

planned to take a higher course, and prepared to enter the Ohio Wesleyan University, when his whole career was changed by the determination of his father to emigrate to Oregon. In the fall of 1851 they started across the several States, stopped over the winter at St. Joseph, Mo., and in the following spring renewed their long journey. On October 3d, 1852, the emigrant train entered Portland, twelve months after leaving their home in Ohio. A few days after his arrival in Oregon Mr. Strowbridge was afflicted with the mountain fever, and died at Portland. The first wholesale boot and shoe business in Portland was established by the firm of Wiberg & Strowbridge. It proved a highly profitable venture. In 1869 the subject of this sketch retired from the partnership and established a boot and shoe supply depot, an enterprise which prospered from the start. He was married, July 4th, 1864, to Miss Mary H. Bodman, of Oxford, O. They have been favored with five children—Joseph A., Jr., who assists his father; Alfred B., who manages a Clackamas County farm; George H., who owns a pharmaceutical establishment in Portland, and Harry H. and Mary H., who are at home, attending school.

SMITH, HIRAM.—Captain Hiram Smith was one of those who first advanced with the march of civilization to that great land of the West—the country which was then the grazing ground of wild beasts, but which now is the home of the reaper. He was among that number of bold, brave-hearted pioneers who faced difficulties and dangers to build habitations in the wilderness. The story of his deeds is one of hardship, but triumph, and in the coronet of Oregonians whose memory is deathless his name will remain imperishable. Hiram Smith was born in Danville, N. Y., in 1810. The vast territory west of the Mississippi was then the uppermost topic in the minds of the people, and in his childhood Hiram heard the wonders of that far-off region discussed over

and over again. He was filled with a desire to see and explore the new fields. When he grew older his friends were suddenly apprised of his intention to go West. One day he left his New York home and started for Cleveland. His career there was crowned by his marriage with Miss Hannah M. Stone, a girl pioneer from Rutland, Vt., whose mother was connected with the celebrated financier, Jay Cooke. Mr. Smith's movements were confined for a time to Ohio. From Findlay, the city of natural gas, he and his wife moved to Waterville, where he manufactured the first fanning mills in Ohio. Then he left the Buckeye State and started on the great journey to the Northwest in company with Colonel Risley and Colonel Taylor. A survey of the Puget Sound region and other portions of Oregon convinced Mr. Smith of the vast resources of the new State, and he returned to Ohio filled with information of the beauty and fertility of Oregon. His friends heard his accounts with keen interest, and in 1850 they organized a party, headed by Captain Smith, to set out for the new region. Mrs. Smith accompanied her husband. They located at Portland. Within a few days Mr. Smith started a mercantile establishment, which he conducted ably, but which failed woefully to produce any great financial results. He drove out on the plains with provisions to meet incoming emigrant trains, and disposed of whatever goods he could at reasonable prices, but cash was sadly lacking in many instances, and his occupation became unprofitable. Another year, and he with his wife crossed the plains once more. They travelled on horseback, and their eyes were turned toward the East. It was the eighteenth anniversary of their marriage, and they were celebrating it by a trip to Ohio. Exclusive of a three weeks' stop at Salt Lake the two were sixty days in the saddle. On their return to Oregon they completed the circle by a voyage to the Pacific *via* Panama. Mr. Smith resumed his mercantile business at Portland, and while

thus engaged encountered a perilous experience with Indians. During a trip to the Southern Oregon mines with two loads of goods, a band of savages suddenly bore down upon the teams and murdered one of the drivers. The others escaped, and the Indians raided the stock, butchered the oxen, and burned the wagons. Mr. Smith, accompanied by his wife, was riding on horseback, two days behind, and through this fortunate circumstance was not subjected to immediate danger. In 1859 Mr. Smith and his wife returned again to Findlay, O., and three years later they crossed the plains once more for Oregon, where they continued their Portland career with renewed interest. The year 1865 saw Captain Smith start on his sixth trip over the prairies. He went to Hancock County, O., sold out his property there and returned to his prosperous business in Oregon. Before leaving Ohio he gave \$1000 to the trustees of Findlay to be devoted to the purchase of coal for the widows or children of soldiers. This fund has since greatly increased, and is now partly employed in buying fuel for poor seamstresses. His benevolence extended to many other deeds of kindness, and wherever he could lend assistance without discovery he felt the most happy. Upon his death, in 1870, charity lost in him a bountiful giver. Mrs. Smith still resides in Portland, where she continues the generous work of benevolence, which was her husband's chief source of pleasure.

SMITH, THOMAS.—The subject of this sketch, one of the earliest pioneers of Southern Oregon, was born in the year 1824, in the town of Henley, Oxfordshire, England. His parents left England May 10th, 1830, for New York with their family, and arrived in that city July 7th of the same year. The party remained in that city but four days, when they pushed on for Rochester, N. Y., which at that time was a small town. Intending to locate there permanently, the family were led by the ill-

health of Mrs. Smith to seek another locality, and pushing on to the westward, they found a home for a few years at Euclid, O. Another removal brought them to a permanent home at Michigan City, Ind., and since that time Mr. Thomas Smith has, to use his own language, lived practically a pioneer life. An incident of the early settlement of the family in Indiana was mentioned by Mr. Smith. It was three months after "driving their stakes" in that State before his mother saw the face of a white woman. Up to April, 1847, Mr. Smith, being twenty-three years of age, had never travelled except in company with his family. Finding Northwest Indiana unhealthy, and being impelled by the migratory spirit of his race, he and a younger brother made preparations for a trip with an ox-team across the continent, their objective point being Oregon. Mr. Smith's story of his trip "the plains across," here reproduced in nearly his own language, is interesting as illustrating the nothing less than heroic spirit of the men who conquered the West for civilization. It is an oft-told tale, but none the less fascinating to those who took part in the work and their descendants to the third and fourth generation. Mr. Smith and his brother took leave of their relations and friends on the afternoon of April 9th, 1847, and started with "the world before them where to choose." They crossed Illinois and a corner of Iowa all right, but on reaching Missouri, wet weather, mud, swollen streams without bridges or ferries made it "rough travelling." However, the young adventurers finally succeeded in reaching St. Joseph, Mo., on May 21st, and after a rest of two days struck out, and making a march of fifteen miles halted to commence the serious work of their expedition. A company was formed, seventy-two wagons making up the cavalcade. The party thus organized travelled together one day, when disagreements arose, and they divided into two nearly equal parts. Mr. Smith's division as it passed along admitted stragglers from time to





MRS. JOSEPH KELLOGG.

time, until forty-seven wagons were packed in the night camps. Matters went along smoothly until the captain, not heeding warnings given him, ordered camp pitched where neither grass nor water was to be had, an act which led to revolt. Twelve of the party did not wait for orders the next morning, and they, including Mr. Smith and brother, started with "the peep o' day" and made grass and water. By the time the remaining thirty-five wagons came up the seceding twelve were ready to take up the line of march, and did so, and did not see their companions again until ten days after their arrival in Oregon. This incident well illustrates the self-reliant, independent spirit of the pioneers of the great West. Mr. Smith's party of twelve (wagons) pursued the even tenor of their way until they were pretty well up the Sweetwater River, when another division left only eight wagons in his party; they reached the mouth of Raft Creek where it empties into Snake River, when some went one way and some another; reinforcements, however, swelling the Smith train to eleven wagons with several families, their route being up Raft Creek, until they reached the extreme head of the Humboldt River, where for a couple of days they knew what it was to be short of these indispensable commodities after leaving that stream. Among those in this train of eleven there were fifteen men and boys capable of standing guard. What little annoyance the party had with Indians commenced here. Two oxen were stolen by the redskins, which, however, they recovered, discharging the culprits after keeping them under guard all night. A week afterward, in spite of redoubled vigilance, the party had one ox killed within one hundred and fifty yards of camp and six driven off the trail, which they failed to find after a day's search. Two more oxen were stolen in the Little Pass and were never found, and here it was found necessary to kill an Indian who persisted in prowling around the camp. Two days afterward the camp was aroused

by cries of "Indians! Indians! Save me, save me, for God's sake! They have got me!" and it was supposed that one of the guard had been captured, but they found them all right, but a large body of Indians were executing an impromptu war dance on the side of a neighboring hill. On the same day the party passed over a divide to the waters of Goose Lake. The soil was light and dry to dustiness and the wind blowing a gale, raised clouds of dust, so that the drivers could not see the length of their teams. Here the Indians began shooting arrows at the party, but no one was hurt. From this time the Indians ran away at their approach until Rocky Point, on Rogue River, was reached, when they began visiting the camp, but refraining from wrongdoing until they came to Wolf Creek, where an ox and an American mare were stolen. The party arrived at the head of the coast fork of the Willamette River on October 24th, in the evening, and two days afterward camped on the site of what is now the pleasant, prosperous, and beautiful city of Eugene. There they met the first white people they had seen in all the broad domain which was then the Territory of Oregon, they being Eugene F. Skinner, wife, and child, and a few persons who were their guests. Here the party disbanded and went their several ways. Mr. Smith kept on down the Willamette River until he reached Butteville, in Champrez (now Marion) County, and after remaining a few days, returned to the neighborhood of Eugene City. Here the gold fever claimed him as a victim, and in company with John Aiken he started to California, and, retracing his steps, pushed on until he reached the present site of Roseburg, where he bought the ferry on the North Umpqua, and after running the ferry until the following spring, moved up the river to a place now called Winchester, and located his donation claim on the north side of the river twenty-five miles in advance of all other settlements. Mr. Aiken

returned from California and located his claim on the south side of the river. Here Mr. Smith has made his home ever since. In June, 1852, he was elected County Commissioner. In October of the same year he was married to Miss Arethusa E. Lynn, his present wife, who has borne him twelve children, ten of whom are still living. In 1854 he was appointed Postmaster of Winchester, and held the position six years. In 1874 he was elected County Judge as an Independent, over a fusion candidate, the Republicans and Democrats uniting on the opposition candidate. Since then he has been chosen a number of times as County Stock Inspector, School Director, and Road Supervisor. Here at his home of forty years Mr. Smith, at an advanced age, takes his ease, surrounded by family and friends, as becomes a State builder who has done his duty as a citizen.

BUCHTEL, JOSEPH.—The typical Western man is popularly conceived as a man of liberal ideas, of generous and hospitable instincts, imbued with a spirit of adventurous enterprise, and withal hardy and courageous. He is a friend to his friends, a man of sterling integrity and of firmness of character developed by habits of self-reliance; this character is aptly illustrated in Joseph Buchtel. He was born in Uniontown, Stark County, O., November 22d, 1830. When but four years old he was sent with his brothers and sisters to the district school, where for seven years young Buchtel struggled with mathematics, geography, and the other early branches of study. His school course was interrupted by his family removing to Urbana, Ill.; he, however, continued his studies in the little log school-house at Urbana for two years, when the death of his father necessitated his leaving school and aiding in the support of his family; he was accordingly apprenticed to the tailor's trade, which, however, became so distasteful to him that he soon gave it up. We next find him engaged in farming.

This he continued for a little while ; he then took a position as clerk in a store, which he relinquished to be his own master. He had purchased a daguerreotype outfit and for a while he made daguerreotypes, meeting with moderate success. He was then appointed Deputy Sheriff of Champaign County, and acted in this capacity until the spring of 1852, when he joined the overland train of I. R. Moores, for Portland. After nearly six months of travel, amid perils and privations, at times reduced to the verge of starvation, again at the mercy of outlaws and Indians, Mr. Buchtel, with a scant number of survivors, reached Portland utterly penniless, but with good, honest hearts filled with thankfulness for their safe arrival, and with hope for the future. He soon obtained employment at cutting five acres of oats, for which he was paid \$25. This enabled him to remain unemployed for a time while he looked around. Meeting an old friend in Oregon City, he obtained through him an introduction to Captain L. White, of the steamer Shoalwater, who gave him a permanent position which he held for five years. During his life on the river he had many thrilling adventures, and had we the space to recount the hair-breadth escapes and daring ventures made by him to save his vessel or lives of the men in peril, it would fill a volume. Thirty-five years ago he established a photograph gallery in Portland ; he continued it many years, and during his management "The San Francisco Gallery" could compete with any in the Northwest. In 1865 he was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and was re-elected in 1866. In 1874 he was made Grand Representative of the I. O. O. F., and went with that order to Atlanta, Ga. In 1880 he was elected Sheriff of Multnomah County, and filled the requirements of this office for two years in an efficient manner. Mr. Buchtel has also distinguished himself in the inventive line, having invented several improvements in the photographic art, also miscellaneous articles, such as the "tele-



*Gen. Kent*

graph fire hose," which was patented in 1872, a coupling for the same, patented the next year, a hand fire-extinguisher, and a wire fence-post. Mr. Buchtel's domestic life has been a singularly happy one. He married Miss Josephine Labourette, of Oregon City, in 1855; they have had seven children, five of whom are living. Such is a brief history of one of Oregon's representative business men. Lively, energetic, and ambitious, he is still climbing the ladder of success. He has hosts of friends, a kind word for all, and is a popular and widely esteemed citizen of Oregon.

BURNETT, JOHN. — Prominent among the self-made men of Oregon is Mr. John Burnett, who was born in Pike County, Mo., July 4th, 1831. He had the misfortune of losing his father while yet a boy, and he found himself beginning the battle of life at the age of fifteen. His first experience was as an errand boy in a store, but the confinement did not suit his temperament, so in a year he hired out to work on a Mississippi flatboat. Whenever an opportunity presented itself he went to school, and finally obtained as much knowledge as is usually dispensed by country teachers. The practical education obtained through his intercourse with the world stood him in better need, however, than the instruction he received at school. The California gold fields attracted thousands of people from all parts of the world in the spring of 1849, and the subject of our sketch, though only eighteen years old, caught the fever, and, obtaining an outfit from a relative, started across the plains to make a speedy fortune. On September 10th of that year he arrived at Sacramento, and immediately threw himself with energy into the mining business. As a sort of relief to the monotony of gold-digging he dealt in cattle, and between both occupations made some money, though not nearly so much as he had anticipated. Still he prospered from the beginning, giving close attention to busi-

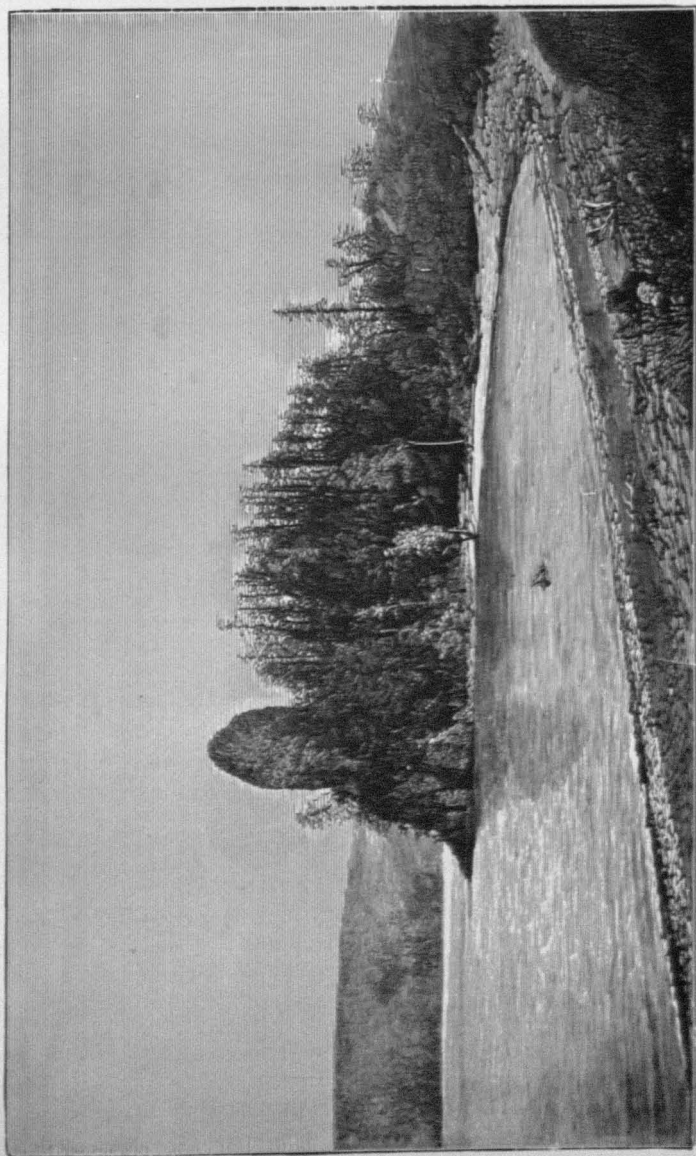
ness all the time. In the spring of 1858 he moved to Oregon and settled in Benton County, where he has resided since. Mr. Burnett took an active interest in politics from the time of his arrival in Oregon. He was candidate for State Senator in 1862, and came within twenty-five votes of election. He was much interested in military matters, and aided in raising the first company of the regiment called for at the opening of the Rebellion. In 1868 he was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and in 1870 he was chosen County Judge of Benton County, a position which he held for four years, and in which he discharged his duties in such a manner as to command universal approval. In 1874 Judge Burnett was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and remained in office until 1876. Two years subsequently he was sent to the Legislature as Senator from Benton County. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate his labors were unceasing and were fully appreciated by his colleagues. Governor Thayer appointed him Judge of the Second Judicial District, 1882, to fill a vacancy. Since the expiration of that term of office he has devoted his time to the practice of the law, and has been very successful. He is an advocate of consummate ability. In trial cases he is especially forceful. His eloquence is manly, straightforward, and convincing. He has acted for the defence in some of the most noted criminal trials in the history of Oregon, and he has seldom come out second best. Judge Burnett is held in high regard by his fellow-citizens. Liberal and public-spirited, he has contributed generously to every popular enterprise. The State Agricultural College owes much to his open-handedness. An upright, honorable man, without pride or ostentation, he has ever sympathized with those in distress, and no appeal to him for help has ever been denied. The career of Judge Burnett is a valuable lesson to those desirous of improving their condition in life by the exercise of



honest, straightforward methods. A stranger in a strange land, without money or influence, he first arrived in Corvallis, and had manliness enough to go to work as a day-laborer. Being resolved on achieving success he kept steadily on, watched his opportunities, cultivated his mind, put by a little money for a rainy day, and ultimately prospered. Throughout his whole life he has retained his simple manhood. There is no doubt about the metal of which the judge is composed. In 1859 Mr. Burnett was married to Miss Martha Hinton, daughter of Hon. R. B. Hinton, of Monroe. The union has resulted in great happiness. In all there have been seven children, of whom five—three daughters and two sons—are now living.

CATLIN, JOHN, has led an active life, both as a public man and as a private individual; he has been for many years a prominent figure in the legal, political, and financial history of Oregon. From the earliest days of struggling territorial existence to the present marvellous advancement which has been attained in this portion of the Pacific Northwest, he has been a moulding force in the progress of affairs, and a recast of his life very properly belongs to the history of the State, where the most important years of his life have been passed. He was born February 6th, 1832, in St. Clair County, Ill. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he became acquainted with toil and acquired the rugged physical training so essential to pioneer life. His early education was received in the district schools of his native State. When sixteen years of age he, with his father's family, left what civilization Illinois afforded at that early date, and started to cross the great inland desert with the historic emigrant wagon and ox-team. After bearing the hardships of travel and dangers from the ever-watchful Indian foe, they arrived in Oregon and settled in Yamhill County; but becoming dissatisfied

they moved, in 1850, to Cowlitz County, Wash. Terr., where they resided for several years. Here young Catlin resumed his studies at such intervals as he could spare from his labor on the farm, and with a course at both the Salem and Willamette Universities, he was able, at the age of twenty-one, to boast of a very fair education. Being naturally of an ambitious nature, he could not content himself with the life of a farmer, or yet with a mercantile life; he wisely realized the opportunities afforded in the legal profession, and showing a decided bent in that direction, he resolved to take up the law. He accordingly returned to Illinois, his native State, and under the capable tutorship of Governor A. C. French, he assiduously applied himself to the study of law. In 1863 he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, but thinking that his adopted home in the Northwest afforded greater scope to an active, energetic young man to attain fame and fortune, he returned to Oregon and began the practice of his profession, in which he has continued, with slight interruptions, until the present time. In the beginning of his professional career he took a somewhat active interest in politics. During the term 1868-69 he represented his county in the Territorial Legislature, and though he has never been an office-seeker, he has been urged to accept the candidacy to many important offices on the Democratic ticket. In 1886 he was elected County Judge of Multnomah County for a term of four years. On October 3d, 1866, Judge Catlin was married to Miss Frances A. Henderson, an accomplished young lady of Yamhill County. They have a family of eight children, and no husband or father was ever more devoted to the domestic hearth than the judge. He is pleasant and agreeable, kind hearted and just in all his dealings, and as a citizen, none is looked up to with more respect than he. As a judge he is conscientious and impartial and gifted with a thorough knowledge of the law; his decisions are listened to with admiration and respect by



ROOSTER ROCK, UNION PAC. R. R.

his fellow-lawyers. From the time of his admission to the Bar up to to-day he has had a large and varied practice, and for many years he has been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Territory and State. His professional career has been distinguished by untiring industry, strict integrity of purpose, and unswerving fidelity to his clients. He has, moreover, a judicial cast of mind, as has been shown since early manhood. We predict for him many more years of usefulness.

CHARMAN, THOMAS, has led an active business life in Oregon City for almost forty years. Coming to Oregon when the country was young and there was no settled business, social or political order, he has exerted a continually increasing influence in the various lines of development which have added to the wealth and greatness of the State. It is needless to say that he has been a tireless worker, for such results as have crowned his life come to no "idle dreamer of dreams," but instead to the man who has begun far down the hill, and who has patiently and with untiring persistence toiled upward, until in time, step by step, he gains the summit toward which he has pushed for years. Thomas Charman was born September 8th, 1829, in the parish of Woking, County of Surrey, England, and was the third of fifteen children. At the early age of eleven young Charman was apprenticed to the bakery and confectionery trade; he served his apprenticeship of five years, so it can scarcely be said that he had a boyhood, as his life has been full of work since his eleventh birthday. In 1847 he, in company with another lad named Arthur Warner, resolved to seek their fortunes in the New World. They accordingly sailed for America, and shortly after their arrival in New York went to Buffalo, N. Y., where they started in business for themselves under the firm name of "Charman & Warner, caterers and speculators." The business with its youthful proprietors flourished and

proved a successful undertaking, but about that time the Western fever was at its height, and young Charman, not able to resist the temptations offered by the tales of easily made fortunes in the new country, started with hundreds of others to the new land of promise. Upon reaching Indiana he found his stock of funds so exhausted as to oblige him to discontinue his journeying for a while and seek employment, which he soon found in Centreville, Wayne County, with I. & D. B. Abrahams, merchants, in whose employ he remained until the fall of 1852. The following spring he continued his western journeying; he reached San Francisco and remained in that city a short time, and then came to Oregon. Upon arriving in Oregon City he decided at once that this place should be his future home. With his old friend Warner he opened a general merchandise store, feeling that this business would prove the most profitable in a country where, after the long and tedious trip across the plains, the settlers had arrived with but the necessities of life. His success proved the wisdom of this venture, and when the "Hudson's Bay Company" left, so rapidly was his business increasing that he bought out the entire business, at the same time opening up a large outside trade in the natural products of that section, and also dealt largely with San Francisco in flour, butter, and eggs. His enterprise was wonderful, barely starting one project before another was planned; his business abilities necessarily being of the highest order to have enabled him to attain the success which followed his most unpromising venture. In the opening up of the Willamette Valley products, Mr. Charman was one of the prime movers, his evident confidence in the success of the work giving stimulus to his less sanguine co-laborers. To Mr. Charman is due the leadership in exporting flour from Oregon to England, he having shipped the first cargo to that country from the "sunny slope of the Pacific." The firm of Charman, Warner & Co. con-

tinued until the retirement of Mr. Warner, in 1865. Mr. Charman then continued business with his brother Frederick until the latter's death, when, in 1880, his son Frederick entered the house; since then the firm name has been "Charman & Son." This business is now in the fortieth year of a prosperous existence. Mr. Charman is also largely interested in several outside incorporations; he is Vice-President of the "Willamette Transportation and Locks Co.," which has control of the water power about Oregon City. He is President of the Oregon City Bank, which position he has held for the last ten years. He is one of the founders of the Oregon City woollen mills, and was the instigator and one of the founders of the first paper mill in Oregon. Numerous other business enterprises have and are still receiving substantial encouragement from Mr. Charman, who is ever ready to help a deserving object; his early struggles, discouragements, and hopes having given him a strong sympathy with the young man who is trying to win his way by his own energies. Mr. Charman is a staunch Republican in politics and a strong adherent to his party, and as would be the natural consequence of possessing the respect and confidence of his fellow-men, he has been largely sought after to fill positions of public trust, which, however, he has declined invariably to accept; other than those involving usefulness without regard to public honors. Mr. Charman has held for seven years the honorable and highly responsible office of Mayor of Oregon City, and has served two terms as County Treasurer. His party have repeatedly urged high public stations on him, which would undoubtedly have given renown to his name had he accepted them, but greatly to the regret of the people, he in turn declined the nomination for governor and even the use of his name for United States senator, the welfare of his private business and quiet of private life holding forth more attractions for him than the excitement which is the lot of those

who enter the arena of political strife. Mr. Charman was one of the few who met in the first Republican Convention of Oregon, and since the birth of his party at that time he has been most zealous in promoting its welfare. His influence has always been cast for whatever will add to the city's prosperity or improve the moral or physical good of his fellows ; and even those who radically differ from him on political questions admire his integrity of character and the sincerity of purpose which has ever actuated him. On September 27th, 1854, Mr. Charman was united in marriage to Miss Sophie Diller, the daughter of Joseph and Magdalena Diller, who emigrated from Baden Baden in 1849, and came from Illinois to Oregon in 1852. This union has been blessed with five children, three of whom are now living and residing in Oregon City—Frederick Ross, now in partnership with his father, Nellie (Mrs. J. H. Walker), and Mary J. Such in brief is the record of one whose life has been throughout that of an active, useful, and far-seeing man. He is keen and sagacious in business, and possesses the highest order of financial ability united to the power of apparently unlimited application of mind and body upon any object he undertakes. With a kindly smile for all and an open and generous heart, he has passed the meridian of life ; he is still hale and hearty, and is likely to be spared to his family and friends for many years to come.

DAVIDSON, THOMAS L.—But few, if any, stand higher in the estimation of his neighbors and friends in this commonwealth than the subject of this sketch. He is one of the solid men of Oregon, and one of those to whom the early settlers of the State owe much. Coming to Oregon in the pioneer days, he has made his home here, invested his money in Oregon land, and ever since has had his interests identified with that of the State. He is literally a self-made man, and what success he has met



*John Kenworthy*



with in life has been the result of his own efforts. Although now nearly sixty years of age, he is in excellent physical and mental condition, and bids fair to live for many years to come. Mr. Davidson was born November 14th, 1833, in Green County, Ill., where his early boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and attending school during the winter months. When thirteen years of age he came with his parents to Oregon. The trip across the plains was the usual one of tedious travel, occupying nearly six months. The little party reached Salem in October of the year 1847, where Mr. Davidson has since resided. He entered the Willamette University at Salem when quite young, and received a thorough collegiate education. His tastes, however, inclining more to agricultural pursuits rather than a mercantile or professional life, he yielded to this preference and located on a farm a few miles from Salem, which under his careful guidance has steadily improved and increased in value, until to-day it ranks among the foremost of the prosperous farms of the State. He has held various official positions in connection with the State Farm Association, in the organization of which he was an active worker and is now a valuable member of its Executive Committee. In September, 1889, he was elected President of the Agricultural Society of Oregon, which important position he still holds to the satisfaction of all the members, by reason of his own experience and love for the vocation coupled with distinguished ability, fairness, and justice. He is now County Judge of Marion County. Judge Davidson was married, July 6th, 1869, to Miss M. S. Melson, a most estimable young lady, who has since proved herself a loving wife and devoted mother to their two sons, Thomas Leon and Lester Melson, bright and intellectual boys. He is quite a domestic man, being fond of everything pertaining to "home," and seldom is one found of a more congenial nature than he. He is a good and trusty citizen of the olden time in

Oregon ; as a friend he is true as steel, as a neighbor he is much respected, and as a man his character is above reproach.

GOLDSMITH, BERNARD, was one of that hardy band of industrious Germans who emigrated from the Fatherland twoscore years ago to make a home in America. He was only sixteen when he made the trip—1848—a momentous period in his hitherto prosaic existence in Bavaria. From the school-room and the associations of boyhood, he made an abrupt plunge for fortune. After weeks of the slow ocean travelling which distinguished that period, the young foreigner found himself set down at Castle Garden. What his feelings were when he set foot for the first time on the soil of the New World, only those who have experienced a like sensation can tell. Parading the streets of New York, he soon found means to employ his energies. Industrious applying himself to work, he remained in the metropolis until 1850. At this stage in his progress the country was thrown into wild excitement by the news which came from the far West that gold lay buried in vast quantities in California, and could be had for only the digging. Young Goldsmith set out at once for the Pacific slope. While the fascinations of mining were most alluring, the shrewd young man saw that there were other golden opportunities offered him in the newly settled region, and when he finally halted in San Francisco he carried out a plan which he had formulated on his way. Leaving his fellow-travellers to pick the shining treasure from the hills and gulches, he engaged in mercantile pursuits. The sure, steady profits of a substantial business satisfied him, and he served many years as a factor in the commercial affairs of early California and Oregon. His headquarters were situated at Crescent City, Klamath County, Cal., and a branch store was established in Jackson County, Ore. His time was divided between these two points, but eventually,

1858, he located permanently in Oregon. After a two years' residence in Jackson County, he moved to Portland, the city which now numbers him among her honored citizens. His career from 1861 became marked by a diversification of industries. From cattle-raising he went to the Willamette and engaged in navigation. This was followed by extensive real estate investments, and in 1890 banking claimed his attention. The marked versatility of the man was not long in being found out. His capabilities were not confined to a narrow field, but embraced a number of qualifications which attracted such attention that in 1872 the citizens of Portland elected him Mayor. His political services did not end here, but found a still larger scope in his election to the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee in the exciting Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884. He was re-elected to the same office six years later. Mr. Goldsmith has won the esteem of the people through his earnest, steadfast advocacy of all that tends to enrich the prosperity of his State. He began at the lowest round of the ladder and has climbed to the top, standing on a solid basis of success. Always imbued with the spirit of enterprise, he was the first to accelerate the transportation of wheat and other cereals in Oregon by running barges on the Columbia River. Some of the first cargoes of grain ever shipped from Portland direct to England were sent by him. He is not a stranger to military duty, passing through untold danger and hardship in his participation in the Indian War of 1855, all of which reveals the prowess of his nature, the intrepidity of his character, and the stanch firmness of his patriotism.

HANSEN, H., was born in Thorsinge, Denmark, March 1st, 1827. His youth was spent under foreign skies, until, in obedience to the adventurous spirit within him, he became a seafaring man. He shipped to Iceland, a voyage beset with great danger. At the end of a three

years' cruise the sailor-boy became possessed of a higher ambition. He entered the Naval College, and at the age of nineteen graduated with high honors. He then shipped on a merchant vessel until the commencement of the Schlesvig-Holstein War, when he served on board two men-of-war for three years. In the fall of 1850, after the close of the war, Mr. Hansen became first mate on board a government sloop plying between Russia and Denmark. He served in that capacity until 1851, when he accepted the more lucrative position of second mate on an American vessel sailing between Liverpool and Boston and New York City and Havana. In May, 1852, Mr. Hansen took an extended trip, by way of Cape Horn, to San Francisco, landing in that city the following November, after a six months' voyage. Filled with a desire to explore the Pacific slope, he started by vessel for Oregon, but a severe storm wrecked the vessel at the mouth of the Columbia River. After a desperate struggle for their lives, the crew almost despaired until they were rescued by a life-boat from Astoria. Mr. Hansen reached Astoria, Ore., January 12th, 1853; here he engaged in a boating enterprise embracing freight and passenger traffic. In December, 1853, he went to the Rogue River mining district for the purpose of establishing a claim. He was not successful in this venture, but the breaking out of the Indian War caused him to return to the Willamette Valley, where he became connected with Leweling & Meek, of Milwaukee, Ore. Three years the nursery and fruit-growing business of this firm occupied his attention. On March 6th, 1856, he was married to Miss Nancy Akin, who emigrated from Iowa with her parents in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen were blessed with four children. Three children are now living—Fred W., Charles E., and Ida E. After his marriage Mr. Hansen removed to Portland, where he embarked extensively in fruit-growing, seeding, and raising a variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery, in which business he is still actively engaged. In 1860



Eng'd by E. G. Korman, N. Y.

*S. A. Moulton*

he was elected Commissioner of Multnomah County, and for two years he devoted his entire attention to the duties of this office. In 1873 Mr. Hansen visited his aged mother in Denmark, and while there he spoke in such enthusiastic terms of his adopted country that upon his return to Oregon he was accompanied by fifteen young men and women, emigrants from Denmark. Mr. Hansen is an active worker in city affairs, and was elected Councilman of consolidated Portland in 1891; he is energetic and public-spirited, and has always been found ready to take his stand with every progressive movement of his fellow-townsmen. Whether in business or social circles, he is always the same obliging, liberal gentleman. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Portland, and in 1884 he was a lay representative to the General Conference held in Philadelphia, Pa. He takes an active interest in educational matters and is a prominent Odd Fellow.

ELDRIDGE, F. E.—Though his earthly labors are over, and but the memory of one whose “aims were noble and methods just” remains, yet that memory is so replete with all that is good that a brief sketch of his life will not be out of place in this volume. Mr. Eldridge was born January 26th, 1826, in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1849, when, lured by the gold excitement of California, he joined the hundreds of fortune-seekers and emigrated to that State, where he toiled in the mines at Feather River, but not meeting with success, he soon gave up the miner’s pick and shovel and made his way to Oregon; his theory being that not the region out of which the gold was dug, but that from which supplies and products were had *for* the miners, would obtain the greatest permanent wealth. This consideration, together with what he had heard of the country, led him to the determination of making Oregon his home. He located in Falls City, now Oregon City, and for a short while

worked at the carpenter trade, which he had learned in his former home. In 1851 he met and married Miss Anna Cosgrove. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Parkersburg, Ore., where one year later he purchased an interest in the old saw-mill, which he and Mr. Parker rebuilt, also erecting a grist-mill there. This last-named mill has been in constant use for the past thirty-eight years. In the early pioneer days it was the only mill in this section of the country, and was a precious boon to many of the old settlers. In 1857 he purchased the beautiful tract, which by careful cultivation proved a most delightful home for himself and family during the remainder of his days. It consists of twenty-three hundred acres, the orchard on the Eldriedge farm bearing the distinction of being the first orchard planted in the State of Oregon. The farm is rich with historical association, the owners often pointing with pride to a point called "the bottom," where the first Legislature met to enact colonial laws. Mr. Eldriedge read law at one time and had a good practice for a few years, but advancing age forced him to give it up and retire to his farm. He never aspired to political honors, but numerous offices of public trust were offered him, which he invariably declined, among them being the honorable seat of County Judge of Marion County. He was finally persuaded by his many friends to run for State Senator on the Democratic ticket, but the county being largely Republican, he was defeated. Mr. Eldriedge was a public-spirited man and always ready to give when occasion required it for the benefit of his county or State. He erected some years ago a handsome block of buildings at Salem, bearing the name of the "Eldriedge Block." He was an extensive landowner and realized quite a competence from different land transactions. He was a naturally quiet man, preferring to a busy, political life, his home, where his later years were spent surrounded by a large family of devoted sons and daughters. As a citizen

and neighbor he had the respect of all classes. He was the poor man's friend, as well as of those more fortunate in worldly goods. He was generous and charitable, and gave for the love of giving and not for praise. He was gentle in disposition, seeming anxious at all times to "add to the sum of human joy." He had a kind word for all, and was best pleased when making others happy. He was in full sympathy with the men who labor and toil. He began life in poverty himself and knew what it was to succeed in spite of obstacles. He was a lover of liberty, a friend to the oppressed, and an advocate of universal freedom. His life on earth is now ended; his friends are left to mourn his loss, and though death has deprived them of his service, it has not taken away the fruits of his labor. Fruits fall to the earth and decay, but never a fruit that did not leave its seed, and never a life that did not leave its example. The sun of man's life goes down, but the star of his example remains fixed in the firmament. Mr. Eldridge's career is ended, but his friends take comfort in the record he has left behind—that of a scholar, philanthropist, and patriot.

WIBERG, CHARLES M.—The subject of this sketch was born in Norrköping, Sweden, March 3d, 1820. At a very tender age he developed qualities which indicated that his career would be successful. His youth and early manhood were spent in various parts of his native land, and he was always industrious, now working at one occupation, now at another. Finally he made up his mind to learn the shoemaker's trade, and with this object in view became an apprentice. In due course he mastered his business and determined on seeking his fortune beyond the seas. He reached London in 1841, and worked at his trade for nearly three years. A thorough and painstaking artisan, he soon gained the confidence of his employers, and was at the same time a great favorite among his toiling brethren. In 1843 young Wiberg sailed for



the United States. He ascertained that much more money could be earned for the same amount of work in America than in any other country under the sun, so he crossed the Atlantic, fully determined on acquiring pecuniary independence. Arriving in New York, he at once turned his attention to business. Until he was thirty years of age he steadily worked at shoemaking. He travelled much and sought employment in various States, including New York, Connecticut, Louisiana, and Wisconsin. In 1850 he had accumulated quite a snug sum of money and went into business on his own account ; but his laudable enterprise was soon nipped in the bud by an unlooked-for disaster. A great fire consumed the block in which he had established his boot and shoe industry, and the savings of years disappeared in less than an hour. His stock in trade was utterly destroyed, and, moreover, he was in debt to the amount of several hundred dollars ; yet this indomitable young man, with the spirit of true heroism, resolved on building himself up again and achieving a new independence. The task was extremely difficult, yet he went to work with a stout heart. In 1852 Mr. Wiberg set out on a long journey to Oregon, a territory where he believed he would do well. He went by the way of the Isthmus and reached his destination on July 6th. It is quite needless to say that such an industrious and enterprising man could not remain long idle. He at once took his place on the shoemaker's bench, and, by the practice of strict economy, saved enough money to enable him to open a boot and shoe store within six months after his arrival in the Territory. Mr. Wiberg established the first business of this kind in Portland, and being shrewd, sensible, and industrious, he speedily became prosperous. Like the honest man that he always has been, the use to which he first applied his spare money was the payment of the debts that he had incurred in Milwaukee. He not only paid the principal, but he insisted on paying the interest



Eng. by F. G. Kneass & Co. N.Y.

J. C. Moulton

in full. He might easily have effected a compromise with his creditors and settled at forty or fifty cents on the dollar, but Mr. Wiberg is not that kind of a man. He has always acted on the principle that the sacred trusts involved in business transactions should be discharged to the last cent, even if it took a whole lifetime to straighten things out. In 1860 Mr. Wiberg went into partnership with J. A. Strowbridge, the firm name being Wiberg & Strowbridge. Four years afterward they embarked in the wholesale trade, and leather and findings were added to their stock. They did a large business and made money rapidly, but in 1869 they sold out the boot and shoe concern, at the same time continuing to deal in leather and findings. Mr. Wiberg after a while retired to private life and allowed himself a much-needed rest. Subsequently he associated himself with John Kiernan, who, in 1882, sold his interest to A. M. Hollabaugh. The firm has since been known as Wiberg & Hollabaugh. Mr. Wiberg has always taken a great interest in enterprises outside his regular line of business. He is one of the directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Portland, and holds a similar position in the Pacific Insurance Company. He was one of the original promoters of the Willamette Iron Bridge Company, and is an extensive stockholder in the same enterprise. He has invested much money in real estate and owns valuable property in and around Portland. Mr. Wiberg has been so long associated with the commercial interests of Portland, that no one is better known among business men. His unexampled success, mainly the result of intelligent perseverance combined with strict integrity, has gained for him the confidence of the business world to such an extent that along the Pacific Coast he is universally recognized as one of the most honorable and reliable men west of the Rocky Mountains. Even in the famous "Swamp" of New York City, the centre of the leather industries of the United States, the name of

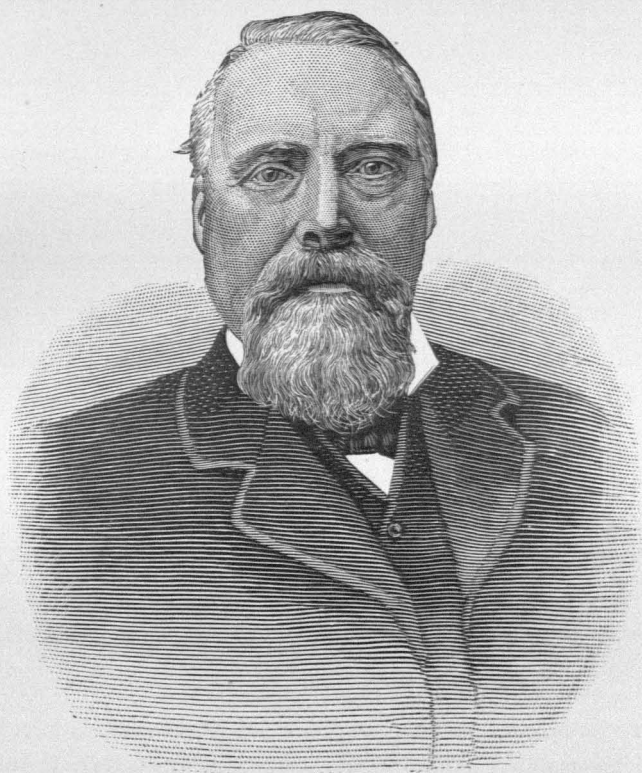
Wiberg is held in the highest respect. In 1858 Mr. Wiberg was married to Miss J. Ingram, of Portland. Nine children, eight of whom are living, have blessed their union.

BRONAUGH, EARL C.—Whatever of praise may be due the man who has, with the advantages of a collegiate education and abundant leisure for study, risen to a position of honor and trust, we must record still greater meed of praise to the youth who, without these advantages, struggles with adversity and by sheer force of ambition and native integrity attains an education and elevates himself to a place of honor and responsibility. Mr. Bronaugh was born March 4th, 1831, in Abingdon, Va., where his boyhood was passed. When twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Shelby County, Tenn. Beset by privations attending pioneer life at that early day, they founded their new home in the woods. Here young Bronaugh spent several years of his life, and though meagre were the facilities, he succeeded in obtaining a fair education. In 1849, when eighteen years of age, he became imbued with the desire to study law; he accordingly entered the office of Hon. J. W. Clapp, who at that time was one of the brightest men of Mississippi and a well-known lawyer. Here young Bronaugh studied hard for three years, and in this office as student he had an excellent opportunity of gaining a most valuable preliminary legal training. In 1851 he was admitted to the Bar. Like many another young lawyer, finding himself without means he turned his talents to good account by teaching school for two years in Tennessee and Arkansas. In 1854 he married Miss Araminta Payne, of Jacksonport, Ark. He removed with his wife to Brownsville, Prairie County, Ark., where he located and commenced the practice of his profession, doing business then in a little log cabin, both designed and built by himself with the aid of a colored boy, and

it was in this humble office that young Bronaugh, by his ambition and native energy and determination, began to achieve success and notoriety, and to lay the foundation of what has proven a most successful legal career. When a boy he was early imbued with the principles of the South. He was never in sympathy with slavery, but was a firm believer in the rights of States sovereignty, and when his native State seceded he went with her heart and soul enlisted in the hopes of the new Confederacy of States. In 1860 he was elected Judge of the First Judicial Circuit in Arkansas, which office he efficiently filled until the close of the war. The health of his family becoming impaired, he was compelled to leave Arkansas, and as at this time the star of Oregon was just arising in the West, Mr. Bronaugh noticed it, and believing it to be predictive of a glorious future, he decided to cast his fortunes with the new State. The change proved beneficial in all respects, and he has since made it his permanent residence. He soon established a good law practice in Portland, which has steadily grown. For a time he was associated as partner with Hon. John Catlin, and was two years later invited to become a partner in the well-known and leading law firm of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon. It has been said that "as a pleader Mr. Bronaugh has very few superiors," and he is thoroughly at home in all branches of his profession; as a lawyer he holds a conspicuous place, standing among the ablest in the Northwest. With a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, united to power of imparting the results of his close investigations with great facility and readiness, he is perhaps more often consulted where clear analysis of the principles of law, applicable to important cases, is required than any other lawyer in Portland. Mr. Bronaugh remained with the last-named firm twelve years, and in 1882 he dissolved partnership, going to California. He located in the Santa Clara Valley, where the next two years were passed upon a fruit

farm. Returning to Portland, he entered the firm of Whalley, Bronaugh & Northrup, now Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh, and has continued in the active practice of his profession ever since. Mr. Bronaugh ranks with the first lawyers of the Northwest, and the firm have a large and laborious practice. As a citizen Mr. Bronaugh is esteemed by all who know him. He has a genial smile for all, and is a friend in need to those who are or have been friends to him.

GRIFFIN, REV. J. S., one of the chief actors in the pioneer history of Oregon, is a man of marked versatility. From the pulpit to the political rostrum is a long step, but, like President Garfield, Rev. Griffin has successfully made it. His opportunities for obtaining an education were very meagre. He worked for his father until he was twenty-one, then borrowed a dollar and started out to secure an education. He worked and attended school alternately for several years. One fine quality of his own served in his favor. He was ambitious and anxious to make something of himself; the even, unbroken travel in a rut did not appear to him; the future held out grand prospects which he was ready to attain through hard work and tireless industry. He took a three years' theological course at Oberlin, O., and came to Oregon soon after graduating. His career in life began in the field of church work. As a minister of broad ideas and expert oratorical qualities, he expounded the Gospel in a telling manner that endeared him to the hearts of many and brought encomiums of praise from all sides. His powerful, clear-minded utterances on the eternal truths of the Bible fell upon the ears of his congregation for many years. The doctor was mindful of the precept to practice what he preached, and the countless deeds of kindness which gem his life testify to the true Christian spirit of the man. In later years he became prominent as a strong political speaker and writer. In the discus-



*D. L. Morrow*

sion of the living issues of the hour he brought all his forceful art of argument and irresistible eloquence to bear upon the questions before the people. His convincing style, his graceful expression and his truthful methods won his audiences. He has entered life's twilight now and is enjoying repose in a favored locality, away from the turmoil of the world and the dust of political strife. On his farm, two miles from Hillsborough, Ore., he is experiencing the quiet and peace that belong to the closing years of a life well spent.

MYERS, JOHN.—The subject of this sketch was born September 15th, 1830, in Howard County, Mo. He was educated at the public schools of his native town, and although the common schools afforded him little chance of a first-class education, yet he soon acquired what knowledge was to be obtained. In the year 1847, when but seventeen years of age, Mr. Myers, seeing so many active preparations for the Mexican War going on around him, all ordinary avocations of life lost their charms and a military spirit kindled in his nature, and he determined to join the great cause which demanded the services of every patriotic citizen; he therefore enlisted as private in Captain Simon's company. He spent one year in the service of his country, and although his duties as a soldier were not of the most severe, still he took a genuine pride and interest in all duties imposed on him, acting as scout, guide, and oftentimes employed in obtaining suitable fodder for cattle. His record as a soldier during the period he was in the war was excellent, never failing to be ready for duty. At the end of the year he returned home, where he engaged in farming and other enterprises, all of which he personally conducted with almost unvarying success until 1852, when the gold excitement, caused by the discovery of gold in California, attracted his attention, causing him to leave the prosaic life of a farmer and join the hundreds of gold-hunters

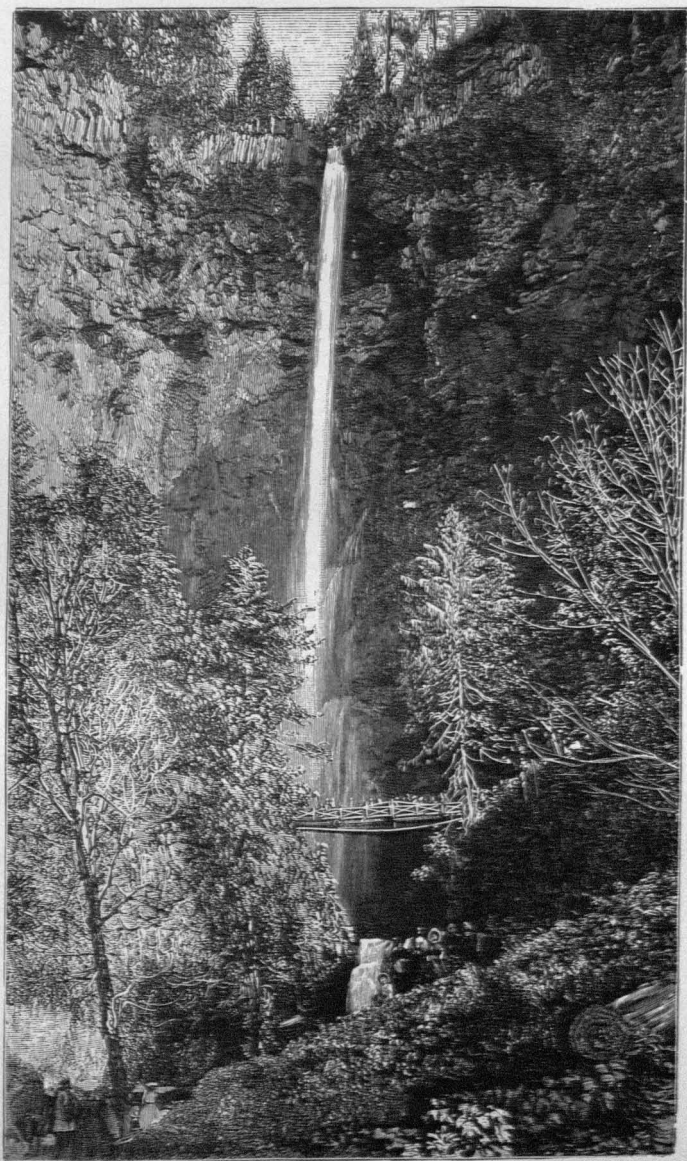


who were wending their way to the gold-fields. His experience as a miner was extended, and finally becoming convinced that wealth, however great, gained at the expense of all domestic ties or social life, would be acquired at too great a sacrifice, he, in 1855, abandoned this pursuit. Previously during his stay in California he had been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Stanislaus County, and so rapid was the growth of his experience during his term of office, that, in September, 1857, he was elected Sheriff of the same county, which position he creditably held until October 11th, 1859. On December 18th, 1858, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Hood, of Oregon City, Ore. This happy union has since been blessed with eleven children, ten of whom are now living—four boys and six girls—and nowhere is there to be found a more congenial family. In August of 1860 Mr. Myers removed with his family to Oregon and entered into the mercantile business. Being industrious and having ample means at his command, he was in a fair way to become one of the leading men of the country. Within a short time he gained a large business, and at the same time acquired a reputation among his fellow-men for honesty and integrity of character. Such good judgment and business sagacity did he exercise in all his enterprises that to-day he is one of Portland's wealthy men. In 1868, as another proof of the confidence and esteem reposed in him, he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Clackamas County. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and in 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1876 and 1882, serving in all twelve years, which was extraordinary considering the large Republican majority in that district. He has always been a conscientious Democrat, but while a firm believer in all the cardinal principles of his party, he is without partisan bigotry or intolerance. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. In 1884 he was urged by party friends to submit his name as a candidate for

Congress, was nominated, and was defeated by a greatly reduced majority. In 1887 he was appointed Marshal of the District of Oregon by telegram from the President and confirmed by the Senate, March 22d, 1888. Mr. Myers has always been an active factor in a financial way, and takes a lively interest in everything calculated to advance the public good. On October 1st, 1890, he was appointed President of the Commercial Savings Bank, Portland. He is a large stockholder in the organization, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected. This position he now retains. Here his natural talent for financiering finds ample scope, and during the years of his association with this institution he has gained the appreciation of his co-laborers as an able, careful, and successful business man. Mr. Myers is prominently identified with the City Council, being President of that body, and it is but little to say that Portland has been benefited in many ways by his ready willingness to promote by his labor and means every public enterprise, and, according to his ability to do and to give, the city has had no more helpful and sincere friend. He has been a prominent Mason since 1854, and has held nearly every office within the gift of the fraternity. Mr. Myers has for years been almost constantly in the service of the public in some capacity, and in every place he has been called to fill he has increased his hold upon the good opinion of the people; indeed, it would be difficult to find one better fitted by nature for public affairs. He is a careful, thorough business man, punctual in the discharge of every duty, and in all circumstances can be trusted. He is accustomed to look upon the bright side of life, and at all times is genial and good-natured. He has always been a hard worker, and has the constitution and physical vigor which permits of continual exertion with little apparent fatigue. The foregoing is but an outline of Mr. Myers's career, and gives but a limited view of the many directions in which

his active energies have found an outlet. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that of the men prominently identified with the forces which have made the Northwest what it is to-day, Mr. Myers holds no mean place; whatever he undertakes he goes at it with a determined energy, which seemingly has not stopped for a moment to think of defeat. The hard features of commercial life are left behind when he emerges from business, and all that makes a man welcome wherever he goes takes its place.

HOLMES, THOMAS J., occupies a permanent place in the affections of the older inhabitants of Portland. Prominently identified with the early political and commercial history of the city, he has left a name behind him which will ever be regarded with respect and veneration. The events of his life, here briefly related, will be found highly complimentary to him as a man and citizen. Thomas J. Holmes was born in Norfolk, England, March 3d, 1819. His father, William, was a mechanic, and for the purpose of bettering his condition, emigrated to New York City in 1830, taking his family with him. Young Holmes possessed native vigor and resolution which induced him to begin life's battle on his own account; so he secured a position with a physician on Staten Island, and not only supported himself by his labors, but acquired valuable information from his kind employer. Though he might have become, under such favorable auspices, a physician, he preferred a more practical line of effort, and began an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade. Having mastered the business he started a small place at Jersey City, and though he had not much money at the outset, his native shrewdness and intelligence stood him in good need, and prosperity soon attended his efforts. About this time he married, but his wife died after some years, and he was left with a numerous family of small children on his hands. It was a great



MULTNOMAH FALLS, UNION PAC. R. R.

blow, to which a man of less stern mould would have succumbed. Mr. Holmes was, however, of heroic character, and he stood up with characteristic bravery in face of the dread calamity which overtook him. He sailed for South America some time after his bereavement, and subsequently followed the seas. The discovery of gold in California attracted his attention to the Pacific Coast, and he embarked on board a sailing-vessel at Jersey City bound for San Francisco. He reached his destination in December, 1849. The climate did not agree with him and he became dangerously ill. On his recovery he sailed for Portland, and arrived there in the spring of 1850. Being without means Mr. Holmes at once went to work at his trade. His success was immediate, and he soon acquired a large business. His honest, square dealing made him very popular, and he speedily became one of the most noted of Portland's citizens. As his trade extended he engaged in various enterprises, all of which proved successful. With wise forethought he purchased real estate, and before long was one of the most wealthy men in the city. While a young man, Mr. Holmes took a deep interest in public affairs. He was one of the first to advocate the establishment of a free school system. In politics he displayed much activity, and was frequently elected to responsible public positions. Upon the resignation of Mr. Henry Failing as Mayor in 1866, Mr. Holmes was chosen by the Council to fill the unexpired term. So well did he perform his duties, that he was nominated by his party as its candidate for Mayor at the next election. The contest was spirited, but the popularity of Mr. Holmes was so great that he carried all before him. On the evening of the day of election, June 17th, 1867, Mr. Holmes addressed his fellow-citizens in a vigorous speech. Next day he was on the streets, attending to his business as usual, and receiving the congratulations of numerous friends; but on June 19th, while apparently in good health, he

was stricken with apoplexy and died in a few hours. The event, totally unexpected, shocked the entire community, irrespective of party. The splendid qualities of the man were remembered by all. His worth, his personal integrity, the kindness and suavity which he always manifested to his fellow-citizens, were kept in mind, and political differences were for the time being forgotten. The City Council unanimously passed resolutions honoring his memory and deploring his death "as a public calamity involving the loss of an able, just, and efficient magistrate, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, a charitable neighbor, and an honest man." Mr. Holmes was a Democrat in politics and sustained the principles of his party, but never manifested partisan rancor or forgot that the amenities of private intercourse should not be disturbed or set aside for political reasons. He was a friend of every public enterprise, a generous contributor to every scheme having for its object the growth and improvement of the city. His record as a public official is without blemish. He discharged his duties as became a man of conscience and honor. The record which he has left behind him will endure while Portland exists. By his first marriage Mr. Holmes had six children, four of whom, three daughters and a son, are still living. He married a second time before his arrival in Portland, but his widow survived him only a few years.

**HONEYMAN, JOHN.**—Among the men of public spirit, capable of formulating and carrying to successful ends large financial operations, Mr. Honeyman has been foremost. He has been the originator of many projects which have not only demonstrated his excellent business qualities, but greatly contributed to Oregon's advancement. Mr. Honeyman is a Scotchman by birth; he was born in Glasgow, August 12th, 1815, being the second of six sons of William and Margaret Honeyman. At an



Caleb W. Thornbury

early age he was sent to the primary school of his native place, where he obtained the first rudiments of an education. At the age of ten his mother died, her death resulting from typhoid fever, which at that time was a terrible scourge throughout Glasgow. In 1825 the family removed to Carron, Scotland, where the subject of our sketch attended the public schools for the next four years, becoming proficient in matters pertaining to mechanical construction. In 1829 he apprenticed himself to the foundry and machinist trade, at which he served for three years. At the end of that time, owing to the ill-usage which he received from the superintendent of the foundry, he gave up his work and ran away. On March 26th, 1831, young Honeyman decided to cast his destiny in the "Land of the Free." Being possessed with but a small share of this world's wealth he was not able to invest in a passage ticket; however, he managed to embark as stowaway on the brig Cherub, Captain John Miller being in command. The captain found the lad in hiding, and he at once befriended him, admiring the pluck young Honeyman displayed in cutting loose from tyranny such as had been experienced from his last master. After a voyage of thirty days he landed in Montreal, Canada, and obtained employment with Bennett & Henderson. After serving two and one half out of the five years' apprenticeship the firm failed. This occurred in 1832. Mr. Honeyman by this time had acquired a full knowledge of his trade, and undertook the responsibilities of conducting a business on his own account, and for a time did very well. He then went to Kingston, Canada, working at his trade. He started the foundry which is now the locomotive works there. His practical mechanical knowledge made his services in this connection highly remunerative, and he continued his business successfully in Kingston for sixteen years. In 1861 Mr. Honeyman, hearing of the great wealth which lay in Colorado, owing to the discovery



of gold, decided to link his fortune with those seeking wealth there, and forthwith started for that Territory. He remained in Denver for two years, busily engaged in mining. During this time Mr. Honeyman experienced many hardships, but he was not easily discouraged, and at the end of the two years was possessed of a moderate capital. He visited Portland, Ore., in the fall of 1862, and in December of the same year, the fascination for mining being still strong within him, he went to Idaho. His mining venture there was rewarded with good success. After leaving Idaho, Mr. Honeyman gave up mining for all time, and returned to Portland in 1868, with the purpose of taking up his permanent residence there. With his three sons he organized the City Foundry in Portland, but they were burned out in the large fire of that year. Having invested all his capital in this business, it was very discouraging to see the result of so much hard labor lost; however, with the usual energy which has been a strong characteristic with him all through life, and with the assistance of W. S. Ladd, he was able to rebuild the foundry. Within twenty-one days after the fire Mr. Honeyman had his business in working order. From that time up to the present fortune has favored him, and on December 23d, 1873, the firm were enabled to pay off their indebtedness in full, since which time the business has more than doubled itself, and the firm is kept busy constantly. Mr. Honeyman has a great taste for mechanical and engineering work, and improves every opportunity to advance his knowledge of both. He built the dredger for the city, which is recognized as being one of the best in the country. He has been successful in all his inventions, and his work is highly commended. In the fall of 1881, during Portland's Mechanical Fair, Mr. Honeyman secured the first prize for the best-made boiler and piston packer made in Oregon; also in the year of 1887 he received the diploma for the best Oregon-made steam-



*J. C. Tolman  
Akland. Ar.*

engine, and again in the following year, 1888, was awarded first prize for the best oil kettle. He is among the first founders of engineering industry in Oregon. Mr. Honeyman has invested considerably within the past few years in Portland real estate, his operations in this respect being largely successful. He has had unlimited faith in the city's advance, and has backed his judgment with money and reaped a rich harvest. Mr. Honeyman takes a great interest in all matters pertaining to Portland. The enterprises named, with which he is so prominently connected, by no means comprise all the directions in which his energies are found. All projects which have been started with the purpose of advancing the welfare of the city, or to build up and develop its various industries, find in Mr. Honeyman an energetic supporter. He is a man of pleasing address and affable manner, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He has been for many years a consistent member of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, and takes an active interest in all church movements. On May 6th, 1837, Mr. Honeyman was married to Eliza Levitt, of Montreal, Canada. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom are living. His second wife was Mary A. Collier, of Portland, Ore.

HOVEY, A. G.—That the pioneers of Oregon were a sturdy, intrepid, and self-reliant class of men, no one who shall study their character and history will ever dispute. There is scarcely a citizen of Oregon who has not known or heard of Hon. A. G. Hovey, the subject of this sketch. Ever since his settlement in Oregon he has borne an active part in the public interests of the Territory and State. His aggressive, pushing disposition indicate the stern qualities of courage and purpose, moral and mental, which form the basis of his character and displace the more ephemeral qualities of a purely sentimental hopefulness or ambition. He is an example of

the adage that "God helps those who help themselves," and his whole life has bristled with instances of such belief. He was born in the country town of Londonderry, N. H., forty miles from Boston, Mass., July 11th, 1830. When quite a lad his parents removed to the historic town of Marietta, O., and he was there educated in its schools. In 1849 he was a member of a company of twenty men "crossing the plains with ox-teams" to the "gold mines of California." Leaving St. Joseph, Mo., in April, four of their number died of cholera, which raged among the large emigration the first half of their journey. Their route was taken by the North Platte, South Pass, Bear River, Humboldt and Carson Valleys to Sacramento City, where the remaining sixteen arrived in October. Fitting out there for the mines, they located at "Rhode's Bar" on the Cossumnie River. After a year, not being one of the luckiest, he developed a taste for an agricultural community rather than a mining one, and induced by the passage by Congress of the "Oregon Donation Land Law," secured by Oregon's delegate, Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, he embarked at San Francisco by steamer, and arrived at Portland, Ore., in October, 1850. Passing up the Willamette Valley, stopping at Oregon City, Salem, Albany, and Brownsville, he located at Corvallis (then Marysville), where he taught its first school, commencing in December. The families of Dixon, Stewart, Avery, Stout, Alexander, Baker, Knotts, Trapp, Mulkey, and Newton furnished his pupils at that early day, most of whom still live and have held honorable positions in various communities of the State. Mr. Hovey points with some pride to this early service in his career. His first labor was performed for Hon. Wayman St. Clair, then pioneer merchant. Early in 1851, he was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court for Benton County by Hon. O. C. Pratt, then one of the judges of the Territory, and in the same year was elected by the people the first County Clerk of that county.

While serving in these courts Mr. Hovey read law, and in 1853 was admitted to practice by Hon. George H. Williams, then United States District Judge, and later was admitted in the Supreme Court of the State; but he never practically entered the profession, preferring business pursuits, in which he has always been a busy man. In the same year Mr. Hovey married Miss Mary Ellen Mulkey, eldest daughter of Hon. Luke Mulkey, a pioneer of Benton County. She died in 1861. Politically Mr. Hovey's feelings and sentiments placed him in line with the Republican Party, and he was among the earliest who assisted in its organization in Oregon, and at its first Territorial Convention was chosen one of three delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860, and instructed for Mr. Seward. Neither Mr. Hovey, Mr. Holmes, nor Dr. Warren going that year, their proxies were finally given to Horace Greeley, of New York, without instructions, who cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln, thereby securing his first nomination. In 1884 Mr. Hovey was again chosen a delegate with five others to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and heartily supported James G. Blaine and John A. Logan in their nomination and candidacy. In 1862 Mr. Hovey was chosen to the State Senate, serving three sessions until 1866. In 1864 he married Miss Emily Humphrey, eldest daughter of Hon. George Humphrey, of Lane County. They have one daughter and two sons. In 1866 he moved to Portland, Ore., remaining one year, and in 1867 removed to Springfield, Lane County, engaging in milling and merchandising until 1879, when he became a resident of Eugene, and in 1881 was one of the organizers of the Lane County Bank, and from the first has served as its President. Mr. Hovey has long been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held its highest positions in the jurisdiction of the State. Continuing, as he always has been, an earnest friend to the educational, moral, and political interests

of the people, he has frequently accepted positions in their behalf, but has often declined them. Against his wishes he was chosen, by a large majority, Mayor of Eugene, and in 1891 declined to serve longer. A man of strong convictions and honest opinions, positive in his nature, he is justly held among the intelligent, useful, and truest type of Oregon's leading men.

KELLOGG, JOSEPH, one of the founders of the People's Transportation Company of the Willamette, and one of the most venerated citizens of Oregon, was born June 24th, 1812, of American parents, in Canada. The Kelloggs are of old Revolutionary stock, Orrin, the father, having been born in Vermont in 1790. He married Miss Margaret Miller in the British possessions in 1811, and took her back with him to Vermont. Next year they visited Canada, and were compelled to remain there owing to the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States. Thus it happened that Joseph, the subject of our sketch, first saw the light on foreign soil, but in the eye of the law is a native-born citizen. When the war was over the family crossed the border and settled near Lockport, N. Y., but soon afterward moved to Ohio and established a home on the Maumee River. Here Joseph grew up and, in 1844, married Miss Estella Bushnell, an estimable young lady. In 1847 they started for Oregon, and after spending the winter at St. Joseph, Mo., moved across the plains and mountains, considerably disturbed by the rumors that prevailed concerning the Indian troubles of that period. They arrived at their destination safely, however, and commenced a new career in a new country. The elder Mr. Kellogg and his family accompanied Joseph to Oregon. Having thoroughly looked over the ground, Joseph Kellogg located a claim at Milwaukee, and by untiring industry soon found himself on the road to independence. He helped to lay out the town of Milwaukee.



*G. W. Webb*

William Torrence and Lot Whitcomb co-operated with him in this work as well as in the erection of a saw-mill. They then determined on building a schooner, which, when completed, was loaded with produce from adjacent farms for the San Francisco market. On its arrival at its destination the vessel, together with its cargo, was sold, and the proceeds were invested in the purchase of the brig *Forest*. This craft was employed in the lumber trade, and in a short time money enough was earned to enable the owners to secure, at a great bargain, the bark *Lausanne*, and also a pair of engines and boilers, and a complete outfit for a steamer. In the spring of 1850 they began the construction of the *Lot Whitcomb*, the first steam-vessel of any size ever built in Oregon. The launching of this steamer on Christmas Day of the same year was the cause of general rejoicing, though the occasion was accompanied by an unexpected and unfortunate calamity, the explosion of a cannon and the killing of a human being. The business of the firm rapidly increased. A flour-mill was built and successfully operated, and two brigs ran regularly, laden with lumber, to Sacramento. At that period the lumber trade was exceedingly profitable and offered big inducements to men of capital. Withdrawing from the old firm, Mr. Kellogg formed a partnership with Bradbury & Eddy, and erected the *Standard Flour Mills*, for years the most extensive in Oregon. In 1863 he built the steamer *Senator*, which was subsequently sold to the People's Transportation Company. Not confining himself to private interests, he has always been willing to devote his energies to the betterment of the young State of which he is a citizen. He helped along the establishment of the telegraph line between San Francisco and Portland as far back as 1858, and ever since he has manifested deep concern for all enterprises tending to benefit the community. The People's Transportation Company was formed in 1861, for the purpose of navigating the Columbia and Willa-



mette Rivers, but they decided on devoting their energies to the Willamette, leaving to the Oregon Company the navigation of the Columbia. Captain Kellogg joined the People's Company in 1864, and was selected to superintend the building of the basin above the falls. The work was splendidly done and remains to this day, a fine specimen of engineering skill. With the steamer Onward the captain began the navigation of the Tualitin, and he constructed the canal between that river and Sucker Lake, a great advantage to those desiring to ship freight to Oswego and thence to the Willamette. He bought and laid out the town of Oswego, and made arrangements with the Iron Works Company, enabling them to continue in business. Selling out all his interests on the Willamette and the Tualitin, Captain Kellogg took his two sons and his brother into partnership, and formed a new company to navigate the Columbia on the line to Washougal and the Cowlitz. He superintended the building of two fine steamers, the Joseph Kellogg and the Toledo, placing his two sons in command of these vessels, which are still on the Cowlitz route and navigate that river into the heart of Washington. This corporation, known as the Joseph Kellogg Transportation Company, is one of the most popular in Oregon. The captain can recall many pleasant recollections of his past life. He was one of the thousands who shook the hand of General Harrison during the memorable Presidential campaign of 1840. He stood guard, night after night, over his family during the Indian disturbances, and he well remembers the excitement consequent on the rumor that the savages surrounding the Willamette Valley were ready to fall on the settlements and massacre the inhabitants. He can look back to the period when he became a pilot on the lower Willamette, and performed the difficult and unprecedented feat of taking ships of deep draught past Ross Island to their docks. He at one time advocated the selection of Milwaukee as the capital of Oregon,



*L E Pratt*

but he has become reconciled to the proud position which Portland has attained, and believes that, taking all circumstances into consideration, things have turned out for the best. In his old age, surrounded by friends and fellow-citizens who hold him in great respect and veneration, Captain Kellogg enjoys excellent health and takes much interest in passing events. He is still a first-class practical navigator, with a steady hand and a vigorous muscle, considering his years. To Oregon he has rendered substantial services which will be long remembered. He has been one of the principal agents in improving and making permanent the transportation facilities of his adopted State; he has proved himself a public-spirited citizen, prominent in the performance of his duties to his fellow-men; he has in every respect fulfilled the obligations imposed upon him by his conscience and by the laws of his country. Greater praise than this could not be bestowed upon any man. Faithfully and honorably Captain Joseph Kellogg has earned the respect and approval of the people, not only of Portland, but of the entire State of Oregon.

KENT, LEVI.—Levi Kent's name deserves a lasting place among those of the pioneers of the State of Oregon. He was one of the Argonauts of California, having arrived in that State in 1849. In 1852 he decided to make Oregon his home, and coming to this State he settled in Douglas County. He was born in the State of New Jersey in 1821. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Ohio, where they remained some fifteen years, afterward removing to Carroll County, Ill., where the subject of this sketch remained until the discovery of gold in California, when he joined the great procession of fortune-hunters and, as above stated, took part for a while in the eager search for hidden treasure. Mr. Kent has reached the advanced age of seventy-one years, and has led the quiet, useful, uneventful life of a

farmer and stock-raiser, varying these occupations for a while by operating a tannery at Scottsburg from 1853 to 1858, locating his home in the neighborhood of Elkton. In 1886 he removed to the town of Drain, where he now resides. At an early day he married Miss Mary Eylson, of Scottsburg, who has borne him seven children, four boys and three girls. Mr. Kent has served the people of his county as County Commissioner, Postmaster, and Justice of the Peace. We have spoken of his quiet, uneventful life, but it is fair to presume that among the stirring times of pioneer days in Oregon he has borne a man's part, the record of which would make a thrilling and interesting chapter. He is content to be known as a citizen who has done his duty.

KENWORTHY, JOHN, was born near Leeds, England, October 24th, 1819, his mother having been of Scotch origin. When John was seven years old his parents with their children came to the United States and settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The boy got a sound education at the common schools, with a brief supplementary academic course, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a wood-turner. Excepting a few years spent in a pin factory, he remained at his trade until he was thirty-three, when, like many another bold and enterprising spirit, he made up his mind to try his fortunes in California. He did not, however, become a miner, preferring to settle quietly in Stockton. Here he met and married Mrs. Augusta Preston, with whom he lived happily for five years, until death came and took her away from him. For two and a half years Mr. Kenworthy was employed in the Asylum for the Insane at Stockton. On account of his quiet, calm, gentle disposition he was peculiarly fitted for the difficult duties which he was called upon to perform, and he did what he was required to do to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He was next engaged by Dr. J. C. Hawthorne as steward and



*J. P. Wood-*

general manager of the Hawthorne Asylum at East Portland. Here he remained for close on twenty years, when he accepted a similar position in the State Insane Asylum. When the latter institution was thoroughly organized and put into working shape, Mr. Kenworthy retired to private life at East Portland. In 1875 he married Mrs. M. L. Pexton, a daughter being the fruit of their union. He served in the State Legislature in 1884 and 1885. For two years he was County Commissioner and School Director for four years. He was a member of the East Portland City Council for four years, three of which were spent as President of the Board. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Willamette University since 1882, and has also occupied the responsible position of Treasurer of the Odd Fellows Orphan Home, as well as Treasurer of Orient Lodge. For nearly thirty years he has been an Odd Fellow, serving as Grand Master and in other honorable offices connected with the Grand Lodge of Oregon. Mr. Kenworthy gave his services gratuitously to the Portland Hospital for two years. Though a staunch Republican and personally a strong temperance man, he has always objected to bringing the temperance question into politics. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his sixteenth year, he has devoted much attention to Christian work, especially among the young. As Sunday-school Superintendent or teacher, and as member of the Board of Trustees for thirty years, he has done an incalculable amount of good. In personal characteristics Mr. Kenworthy is noted for his straightforwardness and transparent honesty. It would not be possible for him to deceive anybody, for by nature he is true to the heart's core. Kindly, charitable, considerate of the frailties of human nature, he has a harsh word for no one. On the contrary, he would much rather plead for and excuse those who err than upbraid them. Simple in his own habits and contented with little, he has been enabled throughout his life to

give generously to those in distress, and his hand is never withheld when his sympathies or his duty urge him to go to the aid of the lowly or the fallen. Of this most excellent man a near and dear friend has truthfully observed that, "to deserve rather than to hear the praises of men has been his aim, and the most appropriate eulogy when he departs this life will be, 'How we miss him!'" What a sweet and pure life his must have been to deserve such commendation as this! How nobly must he have fulfilled his duties, how steadfastly must he have followed that straight and narrow path which, after all is said and done, is the only road that leads to real success in this world and to a happy immortality in the world to come!

MORELAND, SAMUEL A.--The subject of this biographical sketch was, in the widest sense of the term, a man who shaped his own destinies and made for himself an honorable name, of which Oregon will long be proud. Samuel A. Moreland was born in Jackson County, Tenn., November 1st, 1836. His early years were spent in comparative poverty, and he did not receive the benefits of a good education while a boy. When sixteen years old he crossed the plains and mountains to Oregon, arriving there in 1852. It will be regarded as appropriate to quote here a vivid sketch of Mr. Moreland, from the pen of his intimate associate of eleven years' standing, the editor of the *Oregonian*: "He came here thirty-four years ago, a boy like ourselves. He went through all the labors and privations incident to life in those days, and shirked no duty. Looking back over that long period, we can still see him as he came, in that part of Clackamas County, then and since known as 'Hardscrabble,' where we toiled together. Faithful duty there seasoned him for active service. Through something like what a great writer calls 'a divine thrusting on,' he sought education, and came to Portland, where he built

the fires and swept the old Academy on the hill to pay his expenses. Applying himself to legal studies, he was admitted to the Bar ; but after a short time he joined the staff of the *Oregonian*, and did faithful, excellent, and conscientious work for many years. In every relation of life Samuel A. Moreland was an honorable and worthy man. All his friends, and especially his early friends, will pay to his memory the tribute he would have paid to theirs." Those whom he left to mourn his loss can point with pardonable pride to this high and well-deserved praise from an old friend and associate. His career as teacher, editor, lawyer, and judge, together with his fraternal and domestic relations, afford to the young men of the commonwealth an object lesson which they would do well to study. In his own person Mr. Moreland demonstrated the dignity and nobility of labor. He was never ashamed to work like a man ; and whatever he set himself to do he did with all the vigor necessary to attain the desired end. From his example the ambitious but faint-hearted youth who sees lions in his path may well take heart of grace, and, by following the Moreland ideal, may so live that, when this life is over, it may be said of him, as was truly said of S. A. Moreland, that "he was a true man and was faithful to the trust imposed on him." In his editorial capacity Mr. Moreland displayed strong, rigid, unyielding convictions. The conditions by which he was environed made it absolutely necessary that he should show himself a man of versatile ability. He was well equipped for the performance of the diverse duties appertaining to his position, and was never found at fault or taken by surprise when suddenly called upon to furnish an article on an out-of-the-way subject. A journalist who knew him well says that "no one excelled Mr. Moreland as a writer of special articles, and his contributions to the *Oregonian* on the duties and powers of justices of the peace won high recognition for their ability



from a legal point of view." Another writer, also an intimate acquaintance, referring to his legal attainments, says: "He was a modest, unassuming man, but a deep thinker and a good lawyer." Mr. Moreland studied law in the office of Smith, Grover & Page, and was admitted to the Bar in 1863. Though well equipped for professional work, his tastes did not lie in the direction of active practice in the courts. In 1865 he was elected Assessor of the city of Portland, and discharged the duties of his position in a manner entirely acceptable to the public. Until 1870 he continued to practise law, when he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving two years, and, in the mean time, contributing frequent editorials to the *Oregonian* and other papers. In 1872 he became one of the editorial writers on the *Oregonian*, and did excellent work in that capacity until 1881, when he became editor of the *Evening Telegram*. During this period he was appointed Police Judge to fill a vacancy, and held that important position until within a few months of his death. Judge Moreland was enthusiastically devoted to the interests of his adopted State, and his articles on the climate, soil, and resources of Oregon are recognized as authoritative. His belief in the future greatness and prosperity of the State was based not on sentiment or imagination, but on solid facts, sustained by figures and statistics that could not be called in question. As an editorial writer he made very few enemies, but, on the contrary, attracted hosts of sincere and deeply attached friends. There was no malice in his nature, and when duty compelled him to comment on individual frailties, he said as little as he possibly could to the detriment of his fellow-men. In the discharge of the incidental functions of citizenship, the judge did very valuable work, the results of which will be felt and appreciated for an indefinite period. He was a member of the Indian War Veterans, those brave men who, in pioneer days, confronted the perils and hardships



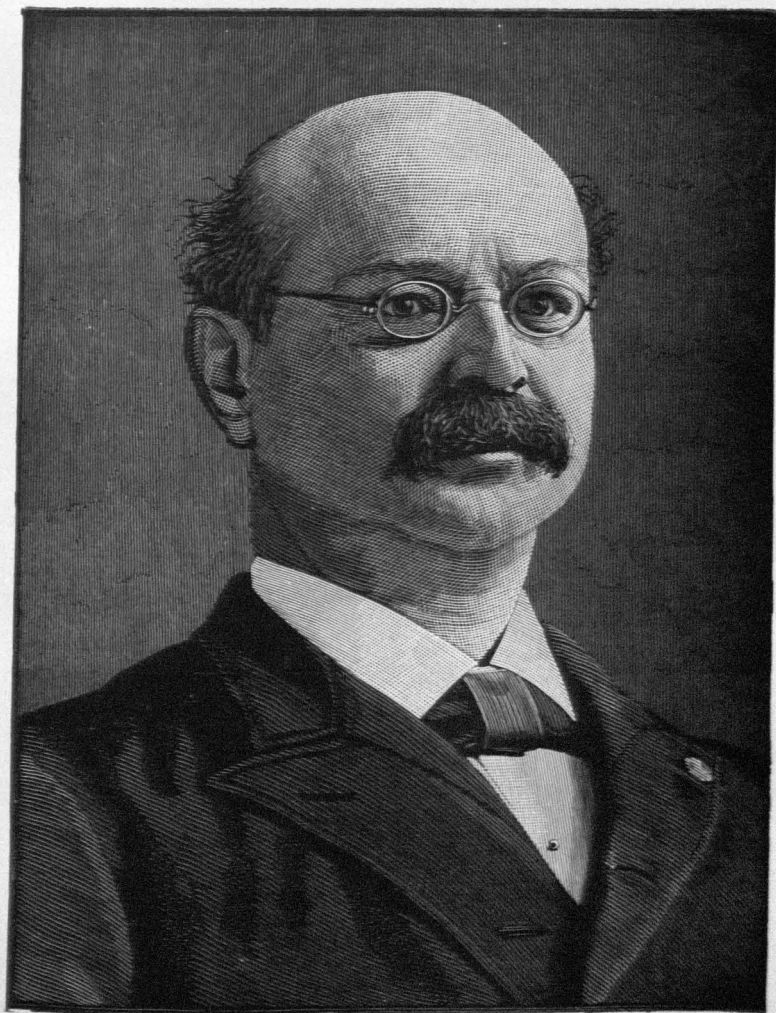
*Florence Alwood.*

of Indian warfare in order that civilization might benefit thereby. As a volunteer fireman, when the duties of that office meant hard work and plenty of it, he was prompt and efficient in the performance of his arduous labors. Judge Moreland was a member of Hope Lodge, No. 1; and of Phoenix Legion, No. 1, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He occupied a high place in the estimation of his brethren, one of whom, a newspaper man, writes of him: "The order boasted no more exemplary member than Judge Moreland. He carried into his everyday life his earnest professions. He was a constant visitor at the bedside of the sick and a regular attendant at the funerals of departed brethren. In this respect he was more conspicuous than any other member of the order." On December 26th, 1870, Judge Moreland married Miss Frances Case, of Marion County, Ore., daughter of William M. Case, a pioneer of 1844. Edna, a beautiful girl of fourteen, graced their union. The widowed mother and the fatherless child are residents of Portland. In his domestic relations the judge was a devoted husband and a kind, indulgent father, never so happy as when at home with those who were so dear to him, and performing the duties of head of his household in the most affectionate manner. Judge Moreland died suddenly in March, 1886. His demise was quite unexpected, and caused intense grief not only in the family circle, but among the numerous friends and associates in Portland who so warmly appreciated his merits. He was a genuine man, under all circumstances true to himself, devoted to his duty, conscious of his responsibility as a husband and father, loyal to his country, a benefactor of his adopted State, in every essential feature of his life a man to be loved and respected. That he died in his prime, when his faculties had reached their highest development, is greatly to be lamented. Still the matter of life or death in each individual case rests with God, and when the dread visitor comes we must bow with humility to

the inevitable. Those whom Judge Moreland left after him, those who prized his noble qualities of mind and soul, those who look back to the time when he lived and moved among his fellow-men, esteemed by every one that knew him, derive much consolation from the fact that, in the words of the poet, he is entitled to be perpetually remembered because

“He served his country and loved his kind.”

MORELAND, HON. J. C., the subject of this sketch, was born in Tennessee, in 1844, and with his parents came to Oregon in 1852. They settled in Clackamas County, and realized from hard experience the privations and hardships of the Oregon pioneer. His father, Rev. Jesse Moreland, who was one of Oregon's honored pioneers, died in March, 1890, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years, greatly honored and beloved by his wide circle of acquaintances. Mr. Moreland followed the plough until along in 1860, when he went to Portland, determined to win a support and an education by his own exertions. He engaged in the printers' trade, and worked for about three years and a half on the old *Oregon Farmer*. At the same time he became a pupil of the old Portland Academy, from which institution he graduated in 1865. After graduating he took up the law, studied under the late Hon. David Logan, and was admitted to the Bar in 1868. After a year spent in his profession in Eastern Oregon and Idaho, he returned to Portland, taking up his permanent residence, where he has become widely known and is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the State. He has been associated in his professional practice at various times with Hons. J. F. Caples, A. H. Tanner, B. Killen, and W. D. Fenton. He served the city of Portland from 1872 to 1875 as a member of the Common Council, and as City Attorney from 1877 to 1882, resigning the latter office during the last-named year. During his incumbency of

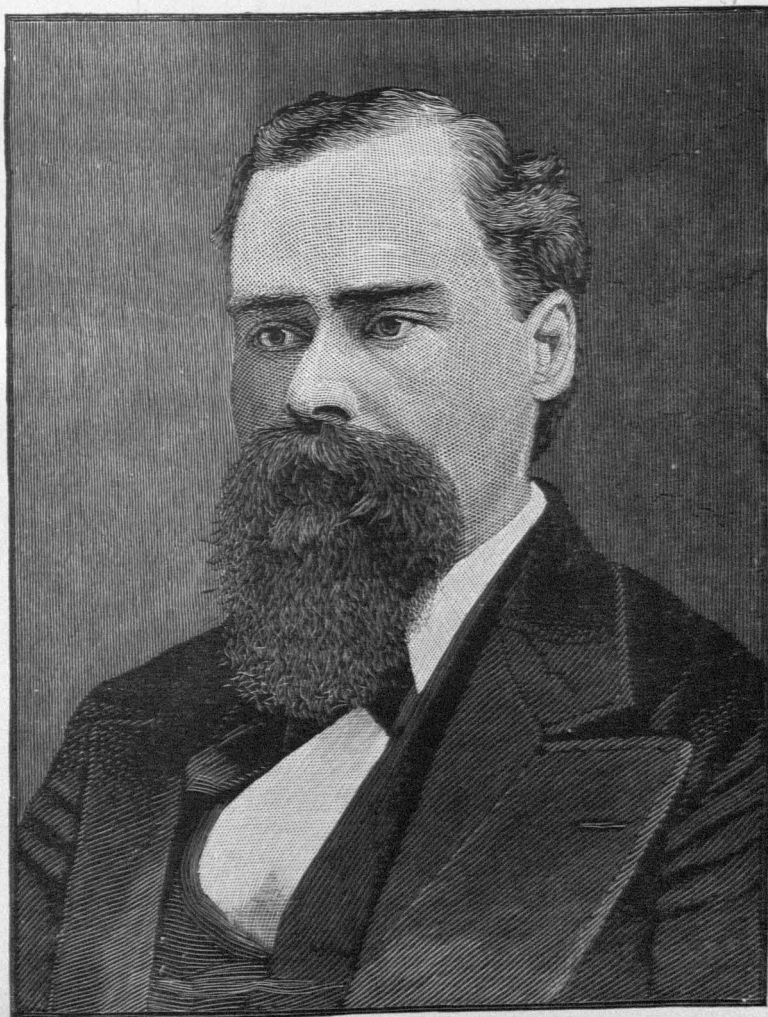


*L. T. Barrie*

this office he was always zealous and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, acting without fear or favor, and enforcing to the utmost of his ability the strict letter of the law, winning thereby golden opinions, and the unqualified endorsement of his official acts by all good citizens. In 1885 he was appointed County Judge of Multnomah County and served two years; was elected to same office in 1890, of which he is the present incumbent. Here, as in all other public trusts, he devotes his time and energies to the promotion of the best interests of the people of the county, and his acts meet with the heartiest approval. As an attorney, he has few superiors on this coast, and a client's case in his hands receives and secures at the hands of the court all that its merits demand. As a rule, he advises the settlement of differences outside the courts, but when in court makes his client's case his own, and pushes it with all his energy, and is recognized as an able and at times, if the circumstances make proper, an extremely pugnacious adversary. Mr. Moreland is an earnest and sincere Republican, taking an active interest in politics, and ever proud of the fact that he commenced his political career by casting his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is recognized as an able stump-speaker, and his services are in active demand during important political campaigns. He is also identified with a number of business ventures of various kinds and importance, which will, no doubt, prove his sagacity in other matters as well as in his adopted profession. He is a prominent member of the Freemasons of Oregon, having served the Grand Lodge in various positions. As Grand Orator, his address before that body was a scholarly and eloquent document eliciting the favorable criticisms of all the Grand Lodges of the United States, with which the Grand Lodge of Oregon is in communication. At the session of the Grand Lodge held in June, 1889, in Portland, his worth and ability were suitably recognized.

by the brethren, who elected him as their Senior Grand Warden, an honor well bestowed, and coming as a complete surprise to the recipient. In 1890 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, which position he now occupies. He is also a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was married in 1867 to Miss Abbie B. Kline, and they have five children, the oldest of whom, Harvey, being now at man's estate, is married and occupies a place as Deputy Sheriff. His daughter, Miss Susie A., has been in Berlin for the last two years, completing her musical education. Mr. Moreland is a positive man, and as such makes many warm and steadfast friends, whom he numbers by scores throughout the State. He is a man of unflinching integrity, and his word is everywhere known as equal to his bond. He is a domestic man, loves his home, and nowhere is a more tender and affectionate husband and parent. To those of his friends who have had the pleasure of accepting the hospitalities of his household, it has seemed as a glimpse into Paradise. He is a man of pleasant appearance, slight build, of medium height, brown hair and whiskers, and clear, expressive eyes. He has not yet reached the meridian of life, and has promise of a long career of usefulness and success.

MORROW, JACKSON L.—In those days when the red man was forced nearer and nearer to the land of the setting sun, the rolling plains and mountain wilds were the scene of tragic events that left many a crimson stain on the green turf. Blood flowed with frightful freedom in those fierce onslaughts between the Indians and the whites. It was a terrible hour, and only a man of steel could pass through the perils and dangers which menaced human life at every turn. Jackson L. Morrow was a man of that stamp. Through the slaughter in the Indian War of 1855-56 Mr. Morrow, with steady, iron-nerved coolness, went among the treacherous redskins and



*L. L. M. Arthur*



placed hundreds under subjection. Unflinching Kentucky grit comprised a large element of his composition. He was born in 1827, the son of a trader. Ten years after his father moved to Illinois and then to Iowa. Here young Morrow completed his early education, and a dozen years later found him in Oregon. In Mason County he established a general merchandise business, and then became interested successively in the lumber pursuit of the State, mail contracting, ranch life, and so on. His father about this time came on from the East with his family and located in Washington, where he occupied a seat in the Territorial Legislature. In the Indian disturbance of 1855 Mr. Morrow, with Colonel Simmons, went to Fort Nisqually and took a number of Indians to the head of North Bay, where they were freed from the influence of the hostile tribes. Four months later Mr. Morrow, under instructions from the Governor, transferred his copper-colored charges to Square Island Reservation. Years after this event Mr. Morrow cast his fortunes in the Blue Mountains, and started as a merchant in La Grande. He was elected President of the Common Council, and afterward served as Treasurer of Union County for four years. At the expiration of this period he located in a desolate part of the State, which, through his tireless energy assisted by the enterprise of Mr. Heppner, was transformed into a flourishing community now called, after its founder, Morrow County. Mr. Morrow has served in the Legislature of Oregon with distinction, and his reputation as a business man extends throughout the State. His steadfastness of purpose is the foundation of his excellence, and manifests itself in all his works. His wife, Miss Nancy McEwan, is an Iowa lady. One son is the only survivor of their family of eight children.

THORNBURY, CALEB N., was born in Pennsylvania, December 12th, 1827, went to school with Bayard Taylor

in West Chester, Pa., and graduated at Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa. When he graduated in 1840, just thirteen years after he was born, his schoolmate stepped out into the world with him. The two learned the printer's trade together, and then their lives separated. In the stirring days of '49 Caleb N. Thornbury went to California, travelling two hundred and one days, by way of Cape Horn. At San Francisco the young Easterner was employed at excavation work, and soon after made his way to the mines in Southern California. He dug for the precious metal until the wintry winds began to whistle over the mountain peaks, when he departed for Stockton, Cal. Two Englishmen, Radcliffe and White, met him in this city; they had an ancient stock of presses, type, etc., which were originally intended for Sandwich Island missionaries. They engaged Thornbury, and the first newspaper printed in Stockton was issued by these gentlemen under the name of the *Stockton Times*. Business poured in upon the printing-office. Political documents and pamphlets were turned out in immense quantities, and the coffers of the firm swelled, but Mr. Thornbury and the Englishmen differed in their views of management, and Caleb retired, going to Trinidad Bay, where, with Major McDermott, he secured a claim in the newly-discovered Gold Bluff. Mr. Thornbury and his partner began the business of "packing"—i.e., loading mules and conveying merchandise to different parts. The enterprise was a pronounced success, and money came in to them rapidly. About sixty miles above the mouth of the Klamath River they built a ferry and a road which cost over \$60,000. The country was electrified in the following summer by the news that gold had been discovered in Josephine Creek, Ore. Thornbury and McDermott opened a trail across the mountains to the creek, but the diggings failed to "pan out," so the two returned to Happy Camp, on the banks of the Klamath. When the pair arrived at their old location evidences of

a startling invasion met their sight. The ferry-boats were lying down stream, completely wrecked, and two men and a boy who lived at the place were stretched out, cold in death, their bodies horribly mutilated by the cruel knives of Indians. The whole enterprise had to be abandoned by Mr. Thornbury, plunging himself and his partner in debt to the extent of \$10,000. They "packed" for a time, and then sold their train on hearing the news of a gold discovery at Yreka. Going to this place, Major McDermott was elected Sheriff, and Mr. Thornbury acted as his Deputy. Later the newspaper business again engaged the attention of Mr. Thornbury, but failing health compelled him to abandon the work. He went to Fort Jones, Siskiyou County, and in 1861 was elected to the California Legislature to represent his district. Prior to this Mr. Thornbury participated in the first Modoc War of 1852. This was the time when he met Miss Amanda, the daughter of David Hetrich. In 1853 he was married to her, and ten years later, after his residence in California, set foot on the soil of Oregon, his future home. Locating in Grant County, he opened a store. In 1875 he moved to The Dalles, where he established the United States Land Office. He was appointed its Receiver for three terms, and afterward held the position of County Judge for Wasco. His political career also includes a term in the Oregon Legislature. A man of energetic character, whose actions are governed by rectitude and the law of whose life is duty, Mr. Thornbury is just and upright in all his business dealings, in his personal acts, and in his family life. His will and wisdom has filled his life with a definite purpose, making it like a running stream, which does useful work and keeps the machinery of a district in motion.

**TOLMAN, JAMES CLARKE.**—One of the leading citizens of Jackson County, and foremost among the representa-

tive men of Oregon, is General James Clarke Tolman, Surveyor-General of this State. A man of great decision of character and executive ability, he has always occupied the position of leader of his fellow-men, and after fifty years of active participation in the affairs of his country, retains the confidence and respect of not only his political associates, but of adherents to the opposing party. From his youth an enthusiastic Whig, he has been, during the lifetime of the party, a consistent and unswerving Republican. He comes of a family of patriots and pioneers, and inherited the genuine pioneer instincts—those of the higher type—not the feeling that makes one shun the intellectual advantages and refinements of older communities because of a lack of sympathy with and appreciation of them, but that nobler sentiment which impels its possessor to carve out his own fortune from the crude material and to develop and improve the wilderness in accordance with the Creator's plan of upward progression. His father, Seth Tolman, was of Holland extraction, and Mary, his mother, English, a daughter of Captain Clarke, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, serving in the ranks of the Continentals from the Boston tea-party till the close of the long struggle for independence. When the war was over his parents settled in Washington County, Pa., but by discreet conduct managed to escape ruin from the devastations of the Tom Tinker whiskey insurrectionists. They next removed to Marietta, O., where they were frequently compelled to "fort up" in block-houses with their neighbors, to defend themselves from hostile Indians. Judge Tolman was born in Washington County, O., March 12th, 1813, and eight years later moved with his parents to Campaign County in the same State. Those were the pioneer days of Ohio, when log-houses were the only habitations, and these few and far between, and when the little log school-house held sway. In such a house he lived, and in such he received his education, and it might be said



Henry Blackman

that from such have sprung many of the greatest of our nation, not the least of which are Lincoln, Chase, Grant, and Garfield. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to Jesse C. Phillips (a cousin of Tom Corwin), and spent three years in learning the business of manufacturing leather. He then entered the university at Athens, O., pursuing English branches with characteristic assiduity for a year, during which time he also imbibed much knowledge of a useful and practical nature, by the exertion of his great powers of observation. For several years he engaged in various pursuits, lending to each his full energy and enthusiasm, and being an earnest supporter of General Harrison and the unsuccessful Whig ticket in 1836. The family, consisting of father, mother, two brothers and himself (a sister and brother having died), removed to Iowa in 1839, and settled in Van Buren County, beginning again a genuine pioneer life. Land claimants were bought out and two hundred acres of land were bid in at public sale in Burlington, and the general engaged in farming, encountering all the trials and hardships of a frontier life. Iowa was at that time strongly Democratic, yet he adhered firmly to his Whig principles. He was placed on the ticket of that party for the Territorial Legislature, and though party lines were closely drawn and a warm canvass followed, during which he was the only Whig speaker on the ticket, he obtained four hundred Democratic votes, and came within sixty votes of being elected. In the fall of 1845 he removed to Ottumwa and engaged in the manufacture and sale of leather. Here he was again placed on the Whig ticket, contrary to his desires, but accepted the nomination at the solicitation of friends, who urged that his opponent was hard to defeat. The whole county ticket was elected, though the Democratic ticket received one hundred and twenty-five majority. In 1844 his thoughts turned toward the Pacific, and when the news of the gold discovery reached Iowa in the fall of 1848, he began

preparing to seek the Eldorado in the spring. In due time he started, driving an ox-team ; he arrived at the mines on October 7th, 1849. Declining several advantageous business offers, he went to work with the pick and shovel as a miner. His usual energy and attention to his business won him success, and he returned to Iowa in the fall of 1851 well rewarded for his California venture. Ill-health during the winter caused him to wind up his business and prepare to again seek the shores of the Pacific. On April 27th, 1852, he was married to Elizabeth E. Coe, of Oskaloosa, Ia., and within forty-eight hours was again *en route* across the plains, the pilot and general adviser of ten wagons of emigrants. The train reached Yreka in eighty-two days without the loss of an animal, notwithstanding they had to fight their way through the Modoc country. General Tolman crossed the Siskiyou into the Rogue River Valley with a portion of the train, arriving the last of August, and bringing the first families to the valley from across the plains direct. He purchased the rights of two squatters, and began preparations for raising stock. Early in 1853, perceiving the impending trouble with the Indians, he took his stock to California and sold them. He then went to Coos Bay to look after some investments he had made there for two young men, and returned to the valley in time to sit on the coroner's jury which investigated the death of the first white victim in the Indian War of 1853. When the war was over he sold out his place, and with his wife and one child took a mule-back ride to Empire City, on Coos Bay. He soon withdrew from the company without realizing anything on his investment, and took up a half section of land upon which is located the town of Marshfield, where he erected a rude house for his family. He spent the spring of 1854 in exploring that region, being the first white man to open a trail across the isthmus between Coos Bay and Coquille River. In August, 1854, he returned to Rogue



*Carson, C. Masiker*



River Valley, leaving his claim in charge of another man, who sold it and disappeared. The judge upon his return to the valley purchased for \$8500 the ranch he now owns, including the stock thereon, and engaged in stock raising. When the Indian War broke out in 1855, he hastily gathered his stock and drove them to California, and sold them for what they would bring. It was two years before he could resume his business. He then purchased thoroughbred stock—English turf horses, Morgans and Lionhearts—and in a few years realized handsomely on his investment. The severe winters of 1861–62 almost annihilated his band of cattle. When the State government was organized in 1858, Mr. Tolman was elected Judge of Jackson County by a large majority, although three fourths of the voters were Democrats. He was re-elected in 1862, defeating his opponent two to one. In this important position he was enabled during the critical times of the Civil War to do more than any one else to prevent open hostilities, also to reduce taxation fifty per cent, and rescue the county from threatened bankruptcy. He was nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket in 1874, but the formation of a third party gave the administration into the hands of the Democracy, and he accepted his defeat with becoming resignation. In 1878 Judge Tolman was appointed Surveyor-General of Oregon by President Hayes, and reappointed by President Arthur in 1882. His administration of the affairs of that office meets with the hearty approval of the people generally. He is firm and prompt in the discharge of his official duties, and never have his integrity or motives been impeached. During half a century of active business and official life he has won and retains the respect of all with whom he has come in contact, irrespective of their political opinions; and though he has never sought election or appointment to office, they have both come to him unsolicited. General Tolman's portrait appears in this work.

WEBB, GEORGE W., one of the leading men of the State, was born September 4th, 1824, in Washington County, Md. At the age of eighteen years he took up his residence in the town of Hannibal, Marion County, Mo. Here he learned the tinsmith's trade and engaged in that business, but not being as successful as he wished to be, sold out and worked as a journeyman. He married Miss Mary E. McDaniel, of Hannibal, on March 28th, 1849. The next year he joined the great army of gold-seekers, and reaching California safely, he remained there two years and then returned to Hannibal. After a few months' rest in his old home he removed to Shelbyville, Shelby County, where he engaged in the tinsmith business and carried it on for ten years. The spring of the year 1862 found him on the plains with an ox-team on his way to the far West, his destination being Walla Walla, in Washington Territory, now the State of Washington. After a short sojourn in that place, not finding the outlook encouraging, he started for the newly discovered mines of Idaho. After a few months he engaged in business in Idaho City. He built the first business house erected in that place. Fortune smiled and he prospered in business, and in 1864 he sold out and returned to his family, who were still in Shelbyville, Mo. In 1865 he, accompanied by his family, started across the plains, the State of Oregon being their objective point. Having a complete outfit of eight mules and two wagons, the long and arduous trip was satisfactorily accomplished, and in August, 1865, he arrived in La Grande, Union County, where he resided until 1875, when he removed to Pendleton, Umatilla County, Ore., where he conducted successfully a large hardware business. He was twice elected County Treasurer, and in 1866 was nominated for the office of State Treasurer by the Democratic Party, and was elected to that important office by a handsome majority. He served four years and was renominated by his party, but failed of a second election,



John. F. Coates

the State being largely Republican. In 1891 he removed to what is known as New La Grande, where, with his family, he is very pleasantly situated, able to take the world easy, and is surrounded by hosts of warm friends.

PRATT, L. E.—Shining through every word and deed of L. E. Pratt is a spirit of uprightness and virtue, whose influence has made itself felt in all the successful undertakings of this successful man. He was a Massachusetts boy, born in Worcester County, June 18th, 1824, and from his early life up to the present day has proven himself to be capable of accomplishing all that he ever essayed to do. While overseeing a woollen manufactory at Dalton, Mass., he married Miss Nancy B. Lawrence, of Pittsfield. A year later he went to Worcester County, where he served as overseer in a Dudley linen mill, and in 1848 he was engaged to superintend a woollen manufactory at South Kingston, R. I. When 1857 came, Mr. Pratt was one of the thousands who left the East for the growing West. Arriving at Salem, Ore., he entered at once into his former business. Backed by a long experience in manufacturing, he was thoroughly equipped for the task before him. In a brief space he put into operation the Willamette Woollen Mills in Salem, the first woollen manufactory on the Pacific Coast. The Oregon City Manufacturing Company, in 1864, called upon Mr. Pratt to superintend the construction of a manufactory at Oregon City. This work he completed in a highly satisfactory manner, and the mills to-day are representative of the best construction in manufactories. At this period Mr. Pratt became interested in the People's Transportation Company, and engaged in steamboating on the Willamette River until the spring of 1889. He suggested the improvement in the "Basin" at Oregon City, and advocated the step which led to the improved facilities for the transfer of boats from the upper to the lower river. About this time his fellow-citizens, appreciating

his public spirit and zeal for the common welfare of the people, elected him to the City Council. When his term of office expired he continued steamboating until 1889. The appointment of Deputy Clerk for Marion County was then conferred upon him. Mr. Pratt's hearty endorsement of all that pertains to the promotion of general prosperity is his strongest trait. He brings into play the elements of a determinate will and an inflexible purpose in all his transactions, carrying him steadily forward to the summit of success.

ATWOOD, JAMES P.—Baker City, Ore., possesses, among other advantages, the privilege of having within its limits one of the most successful physicians of the State in the person of Dr. Atwood. This gentleman has had extensive experience in his profession, and is a careful, conscientious, and intelligent practitioner. To the science of pathology he has devoted his life, and his primary object is to restore his patients to health. In this most laudable ambition he has had great success. Dr. Atwood is a Wisconsin man by birth. He was educated in Oregon at Sublimity and Corvallis, and took his medical degree at Willamette University, Salem, and at Columbia College, N. Y. Mr. A. F. Atwood, his father, was one of the pioneers of 1853, and lived for many years at Corvallis, finally removing to Walla Walla County, Wash. Terr., and dying there in 1869. After a brief experience at La Grande the doctor removed to Baker City in 1871, and has since held a prominent and honorable place as one of the most distinguished physicians in the locality. Twenty-two years ago Baker City was little more than a village. It had seven hundred inhabitants, most of whom were devoted to mining interests. Great changes have taken place since then, and the city is now an important business centre. Dr. Atwood has a large practice, and his popularity and usefulness are constantly growing. In 1882 Dr. Atwood was married

to Miss Florence Thompson, of San Francisco, the adopted daughter of Mr. John Thompson of that city. Mrs. Atwood is a native of Philadelphia, but was taken to California by her relatives while quite young. She met the doctor at Baker City in 1880. One beautiful child, Purvine, has graced their marriage. They lead a happy, domestic life, the doctor's professional duties, which are numerous and responsible, being alternated by the sacred pleasures which can be experienced only at home. In all matters connected with the prosperity and improvement of Baker City Dr. Atwood has always taken a deep interest. He is particularly concerned in the health of the community and in the education of the young. In his professional capacity he has done much to promote the former, while as a staunch advocate of complete school accommodation for all the children in the city, he has established his right to be regarded as a friend and supporter of the public schools.

BARIN, L. T.—One of the most gratifying features of our republican form of government, and one which has contributed largely to its perpetuity, is the fact that a wide field for honor, distinction, and usefulness lies open to every man of talent and ambition. No matter how poor his circumstances, with a proper amount of energy, perseverance, and patience he can make himself a useful citizen and a leader among men. The subject of this sketch is a fair example of this class of men. He was born March 13th, 1842, in Providence, R. I., where he received a good common-school education, completing his studies with a private course in Boston, Mass., where he removed in 1853. He remained in Boston until 1858, when, having become impressed with the wonderful advantages and great future of the Pacific slope, he left his Eastern home and friends for the gold-mines of California, where he remained until the spring of 1862. He then came to Oregon and worked in the then famed

"Powder River" mines ; but the war drew him from these pursuits, and true to the teachings of his youth and faithful to the flag of his country, he laid down the miner's pick and shovel for the soldier's knapsack and musket. He enlisted in Company E of the First Regiment Oregon Cavalry. His company was stationed in Oregon, Idaho, and Montana to subdue the Indians, who at that time were on the war-path with more than their usual vigor and fierceness. After three years' service he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Oregon and took up a Government claim near Oregon City. The next few years were divided between cultivating his land and qualifying himself for the practice of law, his chosen profession. He studied in the office of Johnson & McCown, and so rapid was his progress, together with the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, that he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from his county in 1872, before he was admitted to the Bar. His admission occurred in the fall of the same year; and after a successful practice of two years he was elected City Prosecuting Attorney and re-elected in 1875. In 1877 he was elected Mayor of Oregon City and served two terms in that capacity, proving himself an efficient officer and a promoter of the welfare of his city. While still holding the office of mayor, he was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office by President Hayes, and was reappointed by President Arthur in February, 1882. His term expired June 1st, 1886, and four days later he was elected to the State Senate for four years. In 1888 he was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and managed with marked success both the June and November campaigns. To the lasting praise of both canvasses, conducted by the Chairman with dignity and fairness, and to his foresight and energy is due to a great degree the election of President Harrison, for it is everywhere admitted that the wonderful success of the Republican Party in the June



Engraved by J. Wilson & Co. N.Y.

James Linton



campaign was the opening wedge that prepared the way for Republican success in the Presidential campaign a few months later. Mr. Barin was rewarded for his successful work by the appointment, under President Harrison, of the United States Marshalship for Oregon, a position of honor and trust which he has ably filled, owing to his noble qualities of mind and heart, his judicial training, and his wide legislative and executive experience. Mr. Barin was married in 1872 to Miss Josephine Harding, of Oregon City, a young lady of rare mental attainments and culture. This union has been graced with two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Barin is an enthusiastic and stanch Republican, and has many admirers; he is also popular socially. Personally he has a commanding presence and a vigorous constitution, and being in the prime of life, has a bright and promising future before him.

McARTHUR, LEWIS LINN, was born at Portsmouth, Va., March 18th, 1843. His father was Lieutenant William P. McArthur, U. S. N., and his mother was Mary S., daughter of Commodore John J. Young, U. S. N. His youth was passed in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. He received an academic and collegiate education. Choosing the law as his profession, he began his studies in the office of Colonel M. Thompson, at Washington, D. C., but removing to York, Pa., finished his course under the direction of Hon. W. C. Chapman. Having completed his studies, he was admitted to the Bar on March 18th, 1864. Being impressed with the idea that the West afforded a better field for a young lawyer than the thickly settled East, he determined to establish himself in Oregon. He joined the Emigrant Escort, a troop commanded by Captain Le Roy Crawford, A. Q. M., equipped by the Government and sent across the plains to protect and aid emigrants to the Pacific Coast. The point of rendezvous was Omaha,

Neb., from which point the Escort started in June, 1864, and after a long and not uninteresting journey reached Umatilla City, Ore., in the following October. His employment under Captain Crawford having terminated, he proceeded to Portland in order to attend the sessions of the courts, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the Code of Procedure recently adopted. He returned to Umatilla City and began the practice of his profession. In 1865 he was elected City Recorder. In 1866 he was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Portland. Returning to Umatilla City, he published and edited a campaign paper, *The Index*. His services contributed very greatly to the success of the local ticket. In 1867 he changed his residence to Auburn, Ore., being attracted thither by the opportunities for gold-mining. He became interested in a mining venture which proved a dismal failure, but as he continued practising law, he soon recovered himself. In 1868 he was nominated by his party for the office of County Judge, and was elected by a handsome majority. He administered that office with such satisfaction to the people that in 1870 he was nominated and elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, which district then embraced all of Eastern Oregon. During the spring of that year, in company with M. H. Abbott, he established the *Bedrock Democrat*, a weekly newspaper, at Baker City, from which he retired upon assuming the duties of his new office. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention of that year. That body assembled at Albany, Ore., and is memorable in the annals of Oregon politics from the fact that, as part of the platform, it adopted a resolution favoring the equitable adjustment of the national debt. Mr. McArthur took a leading part in the discussion, and went so far as to lead many to suppose that he favored outright repudiation. The ticket nominated by the convention was triumphantly elected. Under the system then prevailing in Oregon the circuit



Samuel Beattie

judges sitting *in banc* formed the Supreme Court. Judge McArthur's services on the Supreme and Circuit Bench were of such a character as to attract a great deal of professional and public attention. The estimate in which those services were held by the Bar and the people can be gathered from the fact that, in 1876, he was unanimously renominated, and, for the first time in the history of the State, the opposite party declined to make any nomination against him. In 1878 the Legislature passed an act creating a separate Supreme Court. The effect of this was to legislate out of office all the circuit judges. Governor Thayer appointed Judge McArthur to the Fifth Judicial District. In July of the same year he married Miss Harriet K. Nesmith, the accomplished daughter of ex-Senator Nesmith. In 1880 Judge McArthur was chosen a delegate to the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Albany. General Joseph Lane was the presiding officer, and appointed him as a member of the Committee on Resolutions. The question then agitating the people was "hard" or "soft" money. A majority of the committee favored "soft" money. The judge and several other delegates submitted a minority report in favor of "hard" money. An intensely exciting debate ensued, during which he made a speech which attracted great attention and which won for him many encomiums. He recanted his former sentiments, uttered in the same hall ten years before, and placed himself firmly on the side of "hard" money. He was nominated by this convention for re-election to the District Judgeship, and was elected by a large majority, running several hundred ahead of his ticket. He continued to serve until 1882, when he tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted by the Governor. He immediately formed a partnership in the practice of law with Hon. James B. Condon of the Dalles. In 1884 he was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention which assembled in that city, and upon its or-

ganization was elected Chairman. The State Convention unanimously elected him a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which assembled in Chicago. He attended that convention and was made Chairman of the Oregon Delegation. The question of the right of delegates from the Territories to vote for candidates came up for consideration. The committee reported favorably. Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, moved an amendment denying the right. A debate ensued in which the Territories found an earnest advocate in Judge McArthur. When he had finished his speech the amendment was voted down and the original report adopted amid wild applause. He was appointed one of the committee to notify the nominees, which duty was duly performed. On returning to Oregon circumstances required him to withdraw temporarily from the practice of his profession, to take charge of the property and interests of ex-Senator Nesmith, rendered necessary by the distressing illness of that distinguished statesman. In February, 1886, President Cleveland appointed him United States Attorney for Oregon, from which office, after a very successful career, he retired in February, 1890. In public life Judge McArthur has displayed great independence of character. As a judge he commanded the respect and confidence of the entire State; as a politician his methods have always been direct and honest, and as a citizen he has always displayed energy and public spirit. He has always taken an especial interest in educational matters. For many years he has been one of the Regents of the University of Oregon and a lecturer in the law school of that institution; also a Director of the Wasco Independent Academy, a Trustee of the State Normal School, and a Director of the Portland Business College.

**BLACKMAN, HENRY.**—There is no more popular man in Eastern Oregon than Henry Blackman, Mayor of Heppner. It falls to the lot of but few active partici-



pators in the affairs of every-day life to have no enemies. In fact, the rule seems to be that the more active a man is and the more successful he becomes, the more numerous are his enemies. Mr. Blackman appears to be an exception to this rule, for it would be difficult to find, within or without the bounds of the State, an individual who bears him ill-will. Mr. Blackman belongs by birth to the metropolis of the United States. He was born in New York City in 1848, and was taken by his mother to California when only two years old. Brought up a San Francisco boy, he was sent to school at an early age, and speedily distanced all his classmates in the extent of his attainments. At the San Francisco Business College he obtained a sound and practical commercial training, which has stood him in good need ever since. In 1878 Mr. Blackman married the sister of Mr. Henry Heppner, and two years afterward settled at Heppner, Ore., engaging in business with his brother-in-law. He purchased Mr. Heppner's interest in 1889, and conducted a general merchandise business under the firm name of H. Blackman & Co. Mr. Blackman has been very fortunate in his mercantile transactions. As director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Heppner, he is well and favorably known. He is also one of the directors of the Park Hotel, and owns a well-stocked and well-kept farm four miles from Heppner. With so many important matters to attend to he is kept busy; still he manages to discharge all his duties with justice to others and with credit to himself. It may be said here that Mr. Blackman is interested in the National Bank of Heppner, and holds stock in the Heppner Building Association. He has done much toward the building of churches and schools, is a Mason of high standing, and Past President of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith. The highest tribute that can be paid to Mr. Blackman is that he has been three times Mayor of Heppner, and that, on the occasion of his last election in 1890, not a

single vote was recorded against him. In this respect he stands unique among the mayors of the United States. By political faith a Democrat, he possesses the extraordinary faculty of bringing the Republicans over to his side when he is a candidate for office. In June, 1890, he carried the Republican Senatorial District, consisting of Grant, Harvey, and Morrow counties, by a very large majority. While in the Senate, Mr. Blackman took an active interest in general matters, but paid special attention to the interests of his district. He successfully advocated legislation for the wagon roads and for the Portage Railroad. In the Australian ballot measure and in the bill relating to the consolidation of Portland he also took a deep interest. As a matter of course, the material welfare of Heppner has always been one of the primary objects of Mr. Blackman's ambition. He desires, above all things, to see the city advanced in prosperity, to witness its improvement and expansion, the development of its school system, and the general good of its inhabitants, particularly that of the little ones, who in a few years will have everything in their own hands. It is pleasant to note that in his domestic life Mr. Blackman is blessed with all the elements which contribute to real contentment. He has a happy home, graced with the adornments which affection only can bestow, and surrounded by every condition which makes life worth living.

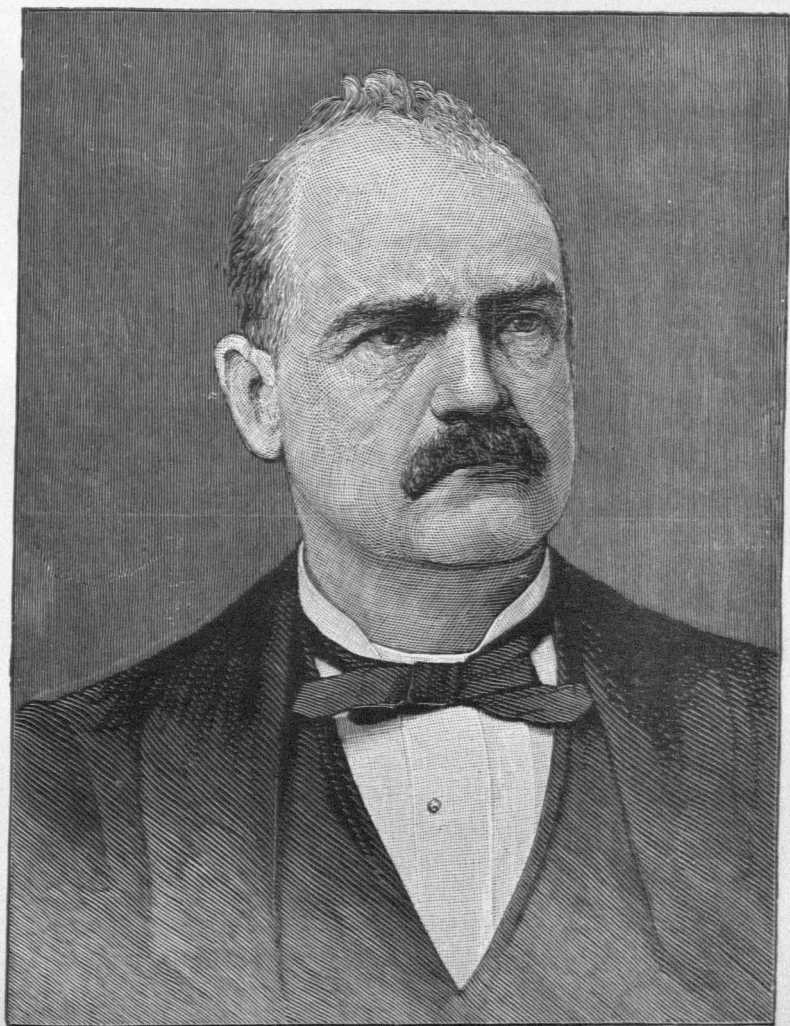
MASIKER, CARSON C.—In that phalanx of hardy pioneers who transformed Oregon from a wilderness into a domain of civilization is one whose life story is full of persevering energy and ceaseless activity—Carson C. Masiker. He was an Illinois boy, born in Virgil, Kane County, on February 25th, 1852. When the far West opened up as the land of promise, his parents decided to cross the plains. The trip in those days was a great undertaking—a long, tiresome journey, fraught with danger in the form of a death-dealing arrow from



a lurking savage, but the brave-hearted emigrants were not dismayed. Over the prairies, along the beaten trail, the train rolled along. Days extended into weeks and weeks into months, and still the journey was not ended. Safe in one of the covered wagons, little Carson travelled the immense distance. He was then only a child "getting a big ride," and the anxieties of life did not concern him. At Boxelder, now Brigham City, Utah, the travelers stopped. It was a forced halt. The chill blasts of winter were beginning to sweep across the country and freeze the very life-blood of humanity with their icy breath. There was no journeying in such weather; but in time the hoary monarch withdrew the blight of his frosty sting, and the zephyrs of the south filled the earth with the glories of spring. Then the emigrant train resumed its trip to the Northwest. On July 3d, 1853, the Masiker family entered Oregon City, and a journey of a few more miles brought the new settlers to the end of their trip, near Amity, in Yamhill County. They resided there two years. At the end of that period the attractions of Fort Yamhill, in Polk County, induced them to move there, where they remained five years. After that Mr. Masiker's parents located in Wasco County. Young Carson was now ready to go to school, but his advantages for acquiring an education were limited. To offset this drawback, the boy industriously studied his books at home whenever he could secure an available moment. His ambition to learn led to important results in his after life. At the age of eighteen a momentous event is chronicled in his life history. Young Masiker resolved to strike out into the world alone. He left his home and settled in Haystack Valley, Grant County, 1870. Twenty years of an honorable residence were spent there. Five times he was elected Justice of the Peace. Six years after he located near Haystack he married Miss Jennie D. Parrish. She died within a year, leaving him a son, George Carson. Mr. Masiker, several years after this

sad event, met Miss Mary I. Henderson, a popular lady of Columbus, Wash., who plighted her troth to him on the marriage altar. Two sons, Roscoe Guy and Clarence Roy, and three daughters, Delia May, Ivy June, and Vie Ella, were born. Mr. Masiker had been handling stock up to this time, but now the excitement and whirl of "cowboy" life gave place to the steady work of construction on the Sumpter Valley Railway. He was appointed foreman, and struck the first blow in the formation of the road. In 1891 he made his advent into Sherman County, where, for more than seven months, he was placed in charge of the stage line between Grant's and Rutledge. At the expiration of that period he located near Grant's Station, where he is now enjoying the emoluments of an honorable career. As a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Good Templars he has won the friendship and confidence of many. His sturdy manhood and genuine excellence makes him a citizen to whom Oregon can point with pride as one of her sons who went first to clear the way for the march of progress within her borders.

CAPLES, JOHN F., was born near Jeromeville, in what was then Wayne County, O., January 12th, 1832. He was the youngest of a family of ten children, seven of whom are still living, honored and successful men and women. Two of his brothers were eminent and able ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, another was a noted physician and surgeon, and others have been successful in mercantile and commercial pursuits. His father, Robert F. Caples, who had given much attention in his early days to the study of law, had attained local eminence among his neighbors and in his community as Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Wayne County, O., for several years. The latter portion of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. His mother was a woman of extraordinary energy and ability, and, like her hus-



*J. H. W. Luntz*

band, died beloved and respected by a large circle of devoted friends. In addition to the advantage of a common-school education, Mr. Caples spent several years in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., and afterward studied law under the guidance of Hon. Benjamin Staunton, of Bellfontaine, O., where he was admitted to practice in the fall of 1854. At the close of the war Mr. Caples continued the practice of his profession in Warsaw, Ind., with moderate success. In 1865 he removed with his family to the Pacific Coast, locating first at Vancouver, Wash., and later coming to Portland, his present residence. With the reputation he had already earned, Mr. Caples at once took a high place among the legal fraternity of that day, and soon acquired a large practice. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and as a Republican has successfully canvassed the State of Oregon in every Presidential campaign since 1866. Few men, if any, on the Pacific Coast possess equal power and eloquence to arouse enthusiasm and sway an audience. He represented Multnomah County in the State Legislature in 1872 and 1873, and was justly regarded as an able leader of that body, and as an intelligent and faithful representative in the important legislation of that session. In 1876 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District of Oregon, and he was re-elected successively to the same position at each recurring election for three terms; and without disparagement to others, it may be said that at his third election he received a higher number of votes than any other candidate on the Republican ticket. Mr. Caples was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah J. Morrison, daughter of F. A. Morrison, of Champaign County, O. This union was blessed with six children. After twenty-three years of companionship, the wife and mother passed away, mourned by all who knew her. Mr. Caples has never married again. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican in poli-

tics, and from the time he took up his permanent residence in Portland has been a prominent factor in political affairs. In all the relations of life Mr. Caples is a true and worthy man. Under difficulties that would have discouraged or daunted many he has achieved success. He is a successful lawyer of acknowledged ability in every branch of a most difficult profession ; is a forcible speaker, and possesses the tact, sound judgment, and eminently practical views without which the most brilliantly endowed men often prove such lamentable failures. He is a man of polished address and of naturally courteous manner, one who would win respectful recognition anywhere and easily gain the good-will and confidence of his fellow-men. In every capacity in which he has figured prominently, either as a public official or as a private citizen, he has been recognized as a most useful member of the community with which he has so long been identified. He has accumulated a comfortable estate in lands and money, is enjoying a lucrative practice, and is entitled to be ranked with the solid and successful men of Oregon.

LOTAN, JAMES, has passed through a stirring career embracing military performances of valor and bravery. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1840, and three years later James was born at Paterson, N. J. Attending school until he was twelve, the boy entered his uncle's machine shop and learned the trade. Then the Civil War occurred, and young Lotan joined the New York Volunteers, enlisting with Company C, Ninth Regiment, under Colonel Hawkins's command. The initial move of this regiment was to Fort Monroe. From that point the troops proceeded to Newport News, where the battle of Great Bethel gave young Lotan his first lesson in warfare. It was a Union victory, and, elated with success, the regiment marched under General Butler to Fort Hatteras, where General Burnside's command



Geo. H. Hines.

was joined. Proceeding up Pamlico Sound, the troops finally halted at Newbern, N. C., where a bloody engagement with the Confederate forces took place. Private Lotan was in the thickest of the fighting, and his fearlessness never failed him in his numerous subsequent experiences at South Mills, the Dismal Swamp, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and South Mountain. When, in June, 1863, he was mustered out of service, he found employment in the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C. One year later he set sail from New York for San Francisco *via* Panama. Arriving in California he worked there and on Vancouver's Island in mechanical shops until 1865, when he located permanently at Portland, Ore. Proficient in all the details pertaining to the machinist's trade, he found no difficulty in securing employment. The Oregon Iron Works engaged him as a journeyman, and later promoted him to the position of foreman of the shop. In 1872 he superintended the Willamette Works, and at intervals purchased as much of the stock as he was able to, until now he owns a half interest in the mills, Mr. M. W. Henderson holding the other. In 1884 they opened the Fulton Iron Works, a branch, at The Dalles. Manager of both these large concerns, Mr. Lotan ably demonstrates his capacity in conducting important affairs by the admirable progress which he has made with the enterprises under him. An excellent business man, skilled in the technical departments of his factories, he is one of the foremost manufacturers of Oregon. In 1870 he received the appointment of United States Local Inspector of Steam Vessels. He has also served as a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Portland, and rendered splendid service for the Washington Guards. He is an enthusiastic Republican and active in local affairs. Time and again he has been Chairman of the County Committee. In 1883 Mayor Chapman appointed him Fire Commissioner. He is a man of honor, who keeps his word in all things. He is

true to his friends, his interests, and his convictions. His self-respect and love of duty are supremely authoritative with him ; he does nothing which he believes to be beneath James Lotan, or which he thinks would be injurious to his fellow-men. He was married to a daughter of Portland, Miss Emma Carroll, in 1868. Their only son assists his father in business.

COULTER, SAMUEL, traces his lineage to the dauntless Welsh race through his father. In conjunction with this he inherits a tinge of English blood from his mother, and the combination of these two native characteristics has formulated in him a degree of energy and force which acts as a powerful factor in making his movements irresistible through his course in life. He was born in Tyler County, in the Old Dominion State, August 20th, 1832. When he reached his fourth year his father died, and the family changed their home to Van Buren County, Ia. Eight years went by and young Coulter was stricken again. His mother passed away, leaving him in the care of a generous half-brother, Captain B. L. Henness, who at this writing is a resident of Mt. Tabor, Ore. One year after the exciting period of '49, Coulter rode behind a yoke of oxen to Oregon City, arriving in that city with hardly enough money to buy a suit of clothes. It was then that his "grit" came to the surface, filling him with a determination to succeed at all hazards and banishing whatever feeling of despair he may have momentarily experienced. The glowing tales of undiscovered gold in California were rife at that time, and he, with a party of six, determined to investigate for themselves the chances of finding a part of the treasure. So they set out in a wagon drawn by a dozen oxen and headed for Yreka. One season of fairly successful mining in California is all that young Coulter is recorded as having experienced. At the expiration of that time the attractions of the lumber business possessed a greater





A. Feldenkheimer.

fascination for him than the prospect of digging buried gold, and his energies were shortly afterward directed to the timber lands of Oregon. For twelve months he pursued this occupation, and then left for Olympia, Wash., where he cultivated a claim. His five years of agricultural work were marked by an event of exceptional interest in the form of a wedding ceremony. He married Miss H. E. Tilley, the daughter of the Indiana judge. The next industry which engaged Mr. Coulter's attention was cattle-herding, a business that occupied him up to 1877, when he removed to Portland. In the ensuing years he embarked with C. P. Church in a hotel enterprise, erecting the Esmond House, which was afterward burned. Mr. Coulter secured sole control of the hotel and rebuilt it. He was also engaged with D. D. McBean and James Steel in the construction of the Chany-Spokane Falls section of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1881 he opened an extensive cattle business at Seattle, with tributary offices at Tacoma and Port Townsend. Five years later he sold his interest in live stock, and devoted himself exclusively to real estate and mining. The Northwest Coal and Transportation Company elected him President of the organization. With his two sons he organized the Washington Lumber Company, and infused an energy into the business which has been fruitful of highly profitable results. He is also President and chief stockholder of the Takou gold mines in Alaska, managed by his oldest son, Clarence, in connection with another, Alvah. Of Republican affiliations in his political belief, Mr. Coulter was appointed Internal Revenue Collector while in Washington Territory by President Grant. Beyond this he has never held public office, finding his business engagements of too pressing importance to sacrifice for political aims. Steady and reliable in all his transactions, upright in character, sound in his views, and popular with all who enjoy his acquaintance, he is regarded in the most favorable light by the people of Oregon.

DE LASHMUTT, VAN B.—Always capable of turning from one pursuit to another and meeting with equal success in all of them, Van B. De Lashmutt is a striking example of the versatile man. His talents cover a wide range, and in each he possesses a high degree of excellence. He has wielded the editorial pen ; he has figured in merchandise ; he has dealt in acres of land ; he has passed through the various stages of financial life from banker to corporation president ; and incidentally he has delved into the bowels of the earth for golden treasure. He was born in Burlington, Ia., on July 27th, 1842, and passed his early days on a near-by farm. The associations of country life formed those strong, individual traits in his character which in after life enabled him to surmount every obstacle in his pathway to success. In the pure, free air of the fields he breathed the spirit of independence ; the ever-changing forces of nature infused a feeling of self-reliance ; and growing up from year to year amid these favorable surroundings, he unconsciously prepared himself for the great tasks which lay before him. Ten years elapsed. Then he went to Oregon. He was industrious and sought employment. The office of the *Salem Statesman* attracted him, and Editor Asabel Bush engaged the boy. Van revelled in printer's ink, composing tools, and type until the fatal year of 1861, when the heart of the nation was torn with civil strife. The young printer was ready to leave his case and go to war with the troops. His course was not interrupted, and in the ranks of Company G he marched to the scene of battle with the Third Infantry of the California Volunteers. That bloody period furnished a valiant record of brave deeds performed by young De Lashmutt. In the heated hours of those tumultuous conflicts he bore himself with intrepid fearlessness that quailed before nothing. He was courageous in his rare devotion to duty. When the veil of darkness was lifted once more and the end had come, he left the battle-field for his

home in the West. The return of Mr. De Lashmutt was signalized by his purchase of the Washoe (Nev.) *Times*. A few years later he became connected with the Portland *Oregonian*. Not long after he decided to quit journalism. He believed that there were other opportunities where the application of zealous talent would prove far more profitable than newspaper work. Consequently he resolved upon a change. When he made this decision his cash on hand was of fair proportions, placing him in a position to invest in the first paying enterprise which should come along. The enterprise in which he did engage shortly after proved to be the corner-stone of his future prosperity and wealth. Portland real estate was then attracting favorable notice in the financial world. The new domain was on the threshold of a terrific rise, and values showed every indication of seeking the clouds in the near future. Mr. De Lashmutt comprehended the situation and invested his time and capital in promising land. The wisdom of his course was soon demonstrated by the rare success which attended his purchases and sales. From real estate he turned to banking. With Judge Thayer and others he established the Metropolitan Savings Institution, which grew to be one of the most trustworthy and reliable banks of Portland. A succession of triumphant achievements followed this prosperous move. Mr. De Lashmutt, in 1886, organized the Oregon National Bank. He was elected its President, and the solid reputation which this bank bears to-day testifies to the fine executive ability possessed by Mr. De Lashmutt. His talent in conducting financial affairs became widely recognized. The Ellensburg National Bank, the Arlington Bank, and the Miners' Exchange Bank at Wardner came under his presidential supervision. He also secured interests in the Northwestern Loan and Trust Company. When the Cœur d'Alène mines created such a stir, Mr. De Lashmutt was impressed by the indications. He believed the production would be large, and in a short

time purchased the greater part of the Sierra Nevada Mine, the Granite, and the Stenwinder. With improved machinery and the best facilities to be had he started penetrating the mines, and met with such satisfactory results that operations to-day are still being carried on to secure all of the million-dollar deposit buried in that region. Mr. De Lashmutt's powers and his honesty of purpose began to draw the eyes of the people upon him, and in 1888 the City Council of Portland elected him Mayor. Afterward the citizens re-elected him by the largest majority ever given in that city to a candidate for public office. A score of years prior to this Mr. De Lashmutt married a Kentucky belle, the daughter of Albert Kelly, a Methodist clergyman. They had five children, two sons and one daughter of whom survive. The eldest son is an earnest student with literary inclinations. He is receiving the finishing touches of his education at Leipsic, Germany. The younger son is in Portland, and the only daughter is attending Wellesley College, near Boston. In his every purpose Mr. De Lashmutt is inspired by sound principles. His reliability is a distinguished characteristic of his nature, and in the possession of this substantial faculty he enjoys the full confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Scott, H. W.—A former history says: Harvey W. Scott, for twenty-five years the leading journalist of the Northwest, has made his name a household word over the entire Northwest coast, and within the limits of his influence is no less familiarly known than Horace Greeley, whose old *Tribune* became his political pabulum. He was the first graduate of Pacific University, receiving his degree in 1861; and he soon after began the study of law, and was one of the most active during the days of the war to conduct the enrolment of men as subject to military duty. He soon became editor of the *Oregonian*, and with the exception of a few years has continued with



*N. C. Gray, M.D.*

it, and is at present not only its editor-in-chief, but its controlling stockholder. As the great and controlling journal, it has been subjected to severe criticism, inspired partly by envy, and dictated partly by candid disagreement; yet its services have unquestionably been as invaluable as its management has been able and successful. As a steadfast and even passionate lover of the Union, and as a means of developing the Northwest, its services have been above all price. The appreciation by the public of our timber, mineral and agricultural wealth, and of our rivers and harbors, and the early opening of the whole country by railway lines, have been constant objects held in view; and this earnest aim, with its attendant exertions, so necessary to the State, explain very clearly subsidiary courses pursued by the *Oregonian*. Mr. H. W. Scott is personally one of the few learned men of our State. In the midst of all his journalistic and business affairs, he has found time for patient and systematic study of classic as well as current literature and philosophy. It is his mental celerity and phenomenal memory which enable him to indulge the tastes of the student and also to perform the work of a business man.

HIMES, GEORGE H., is the oldest son of Tyrus and Emeline Himes, whose progenitors were Puritans, those on the maternal side, the Holcombes, coming from England to America in 1630. He was born in Troy, Bradford County, Pa., May 18th, 1844, and removed with his parents to Lafayette, Stark County, Ill., in May, 1847. This really was the beginning of the trip to Oregon. The elder Himes had his attention directed to that far-distant region by Rev. Samuel Parker, D.D., of Ithaca, N. Y., who went there in 1835 on horseback in the interest of the A. B. C. F. M., as a missionary among the Indians. He returned to New York in 1838 in a sailing-vessel *via* Sandwich Islands, and immediately began lecturing on

Oregon through Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania. In 1842 Mr. Himes, Sr., heard these lectures, which determined him to "Go West." The earliest practicable time in which to make a start to carry out a long-cherished purpose came in the year above referred to. Young Himes began attending the district school at five years of age, and continued from three to six months a year for four years. For two years the value of founding an educational institution in a new country had been discussed by Mr. Himes, Sr., with a number of friends, and mainly to accomplish that object, although it was expected that the worldly condition of all parties would be improved, was the final journey begun on March 21st, 1853, with Monmouth, Polk County, Ore., as their destination. The tedious trip of seven months was attended with many narrow escapes from floods, starvation, and Indians. Unusual and unforeseen misfortunes on the latter part of the route compelled the elder Himes to accept the kind offers of a rich and whole-souled emigrant from Kentucky, Mr. James Biles, leader of a train from that State, whose destination was Olympia, on Puget Sound, in the then newly formed Territory of Washington, in order to save his family from impending disaster. To reach their destination the train of thirty-six wagons and seventy-five persons left the old emigrant road at about where the present town of Pendleton now stands, and a route was selected which led across the Columbia River, up the Yakima and Naches rivers into and through the Cascade Mountains, the toiling and worn emigrants making their road as they went. No other train ever followed them. Throughout this long and trying experience young Himes bore his full share of fatigue and suffering, having for the most part to make his way on foot. After getting settled on a farm near Olympia, Mr. Himes attended a country school for three months each year, from 1854 to 1858; the remaining months he was engaged in farm work and clearing land.





*J. T. Gregg.*

In September, 1855, the Indian insurrection breaking out, he with his parents were compelled to flee from their home and remain in forts until April, 1857. Young Himes stood guard many times, and was never found wanting in any duty of that kind. Peace being restored, he once more resumed farming. When not engaged in labor on the farm he devoted his spare time to study, and storing his mind with valuable information. On June 10th, 1861, Mr. Himes entered the printing-office of the *Washington Standard* to learn the printer's trade. He continued this work until March 10th, 1864, when he left home for the first time, and started March 11th for Portland, reaching there the following day with only \$2 in his pocket. On March 13th, 1864, Mr. Himes began work as compositor on the daily morning *Oregonian*, continuing there until September 20th, 1864, when the proprietor of the *Oregonian*, then State Printer, telegraphed him to go to the capital. Here he remained employed on State work until the Legislature adjourned. He then resumed labor on the *Oregonian*, and continued until June 3d, 1865. On June 26th of the same year Mr. Himes, becoming tired of the monotonous duties of a compositor, apprenticed himself for one year to Mr. W. D. Carter, a job printer, at the expiration of which time he emerged a full-fledged journeyman printer. He continued in Mr. Carter's employ until October 5th, 1868; then formed a partnership with his employer to carry on the job printing business. This continued until April, 1869, when Mr. Carter sold out to W. A. Daly, and another partnership was formed which lasted until April, 1870, since which time Mr. Himes has conducted the business alone. In 1871 Mr. Himes brought the second cylinder press to the State, and was the first printer in Oregon to use steam in driving job printing machinery. In 1871 Mr. Himes published a small four-page paper for six months, called the *News Budget*, which, not proving a financial success, was abandoned. In June, 1873, he bought the *Commer-*

*cial Reporter*, which he published for seven months, but not having the necessary time to devote to it, he sold out and became one of the proprietors of the daily *Bee* in November, 1875, and remained so connected for one year. Not having full control of the paper, he withdrew from it, and since has had no interest in newspapers except as a correspondent. Mr. Himes has decided views upon all leading questions of the day, and is an ardent Republican, but has never sought political preferment. In 1878 he received the appointment of State Printing Expert, and so satisfactorily did he discharge his duties in exposing the frauds then prevalent in connection with that work, that in 1882 he was again appointed by the Governor to the same office. Mr. Himes was made a Mason by Harmony Lodge No. 12 of Portland, February, 1867. Mr. Himes is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Portland, Ore., and held the offices of deacon and clerk in that organization for seven years. He was assistant clerk of the State Association for six years, and has been elected a delegate to the same body regularly since 1876. He has been Secretary of the Oregon Pioneer Association since 1886 and Secretary of the Oregon Humane Society since 1881, and a regular correspondent of San Francisco, Boston, and Pennsylvania papers. His life from early boyhood has been one of incessant activity, and in every position in which fortune has placed him he has satisfactorily discharged every obligation placed upon him. Mr. Himes was married December 24th, 1866, to Miss Anna F. Riggs, youngest daughter of D. L. Riggs, of Salem, Ore., whose progenitor was a soldier in Cromwell's army and settled in Newark, N. J., in 1650, by whom he has had eleven children, eight of whom are now living.

FELDENHEIMER, ALBERT, is one of the solid business men of Oregon. He resides in Portland, and is the



*John H Hall*

owner and sole manager of the leading jewelry house in that city. He is a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Portland, is an active, energetic citizen, and a gentleman that takes a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of our fair young State, of which he has been a resident almost a score of years. He is a native of Germany ; was born August 3d, 1857, and when sixteen years of age came to America. He settled first in California, engaging in the jewelry business in San Francisco, where he spent three years. In 1876 he removed to Portland and succeeded B. L. Stone, who had established a jewelry house in 1868. He acted as manager for the firm until 1885, when he purchased Mr. Stone's interest, and is now conducting the business for himself. Mr. Feldenheimer well deserves the success which has been his during his residence in Portland ; he is a shrewd business man, and rarely fails in enterprises of his own undertaking. He is courteous and genial, and wins friends easily by his affability and pleasing address. He is a progressive citizen, and by judicious investments has amassed quite a handsome competency. He takes a lively interest in politics, and in a quiet way is a powerful factor. He has a beautiful home, ornamented with all the beauties of art and blessed with happiness and contentment. As a specimen of Mr. Feldenheimer's business enterprise, we will state that at no time has he been dependent on the San Francisco market for supplies. As he has always dealt directly with Eastern firms, he has been enabled to compete with the largest firms in San Francisco, and to offer to the people of this State and Washington all the advantages that can be gained by his method of large purchases to supply the State as well as retail purchasers. In all matters of public or private life Mr. Feldenheimer has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and by his integrity in business matters he will continue to hold the same as long as he may remain among us.

GIESY, ANDREW J., M.D., the subject of this memoir, was born in the State of Washington, October 19th, 1853. He was left fatherless at the early age of three years, and when but eight years old he left his native State, coming to Aurora, Ore.; here he remained, attending the public schools, until he had attained his sixteenth birthday. After obtaining what information and mental discipline was to be gotten at the public schools in Aurora, as a prelude to the study of medicine he accepted a position in his uncle's drug-store. After gaining a good knowledge of the practical part of medicine, so far as such occupation would permit, when twenty years of age he went to Salem, Ore., for the purpose of taking up a more thorough course of study. He attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the Willamette University. He graduated with honors from the university, and commenced the practice of his profession in Aurora, where he soon met with success. After five years' practice, he went to Philadelphia and entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he subsequently graduated. He returned to Salem, and was shortly after appointed assistant physician of the Oregon State Insane Asylum. This position he retained until the fall of 1885, when he resigned. In October of that year he removed to Portland, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and from the beginning his success was such as to give him a high place in the medical fraternity. His reputation as a skilful physician has steadily increased, and at the present time he enjoys an extensive practice. He has been President of the Oregon State Medical Society, and in its interest he has always been an active member. He is Professor of Dermatology and Hygiene in the medical department of the University of Oregon. As can be seen all through his career, Dr. Giesy has taken an active interest in all efforts put forward to elevate his profession through medical organizations, and has been one of the

most industrious of men. There are few in the great race of life who can boast of being a self-made man, but the subject of this sketch has honorably attained that distinction among his fellow-men. It is needless to follow him during this period of his existence, which finds a counterpart in the lives of many others, who from small beginnings have risen to fame and fortune. He was compelled to earn his support by severe toil while pursuing his studies, and at a period when most boys have only fairly begun to lay the foundation for their after career. We may say that Dr. Giesy scarcely had a boyhood. At the age of sixteen he was at work, and his course from that to the present time has been the work of a painstaking and thoughtful student. His success from the first was marked, and his reputation both in and out of the profession has grown from year to year, until at the present time it is not too much to say he holds a conspicuous place among the successful medical men of Oregon. While he is positive in character, he is not dogmatic in his views, is wedded to no outgrown theories, and has ever been ready to adopt new methods which have been found superior to the old. He is not self-assertive, and few physicians are so free from personal jealousies. He is a man of kindly feeling. Such, in brief, are some of the prominent characteristics of our subject, whose career has been one of constant and unflagging devotion to duty, of many generous deeds, and of active usefulness. Dr. Giesy was married November 10th, 1886, to Miss Ida H. Church, of Salem. Their family consists of one child.

GREGG, J. T., one of the younger members of the Oregon bar, has acquired a prominence and experience that will remain endurable for years to come. He has industry and talent, the leading qualities of success. He was born in Allen County, Ind., September 20th, 1847. When eight years old he emigrated with his parents to

California, where he remained until 1864. Then he made his initial trip to Oregon. His early education had been received in the public schools of California, and upon his arrival in Oregon he taught school until 1868, when he returned to California and entered the State Normal school at San Francisco, determined to pave the road to successful pedagogy. Two years later he returned again to Oregon, where he was elected Principal of the Salem Grammar School, which position he held for eight years. In 1876 he was appointed City Superintendent of the Salem public schools, and in 1878 was elected Superintendent of Schools for Marion County. Both positions were filled by him with steady, unflagging zeal. While engaged in his school work Mr. Gregg devoted all his available time to the study of law. He made rapid advance in his legal studies, and, in 1881, he was admitted to the Bar. He commenced the practice of his profession at Salem, where, by his persevering industry, he established a profitable practice. In 1885 he was elected Secretary of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture, and has been re-elected every year since. In all the positions allotted him Mr. Gregg has successfully applied his qualities of integrity and ambition. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all public affairs, ably championing the principles of his party. In 1886 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Oregon Legislature by a large majority, and when the Assembly met a year later he was elected Speaker of the House, an honor spontaneously conferred upon him because of his marked personal popularity. In 1888, during the campaign preceding the election of President Harrison, Mr. Gregg was appointed Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Oregon. Two years afterward he was appointed Chief Deputy in the office of the United States Marshal, a position he holds at the present time. Starting as a poor boy, forced to battle with the world when still in his teens, Mr. Gregg through sheer energy has risen to a





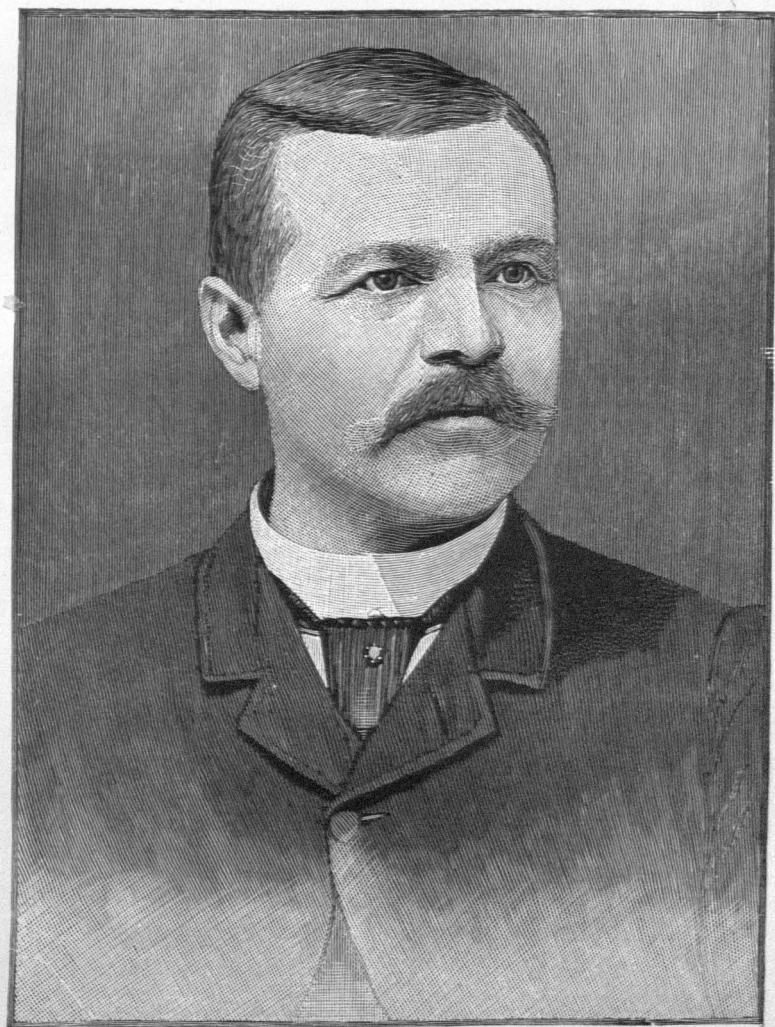
*Richmond Kelly*

high position in an honorable profession. He made an able member of the Legislature, acquitting himself in a manner that reflected credit on his constituency. On his return from Salem he continued to devote the major part of his time to the practice of law. Steadfast in his friendship, considerate of the feelings of his fellows, and scrupulously careful of the rights of those with whom he is brought into business relations, he is deservedly esteemed by all who know him.

HALL, JOHN H., is one of those citizens of Portland who were born upon the Pacific Coast. His parents were among the earliest pioneers of Oregon. He was born July 17th, 1854. Five years afterward his father died, and several years later he was also bereft of his mother. An orphan at ten, without the fostering of paternal care, the outlook was anything but bright. He was thrown entirely on his own resources. He attended the district school of his native place, and studied as few boys ever do, making good use of every opportunity. When sixteen years old he worked at farming. At convenient intervals he pursued a tireless search for knowledge, reading and studying whatever books fell in his way. The law had a fascination for him, and he was eager to learn the profession, but he modestly refrained from mentioning the matter to those about him, suspecting that he would receive little encouragement from his co-laborers on the farm. There was little in his surroundings to arouse and kindle his ambition, but his unflinching steadiness of purpose urged him on to the execution of his long-cherished plans. At the age of twenty he started farming for himself, having saved a moderate sum during the time that he was previously employed. Success rewarded his undertaking. Three years later he established a livery stable. His love for horses and his abilities in handling them gave him prestige in that business. His old ambition returning again

with renewed fervor, he cast about him for every opportunity that would aid him in prosecuting his legal studies. He was ready to grasp at any honest means to carry out his project, and in 1879 he engaged as a clerk in Mr. Sheldon's hardware store, and not long after bought out Mr. Sheldon's interest and conducted the business under the firm name of Hall & Stott. Through all these years he never relaxed his vigilance in the study of his law books, and in 1887 he was admitted to the Bar. He has been practising his profession ever since. In March, 1888, Mr. Hall was appointed Deputy District Attorney of Oregon, an honor which he still retains. In politics Mr. Hall is an ardent Republican, and a power in the State. In his legislative career his vote has always been cast for measures effecting good for his State. He is a man of keen intelligence, whose opinions merit careful consideration. While he takes a deep interest in public affairs, he does not neglect his profession. His career at the Bar has been a notable one, and he is regarded highly among the lawyers of Oregon. A self-made man in every sense of the word, he rose up from the bottom, step by step, through his own efforts, until now, in the prime of manhood, he has created an enduring business. In the public affairs of the Northwest Mr. Hall is an active factor, and his influence is felt in the present rapid development of the region. Mr. Hall was married October 18th, 1877, to Miss Olivia I. Powell, daughter of Jackson Powell, one of the earliest settlers in Oregon, and after whom Powell's Valley was named.

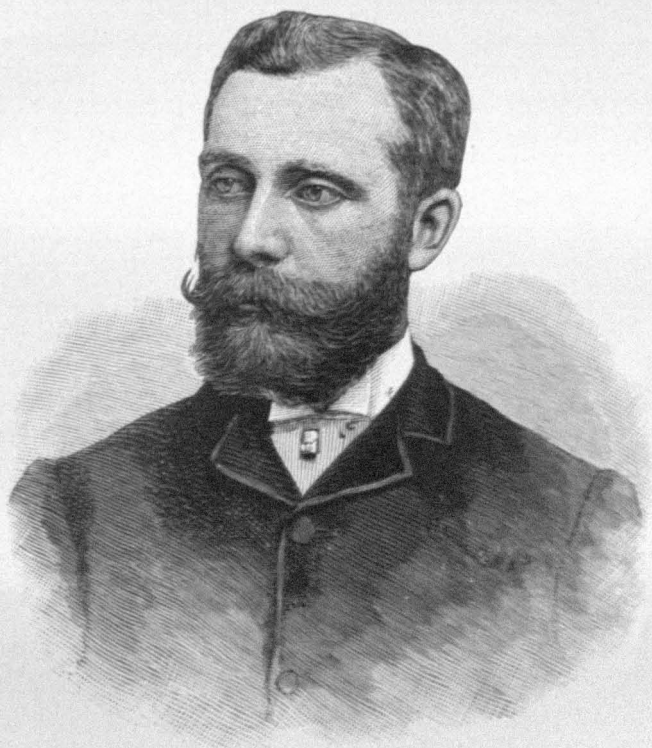
KELLY, RICHMOND, M.D., one of the successful physicians and honored citizens of Portland, is a native son of the young commonwealth. He was born in Multnomah County, Ore., September 15th, 1855, the second son of Rev. Clinton and Moriah M. Kelly. His boyhood was spent upon the homestead, and the three "R's" taught him in the local school. At the age of eighteen Dr. Kelly



*Gustav Krumbein*

entered the Willamette University at Salem, Ore., the pioneer institution of the State, which has contributed nobly to the work of education in Oregon, and which still continues to adorn its own annals and those of the State with estimable achievements. From his boyhood up Dr. Kelly was devoted to the medical science, and with the determination to add "M.D." to his name, he entered the University, bending every energy to the accomplishment of his ambition. In 1878 the degree of A.B. was conferred upon him. After graduating in this course Dr. Kelly entered the office of Drs. Hall and Reynolds, 1879, at Salem, Ore., and commenced the study of medicine. In 1880 he went to Cincinnati, O., for the purpose of attending a series of lectures at the Miami Medical College in that city. In 1881 he received the degree of A.M., and in 1883 graduated with high honors as physician and surgeon. In the spring of 1883 Dr. Kelly received the appointment of Resident Physician of the Cincinnati Hospital, and one year later he was chosen Senior Resident Physician for twelve months. A short time after this he was married to Miss Addie S. Morgan, of Pennsylvania. Dr. Kelly and his young wife then returned to Oregon, locating in Portland, where he opened his practice. In the same year he received an appointment in the medical department of the Willamette University, with which institution he has remained up to the present date, officiating as Dean and Professor of Obstetrics. Dr. Kelly has had marked success in his practice as a physician and surgeon. He is a man of fearless character and of liberal views. He takes a natural pride in his native State and city, which he has striven to the best of his ability to elevate in prosperity. He is a genial man, and liked by his numerous acquaintances. He has never sought political honors, being wedded to his profession. On July 7th, 1891, a son came into the household, and a happier family than the home circle of Dr. Kelly's is hard to find.

KRUMBEIN, JUSTUS, the subject of this sketch, was born near Hamburg, Germany, in the year 1847, and was educated in various cities in the northern part of Germany. At a very early age he gave evidence of decided talent for drawing, and commenced taking lessons in this branch of learning when only eight years old. At the age of fifteen years he entered into practical business as a carpenter, and having served an apprenticeship of four years he was placed in a technical school for further development in the profession. After leaving this school he travelled for two years, visiting several of the larger cities of Germany, Switzerland, and France, and during this time he was employed in various cities in the offices of prominent architects. He then attended a polytechnical college for two years. At this period, having reached the age of twenty-one years, he returned to his home in Hamburg, where he was engaged as superintendent of large structures by prominent architects in that city. In 1869 he sailed for America, arriving in New York, from which city he sailed for San Francisco *via* Panama, arriving there on July 9th, 1869. He remained in that city two years, during which time he was engaged in different architects' offices working on the larger class of buildings. In 1871 Mr. Krumbein came to Portland, Ore. His first effort in the State of Oregon was to enter into competition for plans for the Capitol building of the State at Salem, his competitors being architects from California and Eastern States. He proved successful, and his plans were adopted. The Capitol Commissioners employed him to superintend the construction of the work, and it was successfully carried through under his supervision. Mr. Krumbein is a notable example of the self-made men of the State, and of the results of native ability seconded by untiring industry, integrity, and close application to business. He stands deservedly high in the list of Portland's reliable citizens.



*Richard Marting Jr*

MARTIN, RICHARD, is a man whose success in business is not the result of chance, but of hard work and long work and a spirit that is not easily discouraged. It is a proud distinction to be known as a man whose word is as good as his bond. Richard Martin was born in Cornwall, England, July 23d, 1860. He attended the public school of his birthplace, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1875, coming directly to Portland, Ore., where Mr. Martin has continued to reside. When but a youth he showed a great liking for architecture, and decided to adopt that as his profession. He entered the office of a prominent Portland architect, and from an office boy gradually increased his knowledge until at the end of but a few years he was able to commence business for himself. He formed a partnership in 1888 with W. F. McCaw, and under the firm name of McCaw & Martin these gentlemen soon established a reputation for accuracy and good business methods which was flattering in the extreme, and which soon brought to them a brisk and growing trade that to-day extends to British Columbia and Washington. Mr. Martin has a thorough and intimate knowledge of his profession; he is careful, conscientious, and a hard worker; ambitious to rise, his energy is noteworthy, and the success which has come to him is but the forerunner of what time will bring. Though young in years, Mr. Martin's abilities have already won recognition from an appreciative public, who realize that he is a reliable master of his art. From the time he reached Portland and started out for himself without means up to the present, he has displayed a force of character and indomitable energy, qualities which in the long run never fail to land their possessor at the top.

GILBERT, W. B., one of the eminent jurists of the State of Oregon, was born in Fairfax County, Va., July 4th, 1847. His father was an enterprising farmer, whose



patriotic adherence to our Government compelled him to leave the Old Dominion when Virginia decided to secede from the Union. W. B. Gilbert in early boyhood attended the schools of his native county, and after his father's removal to Washington City was sent to South Salem, N. Y., to continue his studies. Later he entered Williams College in Williamstown, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1868. While a student of this college he engaged in a scientific exploration to South America, under the direction of Professor James Orton, the celebrated naturalist, and subsequently took part in a geological survey of the State of Ohio during the three years following his graduation. In 1870 he was matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as a law student, and after his graduation from this college he followed the advice of Horace Greeley and went west to Oregon, to grow up with the country. In 1873 he, with Attorney H. H. Northup, formed a partnership for the practice of law in Portland under the firm name of Northup & Gilbert, and although the subject of our sketch dissolved partnership with Mr. Northup in 1876 and practised with Mr. Gibbs, still one year afterward he returned to his former colleague, with whom he continued until 1884. He then entered into partnership with Mr. John M. Gearin, under the firm name of Gearin & Gilbert. In 1889 Mr. Gearin withdrew from the firm, his place being filled by Mr. Snow, his present law partner. In 1878 Mr. Gilbert was appointed Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court, and while holding this office was elected a member to the lower house of Legislature of Oregon; while he proved to his constituents of Multnomah County, from the firm stand that he took on the "Portland consolidation bill," that he was the right man in the right place. On February 23d, 1892, still higher political honors were conferred upon him by his appointment to the seat of Circuit Judge of the Ninth United States Judicial Circuit. On September 3d, 1873,

Mr. Gilbert was married to Julia W., daughter of Rev. A. L. Lindsley, of Oregon. This union has been blessed with five children, one son and four daughters. Hon. W. B. Gilbert is an affable, cultured gentleman, a loving and devoted husband, and an indulgent father. He well deserves the respect that is everywhere accorded him, and is a worthy illustration of Daniel Webster's famous remark concerning the legal profession, "There is always room on top." Mr. Gilbert has climbed the ladder of success, and is reaching its uppermost round.

GRANDY, BENJAMIN W., was born in New York in 1837, and removed with his parents to Ohio. Before his twentieth year he had reached Iowa, and set out for Pike's Peak in 1859, but finally arrived in Siskiyou County, Cal., where he worked in the gold diggings until 1862. At that date he formed a company of fifty-two, and they departed for the Salmon River mines. The party found profitable results for their labors on Granite Creek. There Mr. Grandy remained, working at placer mining until 1863, when he paid a brief visit to his old Ohio home. In March, 1864, he started once more for Oregon, and arrived in the Grande Ronde Valley on July 4th following. He then visited his mines, worked them for a few months and sold out, returning to the Grande Ronde Valley. At Oro Dell, in the immediate vicinity of La Grande, he occupied a claim and established a dairy. During the intervals of his labors in this direction he mined with considerable profit on the John Day River. He also engaged in freighting across the Blue Mountains from Umatilla to Idaho. Subsequently he took a claim a short distance north of Old La Grande, at the place now occupied by the new town. La Grande was incorporated in 1884, and includes within its limits the old town. Mr. Grandy was elected Mayor of the city in 1886 and again in 1888, both times without opposition. He is a man of wealth and social standing. In the future

of La Grande he has great faith, and it gives him intense satisfaction to dwell upon the almost limitless resources of the valley surrounding the city, as well as the milling and mining interests associated therewith. Whatever he can do to benefit the community of which he is a valued member is always done with promptness and pleasure. Mr. Grandy was married in 1865 to Miss Lydia Palmer, daughter of Robert H. Palmer. They have eight children. The career of this gentleman is unique in one particular: in his life on the plains and mountains he never had the smallest amount of trouble with the Indians. He is at present a member of the La Grande City Council. Mr. Grandy is one of Eastern Oregon's most worthy and useful citizens.