the directors being such well known men as J. A. Bushnell, C. W. Washburne and J. P. Millorn, with Mr. William Washburne as cashier, and G. F. Shipworth as assistant cashier. Mr. Washburne is identified with extensive stock interests in the county, and for the purpose leases at least eight hundred acres of land, upon which he has about six hundred sheep and two hundred head of cattle. He also owns a one hundred and sixty acre tract of timber land, and two hundred acres of farming and grazing land, besides considerable property in Junction City. As a Republican, he has taken an active interest in local affairs, and besides his present term as mayor, has served six years in the city council, filling also other positions of trust and responsibility. He is fraternally one of the best known men of the younger generation, being identified with the Masonic order (demitted), Eugene Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, No. 357, of Eugene, and the Woodmen of the World; Oasis Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F., of Junction City, of which he is financial secretary. Mr. Washburne is popular and influential in his native county and state, and to an exceptional degree enjoys the good will and confidence of the many people with whom he is thrown in contact. Mr. Washburne acts as his father's business manager, which brings him in close relation with the business men of Washington and Oregon.

CAPT. CHARLES LA FOLLETT was born September 21, 1829, on a farm in Putnam county, Ind. At the age of sixteen he left home and attended a writing school, thereafter teaching penmanship during one winter. Another winter was devoted to the study of phrenology, and after that for three years he traveled around, lecturing on phrenology during the summer and studying during the winter time. In a company of one hundred and forty-four well armed men Mr. La Follett started across the plains from Missouri in 1849, his equipment consisting of five yoke of oxen and a two-horse wagon. He was made wagon-master and sergeant of the train, and had his hands full trying to conceal his uncle, Walter Henton, who was one of the party, and whom the Mormons sought to capture in retaliation for his having been one of the sixteen men to

kill Joe Smith. Provisions ran short during the journey, and many adventures enlivened what would otherwise have been a very weary and monotonous march. In Oregon Mr. La Follett found the Indians so troublesome that he went to Santa Clara county, Cal., and there taught an early subscription school, and in 1852 he went with a Mr. Snelling into the Redwood timber district and had charge of from fifty to seventy-five men engaged in getting out timber. This proved a profitable venture, and at the end of eighteen months his available assets consisted of \$20,000, \$10,000 of which was lost in an onion-raising undertaking and the balance being lost on a claim in Redwood City. He reached Portland in 1853. At the home of Dr. McBride, near North Yamhill, he got up a subscription school, and during the next season attended the Pacific University. For several years following he traveled through California and Oregon lecturing on phrenology in the summer and teaching in the winter, and to intensify the interests of his lectures invested in a picture machine, then a great novelty in the west.

In 1856 Mr. La Follett married Mary A. Snodgrass and the following year began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1858. His initial practice was conducted in Dallas, where he became prominent in politics, and in 1863 was elected to the legislature. During the session he gave substantial evidence of his belief in Prohibition by drawing up and securing the passage of a law prohibiting minors visiting saloons, a matter which lay very near to the heart of Mr. La Follett. He served in the legislature three terms, and during the last term Governor Gibbs appointed him to a lieutenantancy in the army, that he might raise a company in Linn and Benton counties for the suppression of the Indians. To further this good work a band was hired at an outlay of \$50 a day, innumerable meetings held at which collections were taken up, and at the end of the campaign one hundred and three men had enlisted. Lieutenant La Follett was mustered in as captain of Company A, First Oregon Infantry, at Salem, and went with his company to Vancouver, where it was stationed until the following summer. He then went to Fort Yamhill and took possession of the house of Philip Sheridan, just as the distinguished soldier took his departure. The regiment was ordered to leave in September, and the captain, with Lieutenant Shipley and one hundred and ten men, acted as guard to control the Indians. During the Snake River war this same band crossed the mountains to the Crooked River country, and there carried their provisions in wagons over the lava beds, and soon afterward built a fort to keep the Indians out of the region. What was known as Camp Pope, on Squaw

creek, was the outgrowth of this expedition, and here they remained during the winter, and in the spring Captain La Follett and Superintendent Huntington made a treaty with the Warm Spring Indians, which resulted in the soldiers leaving camp in July, and returning to Fort Yamhill. The soldiers all entertained the sincerest admiration for the bravery and able leadership of their captain, and before the soldiers were discharged the mothers of the boys sent to San Francisco and got a flag to present to him, which emblem of appreciation was unhappily lost on the ship Jonathan, which sank on the way to Portland. Another flag was later secured, and this remains one of the treasured possessions of the fearless and high-minded leader.

Soon after the war Captain La Follett was a candidate for the senate but was defeated, and in 1870 he was appointed Indian agent of the Grande Ronde Agency, maintaining the position for four years. On account of his wife's ill health he moved onto a farm in the mountains near Grande Ronde and for fourteen years engaged successfully in general farming and stock-raising. He then located in Sheridan and engaged in the practice of law, and in 1888 took up his residence in Portland, remaining in the northern city until 1899. In the meantime he had been elected to the legislature from Yamhill county. Since 1899 he has lived retired in Sheridan. Five children have been born into the La Follett family, of whom W. G. A., the oldest son, lives in Sheridan; C. B. is a merchant of this town; Edith is the wife of H. C. Foster, treasurer of Yamhill county; Ollie is the wife of J. Soppenfield, of the vicinity of Salem; and Hettie lives in Seattle, Wash. Captain La Follett is identified with the Donelson Post, G. A. R., of Sheridan, and is active in the undertakings of the post, at one time having served as commander.

brightest and most enterprising men to aid in the advancement of civilization of the Pacific slope. Among these men none hold, or more merit a higher position of both local and state prominence, than Archie J. Johnson, the son and grandson of pioneers, and the representative of a New York family which has made its way with true pioneer instinct to a locality where men of ability and earnestness of purpose are required to cement the union of a then remote territory, and develop the possibilities which nature has so plentifully bestowed upon it. That these three, father, son and native son, have faithfully fulfilled their duties as citizens, a brief biographical résumé will quickly show, and it will be interesting reading to those who have watched the beginning, growth and triumphal lead in the van of progress of this western commonwealth.

The grandfather, Hiram Alvah Johnson, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on February 18, 1819, and after his emigration to the middle west, he remained in Illinois until 1848, when he crossed the plains with ox-teams, and at once took up a donation claim near Jefferson, Marion county, Ore. For twenty-eight years he made his home upon this farm of six hundred and forty acres, and in the town of Jefferson, where he was engaged in a general merchandise business, and at the close of that period he removed to Salem, and made his home there until his death, in February, 1896, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a man of strong independent ideas, and as such he influenced more or less the affairs of the community in which he resided. He was a Republican in politics, and for twelve years he served as justice of the peace in Salem. He was a member of the Christian Church, and into this work he carried the same traits dominant in his political and social life. His son, John Charles, the father of Archie J. Johnson, was a native of Illinois, being born on May 29, 1842, and he came with his father into the west, living upon the latter's farm until 1869, when he bought property located three miles north of Scio, Linn county, consisting of a thousand acres. There he successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1874, when he decided to venture into the commercial life of the city of Scio, engaging in a general mercantile business with one J. M. Brown, with whom he remained for one year. The firm was afterward known as Johnson Brothers for four years, after which John C. Johnson sold out and lived retired for a couple of years, when he again became connected with the general merchandise business of the same city, his partner being Riley Shelton. This connection occupied another four years, and for a like period after that he lived retired, in 1889 engaging for one year with his son, Archie J., of this review, and then selling

ARCHIE J. JOHNSON. To a greater or less degree a man is measured by the success which he achieves in his undertakings, the circle of his influence widening in proportion to the height which he attains among his associates, his words carrying weight as his actions have previously proven his ability to command respect and confidence. It is no discredit to the other sections of the Union that the great northwest should, so early in its infancy, have reason to name with pride a large percentage of its citizens as those who have risen to more than local prominence, whose hands have upheld the western states through the trying period of growth and consequent power, for they are natives or sons of natives of the middle and eastern states which have perforce passed on some of their

his interest in the business to Ross E. Hibler. He then removed to Salem, where he now makes his home, though each summer finds him with his family upon his two-hundred-and-forty-acre farm near Stayton, Marion county.

In 1864 John Charles Johnson married Violetta Gunsauls, a native of Indiana, who was born in 1846, the daughter of Manuel Gunsauls, who was a native of Pennsylvania, moving first to Ohio and later, at the age of fifteen, to Illinois, and came across the plains to Oregon in 1853, locating one and a half miles east of Jefferson, Marion county, where he died in 1878, at the age of sixty-four. Of the four sons and three daughters which blessed the union of J. C. Johnson and Violetta Gunsauls five children are now living, the second being Archie J. Johnson, who was born three miles northwest of Jefferson, September 18, 1867. He received a preliminary education in the common schools, and upon the completion of the course he entered, in the spring of 1885, the Portland Business College and made a phenomenal record in his studies, graduating in December of the same year, in less time than any preceding scholar. He had also developed early a decided talent for business, at the age of fourteen years acting as clerk in a general merchandise establishment at Scio, for the ensuing year and a half continuing to hold the position, in connection with which he attended school as occasion offered. At sixteen years of age he took the position of bookkeeper and head salesman for Johnson & Shelton, and maintained the same creditably until 1887. He then became timekeeper for the Oregon Pacific Railway, but gave this up and re-entered for a short time the mercantile life in Scio, from which he removed to Seattle, Wash., in the spring of 1888, and engaged in the real estate business. The next year found him again a resident of Scio, and in connection with his father, herein previously mentioned, he engaged in the general merchandise business, and later continued with Mr. Hibler, who is now the owner of the store. In 1891 he sold out his interests in the business, and in January, 1892, he removed to Salem, where he lived until November of the same year, but seemingly not satisfied to live any place but in the city where he had spent his boyhood days and had met with success in all his business dealings, he returned to Scio, and with T. J. Munkers purchased the controlling interest in the bank of Scio, and at once assumed the active management of it. In 1894 he bought Mr. Munkers' interest, and he then became president and conducted the business until the fall of 1900, his brother C. V. having assumed the cashiership with him in 1896. In 1900 he sold out and engaged in stock-raising, having bought four thousand one hundred and sixty acres of land in

Benton and Polk counties, and began the stock business on extensive plans, in connection with his brother (C. V. Johnson) and brother-in-law (J. C. Simpson), making a specialty of registered stock. They now have a fine herd of Shorthorn and a few choice Hereford cattle, along with their other grade cattle, sheep and goats. In partnership with Ross E. Hibler he is extensively engaged in buying mohair and wool throughout the Willamette valley, a far-reaching business in this state. Mr. Johnson has certainly made a success of his business interests in the city of Scio and elsewhere, and his connection with the various commercial and industrial enterprises of this city, his chief prominence in the latter being in the flouring mill business, having purchased a one-half interest in 1895 in the fine flouring mill located there, and disposed of the same in 1900, working up a large export business in flour during this period, and has been of much benefit to the business affairs there, and he is rightly named as one of the principals in the prominent work of the community.

Mr. Johnson was married in January, 1888, to Miss Linnie Young, a native of Minnesota, and they are now the parents of the following children: Cleo L.; Zeta A.; Elmo E.; Darrel D. an Orlo O., all of whom are at home. Fraternally Mr. Johnson is a member of the Encampment, subordinate and Rebekah lodges of the I. O. O. F., and the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Even among the busy hours of his business life Mr. Johnson has found time to take an active interest in all public and political movements, as an ardent Republican, serving his party in various positions of trust and honor. In June, 1894, he was elected to the state senate to represent Linn county for four years, carrying by a large majority a previously Democratic county. In this position he became a prominent factor in the affairs of the state, serving on various important committees. He was the promoter of the bill at the 1897 session to tax foreign companies when carrying on business in the state, but which could not be considered on account of the failure in the organization of the house during the entire session. He has also been a member of the state central committee, for years a member of the county central committee of his party and has served several terms as councilman of the city of Scio and as its mayor, was a school director for two terms, was chairman of the board when the Scio school building was erected, he being one of the promoters of the project. The chief business interest of Mr. Johnson at the present time is the position to which he was appointed in March 1899, that of national bank examiner, for the northwest district, including the states of Ore-

gon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho, and up to April 1, 1902, including Wyoming. This position he has since held with the same success which has characterized all his efforts, and which win for him the respect of all who appreciate the business sagacity and untiring energy of their fellow townsman. He is a very busy man, for all his time not given to his official duties is taken up with his large personal interests. Mr. Johnson is esteemed among his associates for an exceptionally pleasing personality and intrinsic worth of character, which has made him a valuable citizen to all communities in which he has in the past resided, and especially to the town wherein most of his life has been passed, that of Scio, Linn county. In July, 1903, Mr. Johnson removed to Corvallis, where he has taken up his permanent residence, being near his farm and live-stock interests and is at home in this beautiful college city on the banks of the Willamette river.

CAPT. THOMAS A. STEEAR. A sea-faring life is one that has many fascinations even amid its dangers, and generally, when one finds occupation in such work the attractions far outweigh the advantages of a home and the peaceful pursuits on land, and it is impossible to be satisfied with any other employment. The exception to the general rule is to be found in the person of Capt. Thomas A. Steear, who has settled down into a peaceful, contented land life after fourteen years' experience on the sea, satisfied to engage in agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his years, his home now located on a farm of ninety-five acres three miles southwest of Mapleton, Lane county.

Captain Steear was born in Orange county, N. Y., May 4, 1837, next to the youngest in age of the seven children born to his parents, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire, and the death of both occurring in New York state. The father, John Steear, being a farmer, this son interspersed his home duties with an attendance of the common schools of his native state until he had reached the age of thirteen years, when he left home and became a messenger boy aboard a merchantman, which sailed from the city of New York. After three years in this service he went into the United States navy as a sailor on a gunner, and served in the Crimean war under the French government on a United States vessel chartered by the French. While in the United States navy he was on the Naugatuck and witnessed the sinking of the Cumberland and Congress by the Merrimack at Hampton Roads, which he considers the great event of his life. He also participated as a soldier in the battle of Sand Creek with the Comanche and

Arapahoe Indians, at which battle over eight hundred Indians were killed. The captain has been steamboating on the Sinslaw river for about fifteen years, periodically, in connection with his farm and stock-raising. Various incidents came into the life of the captain as he traveled into different locations of the world in the capacity of a sailor, but after fourteen years in the service he left the sea and first located in Colorado, in the vicinity of Denver, engaging in the cattle business. This employment was continued successfully for many years, and, in 1887, he came to the Siuslaw valley and bought the right to his farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres of land, afterward becoming the owner of the ninety-five acres which is now his home.

The marriage of Captain Steear occurred in Colorado, in 1878, and united him with Miss Mary A. Campbell, a native of Illinois, and of the children born to them John is located on the adjoining farm; Susan and Amadella are at home. As a Democrat in his political affiliations Captain Steear is actively interested in advancing the principles of his party, and has served as school director since he first located in the valley. Fraternally he is a Mason and is past warden of the lodge in which he holds membership.

REV. PETER BEUTGEN, B. S. T. The position as pastor of the Purification Church, Engene, belongs to the Rev. Peter Beutgen, B. S. T., to which he was appointed in 1901, acceptably filling the post to the present time. He is one of the cultured and well read men of the Catholic faith in this part of the United States and does much to advance the cause of the religion to which he has devoted the energies and talents of his life.

The Rev. Peter Beutgen was born at Tecumseh, Mich., in the neighborhood of Detroit, October 7, 1864. His father, Nicholas Beutgen, was born on the Rhine, Germany, and he came to Kent county, Canada, where he was employed as a baker. After locating near Detroit, Mich., he removed to that city and continued to follow his trade until 1875. At that date he located in Portland, Ore., and after a number of years spent in the prosecution of his trade he became an assistant to the city engineer and superintendent of streets, with whom he remained ten years, his death occurring there in 1896. He married Mary McNally, a native of Ireland, and she died in Portland in 1902. To Mr. and Mrs. Beutgen were born four sons and four daughters, the sons besides our subject being as follows: John, a merchant of Los Angeles, Cal.; Nicholas, a merchant of Portland; and Francis, a contractor of New York City.

When eleven years old the Rev. Peter Beutgen

became a resident of Portland, removing at that time with his parents to that city. When fourteen years old he entered St. Hyacinth's College in the city of that name in Canada, where he completed the classics in seven years. After a course of three years in another university he spent the ensuing three years at Mount Angel College, engaged in teaching and a farther continuance of his studies. He also engaged in mission work in this state for some time. At Mount Angel he was ordained a priest in 1890, by Bishop Gross, who sent him to Coos Bay, where he organized the church, and later built St. Monica's at Marshfield and St. Mary's, Star of the Sea, at Cape Blanco, this being now the most westerly church in the United States, and both now having large congregations. The Rev. Peter Beutgen entered mission work extensively, remaining so employed for three or four years, when he became a student at the Catholic University at Washington, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of B. S. T. He then returned to Oregon and was first appointed pastor of Baker City, where he remained a year, during which time he traveled on horseback to the missions. During his pastorate of two years at Roseburg he kept up his interest in the missions, and at the close of this period he received his present appointment, a congregation which was established about twelve years ago and now numbers three hundred. He belongs to the Catholic Knights of America, in which he officiates as chaplain.

G. W. GRIFFIN. A young man of decided push and energy, G. W. Griffin has already achieved a substantial position in the business circles of Eugene as manager of the Griffin Hardware Company, one of the leading firms of its kind in Lane county, and has gained in a marked degree the esteem and confidence of the community. A son of the late G. P. Griffin, he was born December 29, 1870, in Earlville, N. Y.

A native of New York state, G. P. Griffin was first engaged in business for himself as a merchant in the town of Earlville, and was afterward identified with the mercantile interests of Rockford, Ill., and of Manchester, Iowa, while in the latter place being also engaged in the stock-raising business in Wyoming and Montana. Going to Nevada in 1860, he worked as a millwright, building five large quartz-mills. Returning to Earlville, N. Y., in 1867 he again engaged in business. Coming to Oregon in 1888, he located at Eugene as a hardware merchant, and five years later, in 1893, organized the Griffin Hardware Company, becoming its president, a position that he retained until his death, in 1897. He was a man of good business ability,

quick to seize advantageous opportunities, and was successful in his undertakings. Politically he was an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party. In 1859 he married Mary A. Spraker, who was born in New York state, and now resides in Eugene. Since the death of her husband she has succeeded him as president of the Griffin Hardware Company. Of the six children born of their union, the following are living: Drew, a member of the Griffin Hardware Company; G. W., the special subject of this sketch; and Lizzie, wife of R. S. Bryson, of Pendleton, Ore. Charles W., formerly a member of the firm, was drowned in the Willamette river the night of July 20, 1903.

Although born in New York state, G. W. Griffin was reared in Illinois and Iowa, receiving a practical education in the public schools of those states. After coming with his parents to Eugene, he studied for a year at the University of Oregon, and was subsequently a clerk in his father's hardware store. On the incorporation of the Griffin Hardware Company, in January, 1893, he was made secretary of the company, and since the death of his father has served as manager of the entire business. This firm has a two-story building, 29x190 feet, well stocked with hardware of every description, logger's and miner's supplies, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements and tools of all kinds, carrying a complete assortment of the various goods found in a first class store of its kind. The company also owns a large implement warehouse, and two large storage buildings.

Taking an active interest in promoting the welfare of Eugene, Mr. Griffin has not shirked the duties of public office, but served as city treasurer in 1897, and from 1900 until 1902 as county coroner, and is now a member of the city council, representing the third ward. He is a staunch Republican in his political affiliations. He is prominently identified by membership with several of the leading organizations of the county, belonging to Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; to Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M.; and to the Knights of Pythias lodge, which he has served three times as chancellor commander, for the past six years being a member of the grand lodge. He also belongs to the Uniformed Rank K. of P.; the Royal Arcanum; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club of Eugene and a member of its board of trustees.

ALEXANDER SMITH. The son of one of the largest land owners in the Willamette valley, Alexander Smith was always interested in the accumulation of landed property and the cultivation of the soil, an occupation which he fol-

lowed up to the time of his death, being also largely and profitably interested in dealing in stock. His ancestry is traced back to the state of Virginia, where his grandfather, George, settled upon coming to this country from his birthplace in Ireland. Some time later he removed to Indiana, where he became a large land owner near South Bend. Greenberry Smith, the father of Alexander, was born in Virginia and accompanied his parents to Indiana, and on attaining manhood left home, going to Clay county, Mo., where he engaged in farming, giving this up in 1845 to undertake the journey across the plains. His brother, Alexander, had joined him, and together the two started with a herd of cattle, a part of which they took through safely to Oregon whither they were journeying, the amount of time occupied by the trip being six months. In Benton county Mr. Smith took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, located upon Soap creek twelve miles north of what is now the town of Corvallis though at that time there was but one house here. He early became a model farmer of this section, putting improvements upon his claim in the way of buildings and added cultivation. He also became largely interested in the stock business, principally in eastern Oregon, where he went in the year 1862, locating in what is now Gilliam county, though it then formed a part of Wasco county. For fifteen years he remained in this business and continued to add to his land until he owned about eight thousand acres in Polk and Benton counties though the amount aggregated over ten thousand at the time of his death. At one time he added to his profits by conducting a general store at his ranch, though he continued this for but a few years. The last of his days were spent in retirement in Corvallis where his death occurred in 1886, at the age of sixty-seven years. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Only once in his life had Mr. Smith been enticed away from his chosen work, and that was for a journey in 1849 to the mines of California, where he remained but eighteen months. Mr. Smith had been married twice, his first union being with Miss Eliza Hughart, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Joseph Hughart who came to Oregon in 1845 locating in Benton county. She was the mother of one child, Alexander Smith of this review, her death occurring when he was but three months old. Mr. Smith later married for a second wife, Elizabeth Baker, who was born in the eastern part of Tennessee, the daughter of John Baker, a pioneer of 1846. She died in 1902 in Corvallis, to which city her husband had removed the family. She left one child, John Smith, who

is now one of the wealthy men of Benton county and makes his home in Corvallis.

Alexander Smith was born on the donation claim taken up by his father, December 10, 1848, and was reared to manhood on this farm. He was given the best of advantages in the educational line, after his early education was completed in the public schools being sent to Vancouver College. Following the example of his father he spent ten years engaged in the stock business in the original location selected by his father, after that bending his best efforts to the successful cultivation of his large farm which was located two and a half miles south of Corvallis. His death occurred in 1890, a loss to the community of a large-hearted, whole-souled man, who had ever been ready to assist all who called upon him in the hour of need. Politically Mr. Smith voted with the Democratic party.

By his marriage June 2, 1871, with Miss Anna Callaway, Alexander Smith allied himself with not only a very prominent family of Oregon but one which traces its ancestry on the maternal side to the nobility of England. Her father, Hon. William Richard Callaway, was born in Tennessee, the son of William, one of the pioneers of Missouri, and a large land owner in Scotland county of that state. Tiring of farming, the son, William R., went to Fillmore, Andrew county, where he engaged for some time in a mercantile business, later, however, returning to the old farm in Scotland county. In 1865 he decided to make a change of home, not from necessity, but from the desire to give his strength and energy to the upbuilding of a commonwealth beyond the Rockies. The trip was made across the plains, in company with a large party all well armed and well equipped, the wagons drawn by horses. Mr. Callaway had four wagons, two teams allowed for each, besides quite a number of loose horses. After a six-months trip the party arrived at their destination, Mr. Callaway locating first in Linn county, but soon removed to Benton county, purchasing property advantageously located on Soap creek, where he built a house and other improvements and engaged extensively in general farming. Adding to his property from time to time he finally owned over one thousand acres, the station Callaway, on the Southern Pacific railroad, being upon this land. Mr. Callaway's last year was spent in Corvallis whither he had removed, intending to pass the remaining years of his life in retirement. His death occurred in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years. He had always been a very prominent man in this section of the country through the influence of the many good qualities which distinguished him, and as the choice of the people he was an able representative in the state legislature for one term. In his fraternal associations he affli-

ated with the Masons. Mr. Callaway married Miss Abigail Cecil, who was born in Tennessee, a descendant of Lord Cecil of England, her immediate ancestor being Samuel Cecil, whose birth occurred in Tennessee, his home on attaining manhood being in Kentucky and Missouri until 1864, when he came to California. After a year spent in that location he came to Oregon, remaining, however, but a short time before returning to California and engaging in farming until his death in Yolo county. Mrs. Callaway died before the removal to Corvallis. On the death of her husband, Mrs. Smith removed to Corvallis, where she now makes her home, a welcome addition to the cultured society of this city. She owns three hundred acres of the old homestead upon which she was reared, in addition to much other property left in her charge at the death of her husband. She is the mother of two children, of whom Eliza is now the wife of J. W. Hayes, a farmer of Benton county, living in Corvallis, and Clarence, who makes his home with his mother.

JAMES F. ROBINSON. As the manager of the Lane County Electric Company, James F. Robinson is establishing for himself an enviable reputation in regard to his executive ability and mechanical knowledge, after a very successful career in various other lines in the city. Previous to the organization of this company, in which Mr. Robinson acted as one of the principals, he served in the same capacity in the one established in 1890 and which was known as the Eugene Electric Company. He then superintended the construction of the plant and afterwards rebuilt it, and the company is now putting up a fine plant in Springfield, which has a capacity of six hundred horse power, the engines to supply both Springfield and Eugene with power and light. Since the organization Mr. Robinson has served as a director.

Mr. Robinson was born in Henry county, Iowa, near Mt. Pleasant, December 2, 1846, the youngest of the three children born into the family of his parents and the only one who attained maturity. His father was James Robinson, a native of Ross county, Ohio, the grandfather being Josiah Robinson. The latter was born in Virginia and became a settler in Ross county on the north fork of the Scioto river, where he engaged as a farmer until his death. Religiously he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The father also became a farmer in Ohio and later removed to Iowa, where his death occurred in October, 1846. His wife was formerly Catherine Macauley, born in New York state, the daughter of James Macauley, who came from Inverness, Scotland, and became a resident of New

York and later settled in Ohio and from there removed to Iowa. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, enduring safely all the hardships and dangers of the trip only to experience death in a mine in an Illinois town. Mrs. Robinson married a second time, a man named Bradford, and later she died in Macon county, Mo.

On the farm in Iowa Mr. Robinson attained the age of eleven years, when his mother removed to Macon county, Mo., where he received a preliminary education in the public schools, after which he returned to Ohio, and attended Bryan Academy in Chillicothe. Later he was graduated from South Salem Academy, after which he returned to his home in Missouri, and remained until after the close of the war, when he again went to Chillicothe and worked on his grandfather's farm for two years. On locating once more in Macon county he engaged as clerk in a hardware store. In 1872 he crossed the continent and coming by way of San Francisco located in Eugene, Lane county, Ore., which has since been his home. On his arrival here Mr. Robinson first entered the hardware business, establishing the first hardware store south of Albany and successfully conducted it until 1888, under the firm name of Robinson & Church. At that date they sold out and dissolved partnership. Mr. Robinson then became interested in the organization of the water works here, superintending the construction, and when finished he became superintendent of the company, in which he was a director. This employment continued for two years, when he resigned to accept his present position in which he has won much commendation for his excellent management.

The first marriage of Mr. Robinson occurred in Macon county, Mo., Miss Jennie Hughes, of Wisconsin, becoming his wife. She died in San Francisco, leaving one daughter, Stella, who is a graduate of University of Oregon. His second marriage united him with Nannie Hughes, also of Wisconsin, the ceremony being performed in Eugene, and they are the parents of two children, Ralph D. and Emma Helene. In his fraternal relations Mr. Robinson is one of the prominent men of the state, having filled the most important offices of Masonry. He was made a member of this order in Macon Lodge No. 106, and now belongs to Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master. He entered the Grand Lodge as an officer and worked up to the grand master of Grand Lodge of Oregon, in which he served one term, and in 1898 he was elected grand secretary of grand lodge and has been re-elected each year. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Macon county and is now a member of Eugene Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M. He served as high priest, and was grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon two terms

in succession, and since 1896 he has acted as grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of Oregon. He was raised to Knights Templar degree in Emanuel Commandery No. 7, of Macon, Mo., and is now a member of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, in which he is past eminent commander. Mr. Robinson organized the first commandery in Oregon, that being Oregon Commandery No. 1 in Portland, and there acted as eminent commander for two terms, and also organized the Grand Commandery of Oregon, acting as the first grand commander. He is at the present time grand recorder of the Grand Commandery of Oregon, having held the post since 1895, and is a member of Oregon Consistory No. 1, Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., and is grand recorder of the order of High Priesthood. In his political principles Mr. Robinson is a staunch Republican and has served his party in various ways. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HON. JOSEPH DE WITT MATLOCK. A pioneer whose life has been marked by the course of events in the great Northwest, whose shrewd business instinct and quick decision have enabled him to see and profit by the opportunities which have been the foundation of statehood, is the Hon. J. D. Matlock, now a resident of Eugene, Lane county, Ore., where he lives retired from the duties which have so long engrossed his attention. He has been greatly interested in the growth of this city, both commercially and politically, but his energies have not been expended here alone, as for some time he carried on a profitable mercantile enterprise in Alaskan fields, having but recently returned from the north. A brief reading of his life will be interesting for those who have experienced pioneer life in this section of the country, and also for those who have watched the growth of this western commonwealth.

Joseph De Witt Matlock was born in Benton county, Tenn., March 8, 1839, the son of Edward Lane Matlock, a farmer in that locality, who emigrated from his native state of Georgia. In the fall of 1839 the father removed to Dade county, Mo., where he served one term as county judge, and continued in his occupation of farming, until his emigration to Oregon in 1853, where he settled near Goshen, Lane county, on a donation claim of two hundred and ninety-six acres, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted the years until 1862. In the last-named year he went to the Florence mines, and the following year to the Boise Basin mines, in the latter becoming ill of lung fever and dying July 1, 1863, at the age of forty-six years, having been born April 18, 1817. He had faithfully

served as wagonmaster in the Rogue River Indian war, in 1855-56. His wife was formerly Susan C. Fry, a native of North Carolina, born December 3, 1815, and died at Heppner, Ore., May 11, 1896. She was the mother of seven sons and one daughter, named in order of birth, as follows: Caswell John, a rancher in Morrow county, Ore., who served in the Rogue River Indian war; J. D., of this review; James W., ex-sheriff of Morrow county, now residing in Heppner; Edward Lane, who died in Heppner while sheriff of the county; Wm. F., a capitalist of Pendleton, Ore., who served as state senator two terms and as major general of the Oregon National Guards; Thomas J., a rancher in Heppner; Benjamin F., who died in Morrow county; and Sarah, who married Lee Greenwood and died in Eugene, Ore.

The education of J. D. Matlock was received in Dade county, Mo., but was rather limited, though his father, as one of the most public-spirited men of that community, had borne one-half of the expense of the school in their district. He was fourteen years old when the journey was made across the plains, the little company starting in April, 1853, with ox-teams and quite a large number of loose cattle, which this lad was compelled to drive, walking the entire distance. His father had, besides, six or seven wagons. With no unusual occurrence the party followed the old Oregon trail until they reached Fort Boise, and from there they followed Meek's cut-off, which led along the Malheur river to the big lakes, two weeks being consumed in coming around them, and also crossed the desert, where their supply of water was exhausted. They then crossed the Des Chutes river and came in on what is now the Military road, crossing the Willamette river nineteen different times before they arrived at Butte Disappointment, October 26, 1853. Mr. Matlock, as a boy, went upon his father's farm and there remained for several years. His desultory education was finished here, first with an attendance at the common school at Goshen, the Eugene high school, and he then entered Columbia College, which was burned, and he then entered the Cornelius high school, where he completed his education. In 1862 he went to the Florence mines, where he met with fair success, after which he returned to Lane county. There he was married, in the fall of 1862, to Elizabeth E. Rutledge, who was born November 9, 1844, in Illinois, and who came to Oregon in 1853. Mr. Matlock then located on a farm seven miles southeast of Eugene, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he farmed until his wife died in 1864. He then commenced teaching school, which occupation was continued for two years, during which time he was elected county superintendent of

public instruction, holding this position for one term. He then engaged in pork-packing and the general merchandise business in Pleasant Hill, Lane county, in which he remained for about twenty months, after which he again located on a farm, selecting eight hundred and fifty acres in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for fifteen years. He met with a most pleasing success in this work, and at the close of the fifteen years he had accumulated a comfortable competency, whereupon he sold his property and removed to Eugene, becoming the owner of the merchandise stock of T. G. Hendricks in 1884. Two years later he erected on the corner of Willamette and Eighth streets a handsome three-story building, to which his constantly increasing business was removed, and he here carried on the work until 1896, when he sold out and prepared to go to Alaska. January, 1898, found him en route for the north, going first to Skagway and then engaging in business at Lake Bennett, British Columbia, where he continued successfully for two years. He then sold out and prepared to move his stock to Dawson, taking it down the Yukon river on flat-boats. While en route he lost about \$2,000 through the sinking of a boat during a storm, for, though he succeeded in raising it, the stock was almost worthless. In Dawson he once more opened up a general merchandise business, but remained only eighteen months, when he closed out the stock and returned to Eugene coming down the Yukon river to St. Michaels, thence to Nome. Mr. Matlock now owns five hundred acres located five miles from Eugene, which is devoted to the raising of stock, this land now being rented. For many years he was interested in the Eugene Lumber Company, acting as director for the company, and has but recently disposed of his interest in the business.

Notwithstanding his engrossing business interests, Mr. Matlock has always taken an active part in public affairs, being broad-minded and earnest in his efforts for the best interests of the community. In 1874 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket, of which party he is an adherent. For one term he was mayor of Eugene, and was councilman for a period of ten years, now holding that office as a representative of South Eugene, from the Second ward. He is also chairman of the street commissioners and a member of the health commission. He is chairman of the Lane county Democratic central committee and a member of the First Congressional District Democratic committee.

The second marriage of Mr. Matlock united him with Louisa Rutledge, who was born April 1, 1852, in Illinois, and is a half-sister of his first wife. Her death occurred in Eugene, July

17, 1891, after which he married Mrs. Sarah Durant, the widow of William Durant. She was born in Indiana, August 15, 1843, and came to Oregon in 1874. Her father was Samuel Lowe, a native of Ireland, who came to a farm near Omaha, Neb., and when retired made his home near that city until his death. The first husband of Mrs. Matlock was a merchant in Eugene, who died in 1887. Of the six children born of their union five are now deceased, one daughter, Jennie, who married Robert M. Pratt, living in Eugene. Mr. Matlock is the father of twelve children: Elizabeth C. is the wife of S. C. Smith, of Eugene; Edis De Witt and Caswell C. are merchants in Eugene; Lulu S. died in Eugene; Louisa C. is the wife of George Randebusch, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Bertha M. is the wife of E. E. Emmons, of Dawson, British Columbia; Mary M. died in Eugene; Joseph Fry is attending the Naval Training School; Frankie and William are deceased; Eugene is at home; and Hazel is deceased. In his fraternal relations Mr. Matlock was made a Mason in Eugene Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of Eugene Chapter No. 10, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 2, K. T., and the Consistory No. 1, having taken the thirty-second degree; and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Eugene, in which he is past noble grand, and also belongs to the Encampment. He is a member of the Christian Church.

HUGH M. FINLEY. The fruit-raising possibilities of Benton county, and more especially of the region around Bruce, have tempted many to engage in this always interesting occupation to the credit of themselves and of the whole neighborhood. Among these may be mentioned Hugh M. Finley, owner of a farm of two hundred acres on the Willamette river, and about six miles northeast of Monroe. The majority of the improvements on this paying property are traceable to the enterprise and progressiveness of the present owner, who has lived here since 1876 and is an integral part of the prosperous community. He is one of the largest fruit growers in the vicinity, having a prune orchard alone which is thirty-five acres in extent. Besides this he has a grain warehouse capable of storing his own and his neighbors' commodities.

Born in Saline county, Mo., January 27, 1847, Mr. Finley is a son of James W. and Margaret (Campbell) Finley, natives respectively of Kentucky and North Carolina, and the former born in 1820. At a very early date James W. Finley moved with his parents from Kentucky to Missouri, where he married, and lived on a farm until 1852. In the meantime seven children had

been born into his family, of whom William A. is now a resident of California; Newton also lives in California; Sarah Emery is a resident of California; J. P. lives in Portland; Anna Embree lives in Polk county, Ore.; James B. is in Nevada; and Hugh M. is the subject of this article. With his seven children and wife Mr. Finley crossed the plains in 1852 with ox and mule teams, the journey consuming about six months. Coming direct to California, he took up a claim in Santa Clara county, and soon afterward the mother died. Mr. Finley subsequently married again, and lived to be fifty-six years old.

At the age of twenty Hugh M. Finley came from California and located in Corvallis, where he supplemented his common school education by further training at the Oregon Agricultural College, from which he was duly graduated. Thereafter he engaged in educational work, and, in 1872, married Emma Canthorn, a native of Missouri. For five years Mr. Finley was engaged in teaching. In 1876 he bought his present farm of two hundred acres on the Willamette river, where he has reared his four children, of whom Ross C. is in Portland, Edna and Ada are in Corvallis, and Percy is at home. Mr. Finley is a Democrat in politics, and is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is popular and well liked and is one of the cultured, broad-minded and very successful men of his neighborhood.

HON. LINDSAY APPLGATE. Few pioneers of history who participated in the multitudes of disasters and hardships attending those emigrating to a new, unsettled country have had more thrilling experiences than those of Lindsay Applegate, who, with his brother Charles and Jesse Applegate, stand so conspicuously in the early history of Oregon.

Lindsay Applegate was born September 18, 1808, in Henry county, Ky., and lived in his native state until 1820, when the family removed to St. Louis county, Mo. There the educational advantages were yet in very poor condition and the education he received until his fifteenth year was by no means complete. With some young comrades he enlisted under General Ashley of St. Louis, in a trapping expedition over the Rocky mountains. This expedition was divided; one division taking a train of pack mules was to travel overland and the other, of which Lindsay Applegate was a member, with heavy baggage started to ascend the Missouri river. When the river party had reached Pawneetown, they were attacked by the Indians, defeated, and sought refuge at Council Bluffs. At this place young Applegate and several others were taken ill, which necessitated their return to St. Louis. From

there he returned to his home, but his restless spirit longed for a more adventuresome life than was there afforded him, and he followed trading on the Mississippi river. After awhile, he discontinued this to work in the newly discovered lead mines of Galena, Ill., and later served as volunteer in the Black Hawk war under General Whitesides.

In 1831, Mr. Applegate was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Miller in Cole county, Mo.; not long afterward he removed to southwestern Missouri, where he erected the first saw-mill built in that section of the state. In company with his wife and brothers and a small company of emigrants he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1843 and soon became known as one of the pioneer settlers of Polk county. In 1844 he served as a member of the First Volunteer Company organized to protect the new settlements from the Indians. In 1846 he was one of the fifteen who discovered the south road from the Willamette valley to Fort Hall. Two years later he made a trip by land to the newly discovered mines of California, but the same year returned by water. He raised a company of soldiers in 1850 and went in pursuit of the deserting regulars from Oregon City and captured them. The same year he went south to the Umpqua river, there to serve as special Indian agent under General Palmer. Lindsay Applegate also raised a detachment of Mounted Oregon Volunteers and was soon mustered into the United States service in the war against the Rogue River Indians. August 22, 1853, they marched from Winchester to Fort Alden, near Table Rock, then the headquarters of Governor Lane, and served until September 7, 1853, when Mr. Applegate was made captain of the company. When the treaty between the Indians and Governor Lane was signed at Table Rock, Captain Applegate was also present.

In 1859, he took possession of the Toll House in the Siskiyou mountains, Jackson county, and there attended to the toll road from that place to the California state line, which was then on his land. Two years later, as captain of the Rogue river volunteers, he traveled east of the Siskiyou mountains, protecting the emigrants into Oregon from the Indians. In 1864 he served as interpreter at the Klamath-Modoc treaty and in the ensuing year was appointed sub-agent, serving at Klamath until 1869, when a military agent took the place and he was removed. As a proof of Captain Applegate's honesty while acting as Indian agent we quote from his final discharge and settlement: "Your account for disbursements in the Indian services from January 1, 1868, till January 1, 1869, has been adjusted and a balance found due you of \$42.01, differing that amount from your last account as explained in

the accompanying settlement. (Signed) E. B. French, Auditor."

There are those who believe that had Lindsay Applegate remained in charge of the Lake Indians all would have gone well, and that one bloody drama of the Modoc war would never have been played. Mr. Applegate represented Jackson county in the Oregon legislature in 1862 and acted under Superintendent Rector as special Indian agent for southern Oregon. He died at his old home in Ashland, Jackson county, Ore., one of those restless strong spirits which help hew out the way for civilization in the wilderness, and who are nevertheless willing to aid liberally in promoting the refining influences of an advancing people.

Among his children were three of special mention, as follows: Lucien B. Applegate, who was surveyor general of Oregon and Indian agent at Klamath Falls; Capt. Ivan Applegate, who served in the Modoc Indian war, and Capt. Oliver C. Applegate, who is now Indian agent at Klamath Falls and also served in the Modoc war.

HENRY SHEAK. The position which Henry Sheak has occupied in the professional line in Oregon has been one of no little importance, for many students have gone from his instruction into the business world either to add to its prestige by a life in keeping with their work or to a failure which would reflect upon their preceptor. That success has attended Mr. Sheak is attested by the many who have profited by his capable instruction in their own successes, strong commendations from the citizens of all communities where he has made his home being the tribute paid to his qualifications and special fitness for the work which has engrossed his attention for so many years.

To the citizens of the Willamette valley Mr. Sheak needs no introduction, for he is well and favorably known. He was born near Canal Fulton, Ohio, June 19, 1843. His great-grandparents were Hollanders and immigrated to this country with an infant son, christened Christian, and settled in Connecticut, but both parents died when Christian was so young that he never learned the German language. Christian Sheak grew up and married Mary Kirkham, a Yankee girl of English ancestry. The issue was three children, Mary, Ezekiel and Almira. They removed to Troy, N. Y., where Ezekiel, the grandfather of Henry Sheak, grew up, attended the public schools, working on the farm, clerking in a grocery, learning the harnessmaking trade and that of shoemaking, teaching school, becoming captain of a battery in the state militia and at thirty-nine marrying Olive Young, a young widow with two boys, George and Hamil-

ton. James Devoe, her grandfather, came to this country with LaFayette and she attended a reception given LaFayette on his last visit to this country. Mrs. Sheak's mother's maiden name was Irene Root, and her people came from England in early colonial times, many of her relatives participating in the Revolutionary war.

The marriage of Ezekiel Sheak occurred about 1835 at the home of the bride's parents at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. On October 28, 1837, the first child was born and named James. The following year Mr. Sheak with his father's family and one step-son, Hamilton, removed to Canal Fulton, Ohio, and purchased a tract of timber land near there, and the work of carving out a home on the frontier commenced. The parents were aged and feeble, but Ezekiel was in his prime, athletic, six feet and one inch in stature and weighed one hundred and ninety pounds. Log houses were built and the heavy forests were rapidly converted into orchards and into fields of grain. Here three more sons were born to Ezekiel Sheak and wife, John, Henry and Charles.

In 1846 the parents both died and Ezekiel gave all of his share of the estate, which had been held in common, to his maiden sister, Almira, and moved on a farm near Massillon, Ohio. Here he provided a good home for his family and educated his children in the public schools, until 1855, when he was taken down with lung fever and soon died. A series of misfortunes had left the family destitute, and the mother, paralyzed with grief, was left in a pitiable condition. Henry, at the tender age of eleven, with tearful eyes and a heavy heart, turned from all the endearments of home and found a home among strangers. The family with whom he found a refuge was Dutch, and Henry soon learned to talk the language. They clad him with a suit of clothes of a boy much larger than he, who had died, and his uncouth appearance was very mortifying to him, but his extreme timidity kept him from revealing his embarrassment. In early springtime his feet were wet for weeks at a time, and many times he found his stockings frozen in the morning, and he had a hard time to get them on, to say nothing about his discomfort after they were on. Here a good part of two years was spent. Meanwhile the mother and two older brothers had bought eight acres of land and put up a house, and Henry returned home to work in summer and attend school in winter. His ambition was to get an education, and his mother had promised to let him attend the high school of Massillon as soon as the place was paid for. About the time this was accomplished Henry was greatly agitated over the news and pictures in *Harper's Weekly*, of the preparations the south was making for

war. When the news came that Sumter had been fired upon he was so excited that for two nights he could not sleep at all, and he made his bed on the floor and practiced the most abstemious habits of living in order to inure himself to the hardships of soldier life. On April 21, 1860, when he was but seventeen years of age, he enlisted, but was disappointed by not being called into the field. Nearly all of his neighbors were in sympathy with the south, so he bought a soldier cap and wore it to show which cause he espoused. In September of the same year both he and his brother James enlisted in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the camp of rendezvous at Alliance, Ohio. The regiment was soon sent into Kentucky and the winter campaign was very severe, what with marching through rain, sleet and mud, living on mush made of unsifted corn meal without salt, half burned and half uncooked, carrying that in the haversack and eating it cold, but straight for dinner, often having to wring out the wet blankets after the night's rest and carry the enormous load of wet blankets and wet clothes all day, trudging through the slush all day and crawl under wet blankets at night and lie in mud and water. After several weeks of this experience Henry was picked up in a fence corner one day and taken in an ambulance to an extemporized hospital and laid on the bare floor, where he lay half unconscious for two days, when his case was diagnosed and he placed on a mat of straw and given something to eat. After several weeks he was able to walk, and wanted to go to his regiment, but being refused, he and a comrade who had lost his speech ran away from the hospital and for several weeks marched alone through the storms of winter, depending upon the mercy of guerillas for their lives and the hospitality of the people for food and shelter, when they finally reached Bowling Green, Ky., and took the cars and met their regiment at Nashville and were soon en route for Shiloh. After this severe battle the Corinth campaign commenced, and after that city was evacuated the army marched through northern Mississippi and Alabama to Battle-Creek, Tenn. Here the army camped, and for two weeks lived on fresh pork, foraged without permission, and cooked and eaten without salt or crackers or any condiment whatever. Then Mr. Sheak was taken down with chronic diarrhea and taken to the hospital at Nashville, and only recovered in time to return to his regiment just before the battle of Stone River. After this sanguinary battle Mr. Sheak was on the top of a train which ran off the track, and he was thrown down an embankment of about thirty feet and was injured internally, on account of which he was sent to Nashville, and from there to Louisville

and thence to Camp Dennison, and recovered in time to return to his regiment just before the battle of Chickamauga. After this disastrous conflict the army was shut up and besieged at Chattanooga and the army became so famished that Mr. Sheak said he often was tempted to gnaw the flesh from his own arms. The battle of Missionary Ridge relieved the siege, and part of the army was sent to relieve the army besieged at Knoxville. The army was without rations and but partially clothed, but they parched corn and wrapped their feet in rags and marched over the frozen ground, leaving the snow stained with blood. Under these circumstances the time for which the regiment had enlisted had expired and the men were asked to re-enlist and Mr. Sheak, with all of his company, with the exception of two, again entered the service of their country for three years, or during the war. This term of service commenced January 1, 1864, and Mr. Sheak was promoted to corporal.

A furlough of thirty days was joyously spent with friends, after which the regiment returned to east Tennessee and soon started on the Atlanta campaign, when they were under fire night and day for one hundred and four days continuously, and the army slept with their accoutrements on, with the exception of three days. Mr. Sheak had many bullet-holes shot in his clothing from time to time, one bullet going through the crown of his hat and grazing his scalp; and in the last battle of the campaign, the battle of Lovejoy, he had eighteen bullet-holes shot in his clothing, and every commissioned officer in the regiment was either killed or wounded.

Assistant Inspector Gen. R. L. Walker certifies as follows: "This is to certify that Henry Sheak, corporal Co. I, One Hundred and Ninetieth V. V. I., was a member of my company and participated in the following named battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Newhope Church, Pine Knob, Kenesaw, Ferry Road Camp Ground, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. Since May 17 last he has held a clerkship in this office and by good conduct as a soldier on the field and by ability, faithfulness and integrity in this office he has won for himself the esteem of both officers and men. [Signed] R. Ludlo Walker, Acting Assistant Inspector General, and formerly Captain Company I, Nineteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

"San Antonio, Texas, September 29, 1865."

From the office of the inspector general he was promoted to the office of the assistant paymaster general, and from that to the office of the assistant adjutant general, which position he held until summoned by his regimental officers

to assist in mustering the regiment out of service, which occurred November 28, 1865.

On returning home, Mr. Sheak spent the first winter in the high school of Massillon, Ohio; then spent one term in the literary department of Oberlin College, and then being offered the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Massillon he prepared himself for the position by taking a course in the Business Institute of Oberlin, graduating therefrom, but on returning home to take the position in the bank he found that the position had been given to a brother of the president of the bank the day before he reached home. Mr. Sheak having overtaxed himself taking his commercial course, he found himself broken in health and decided on a change of work and purchased a tract of land in the vicinity of Frankfort, Mich., and put it out to fruit; but, while visiting a brother in Iowa, he was given the principalship of the commercial department of Western College, and he also matriculated as a student in the literary department and graduated therefrom in 1873. During a period of eighteen months prior to his graduation he held the office of official court reporter of the eighth judicial district of Iowa. In the winter of 1872 he was taken down with typhoid fever and for several days was not expected to live. This sickness left him ever after a sufferer from indigestion and consequent weakness. Through exposures during his army life he lost the use of one ear and contracted rheumatism, both of which have seriously crippled him in his life-work.

Soon after his graduation from Western College he took the ague, and as soon as he recovered sufficiently to be able to travel he, in company with his college chum, Prof. R. E. Williams, president-elect of Philomath College, came to Oregon and took a position with President Williams in the faculty of that college. The next year he went to Portland and engaged in teaching stenography, and did reporting for the newspapers. President Williams becoming sick, begged Professor Sheak to return to Philomath and take a position with him in the college faculty, and to take his place during his sickness, and begged it for friendship's sake. Mr. Sheak accepted the invitation, and from that time to 1902 occupied a professorship in Philomath College, being continuously principal of the commercial department and part of the time teaching mathematics, part of the time the natural sciences, the physical, ethics and psychology. Nearly all of this time he was a member of the board of trustees and of the executive board, and secretary of both, and for three years the agent and treasurer.

On September 5, 1878, Professor Sheak was married to Miss Ida A. Castle, the daughter of

Bishop Nicholas Castle, D. D. Two children were born of this union, Gertrude Almeda, who, after reaching her senior year in college, completed a course of music in the conservatory of music at Philomath and then took courses at the Willamette University and the conservatory of music at Denver, Col., and was principal of the conservatory of music at Philomath College for two years. In 1900 Miss Sheak was united in marriage to Prof. W. G. Fisher, who occupied the chair of languages in Philomath College. Two years later the professor accepted the pastorate of the First U. B. Church of Portland, where they now reside. The second daughter, Edith Lenora, was born May 18, 1886, and at this writing is a sophomore in Philomath College and a student of music.

Aside from Mr. Sheak's college work he was statistical secretary of the State S. S. Association for five years; wrote the first charter for the city of Philomath and secured its passage in the legislature, and has been either mayor or councilman of the city government almost continuously for eighteen years. Three times he was nominated for county superintendent of public instruction by the leading political parties, but declined the nominations.

In political preference Mr. Sheak is a Prohibitionist, and during his residence in the west has done much to advance the cause which he espouses. In his religious convictions he affiliates with the United Brethren Church. Broad-minded and progressive, Mr. Sheak has proven himself a desirable citizen, lending his influence toward the promotion of all enterprises which have for their end the general welfare of the community, and seeking in every way to fulfill the law of earnest, practical living.

W. D. WALLACE. Frugal and thrifty by inheritance, W. D. Wallace, a farmer of Lane county, located in the vicinity of Jasper, has added to his native qualities those which come from an early contact with the world when viewed from the standpoint of a pioneer, for he was only eight years old when his parents emigrated to the west and the hardships and privations which followed the movement became a part of his life. He was born in Iowa, November 21, 1844, the son of James A. Wallace, born in 1821, and married in Illinois to Miss Irene C. Daniels, after which the young couple located in Iowa a short time and then moved back to Illinois, and remained until 1852. They then started across the plains with ox-teams, nearly all of which died on the journey. Reaching Barlow's Gate Mr. Wallace succeeded in trading the wagon for a pony and placed his wife and two younger children on its back, himself and an-

other child on one of the remaining oxen and packed their provisions on another ox and a cow, when they proceeded over the mountains. When they finally got to Foster Mr. Wallace again made an exchange, this time securing a wagon in trade for the pony, and hitching the cattle, a yoke of oxen and two cows, to the wagon, proceeded to the Willamette valley, eventually locating at Jasper, where the father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Lane county and made that his home until his death, in 1868. Their first garden was cultivated by hitching one ox to a rude plow, using ropes for tugs, and while the elder man held the plow, W. D., then a lad of thirteen years, guided the ox. The death of his wife occurred in 1899. Of their six children W. D. was the first in order of birth, those following being Marion and J. C., located in this vicinity; Mary E.; Lucy A. and Emma.

W. D. Wallace remained at home until he was twenty-four years old, engaging in the duties which fell to his lot as the son of a pioneer farmer and fitting himself for successful work. After his marriage in 1868 he went to work for himself, and now owns six hundred and forty acres of land, of which two hundred is a part of the old claim of his father. He carries on stock-raising, having cattle, sheep, horses and goats, and is meeting with the success which attends energy and application when guided by intelligent and practical ideas. His wife was, in maidenhood, Lucinda M. Drury, a native of Missouri, who came west in 1853. The following children have blessed their union: Robert, at home; Chester, near his childhood's home; Charles, at home; John T.; Fred; Benjamin H.; Caroline S.; Irene M.; Nora A., and Mary B. Mr. Wallace is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. WEATHERSON. *The West*, an important factor in moulding public opinion in Lane county, and published at Florence by William H. Weatherson, is fortunately under the supervision of a wide-awake and progressive promoter of western enterprises who is keenly alive to his responsibility as a journalist. This small periodical abounds in newsy and interesting information, and though not partisan, has a mind of its own, which is expressed fearlessly and to the point, and always with due regard for the best interests of the community. The genial editor has the faculty of maintaining friendly relations with people in and out of his paper, and has never succeeded in making enemies. Many years of educational work, and continuous research along general lines, has fitted Mr. Weatherson for a newspaper career of

great promise. Born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 2, 1858, he is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, William, who was born in 1776 and died in 1856, having established the family name in New York. Edkin Weatherson, the father of William, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 12, 1832, as was also his wife, formerly Alice Cowan, whose natal day was July 16, 1836. The parents were married in New York and moved to Rice county, Minn., when William was eight years of age. Here the family located on the farm which is still the home of the parents, and where the father has for years been known as one of the foremost farmers of his neighborhood.

The oldest of the nine children born to his parents, Mr. Weatherson improved his early opportunities at the district school, and when sixteen years of age began to teach during the winter, spending his summers in the harvest-fields of the home farm. Upon removing to Oregon, in 1886, he located on the Siuslaw, and for ten years engaged in teaching at different points along the river, afterward taking up a donation claim of one hundred and twenty acres four miles east of Mapleton. In September, 1896, he came to Florence and became owner and manager of *The West*, and in connection therewith has established a real estate business, handling both town and country property. Mr. Weatherson still owns his farm in the vicinity of the town of Mapleton, and four lots in Florence. He is one of the most progressive and cultured of the citizens who are maintaining a high standard of municipal well-being, and is practically connected with the social, economic, educational, and political advancement. A Republican in politics, he is a school director and president of the city council, and he is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has passed all of the chairs and attended the Grand Lodge; and the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is clerk. With his wife and children he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Weatherson married, in 1887, Cora E. Knowles, who was born in Rice county, Minn., May 30, 1862, and who is the mother of six children: Alice E. Hazel L., Agnes E., Edkin E., Dora H., and Hattie A.

JAMES H. HAWLEY. Oregon's progress has been marked chiefly by the development of her agricultural interests. From the practical duties and helpful discipline of farm life have come many of the men to whom our nation owes her supremacy, and for strong, helpful and vigorous manhood we still depend upon the sons of farmers. Within the borders of Oregon are always to be found those who are capable of

assuming the responsibilities and duties of citizens, these being chiefly the sons of those sturdy and faithful pioneers who braved the dangers and privations of the wilderness while they worked for that which their children enjoy today.

It is the pride of James H. Hawley, of this review, that he is both the son of such a man and a native citizen of such a state as Oregon. His father, Ira Hawley, was born in the state of New York, May 16, 1817, and following the occupation of his father he engaged in farming from his earliest youth. When seventeen years old he started out into the world to make his own way, in Illinois working as a farm hand for the period of four years. Through the practice of industry and economy he was enabled at the end of that time to purchase a farm, upon which he made his home until 1849. He then crossed the plains on a Cayuse pony, being occupied for about a year in the gold fields of California, after which he returned to his home in Illinois by the way of the Isthmus. In the spring of 1852 he once more crossed the plains, bringing with him into the west his family, with whom he settled in Lane county, Ore., upon a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, located on the divide between Douglas and Lane counties. The energy and ambition which had characterized his life in the middle west also proved dominant traits in his new location, and in the years which followed brought him large returns for his efforts. In addition to general farming he engaged in stock-dealing, the proceeds of his work being invested in real estate, he becoming in time the owner of a large amount of property, amounting to four thousand acres. This he divided among his children a few years before his death. For many years his home was known as the Mountain House, the last hostelry on this side of the mountains. He lived to be over eighty years old, while his wife, who was formerly Elvira Riley, a native of Indiana, died at the age of seventy-six. Of the children born to them the oldest son is located near Moscow, Idaho; William B. is in Lorane; George M. lives near Cottage Grove, Ore.; James H., of this review, and Robert located in this vicinity.

James H. Hawley was born upon the farm where he now lives, this being the donation claim which his father first took up in Oregon, his natal day being September 17, 1862. On this farm, located four miles south of Cottage Grove and on the divide between Lane and Douglas counties, he was reared to a useful manhood. With the progressive spirit which marked the natives of New York state, the father spared no effort nor expense in the education of his children, his son, James H. Hawley, receiving a course in the University of Oregon. On com-

pleting his education James H. Hawley returned to the parental roof and engaged with his father in the home duties until his marriage, in 1886, with Miss Hulda Alice Withers, a native of Oregon. She was the daughter of J. E. P. Withers, one of the most substantial and upright pioneers of the early days. The young people began their married life on the home place, and with the exception of four years spent in California this has ever since remained their home. Mr. Hawley now owns about eighteen hundred acres of land, almost all of which is in one body, besides additional property in Cottage Grove, and is an extensive stock dealer. He has one hundred and fifty head of cattle; nine hundred head of goats; two hundred head of sheep, and fifteen head of horses and mules.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawley; L. Homer and Alsea Hazel, who add to the happiness of the household. Mr. Hawley is a Republican in politics, but has never taken an active interest in the movements of his party, nor has he ever cared for official recognition. In fraternal relations he affiliates with the Woodmen of the World.

HON. MITCHELL WILKINS. The name of Wilkins is one which will always attract the attention of the student of the history of Oregon, for it was borne by one of the early settlers of the state, one whose high character and conscientious efforts have left their impress upon the progress of events. This pioneer, the Hon. Mitchell Wilkins, was born in Orange county, N. C. His father, who was descended from a Scotch family of the colonial period, died in North Carolina when the son was but nine years of age. Early in life Mitchell Wilkins started out in the world to seek his own livelihood, for several years engaging in boating and boat-building on the Mississippi river. He afterward settled in Andrew county, Mo., near St. Joseph, which was then little more than a pioneer camp on the outskirts of civilization. He performed the first carpenter work of any note in that embryo town, erecting the first substantial buildings there.

In 1847 Mr. Wilkins and his wife became members of a party of seven hundred people who started overland from St. Joseph for the far west, a long trip fraught with many dangers and privations in those days. Mr. Wilkins met with his full share of trouble and losses. While crossing the plains he lost his team, this necessitating the abandonment of the wagon in the Rocky mountains; and the journey to the Willamette valley was completed with one horse, one ox and two cows. Mr. Wilkins and his young wife, their hopes and ambitions high

despite the drawbacks with which Fate had handicapped them, walked all the way across the mountains, following the old Barlow route, and reached their destination in safety. They spent the winter of 1847-8 near what is now Marquam, Clackamas county, where Mr. Wilkins erected a small log cabin. In the spring of 1848 they resumed their journey toward the south. Arriving in what is now Lane county, Mr. Wilkins took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres located ten miles northeast of the site of the city of Eugene. Here he set about the work of erecting a temporary log cabin, into which he moved his family in the fall of that year. During the following year he constructed a more substantial house of hewed logs, and a few years later was enabled to erect a frame house of a more pretentious character.

Mr. Wilkins had barely become established in his pioneer home in the wilderness before the news of the discovery of gold in California began to attract the attention of the inhabitants of the western frontier. In the hope of bettering his financial condition he started for the Eldorado on horseback in the fall of 1849. He arrived in the Sacramento valley without incident of note, and at once engaged in placer mining on a small scale; but after fourteen days he and the party associated with him in the work were driven out by the snow and the depredations of the Indians, and Mr. Wilkins returned to his home in Oregon.

From that year until the time of his retirement from the active responsibilities of life, Mr. Wilkins devoted his energies to stock-raising, in which he met with most gratifying success. From time to time he made purchases of land adjoining his original claim until he is now the owner of three thousand acres, located principally in the foothills, which he has improved and fitted up in every way necessary to make it a model stock ranch. He has always raised stock of the finest breeds, including Devons, Durhams and Polled-Angus cattle. He is now eighty-four years of age and makes his home in Eugene, having retired from active cares, principally by reason of a paralytic stroke experienced in 1893.

Mr. Wilkins has not been selfishly interested in his work toward success in this generous region, but has cheerfully and capably aided in the promotion of all worthy causes whose tendency has been to advance the welfare of the people at large. In politics he has been a Republican since the Civil war, serving in 1862 as a member of the Oregon state legislature. For some time prior thereto Mr. Wilkins had taken a prominent part in the political undertakings of the county and state. During the historical triangular fight for the governorship of the

state, he was nominated for the office on the Independent ticket, but was not able to overcome the Republican majority. He has always exhibited a deep and abiding interest in the general welfare of agricultural interests in Oregon. He became one of the chief organizers of the State Agricultural Society, and for many years served as its president. In 1876 he visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia as commissioner from Oregon, acted in the same capacity at the New Orleans Exposition in 1884 and the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. It was in the fall after his return from Chicago that he was stricken with paralysis.

Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage with Permelia Ann Allen, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Robert Allen, who crossed the plains in 1847 in the same train with which his daughter and son-in-law were connected. His wife had died in Missouri. Mrs. Wilkins is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins have been the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living: Francis Marion, a retired druggist of Eugene; Jasper and Amos, who are located on the ranch; and Angeline, widow of Samuel D. Holt, of Eugene.

Personally Mr. Wilkins belongs to the highest type of the pioneer citizen and self-made man. His success in life has been due solely to his own efforts. The characteristics which have contributed most to his success, as shown by the record of his life, have been his indomitable energy and perseverance, his integrity in all business transactions, and the liberal, broad-minded manner in which he has conducted all his operations. His record in public and private life has been above reproach, free from all suspicion of dishonor. Honesty, courage, enterprise and fairness toward his fellow-men have endeared him closely to all who have been favored with his friendship. Now, in the twilight of a long and useful career, he and his estimable wife are surrounded by their friends and all the comforts due those honored men and women who have passed the allotted span of life. The clean, noble records they will leave behind them should prove a source of inspiration to future generations, and of gratification and pride to their own descendants.

GEORGE M. HAWLEY. In the vicinity of Cottage Grove, Lane county, is located the home of George M. Hawley, one of the progressive and up-to-date farmers of this region. He is a native son of the state, having been born on the Divide, Ore., September 9, 1857, the son of Ira Hawley. The latter was born in New York state, May 16, 1817, and his father being a

farmer by occupation he was early trained to that life. When seventeen years old he started out into the world to make his own way, going first to the state of Illinois, where he engaged as a farm hand, working by the month. This was continued steadily until he had attained his majority and with the proceeds of his four years' work he bought a farm, where he engaged in farming for himself. He was married about this time to Elvira Riley, a native of Indiana. Mr. Hawley remained in Illinois until 1849, when he crossed the plains on a Cayuse pony into the gold fields of California. There he mined for about a year, when he returned to Illinois by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and in the spring of 1852 returned west, direct to Lane county, Ore., where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres located on the divide between Douglas and Lane counties. This remained his home for many years, and in the prosecution of stock dealing and farming he gradually accumulated a large amount of property, none of which he was ever known to sell. He became one of the very successful men of the county and was one of the principal stock dealers in this section, his estate amounting to four thousand acres, which he divided among his children a few years before his death. He lived to be over eighty years old, his wife dying at seventy-six. The two acquired fame as keepers of what was known as the Mountain House, the last stopping place on this side of the mountains. Of the children born to them the oldest son is located near Moscow, Idaho; William R. is in Lorane; George M., of this review is located near Cottage Grove; Robert is located in this vicinity; and James H., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

George M. Hawley was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools. He remained at home until attaining his majority, and he then came to the farm which he now occupies, then having three hundred and seventy-five acres two miles north of Creswell, and three hundred and forty embodied in a stock ranch two miles west. For six years he lived alone upon this farm and then married Mary C. Adams, a native of Cottage Grove, and the two children born to them are Herbert and George F., both residents of Cottage Grove. Mr. Hawley now has seven hundred and fifteen acres of land, two hundred and fifty of which are tillable, and he is now carrying on general farming and stock-raising, in the latter business preferring Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep and Angora goats. Mr. Hawley has a neat dwelling and substantial outbuildings to add to the general appearance of his property.

For a second wife Mr. Hawley married Minnie Ozment, a native of Lorane. Mr. Hawley

is prominent in fraternal orders, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, and various of the auxiliaries, among them the Rebekahs, etc. Politically he is a Republican and has held various offices in the vicinity, and always takes an active and intelligent part in the affairs of the community, and is one of the trustees of the First National Bank of Cottage Grove.

WILLIAM LEWIS McFARLAND. At an early day the paternal grandfather of W. L. McFarland, William McFarland, came from Scotland and established his family in Ohio, settling on a farm in the vicinity of St. Clairsville, where he reared a large family of children. Among the sons born in Ohio was Elijah, the father of William Lewis, who eventually succeeded to the old farm, and died there at the age of sixty-nine years. He married Jane Gable, a native of Germany, whose father, Peter Gable, was one of the very early settlers of Ohio. Mrs. McFarland survives her husband, and at the present time is seventy years of age. Of her twelve children nine are married and have homes of their own. Of these, William Lewis, the third oldest, was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, September 20, 1860, and with his brother, James, a blacksmith living in Junction City, Ore., are the only members of the family on the coast.

For two years and nine months W. L. McFarland served an apprenticeship with Martin Brothers, blacksmiths, in St. Clairsville, Ohio. Afterward he worked at Bellaire, Ohio, in the Baltimore & Ohio shops, and with the same railroad company was later employed in different shops between Bellaire and Chicago. The last of the five years with this company he was foreman of the shops in Chicago. Not less successful was a trip down the Mississippi valley as a journeyman, after which he returned to Ohio and ran a blacksmith shop of his own until 1885. Desiring an all around change, and having heard much about the climate and other advantages of Oregon, he sold out and came to Eugene, where he started a business of his own in 1886, in partnership with Mr. McMurry. Six months later the entire business passed into the hands of Mr. McFarland, who is still doing business on the corner of Eighth and Olive streets, one of the oldest blacksmith sites in Eugene.

Besides the property occupied by his blacksmith shop, 54x80 feet, he owns a large lot on west Eighth street, where he built a large building containing two stores and apartments, in 1903. This building covers sixty square feet of ground, and is modern in construction and equip-

ment. He also owns a building, 60x120 feet, in Springfield, this state.

While living in Bellaire, Ohio, December 23, 1883, Mr. McFarland married Mary Rampe, who was born in London, England, a daughter of Herman Rampe, who was born and died in Germany. Mrs. McFarland was left an orphan at an early age, and when nine years old came to America with a friend, making her home in St. Louis. She is the mother of six children: Jennie, Lucy, Edith, Mary V., Hazel and William. Although never inclined to participate actively in Republican politics, Mr. McFarland is a staunch upholder of his party. Fraternally he affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Knights of the Maccabees, being a past officer of the latter organization.

JAMES POLK MILLIORN. The old Milliorn place in Junction City, built so many years ago by that honored pioneer, T. A. Milliorn, has been occupied and owned by his son, James Polk, since 1875, the latter interestingly and substantially identified with Oregon since his twelfth year. Born near Knoxville, Tenn., August 30, 1840, he vividly recalls every particular of the overland trip in 1852, and his participation in what was indeed a momentous crisis for the family. The driving of loose stock and the riding of horses fell to his lot, and the train came by way of the Platte river, escaping attacks of a serious nature on the part of the Indians, and being rather fortunate until arriving at Pacific Spring. Here the dread cholera invaded their ranks, his mother being seriously ill with it, and his sister and three other members of the party succumbing to the disorder. Starting in April, the train arrived at the Cascades in November, and there they lost all of the stock which had survived the long journey across the plains. From the lower Cascade to the mouth of the Sandy the father and mother came on a flat boat, and James got onto the old Clinton which was lying on some rocks in the Columbia river, and though there were people on board who were more fortunate than himself in the way of clothes and provisions, he did not succeed in getting them to help him with even a blanket in which to sleep. He was very hungry also, and when he reached Sandy he was reduced to such a state that he was glad to give 25 cents for a turnip with which to stay the pangs of hunger, for he had then been twenty-four hours with nothing to eat. The family spent the first winter on a claim six miles east of Portland, and in February, 1853, came to Lane county, settling on three hundred and twenty acres three-quarters of a mile west of Junction City.

In 1860 Mr. Milliorn went to Washington with James Patterson, driving beef-cattle to a point above Scattle, and finally made his way to the Snoqualmie river, with an Indian for a guide. The same year he went to the Rogue river in Jackson county and was variously employed at farming, mining, repairing wagons, sawing logs, and running a cooper shop, and the following year came back to his father's place in Lane county. In 1862 he engaged in mining in the Florence district, Idaho, on Baboon Gulch, and when he returned was the richer by several hundreds of dollars. In 1863 he changed his field of mining operations to the Caribou district, going there overland with a pack train and with a cargo of bacon. The way was dangerous, as is well known, and in some places it was necessary to tie the horses together by their tails and let them slide down deep declines. In the fall he came to Canyon City with sheep, and in 1864 went to the Boise Basin via the Columbia trail with sheep, encountering many interesting experiences while in the wild and desolate places of the great northwest.

In January, 1865, Mr. Milliorn married Kittie Mulholland, who was born in Missouri, and crossed the plains with her parents in 1853, locating at Pleasant Hill, this county. Immediately after his marriage he engaged in a general merchandise business ten miles below Corvallis, in partnership with W. G. Pickett, now deceased, and for whose estate Mr. Milliorn has been appointed administrator. The mercantile business was disposed of in 1865, and in 1869 he went on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres four miles south of Junction City, remaining there until purchasing the old homestead in Junction City in 1875. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Milliorn, of whom H. M. is engaged in the merchandise business in this town; W. G. is a farmer; and J. E. is in partnership with his merchant brother. Mr. Milliorn is a Democrat in political affiliation, and he has been a member of the council many terms. Mr. Milliorn contributed his share towards the suppression of the Indian in the early days. He was sixteen years of age when he enlisted in the Rogue river war in 1855-6, and at the time was the youngest man in the war. He went in the capacity of wagon-master, but was finally detailed to build bridges on Eels creek.

ROBERT HARRISON was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1828. He crossed the ocean in 1848 and after looking around a little in New York city made his way to St. Joseph county, Mich., where he worked on farms until the spring of 1852. His two brothers, who had also come to

America, became interested in crossing the plains and trying their luck in the northwest, and Robert joined them in their preparations, and hopefully looked forward to making the long journey. The brothers had six yoke of oxen besides three cows, and they came across without any particular difficulty, either with the Indians or with the illnesses which often afflicted the travelers. During the first winter in Oregon Mr. Harrison stayed with one of his brothers in Linn county, and in 1852 he went to the mines of Eureka, Cal., but was not a successful miner, and soon returned to the slower means of livelihood offered in the fertile Willamette valley.

In 1856 Mr. Harrison married Mrs. Tennessee Hannah, and soon after bought the eighty acres which comprise his present farm. Continuously ever since he has made every effort to improve his property, and at present has a pleasant and comfortable residence, good barns, fences and outhouses, as well as many of the latest agricultural implements. As his stock-raising and general farming enterprise increased, more land was required, and at one time he owned twelve hundred acres. A generous and helpful father, he has divided all but his present eighty acres among his five sons and three daughters, all of whom are doing well, and who are proving a credit to their practical and kindly home teachings. For the greater part Mr. Harrison has devoted his land to stock-raising, in which he has been very successful.

MAJOR FRANK E. EDWARDS. Conspicuous among the residents of Benton county worthy of representation in this biographical volume is Major Frank E. Edwards, a native-born citizen, a veteran of the Spanish war, and an alumnus of the Oregon Agricultural College, with which he is now officially connected, being commandant, and professor of military science and tactics, and, also, assistant professor of chemistry. A man of scholarly attainments, a thorough-going soldier, and a most successful teacher, he is held in high esteem by the students, his associates, and the board of regents, and is one of the most popular members of the faculty of the institution.

Born September 13, 1875, in Lane county, near Springfield, Ore., he is a son of Webley J. Edwards. He comes of substantial New England ancestry, the earliest of his progenitors of whom he has any definite knowledge having emigrated from one of the New England states to New York city, where they owned a large tract of land. His great-great-grandfather, Webley Edwards, of New England birth, served as an officer in the Revolutionary army, being captain of a company. His great-grandfather was engaged in steamboating on the Ohio, residing in Indiana.

The major's grandfather, T. D. Edwards, was reared and educated in Indiana, but later removed to Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1854. Coming then to Oregon across the plains, with ox teams, bringing with him his family, his son, Webley J., being then an infant of six months, he located near Springfield, on a donation claim, in Lane county, where he cleared and improved a homestead. On retiring from active pursuits, he removed to Eugene, Ore., where his death occurred, in 1895.

Webley J. Edwards was born in Ohio, but was brought up on the old home farm in Oregon, where he has since resided. A prominent farmer and stockman, he first started in business in Lane county, going from there to Lake county, where he followed ranching and general farming with signal success for three years. Returning then to the valley, he continued in his chosen vocation until his removal to Mayville, Gilliam county, his present place of residence. He married Jane Gross, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Andrew Gross, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America, settling in Iowa, where he carried on agricultural work until 1856, when he came with his family to Linn county, Ore. He is now prosperously engaged in general farming in Brownsville, Linn county. Four children were born of their union, namely: Frank, the special subject of this sketch; Fred A., a graduate of the University of Oregon, and of the Oregon Agricultural College, is engaged in business as a stock-raiser and dealer in Gilliam county; Stephen Hubert, residing on the home farm; and Velma, living with her parents.

Brought up on the home farm, and educated in the district schools of Lane and Gilliam counties, Frank E. Edwards entered the Oregon Agricultural College in 1891, and was graduated, in 1895, with the degree of B. M. E. In 1896, while he was taking a post graduate course, he served as captain of a company of cadets. From 1896 until 1898 he was connected with the college as instructor in chemistry, resigning his position to enlist, as a private, in Company M, Second Oregon Infantry. Being mustered into service on July 2, 1898, he went with his regiment to San Francisco, thence to Manila, arriving there on Thanksgiving day, 1898. He was subsequently made corporal of his company, and as a part of Wheaton's Flying Brigade, on March 25, 1899, took part in the battles of Tondo February 26, Pasig March 14, and Malaban March 25, and the following day, March 26, was severely wounded at the battle of Polo, being shot through both legs, at the thighs. He was incapacitated for further military duty but returned, on crutches, with his company to California, then to Oregon, where he was mustered out of service on August 7, 1899. A month later, Mr. Edwards accepted the position of com-

mandant of cadets, and professor of military science and tactics at his alma mater. In 1900 he was made instructor in chemistry, and assistant in the chemical department of the Agricultural Experiment Station. In June of that year he was appointed to the staff of Gen. Charles F. Beebe as brigade signal officer, with rank of major, an office that he filled until the reorganization of the O. N. G., in 1903, when, on the resignation of General Beebe, he resigned.

Major Edwards married, in Corvallis, September 29, 1900, Miss Helen Elgin, who was born in Marion county, Ore., and was educated at the State Normal School in Monmouth, Ore. Major and Mrs. Edwards have one child, Webley Elgin Edwards. Major Edwards is a staunch Republican in his political affiliations, and an active member of the Christian Church, being one of the board of deacons, and president of the Sunday school connected with it. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, belonging to Corvallis Grange No. 242; to Edward C. Young Camp of the Spanish American War Veterans, of which he is past commander; to the Knights of Pythias; and is ex-president of the Alumni Association.

W. O. HECKART. To no class of men in the world are growing communities more indebted than to their contractors and builders, artisans whose ingenuity enables them to appropriately house families, institutions and business enterprises, and whose busy brains are ceaselessly striving not only to overcome competition, but to make their respective communities the equal architecturally, if not the superior, of those by which they are surrounded. The enormous responsibility of the builder, his relations to life and death and safety, his satisfaction in well doing, and his ignominy in failure, all conspire to make of him an important and leading factor, especially when it is recalled that it is his work upon which the reputation of a city is primarily based. Corvallis has her builders in whom intense pride is felt, and of these none takes higher rank than W. O. Heckart, the constructor of her principal residences, business blocks and churches and also builder of many of the important structures in near-by towns. The Masonic Temple, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Episcopal Church South of South Corvallis, the Christian Church, and many of the finest and largest residences in this town, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrisburg, Ore., the Court House in Toledo, Lincoln county, the Government Hospital on the Silitz Indian Reservation, and the Calkins, Patterson, Beckwith, and other residences and buildings in Eugene, are the result of a general demand for the excellent work of Mr. Heckart, and in fact he does not

recall a time when he was not familiar with the workman's bench. His ancestors were equally handy with fire-arms, and the emigrant who established the family in Pennsylvania some time during 1700, furnished a son for the Colonial army of 1776. He in turn reared a lad who carried a musket in the war of 1812, which patriot was the paternal grandfather of the builder of Corvallis. The soldier married in Pennsylvania, and while living on a farm near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, his son, Michael, the father of W. O. Heckart, was born. When the latter was sixteen years old the family removed to Missouri, where the grandfather died, and where Michael married Mary Moyer, a native of Ohio. Soon afterward, in 1851, Michael pre-empted land in Wapello county, Iowa, where his wife died, and where he built up quite a large farming and carpentering business. He erected the first Presbyterian church in Ottumwa, and was very successful as a builder for the balance of his life. A Democrat in politics, he was public spirited and progressive, and gave his ten children a practical education, fitting them also to care for themselves in a business way. Ten of these children attained maturity, and nine are living at the present time, two being in Corvallis, W. O. and Charles L., the latter a carpenter.

The fourth youngest in his father's family, Mr. Heckart was born in Wapello county, Iowa, February 5, 1860, and was reared on a farm eight miles south of Ottumwa. Having gained a practical knowledge of the carpenter's trade he went into actual business with his oldest brother at the age of sixteen, and in 1883 removed to Holt county, Neb., where he took up a homestead and tree claim, improved the same, and lived thereon for six years. In the meantime he had alternated farming with contracting and building, and when he located in Corvallis in 1889, he was well qualified to undertake the large business which soon came his way, and from 1900 until 1903 served as city councilman of the Second Ward, representing his ward on several important committees, and thoroughly fulfilling the expectations of those who had placed him in power. In 1902 he was a candidate for state senator, being defeated only by one hundred and nineteen votes, his defeat due no doubt to the fact that he never canvassed the county. With his wife, whom he married in Iowa, and who was formerly Carrie Howk, a native daughter, he lives in a comfortable and modern residence on the corner of Fifth and Monroe streets. He is fraternally associated with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Ancient Order United Workmen. In religion he is an elder and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH P. TAYLOR. A well known figure both in the earlier and later stages of Lane county development is Joseph P. Taylor, whose wise use of five hundred acres of fertile land has brought him a competence and whose enterprise and public-spiritedness have made him popular and influential. Mr. Taylor comes of an old New Jersey family, in which state he was born July 27, 1830, the same state witnessing the birth of his father, Henry W. Taylor, in September, 1808. While yet a youth the father learned the blacksmith trade, and followed the same for many years in his native state. Of a religious and humanitarian nature, he early espoused the cause of the Christian Church, and almost up to the end of his life devoted a large share of his time to preaching in local pulpits. Until his marriage with Charlotte Peterson he continued to live on his father's farm, and afterward worked at his trade and farmed on his own responsibility. In 1830 he removed with his family to Philadelphia, and there and at other points in the Quaker state found employment at his trade for about three years. For eight years he lived in Highland county, Ohio, and later, while living in southwestern Missouri, he decided to emigrate to the far west, starting April 19, 1852. The country there was not one-tenth occupied, and nine-tenths of the land was covered with its natural growth. There were three families composing the train, with six wagons, one of which was used to haul feed for stock on the first of the trip, as the grass was young and short. Just before they reached the Kaw (Kansas) river they encountered one of the most fearful hail storms that they had ever witnessed. Gulches that had been dry became filled with rushing torrents of water and ice twenty feet deep and the hail piled up to the wagon hubs on the face of a gradual slope. But they soon were able to move on; between the Blue river and the Platte their road merged with that over which the St. Louis travel came. The next morning they saw camps in quarantine with the smallpox, but which was soon checked; however, the cholera proceeded, which was then raging in St. Louis. The travel here and on the south side of the Platte became so dense that during the mornings there was a line of wagons, seven abreast, many of the drivers urging their teams to get in the lead. On the north of the river they could see a line of wagons equal to their own, moving along the trail. After they crossed the South Platte, in what was then known as the Hollow, the cholera reached a crisis and produced a terribly melancholy season. Every living thing seemed to feel it, but the little train in which Mr. Taylor's family traveled escaped serious sickness. There were many graves filled there by the cholera victims in

1850. As they passed on they noticed now and then a new marble tombstone put up by passing friends, over the graves of some who had died before. The train passed on with the common humdrum of camp life, up the Platte and Sweetwater rivers, across the Rocky mountains and Green river, also the Salt Lake basin and down the Snake river past the Salmon Falls. When the grass became short the train concluded to cross the Snake river. Some young men thereupon undertook to make a boat. They secured some wagon-boxes and soon had a square-end boat, and began to carry the people and their effects over the river, while the stock was made to swim the rushing torrent. While the boat was under construction there accumulated quite an encampment. And as the goods were taken out of the wagons the germs of the cholera were stirred up and the plague broke out afresh. The Taylor family was among the first to cross, but there were graves being dug when they left the next morning. They moved eleven miles that day to a meadow where was plenty of good water. Here they found travelers already encamped, and they were digging a grave for one of their number. A little boy in the Taylor train, a son of Harry Hazleton, sickened and died that night. The next morning before they left camp there were thirteen newly made graves. Every camping place from that on to the second crossing of Snake river was a graveyard. Mr. Taylor's youngest brother was buried near Boise river, where Boise City now stands. The train re-crossed the Snake river at old Fort Boise. Another brother sickened here and died in two days. Here they had their first view of the Grande Ronde valley, which Mr. Taylor remembers as one of the most beautiful valleys on earth.

The train here met a great many Oregonians who came out from the Willamette valley to meet their friends. From them was learned the high price of food in the settlement, and as there were many emigrants who had run short of provisions, and Mr. Taylor had a supply for the winter he sold his surplus to those who needed it for just what he learned that he could replace it for. He sold one hundred pounds of homemade pressed tobacco at fifty cents per plug (three plugs to the pound) in a little while. The parents came very near dying with the cholera on Willow creek, but recovered, and that was the last they saw of the dreaded enemy. The little band crossed the Cascades through some of the tallest trees in the world and arrived at Foster September 19, 1852, just five months from the time they left the home in Missouri. Thus they crossed the plains with their little train with just nine men able to bear arms without placing a guard for a single

night. Of ninety head of stock only two died, and two or three became foot-sore.

Joseph P. is the oldest in the family of ten children. Jerry and Alexander live in the neighborhood, Mrs. Jane Garoutte resides on the old donation claim, and Mrs. Mary Frances White makes her home in Monmouth, Polk county, Ore. With the example of his father's fine and useful life before him Joseph Taylor approached manhood with a due appreciation of his duties and responsibilities as a free American citizen. The opportunity to test his mettle was forthcoming in 1855, for the Indians had rendered unbearable the life of the settlers, and it seemed the duty of all able-bodied people to help quell the disturbance. Enlisting for service as a private, he took part in the battles of Cow Creek, and Big Meadows.

Mr. Taylor says: "After the two days' fight at Big Meadows the volunteers established a post and built a stockade and a double log-house for quartermaster and commissary stores. There being no quartermaster to take charge of the stores, the major of the northern battalion appointed me quartermaster for the post. This was irregular, the legislature not having provided for such a quartermaster. My captain gave me a discharge. This was also irregular, as I should only have been reported on extra duty with my rank. So, although the general government acknowledged my services and paid me the wages of a regular, the state of Oregon rejected my claim as quartermaster on account of irregularities. Although thousands of dollars worth of goods were placed in my care and passed through my hands, and I performed the hardest service that I ever did on any account, it was disallowed, and although I hunted Indians on foot while my horse ran on the grass, I have never received a cent from the state of Oregon. Over forty years have passed since I did this service."

After his discharge Mr. Taylor continued to live at home until 1858, the year of his marriage with Mary A. Small, a native of Tennessee, who crossed the plains in 1853, her people locating near the Taylor farm. Taking up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres south of Cottage Grove he has continued to make that his home up to the present time, and to his original purchase has added and now owns more than five hundred acres. His farm has modern and practical improvements, and he raises produce, grain and stock.

It is fitting that the son of so kindly and good a father should follow in his footsteps, and in this connection Mr. Taylor fulfills popular expectations. He is fair and honorable in all of his dealings and possessed of more than ordinary interest in and regard for his fellow-men. He

also is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a great many years has been class leader and steward. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and this idea of temperance is by no means confined to intoxicants, but permeates every phase of his life, impressing all with his sobriety. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Lincoln is a resident of Cottage Grove; Ida C. and Rebecca are living at home; Harvey has a farm near the home place; and Lillie J. is making her home in Portland. Many positions of trust and responsibility have been tendered Mr. Taylor by his fellow townsmen, and he has held several of the local minor offices, including that of school director, for fifteen consecutive years.

FELIX G. EBY. A worthy representative of the legal fraternity of Oregon, F. G. Eby, a well-known and esteemed citizen, has made the most of his opportunities, and in the course of his active career has steadily climbed the hill of progress and success. He is a self-made man in the broadest sense implied by the term, his life experiences furnishing an excellent example to the young men of this day and generation of what may be accomplished by persistent industry, enterprise and good judgment. A native of Lane county, he was born near Eugene, August 11, 1865, a son of David Eby. On the paternal side he comes of thrifty German stock, his grandfather, Samuel Eby, having been born, bred and educated in Germany. Emigrating to the United States he spent his first winter in this country in Pennsylvania, working as a millwright. The following spring he moved to Illinois, where he was engaged in milling several years, and also became actively interested in the Moline Plow works. Removing from Illinois to Topeka, Kans., he engaged in milling and speculating, being very successful in his operations. He died in that city, in 1893, at the venerable age of ninety-six years.

Born near Springfield, Ill., June 13, 1826, David Eby, father of F. G. Eby, spent a part of his early life there where he learned the cooper's trade. Crossing the plains in 1851, he followed his trade in Astoria, Ore., for two years. Going to Portland, Ore., in 1853, he was employed in the manufacture of barrels for a year, and was then a resident of Oregon City for a year. Locating in Linn county in 1855 he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Harrisburg, and settled with his bride, Elizabeth Barger, a native of Missouri and the daughter of Preston Barger, on the farm which he improved, living there until 1864. Purchasing land then in Lane county, he carried on

general farming for five years in that locality, in 1869 removing to eastern Oregon, where he was engaged in stock-raising two years, the present town of Prescott being located on the land that he then owned. Returning to Lane county in 1871 he carried on farming near Co-burg for two years, when he sold his farm, and settled in Harrisburg, where he worked for a year at his trade. Then buying three hundred and sixty acres of land a short distance from that place, he worked at farming until 1885, when he purchased a ranch near Goshen, Lane county, where he resided until 1897. Disposing of all his real estate in that year, he has since lived in different places in the valley, making his home with his children, since the death of his wife in August, 1900, looking after his financial interests, and enjoying himself. He is an active member of the Christian Church, in which he is deacon, and since the formation of the State Grange of Oregon has been chaplain of the organization. Mrs. Eby's father, Preston Barger, was born in the state of Ohio and was also of German descent. In early manhood he lived in Illinois, removing from there to Missouri, and then, a few years after his marriage, coming to Oregon, crossing the plains in 1851. Locating in Linn county, he took up three hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he and his good wife spent their remaining years, he dying at the advanced age of ninety years, and she in her eighty-ninth year.

The eldest child of a family of four boys and three girls, F. G. Eby attended first the district schools of Oregon, subsequently entering the Portland Business College, from which he was graduated in 1884. From 1885 until 1888 he taught school in Linn county, being quite successful as a teacher. In 1893 he began reading law at Woodburn, and also engaged in insurance and real estate speculations. Passing the examination of the State Board of Examiners in 1896, he began the practice of law in Woodburn, continuing there four years thereafter. Moving to Cottage Grove in May, 1900, "Judge Eby," so called on account of his sound reasonings on legal and other questions, formed a partnership with J. C. Johnson, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in his professional labors. He is especially interested in mining properties in the Bohemia district, having been one of the incorporators and promoters of the Le Roy Mining Company, of which he was formerly secretary and treasurer, and of the Hiawatha Mining Company, in which he is a director. Being elected city attorney of Cottage Grove in 1900, he served until the office was abolished in 1902. He was elected and

served two terms as city attorney of Woodburn.

Politically Judge Eby is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, supporting its principles at all times and places. Being a fluent speaker, his services are in great demand in political campaigns. Fraternally he was made a Mason in 1890, at Gervais, Marion county, joining Fidelity Lodge, No. 54, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Foresters of America. October 28, 1903, he was married to Miss Tola Shull, an accomplished and highly esteemed young lady of Walla Walla, and since that time has resided at No. 660 Broadway, Portland. Mr. Eby has offices in the Chamber of Commerce, having identified himself with the business interests of Portland.

EDWARD P. REDFORD. Among the enterprising and successful farmers to whom Lane county owes so much for her present advanced position, Edward P. Redford deserves more than passing mention. Inheriting from thrifty and successful farmers an appreciation of the possibilities of his useful occupation, he has progressed as study and research have broadened his mind and placed him in touch with the best to be obtained in his field. Born in Barren county, Ky., August 10, 1829, he is the son of a father who moved his family to Missouri about 1848, this being the third state in which he had owned farms, that in his native state of Virginia being the largest. There were fifteen children in the family, and Edward P., who was the fourth, led an uneventful life as a youth, attending the district schools irregularly, and working hard during the summer season. Like any other strong and resourceful young man, he was on the lookout for improving his prospects, and was willing to take great risks in order to place himself in a better position. The tales of mining and farming which reached him from the west fell upon attentive ears, and April 24, 1850, he started out with ox-teams to make his fortune in the far west. Arriving in California at the end of five months, he mined and prospected for a year, but was not favorably impressed with the uncertainty and rough life incident to mining, nor was he sufficiently successful to warrant a continuation of the struggle. For a time he engaged in teaming, and in November, 1852, landed in Portland, Ore., of which state he has since been a resident.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Redford moved to near Eugene, and in February, 1853, took up a donation claim in Lane county. His marriage with Sarah M. Cochran occurred January 14, 1855, Mrs. Redford being a native of Missouri,

and she came across the plains with her parents in 1852, locating on a farm in Lane county. After his marriage Mr. Redford took up a claim three miles northeast of Cottage Grove, moving in 1861 to near Coburg, and in 1863 to his present place, three miles northeast of Cottage Grove. This farm consisted of two hundred and twenty acres, being on the angles of sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, township 20, range 3 west. At present he owns one hundred and fifty-six acres, upon which he has made all modern improvements, and carries on general farming and stock-raising. For about seventeen years he conducted harvesting machines around the country, and in this way materially increased his yearly allowance, many of the settlers being unable at that time to own the necessary machinery for the conduct of their farms.

Of the first marriage of Mr. Redford nine children were born: John M., of Creswell; James E., of Arena; Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, of California; and Mrs. Ida B. Stocks, of this vicinity, being the only survivors. Mrs. Redford died February 27, 1875. For a second wife Mr. Redford married Mrs. Harriett E. Hymas, a native of Missouri. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Redford has taken an active interest in county politics, although he has never been willing to have his name put in nomination for office. He is a member and elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. During his life in the west Mr. Redford has identified himself with its unpleasant as well as agreeable phases of development, and during the Rogue River war gladly left his farm to espouse the cause of the settlers against the troublesome Indians. Enlisting under Captain Buoy, in Company B, he served for three months during the latter part of 1855 and the beginning of 1856, participating in many of the important battles. Mr. Redford commands the respect and good will of all with whom he has been associated in whatsoever capacity, and as an agriculturist, soldier and general citizen, has done his part in the upbuilding of his adopted state.

U. G. BERRY. The general merchandise store owned and managed by U. G. Berry is one of the successful business concerns of Peoria. Formerly the property of L. H. Ahrbecker, it came under the present control in 1896, and has since been enlarged both as to building and stock. A large trade is conscientiously cared for, the general line of commodities being of excellent quality and at moderate prices. For five years Mr. Berry has been the postmaster of the town, a part of the store being arranged for the accommodation of the mails.

Mr. Berry comes from a family from which

one would expect only upright and capable men, for his youth was surrounded by the noblest and most worthy influences, and he was reared to appreciate the value of industry and a good name. His father, J. L. Berry, of German descent, was born in Richmond county, Ill., and in early manhood devoted himself to a course of study at the United Brethren College in his native state. During his entire life he combined farming, preaching and general ministrations, at an early day removing to Minnesota, where he made his home for several years. He married Susan Reaves, who bore him seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom U. G., the oldest, was born in Minnesota May 7, 1869. In 1881 the family fortunes were shifted from Minnesota to Wasco county, Ore., on the Hood river, and here the father took up a claim. At the same time U. G. attended Philomath College for a few months. The father did not long survive the change of climate and general surroundings, for his death occurred in Philomath in 1885, at the age of forty-seven years.

After his father's death the oldest son in the family naturally assumed control of the farm, which greatly improved with the passing years, and proved both valuable and productive. Not wishing to remain longer in the country, the family decided to sell the property in 1890, and move to Corvallis, where U. G. Berry engaged in the transfer business with the City Dray Company. In time he succeeded to the entire ownership of the business, and at the end of six years he moved to Peoria, and bought his present store of Mr. Ahrbecker. At Corvallis he was married in 1891 to Anna Ridenaur, who was born in Benton county, October 28, 1871, a daughter of William Ridenaur, who is still living, retired, in Lincoln county. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Berry: Glenn and Lucile. Aside from the office of postmaster, Mr. Berry has held several elective offices, among them that of school director and clerk for six years. He is one of the staunch Republicans of this town, and has never swerved from party allegiance since casting his first presidential vote. He is popular fraternally, and is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Berry is genial and large-hearted, generous in his contributions to local enterprises of a charitable or upbuilding nature, and fair in his judgment of his friends and the world at large.

WILLIAM HAMILTON. In the comparatively brief space allowed one can scarcely do justice to the many interesting features of the life of William Hamilton, a pioneer of pioneers, whose memory of Indians and general border ex-

periences would furnish many a theme for the novelist or playwright. Mr. Hamilton was born in Jefferson county, Ind., January 10, 1836, and is the third youngest of the three sons and two daughters born to Forqus and Matilda (Woods) Hamilton, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The family was established in Pennsylvania by the paternal grandfather, who came from Ireland at a very early day, and farmed for the remainder of his life. From Pennsylvania Forqus Hamilton moved to Ohio, and from there to Jefferson county, Ind. His death occurred in Jennings county, Ind., his wife surviving him for a number of years.

Limited educational opportunities did not dwarf the early ambitions of William Hamilton, who learned more from observation and practical experience than do most men in many years of application to books. In 1851 he crossed the plains in a caravan bound for Oregon. For ten years he mined and prospected in northern California, and in the spring of 1861 made his way to the Orofino mines in Idaho. He spent the winter of 1861-2 in the Salmon river basin and at the Florence and Idaho mines. In 1862 he bought animals and engaged in packing from Lewiston to the Salmon river district and Elk City, and afterward from Walla Walla to the Boise Basin. In 1864 he returned from this pioneer experience to the Willamette valley, afterward visiting the mines, but in 1865 settled in Lane county, which has since been his home. His first farm in this county was on Lake creek, twenty-five miles west of Junction City, and consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he lost because of a defective title. He later took up one hundred and twenty-nine acres near his original farm, and in 1872 bought forty acres of land from the railroad company, located in section 17. All of this land has since been disposed of, Mr. Hamilton having lived on a portion of it until about two years ago, and subsequently moved to Junction City.

Mr. Hamilton has never married, but this does not indicate that his life has been self-centered, or that the large profits from his various enterprises have not passed into useful channels. He is humanitarian in the extreme, giving liberally to the worthy causes represented in his neighborhood and county, and proving a friend indeed to many less fortunate than himself. In his early conflicts with the Indians he was not unmindful of the things due the deposed monarchs of the plains, and often made friends with the most troublesome of the leaders. In 1855 he enlisted in the Harris Company under Col. John Ross, and later served in the Second Oregon mounted volunteers, participating in the battle of Hungry Hill, and in that of the Cabins with the Applegates, the latter of whom were renowned for

hard and desperate fighting. He was discharged from the service in the Rogue River valley, and thereafter returned to the mines to undergo for many years the deprivations and dangers which beset all who tried to make their way in the early days. He is probably more familiar with the trails and out-of-the-way places in this northwestern country than any other man now living in Junction City, and it was this very knowledge of the country that caused him to be selected as guide to lead from the hills the army that afterward went to Grave Creek. In political affiliation Mr. Hamilton is a Lincoln Republican, a Jeffersonian Democrat and a silver man to the core. He is at present employing his leisure in writing a complete history of his life, and his facile pen will undoubtedly lend itself to graphic descriptions utterly impossible on the part of even his most intimate and well-informed friends. Mr. Hamilton is appreciated for his many admirable traits of character, for his goodness of heart and his intense public spirit, and his friends throughout the northwest are legion.

JAMES ISAAC JONES. A man of remarkable business energy, foresight and sagacity, James Isaac Jones, of Cottage Grove, occupies a position of eminence in the financial, agricultural, political and social life of Lane county. During his active career he has been conspicuously identified with many of the leading industries of this section of the state, and in his operations has invariably met with success, fortune smiling upon his every venture. A son of C. H. Jones, he was born December 1, 1866, in Macon City, Macon county, Mo., of Virginian ancestry.

Isaac W. Jones, the grandfather of James Isaac, was born in Virginia, of colonial stock. Going to Tennessee as a pioneer, he worked at his trade of an iron-forging until 1850, when he followed the march of civilization westward to Missouri. Purchasing land in Macon county, near the city of Macon, he carried on general farming until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. A model citizen, and a man of true Christian character, he was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he did much active work, being a local preacher.

Born in Tennessee, C. H. Jones accompanied his parents to Missouri, and with the exception of a year spent in Indiana, lived in that state until 1883. On account of failing health he then emigrated to Oregon, locating at Cottage Grove as a carpenter, and still resides here, living rather retired from active pursuits. He married Louisa Harriet Gentry, who was born in Indiana, near Bloomington, where her father, James

Gentry, was born, lived and died. Six children were born of their union, James Isaac, the third child in succession of birth, being the only son.

Completing his education in the public schools of Oregon, James Isaac Jones embarked in business on his own account in 1889, as a butcher, borrowing \$50 for the purpose. At the end of two years he sold out, having paid off his indebtedness and cleared \$600 in that time. In 1891 he bought a saw-mill on the Coast Fork river, and in a short time had so enlarged his business that he had to increase the capacity of the mill from six thousand feet per day to ten thousand feet per day, later increasing it to thirty-three thousand feet per day. With characteristic enterprise he built a lumber plant at what is now Saginaw, in Lane county, thus establishing the town, which he named, and assisted in building. The mill has a capacity of sixty-five thousand feet per day, and the flume is five miles, nine hundred feet long and one thousand six hundred and sixty feet high at the summit. The plant, which is one of the largest in the county, has planing-mills and dryers connected with it. In 1898 Mr. Jones sold out his lumber interests, and the following year bought four hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining Cottage Grove on the southeast, the farm being known as the old Shields donation claim, and subsequently laid off the J. I. Jones addition to the town.

Embarking in enterprises of a different nature in 1899, Mr. Jones purchased three different groups of mining claims in the Bohemia district, buying a part of the Music and Oregon and Colorado groups, and all of the Winchester group. In 1900 he sold his share in the first two groups, but still retains the Winchester, which he is developing, obtaining a fine grade of lead ore. In his mining ventures he met with much success, and also made money in land speculations, having, in 1900, in company with J. W. Cook, of Portland, purchased ten thousand acres of railway land and two thousand acres of school script land, all of which he has since sold at an advantageous price. In 1901 he bought the Major Chrisman ranch of seven hundred and fifty-four acres, at Saginaw, where he is carrying on an extensive dairy and creamery business, keeping one hundred and seventy-five head of cattle. He is also the owner of four hundred and twenty acres of good timber land in Lane county. In 1900 Mr. Jones established himself in the hardware business in Cottage Grove, continuing for a year as head of the firm of Jones & Phillips.

Mr. Jones married, at Cottage Grove, Lillie Lewis, who was born near Junction City, a daughter of J. B. Lewis, a general merchant of this place. She died a year after their marriage.

Mr. Jones married a second time, in Eugene, Ore., Gertrude H. Roberts, who was born in Iowa, the birthplace of her father, John Roberts, a farmer, who is now living retired from active pursuits in Eugene. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, namely: Oscar I., deceased; Frankie Carl; Robert Lester; and Maria. In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican, and has always taken a cordial interest in the success of his party. He has served as precinct committeeman, for one term was mayor of the city, and is now serving his second term as councilman. He is prominent in fraternal organizations, belonging to Cottage Grove Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; to Eugene Chapter, R. A. M.; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Knights of Pythias; and to the Artisans. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward and trustee, and superintendent of the Sunday school, having held the latter position the past four years.

JAMES SCOTT McMURRY. On Alder street, near the Masonic cemetery, James Scott McMurry is engaged in hay growing and general farming on a portion of the old claim which has been a treasured possession of his family since 1851. Within sight of the lights of the city of Eugene, Mr. McMurry has the advantage of both city and country, and his every day life is passed upon one of the most fertile and well equipped farms in this vicinity. Mr. McMurry was three years and three months old when his feet first trod the soil of the unimproved farm, for he was born near Quincy, Adams county, Ill., July 22, 1848, and reached here in September, 1851.

Fieldin McMurry, the father of James Scott McMurry, was born in Kentucky, whence had settled his paternal grandfather, James McMurry, after his emigration from Scotland. James McMurry spent his last years in the Bourbon state; after his death his son, Fieldin, removed to Adams county, Ill., where he married Harriett Riggs, a native of that state, whose father, Scott Riggs, was a farmer and early settler there. With his wife Fieldin McMurry began housekeeping on the farm he had purchased near Quincy, and there four of their children were born, all of whom accompanied their parents across the plains in 1851. The family equipment consisted of three wagons and several ox-teams, and the journey was accomplished without any serious drawbacks to the health or convenience of the travelers. The father purchased the Culver donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, erected a small log house and later built a more modern residence, his last home being just east of where the University

of Oregon has since been built. He became a prominent man in this locality, and was honored by his election to offices of trust and responsibility. He was the first treasurer of Lane county, and was also a member of the territorial legislature which met at Corvallis. Formerly a Whig, he was equally staunch as a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides James Scott, who was the fourth child, there was Milton, now living in Eugene; Louisa Hubbard, Mary and Zodiac, who died in Eugene; and Emma, Mrs. Archambeau, of Portland.

After his father's death, in 1860, J. S. McMurry remained at home and helped his mother with the management of the farm. Besides the country schools he attended Christian College, at Monmouth, in 1871-72. At the age of twenty-five, in 1873, he married Emma Murphy, daughter of John E. Murphy, a prominent resident of Polk county, and thereafter went to housekeeping on a farm half a mile from Monmouth, Polk county, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. Here he engaged principally in grain farming until 1879, during which year he came into his inheritance of one hundred acres of the old farm. His father had sold off ten acres for the Masonic cemetery four years before his death, but otherwise retained his property intact. Mr. McMurry has about fifty acres in hay, and the balance is devoted to grain and general farming, also to a fine fruit orchard and large garden. In 1901 he built a prune dryer at Thurston, and now derives a substantial income from drying and shipping prunes for the surrounding horticulturists.

Like his father, Mr. McMurry is a Republican, although he has no thought of participating in the official affairs of his district. He is essentially a man of domestic habits, devoted to his farm and family. For many years he has been a member of the Christian Church, in which he faithfully performs his duties as deacon. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Eight children have been born into the McMurry family. The oldest daughter, Daisy, is the wife of Mr. Love, and is making her home in Canyonville; Ralph and Frank became soldiers in the Spanish-American war, serving in the Philippine Islands in Company C, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; Myrtle, Nellie, Elsie, Glenn and Edna are living at home. Mr. McMurry is a practical and energetic farmer, progressive and public spirited, and no one in the community bears a better reputation for sincerity of purpose and business integrity.

GEORGE M. HAWLEY. The faith which peopled and developed the resources of Oregon also gave rise to a spirit of independence which

characterized those who cast their lot in the early days as pioneers, and without this the west must have lacked that which has so quickly lifted to importance its commercial and industrial interests. Many of the present prominent citizens of the state are the sons of those adventurous spirits, and their inheritance of courage, energy and perseverance has early insured their success in the various lines of business adapted to this section of the country, of which none holds a higher place than the cultivation of the soil, in which many of the most talented men of the state are engaged.

In the vicinity of Creswell, Lane county, is located the home of George M. Hawley, one of the progressive and up-to-date farmers of this region. He is a native son of the state, having been born on the Divide, Ore., September 9, 1857, the son of Ira Hawley. The latter was born in York county, N. Y., May 16, 1817, and his father being a farmer by occupation he was early trained to that life. When seventeen years old he started out into the world to make his own way, going first to the state of Illinois, Knox county, where he engaged as a farm hand, working by the month. This was continued steadily until he had attained his majority—a perseverance uncommon in so young a man,—and with the proceeds of his four years' work he bought a farm, where he engaged in farming for himself. He was married about this time to Elvira Riley, a native of Indiana, and he remained in Illinois until 1849, when he was attracted by the glowing reports to cross the plains on a Cayuse pony into the gold fields of California. There he mined for about a year, when he returned to Illinois by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and in the spring of 1852 he crossed the plains with his family, coming direct to Lane county, Ore., where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres located on the Divide between Douglas and Lane counties. This remained his home for many years, and in the prosecution of stock dealing and farming he gradually accumulated a large amount of property, none of which he was ever known to sell. He became one of the very successful men of the county and was one of the principal stock dealers in this section, his estate amounting to four thousand acres, which he divided among his children a few years before his death. He lived to be over eighty years old, while his wife died at seventy-six. The two acquired fame as the keepers of what was known as the "Mountain House," the last stopping place on this side of the Calipoos mountains. Of the children born to them, Niram is located near Moscow, Idaho; William B. is in Lorane, Ore.; George M. is the subject of this review; Robert D. is located in the vicinity of Creswell; and James owns the old homestead on the Divide.

George M. Hawley was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools of Cottage Grove. He remained at home until attaining his majority, and he then came to the farm which he now occupies, then having three hundred and seventy-five acres one and one-half miles north of Creswell, and three hundred and twenty embodied in a stock ranch eight miles west. For six years he lived alone upon this farm and then married Mary C. Adams, a native of Cottage Grove, and the two children born to them are Herbert and George Frances. He now has six hundred and ninety-five acres of land, two hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation, and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising, his greatest industry being the raising of

Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep, Angora goats. A neat dwelling and substantial outbuildings add to the general appearance of his property.

March 31, 1894, Mr. Hawley married for a second wife Minnie M. Ozment, a native of Lorane. Mr. Hawley is prominent in fraternal orders, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Daughters of Rebekah, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Woodmen of the World. Politically he is a Republican and has held various offices in the vicinity, and always takes an active and intelligent part in the affairs of the community. One of the most important business positions which he has held is that of one of the trustees of the First National Bank of Cottage Grove.





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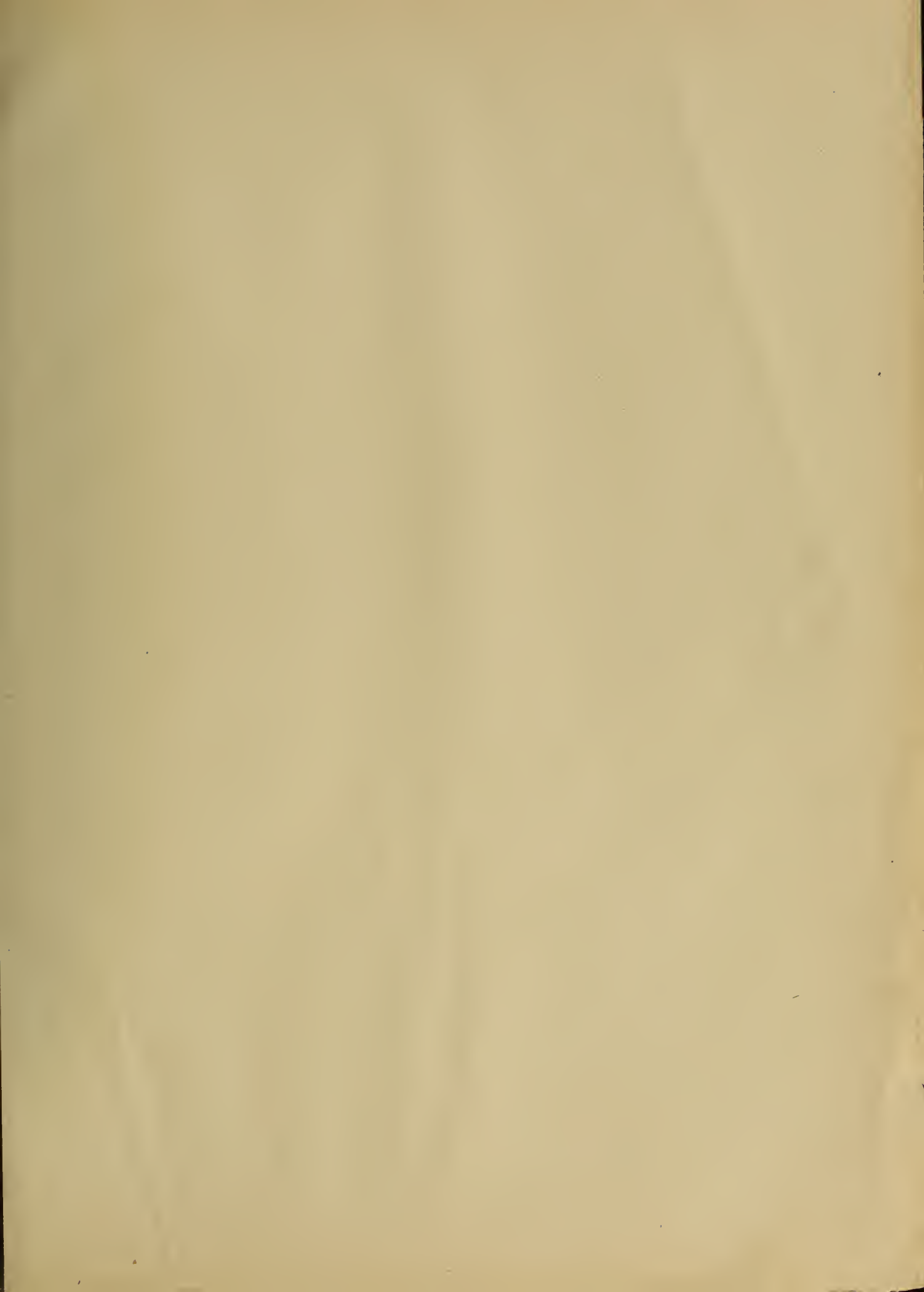
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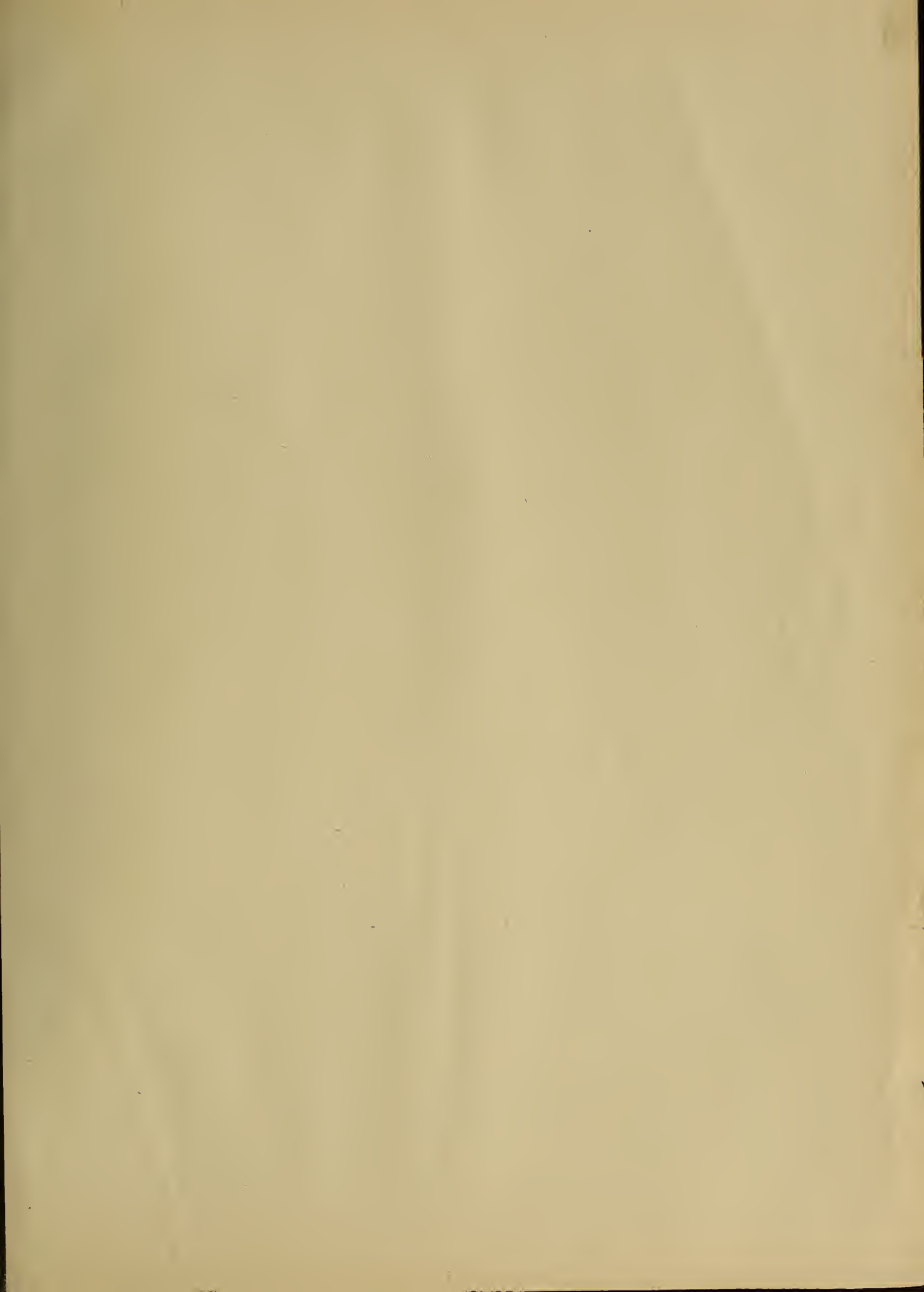
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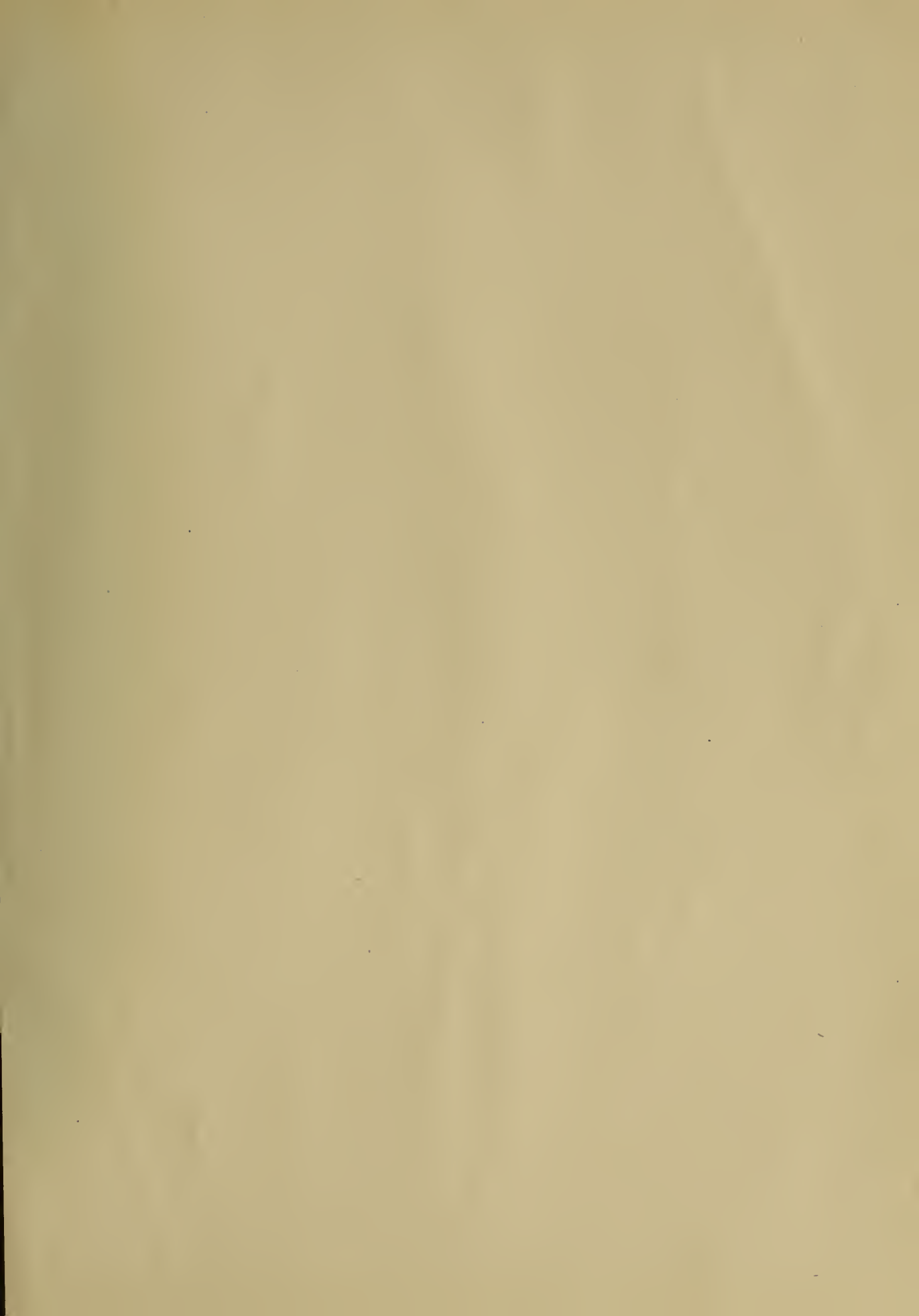
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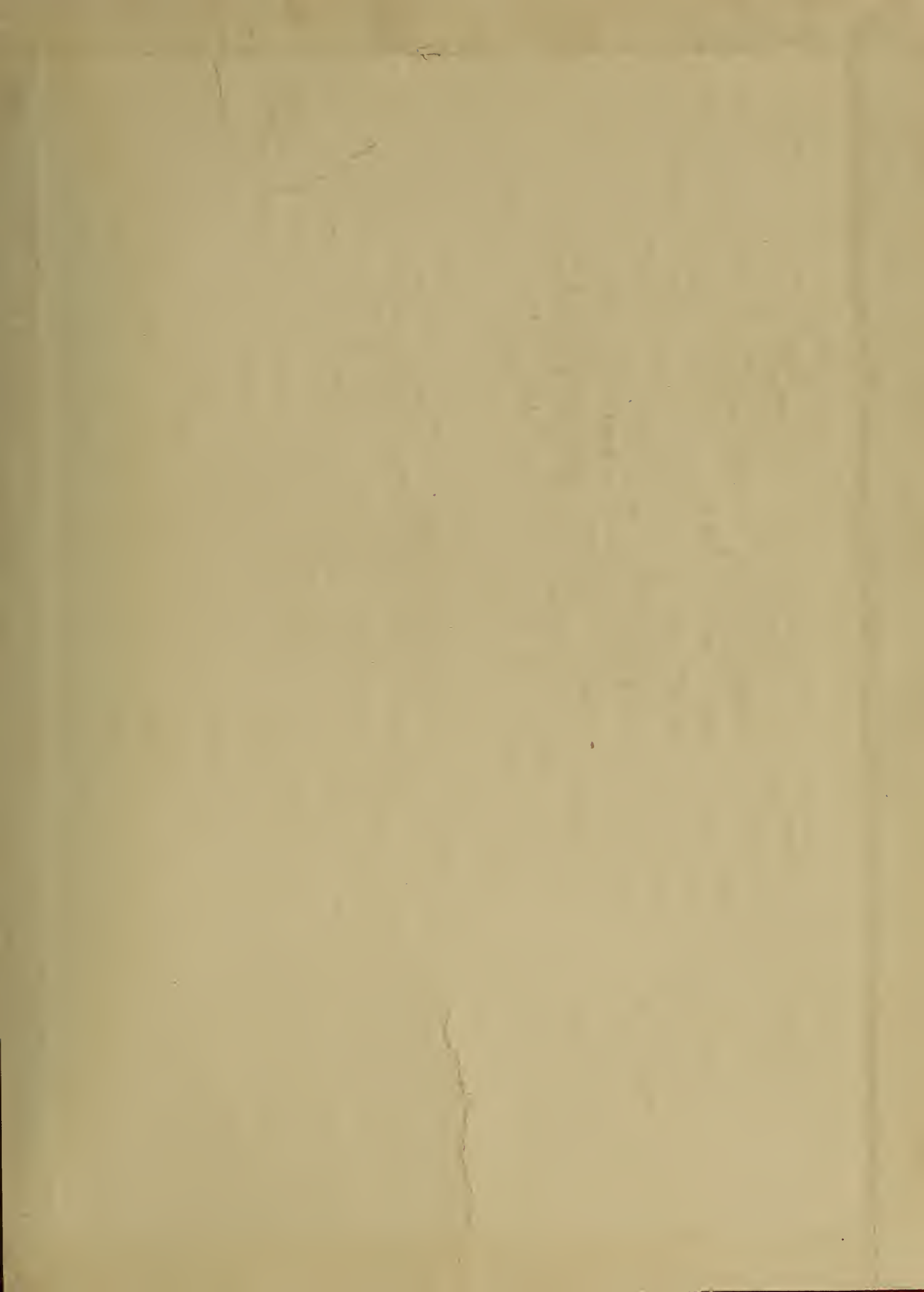




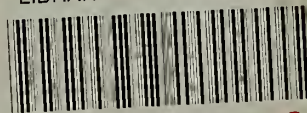








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