

are next to engage our attention, we may pause a moment to glance at some of the entertaining incidents of the emigration of 1842, of which Dr. Elijah White was the most conspicuous figure. At one part of the route there is a natural phenomenon known as Independence Rock. It is one of those objects upon which travellers are moved to inscribe their names, in obedience to that occult impulse of the human heart which no one has attempted to explain or defend, though all have felt its potency. Two young men of the party, A. L. Lovejoy and L. W. Hastings, appear to have been overcome by this appetite, and set earnestly to work, with such tools as they had, to immortalize themselves. Fate accorded them success, though in a manner alien to their anticipations. Preoccupied by their toil, they failed to perceive the stealthy approach of a band of Indians : the savages pounced upon them, and had them captive ere they were aware. Dramatic completeness requires that these two young men should have been then and there tomahawked and scalped ; but their captors were insensible to these proprieties. They preferred ransom, and estimated the value of Messrs. Lovejoy and Hastings at a plug of tobacco. The contrast between this moderate appraisal and the lofty aspiration which had, a moment before, prompted the young men to write their names upon the everlasting rock, is one of the incongruities of history.

Arriving at Walla Walla without further mishap, the party were not a little incommoded by the drifting sands, rocky cliffs, and rapid streams of the Columbia River, and the gorges, torrents, and thickets of the Cascade Mountains. From the rapids to Vancouver was a trackless wilderness, tempered only by small boats and canoes. Money there was none in the country ; commercial transactions were effected by barter. Wagon there was none, though one had been introduced by Newell in 1840, and had been described by the Nez Perces who saw it as a " horse-canoe." Ploughing was done

with wooden mould boards, grain was threshed by horses' hoofs and winnowed by the wind. As to clothing, most of it, according to Medorum Crawford, the annalist of the party, "came from the Hudson's Bay Company, was all of one size, and said to have been made to fit Dr. McLoughlin, who was a very large man." This item is full of succulence to those who care to detect the spiritual significance of material symbols.

But we must revert to our main theme. The consignment of settlers from the company's lands on Red River, pushed onward with all despatch, reached Oregon just before the opening of the winter of 1841-42. There were twenty-three families; some of them were disposed in the northern parts of the State, but the majority were conducted to the Willamette Valley. They were the first instalment of what was intended by the company to be an unintermittent series of invasions, resulting in the creation of such a preponderance in the territory of the British element, that, when the question of final ownership should come up for discussion by the British and American commissioners, the former would be enabled to urge the weighty argument of controlling occupation, in addition to whatever other pleas might be put forward.

No one was more awake to the portent of this proceeding than Marcus Whitman. He had taken no part in the political movements of the Willamette settlers partly because of his remote situation and the pressure of his missionary duties, and partly, perhaps, because he thought the time for such matters had not yet come. But he now felt that the question of English or American proprietorship of Oregon was trembling in the balance; and that unless something were done to correct the ignorance, supineness, and pusillanimity of our Government, the English side would undoubtedly prevail. Everything depended upon promptness and decisiveness of action. But who was to act? There was no man in

Oregon with the qualities, the knowledge, and the enthusiasm to undertake an embassy to the East, except Whitman himself ; and he was already almost overtaxed with the duties of his mission. He had come to the wilderness under the banner of the Church and for the conversion of the heathen ; what right had he to abandon this field for the sake of shaping the temporal and political destinies of the country ?

For several months Whitman discussed this matter with his conscience, and his final determination would perhaps have been different had not the intimation been received from the Board of Missions in the East that the Oregon mission would probably be withdrawn. Whitman dissented from the grounds on which the Board had reached this conclusion ; but, apart from its bearing upon the spiritual welfare of the Indians, he believed that to yield to it would be putting a final nail into the coffin of an American Oregon. During the spring and summer of 1842 he watched the signs of the times, and was confirmed in his persuasion that nothing but his personal intervention could save the day. When he learned that Lord Ashburton had come to Washington to treat for the settlement of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, he summoned his associates to a conference, and laid his views before them. They opposed him at first, but in the end yielded to him, as did every one with whom he came in contact. He had made up his mind that his duty to his country was his highest duty in the premises ; and nothing could now turn him. Messrs. Spalding, Gray, Eels, and Walker signed a paper delegating him to proceed to Boston to transact business pertaining to the missions—the true object of his journey being of course withheld in the official report of the meeting. Were the Hudson's Bay Company to get an inkling of what he meant to do, it is improbable that Whitman would have been suffered to reach Washington alive.

The fifth day of October, 1842, was the date on which he

was to set forth. To cross the mountains at that time of year was a hazardous and even desperate undertaking; but, on the other hand, the Ashburton treaty was soon to be signed, and upon its provisions everything might depend. A few days before the appointed day he called at the fort of Walla Walla, and there was surprised with the information that Governor Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company was proceeding to Washington to give evidence that the English were the more numerous and firmly rooted in the Oregon region. Whitman returned to his house, resolved to start for the East at once; and, in fact, he left Walla Walla on the third instead of on the fifth of October. Lawrence Lovejoy went with him.

This winter's ride across the plains and mountains of the American continent has become classic, and is worthy to be sung by an epic poet. The masculine and heroic traits of Whitman come grandly out in the story of his grim death struggle with the forces of nature. Again and again he was worsted in the encounter, but never defeated; the accumulation of difficulties and dangers seemed only to stimulate his courage and determination, until one might almost say that the snows melted before the fire of his purpose, and the passes of the mountains opened at the summons of his undaunted will.

History has preserved a description of the garb in which Whitman made the journey—a coat of buffalo hide, fitted with a hood that could be drawn over the head as a protection against the sleet and wind. Underneath this, his garments were of fur, with leggings of buckskin and boot moccasins. He used a Mexican saddle, with covered stirrups. Shaggy and burly though his aspect was, the costume was none too warm for the winter temperature of the Rocky Mountains; before he had passed their barrier, his hands, feet, and face were frozen, and more than once he all but succumbed. But his stout heart brought him through.

Leaving Waiilatpu (Whitman's mission), near the junc-



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Rufus Mallory

tion point of the three States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, the two men turned their horses' heads south-eastward, their first objective point being Fort Hall, distant some four hundred miles. Urging their horses to the utmost, they advanced at the rate of forty miles a day, and were at the fort on October 13th. Forty-eight hours were spent here to rest the horses and procure some necessaries for their outfit. A guide was engaged, and they set out for Fort Winter, their plan being to avoid the worst of the weather by taking the southerly route, passing round the lower extremity of the Rocky Mountains at Santa Fé. But in the neighborhood of the Uintah Mountains they encountered a snow-storm, which obscured the trail; they went astray and suffered severely from the cold. To Fort Winter they at last came, however; and here their first guide left them, and Whitman engaged another to pilot them to Fort Uncum-pagra, some three hundred miles southwest of Salt Lake, on a branch of the Grand River in Western Colorado. Halting long enough to hire a third guide, they pushed on for Taos. But, travelling at a height of more than a mile above sea level, they were overtaken by another terrific snow-storm; and in order to escape being overwhelmed, they turned aside from the trail and sought shelter in a deep ravine of the mountains. Thence it seemed as if they were destined never to emerge. During four days and nights the men and horses lay huddled together in the dark, icy cañon, while the snow still fell. On the fifth day they attempted to take the trail once more; but after floundering helplessly for hours in gigantic drifts, their bodies pierced by the intolerable winds, they were forced to return to their comfortless refuge. Thus several more days passed; and when at length the storm was over, and they endeavored to continue on their way over the rolling deserts of glaring whiteness, their guide, after four or five days' wandering, confessed that the obliteration of land-

marks was such that he was incapable of conducting them farther.

This was enough to sicken the strongest heart ; and considering the value of time on this journey, it was especially trying to Whitman. After taking counsel, it was decided that Lovejoy should remain in camp with the pack animals, while Whitman and the guide retraced the weary road to Uncumpagra, in the hope of finding another guide who knew his business. They parted, Whitman and his companion disappearing in the snowy wastes toward the north, while Lovejoy settled himself with what fortitude he might to the prospect of ten or fifteen days of solitude. To his agreeable surprise, however, Whitman accomplished the journey to the fort and back in a week—a wonderful achievement, after the fatigues and exposure he had undergone. Their new conductor now took the lead, and after many days of toilsome ploughing through drifting snow, they came to the banks of a broad and rapid river, which it was necessary to cross.

So swift was the current, that in spite of the intense cold, the river was frozen only at the sides ; a third part of its width, in the centre, was clear of ice. At this the guide recoiled ; hardened mountaineer though he was, he declared it would be fatal to attempt the passage. But Whitman had but one idea, and that was to advance ; and so long as he had life to move withal, no danger daunted him. He rode his horse on to the ice, and when he came to the verge, forced him into the headlong rush of waters. Down plunged horse and man, and disappeared from sight beneath the surface. But as the guide and Lovejoy anxiously watched, horse and man rose again, and began a desperate struggle toward the farther side. The current forced them far down, but still they made headway, and at last—though it seems half a miracle—the spectators had the gratification of seeing Whitman attain the opposite margin of ice, and scramble out

upon it, buffalo coat and all. He had his horse by the bridle, and succeeded in dragging him also out of the stream. There was now nothing for it but that Lovejoy and the guide should follow with the animals; and so indeed they did, while Whitman busied himself in building a roaring bonfire on the river bank; standing around the grateful warmth of which, they thawed the ice out of their stiffened garments. All this was done for the sake of a sentiment—that a remote corner of the continent might be under a democratic instead of a monarchical form of government, and that it might afford happy and prosperous homes to millions of yet unborn human beings, instead of being given up to fur-bearing animals and French Canadians.

Bearing southeastward, they came after thirty days to Fernandez de Taos, some thirty miles south of the Colorado and New Mexico border, on the western spurs of the Rocky Mountains. It was time they had succor; for their provisions had given out, and hunger had been added to the coldness of the thin, bleak, upland air. But Whitman was ever straining at the leash, and could not be prevailed upon to rest longer than a breathing spell; then, at last, they turned the flank of the long mountain barrier, and set off northward for Bent's Fort, in Southeastern Colorado, on the head-waters of the Arkansas River. There were still two thousand wintry miles between them and the city of Washington; and the Ashburton treaty might any day be signed. Every hour gained might mean the gaining of Oregon.

After two or three weeks' unresting travel, they met a party going southward; it was George Bent, brother of the Governor, on his way to Taos with some companions. On learning whither they were bound, Bent informed them that a caravan was to leave Bent's Fort in a few days for St. Louis; it consisted of experienced men, and it would greatly expedite Whitman's journey were he to join it; but on making a calculation of the distance to

Bent's, and the rate at which they were traveling, it was discovered that Whitman's party could not arrive in time. The caravan would have started.

Now occurred an incident which throws a fine sidelight on Whitman's character. It seems that all through this terrific race across a snow-bound and primeval wilderness, Whitman had never once omitted to perform his morning and evening devotions, nor, in spite of his passionate haste, had he ever travelled a step on the Sabbath Day. But here he was confronted by a temptation too subtle and powerful to be resisted. After all, he was, as he heartily believed, doing the Lord's work; it would be but a barren piety that should risk the failure of the whole undertaking for the sake of a literal adherence to a law which the Lord Himself had in a measure disregarded. Were Whitman to leave the slow-moving pack animals, and push on alone, Sunday and week-day alike, he could reach Bent's Fort in season to attach himself to the party of mountaineers.

These arguments prevailed, and Whitman, mounted upon his best horse, with blankets and provisions strapped to his crupper, bade farewell to Lovejoy, and galloped off. There was no expectation of their seeing each other again until they met in the East. Lovejoy proceeded slowly on his way, and arrived at the fort in four days.

To his astonishment, he learned that Whitman had not been seen, nor was anything known of him. The party of mountaineers had started on their journey, but were in camp at the Big Cottonwood, some forty miles distant. A messenger was sent to them, bidding them remain until Whitman was found. Mr. Savery, the agent at the fort, gave Lovejoy a guide, and they rode up the river for a hundred miles; but Whitman was nowhere to be seen. At length, however, they met some Indians, who replied to their questions that they had recently come across a man who was lost, and who was trying to find



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Bent's Fort. The description they gave of his appearance convinced Lovejoy that the lost man was Whitman. The best course seemed to be to return as quickly as possible to the fort ; but on arriving there, no news of him had yet been received. They began to fear that some grave calamity had happened ; and their relief was great when, late in the afternoon, and much exhausted, Whitman rode in. He was in a mood of unexampled despondency. God, he declared, had bewildered him, as a punishment for having presumed to doubt His providence, and travel on the Sabbath. For so firm was Whitman's faith in the immediate and personal guidance of the Deity, that he doubted not his lapse of conduct had brought about this swift and pointed retribution.

It was now about December 1st ; but the delays and wanderings were at an end. Lovejoy, having faithfully accompanied his friend through the more perilous part of the route, remained at Fort Bent for the rest of the winter, leaving Whitman in safe hands. The latter, travelling with the mountaineers at the rate of thirty or forty miles a day, got to St. Louis in February, 1843. He had been nearly five months in constant motion. The same ground could be covered now in less than that number of days. But even had the railway been made, and a limited express train at his command, he would have been too late, so far as the treaty was concerned.

One can imagine the shaggy, storm-beaten, frost-bitten man riding into the motley throng in the streets of the frontier town, and stopping the first men he met with the eager inquiry—"What news of the Ashburton treaty ? Is it signed ?"

"The Ashburton treaty ! Yes. It was signed last August !"

Yes ; nearly two months before he set out the high contracting powers had put their hands and seals to the document ; and the President had issued his proclamation on the tenth of the ensuing November, when Whit-

man was fretting, snow-bound, in the ravine of the Western mountains. But after the first shock of the revelation was over, he learned that all was not yet lost. Nothing about the boundary of Oregon had been included in the treaty ; no discussion as to that matter had been held. Whitman breathed again ; he would still have an opportunity to enlighten the ignorance and arouse the interest of Congress. Meanwhile, he found preparations going on for a large emigration across the plains ; but the intending emigrants were hampered by the notion that wagons could not be taken through the passes.

To counteract this impression was his first act. He sat down and indicted a pamphlet describing his own experience with wagons, and affirming that no difficulties worth naming need be anticipated. He added a glowing description of the value and resources of the country, and promised that, when he had attended to his duties at Washington, he would return to St. Louis in season to put himself at the head of their caravan. This pamphlet and his personal statements and harangues had the effect of greatly stimulating the hopes of the emigrants and of increasing their numbers. There was now every prospect that the expedition which was to set out in the summer would be a large and influential one.

Having proved his ability as courier and scribe, it now remained for Whitman to try his skill at diplomacy. Without pausing to make a change of raiment, he hastened on by forced marches to Washington, arriving on March 3d. He soon found reason to congratulate himself on having made his journey. No one knew anything about Oregon ; it seemed as if the latest news they had received had been from the pioneer trip of Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, and Wilson Hunt's calamitous expedition, a few years later. In their imagination it was an irreclaimable waste, comparable only to the Desert of Sahara. It was cursed with a deadly climate, which

decimated even the aboriginal inhabitants—in a word, it was the home of an incorrigible desolation, for a parallel to which the globe might be searched in vain. Such was the picture of Oregon as painted by the statesmen of Washington and the Eastern public in general.

With a mind and a heart full of his subject, Whitman set himself to eradicate these impressions and to substitute the facts. To President Tyler, to Daniel Webster, and to all whose interest and co-operation were worth securing he told such vivid tales of the potential wealth and salubrious climate of Oregon as opened their eyes and enlisted their sympathies. Such words, enforced by the voice, the aspect, the magnetic enthusiasm of such a man, could not but be effective. President Tyler was deeply impressed ; and Whitman had the satisfaction of knowing that his representations would modify the entire drift of opinion on the subject and carry invaluable weight in the coming debates concerning the final disposition of the country and its northern boundary.

Much relieved by the success of his mission, Whitman now proceeded to Boston to confer with the Board of Missions regarding their policy in the West. This, as has been already observed, had been the ostensible object of his journey ; but the matters to be treated of turned out to be so unimportant, that the Board waxed indignant, and desired to know how Whitman could justify himself for absence from his professional labors on so slight a pretext. The stout-hearted man treated their remonstrances with small ceremony ; he transacted his business, and left them to reconcile his conduct with their ideal of missionary duty as best they might. After paying a visit to his mother in Rushville, and bidding her farewell for the last time, he turned his back upon the East, and made his way to St. Louis.

Attempts have been made to belittle this achievement of Marcus Whitman, and it has been insinuated that affairs would have taken much the same course had he

remained quietly in his mission house at Walla Walla. But after examining all the grounds upon which such criticisms are based, the only result is to expose the deficient intelligence of the critics. "Never yet," as a great poet truly says, "was noble man but made ignoble talk. He makes no friend who never made a foe." Whitman's character was too positive and imperious not to excite petty opposition and detraction from petty minds. He was animated only by high and unselfish motives; and he had the clear eyes that discerned the future through the obscurities of the present. He could not stay to argue and gossip with men who failed to comprehend as he did what the occasion demanded. There was work to be done, and there was no one but himself to do it. Not for his own pleasure or glory did he face the wrath of winter and unravel the bewilderingments of the desert. His eyes were fixed upon the thousands of happy homes in the years to come; upon the race of prosperous and energetic men and women who were to make a garden and a granary of those plains and valleys on the shores of the Pacific, and to tunnel the hills for coal and iron and gold. Such men as Whitman, designated by Providence to be the instruments of its designs, can be justly viewed only after a lapse of time. A sort of divine rage possesses them; forgetting themselves, they forget to be conventional; they stand in their buffalo coats before the chief magistrate, and answer not again when pert officials cross-question and reprove them. Their dealings are not with individuals, but with the race; and their lineaments are too large to be recognized save at a distance, like those of mountains.

Near the banks of the Columbia River, among the Cascade Mountains, rises a snowy peak, from whose summit, uplifted nearly two miles above the level of the sea, can be seen all the habitable region of the State of Oregon. It is the highest point of land in the State, and in the eyes of all the inhabitants it stands as an immortal sym-



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bol of power and grandeur ; the fires that once throbbed in its deep heart are still ; it towers serene and sublime above the busy cities and fruitful fields outspread before it ; it sees the freighted vessels cross the harbor bar ; and the whistle of the railway engine on its way to the Atlantic ascends in thin vibrations to its remote seclusion ; it looks toward the eastern uplands of Walla Walla, where, nearly half a century ago, an Indian tomahawk was buried in the wisest and strongest brain west of the Rocky Mountains.

This summit bears the title of Mount Hood. But, perhaps, the historians of some future age, passing in review the list of those men who did the most to redeem Oregon from the wilderness, and to give it to America, will pause upon the name of Marcus Whitman. And when, searching through the region where he met his death, in quest of an adequate memorial of his greatness and his sacrifice, they discover none, they will gaze up at that transcendent peak, and agree that the early geographers must have fallen into an error ; and that only one name could rightly be bestowed upon a height so noble. But, whether soon or late, a day will come when Oregon will do justice to the best and purest of its heroes ; and that will be the day of the christening of Mount Whitman.

CONTINUED IN VOLUME II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

McLOUGHLIN, DR. JOHN, sometimes called the first real Governor of Oregon, because of his prominent connection with the Hudson's Bay Company's fur transactions, was a leader in his day. He had a martial bearing and a commanding presence, which, added to his great depth of thought and generous nature, made him a man among men. The Indians knew him as the "White-Headed Eagle," and in their peculiar, picturesque way of naming characters, they applied the best appellation to him which could be made. In all his deeds, his words, and thoughts he rose above meanness and vice, and soared in the cloudless blue of truth and honor, like the proud bird of freedom that bathes his plumage in the skies. A Canadian by birth, he received the thorough training which his Scotch parents were so capable of giving. In 1800, when he reached his sixteenth year, he secured employment with the Northwest Fur Company. Years of hard work opened up before him, but he began his duties unflinchingly, and through those trying hours maintained a ruggedness of strength and endurance which gave way to nothing. Long forest tramps and water trips were his daily portion. Frequently, when the elements raged their fiercest and blinding storms swept the country, he was forced to brave his way through thicket and swamp. At other times his work led him to the far north, where, amid the Arctic snows and icy winds, he trapped his game. At intervals internal disturbances would disrupt the scattered settlements

and involve great numbers in bloody warfare. On one of these occasions, when the Northwestern people resisted the advances of the fur company into the Selkirk settlement, young McLoughlin wielded as strong an arm as any in the hostile demonstration. With all these responsibilities resting on him, he still found an opportunity to study, and, strange as it seems, he managed to acquire a knowledge of medicine which was almost complete. When, in 1824, the fur company assigned him to the post at Astoria, with full powers to control the business in the valley of the Columbia and along the northern coast, McLoughlin's great life work began. A thousand Canadians and half-breeds were under his care; their labors required his constant watchfulness. Where a guilty culprit was caught in a criminal act, the duty devolved upon him to sentence the aggressor to punishment, and, sometimes, in the case of a grave offence, condemn him to death. One hundred thousand Indians inhabiting the region were also under his control, and whatever terms of peace or instrument of war he saw fit to make with them, he was at liberty to do so. It is needless to state that he discharged all of these onerous duties faithfully and conscientiously. While practically occupying the position of a supreme sovereign, he never overstepped the bounds of reason, and treated those under him with the utmost fairness and impartiality. The task which had been outlined for him included the accumulation of enough furs every year to load a ship for England and the destruction of all competition from French, Spanish, or Russian sources. The success with which he accomplished these results is too well known to need repetition. Having his army of workers under thorough control, and paying the Indians a standard price for their furs, he was bound to succeed. The vast machinery of that great enterprise moved absolutely through his sole control. His hand was constantly upon the throttle, and the fortunes of the company rested

secure in his keeping. An incident occurring at the time of the wreck of the William Ann at the mouth of the Columbia serves to show the iron will which Dr. McLoughlin exercised over the community. The Clatsop Indians had amassed a heap of plunder from the wreckage of the boat, and refused to deliver the furs, claiming that they came from the water and belonged to them. Discipline and authority had to be preserved at all hazards, and the doctor at once fired the huts and wigwams of the Indians, finally reducing them to subjection. He likewise punished the Shasta tribe, which pillaged Americans in the valley of the Umpqua. Spaniards and Frenchmen held aloof, while the Russians displayed no dangerous competition. But in the United States a feeling began to grow that the Astor idea of founding a grand fur emporium on the Columbia would be a most profitable enterprise. Several Americans made the attempt, but were forced to relinquish their efforts when they found McLoughlin master of the field. After a brief residence at Astoria, he made his home at Vancouver, where farming and stock raising occupied him, in conjunction with his official duties. The benefits of a thickly populated community appealed to him strongly, and he encouraged and fathered every movement to induce settlers to locate about him. The advantages of agricultural progress were known to him also, and grain and vegetable culture was fostered enthusiastically by him. The first apple-trees in the region sprang from seeds planted by McLoughlin, who had secured them from a gentleman whose lady friends playfully placed them in his pocket at a dinner party in London. American missionaries always received the kindest treatment at the hands of the doctor. Jason Lee, the first man to carry on the mission school, was heartily welcomed by McLoughlin, who secured a subscription of over \$100 for him as an aid in his work. Whitman and Spalding were favored by the same consideration. In short, Dr. McLoughlin



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spared no effort to make Fort Vancouver a thriving settlement. New-comers were hailed with the heartiest greeting, every assistance was rendered them in the building of their homes, and the doctor's purse was always open to any project which meant the advancement of the colony's interests. His loans of cattle were quite frequent, and great numbers of the first settlers availed themselves of his generosity. John Bull has accused him of working in combination with the Americans; others have branded his colonial work as a gigantic scheme to found an independent State; but aside from all these speculations it is undeniably true that he labored for the elevation of the Vancouver community; that he did wonders for the district in the way of advancing settlements and promoting the general welfare, and that the impress of his character will remain forever on the annals of the colony. When, after the organization of the Provisional Government, the control of the district gradually fell into other hands, and Oregon became a part of the Union, Dr. McLoughlin ceased to rule, and in 1857 died under the American flag in Oregon City. The closing hours of his eventful career were unhappily clouded by misfortune. When the strong-willed Americans, with their principles of self-government, dethroned him from his citadel in Vancouver, and later his generous loans to the settlers were unpaid, he was plunged into bitter disappointment and despair. To add to the burden of grief, his claim at Oregon City was contested through a long, tedious period, ending, however, in the full and complete establishment of the rights of his demands in Oregon. Buoyed up temporarily by his unbounded faith in the Catholic religion, he was finally bowed low beneath the crushing load of sorrow and ingratitude. His grave is pointed out to-day in a cemetery on the bank of the river, and the epitaph on the memorial stone tells what he was, simply and truthfully—a friend of Oregon.

CHAPMAN, COLONEL WILLIAM W., holds a place in the public esteem which, earned in the struggling pioneer days of Oregon, has been solidified and strengthened with the lapse of time. His works form a conspicuous support in the arch of progress which spans the great Northwest. Against trial, against adversity, against disaster, he fought his way steadily and persistently with those prime settlers who broke down the barriers that environed early Oregon and implanted the staff of civilization in her soil. From first to last he has been found with his shoulder to the wheel, always striving for improvement, ever on the alert to advance the interests of the community and never slow to seize a good opportunity. To him is due the credit which attends a worthy success founded on well-spent labor and habitual industry. His is a deserving record of political and commercial achievements; in business his actions have merited high commendation; in politics his performances reflect credit on his character. Sincere, plain-spoken, and free from all disguise, his every word and deed stand out in the light of truth like the leaves of an open book. The career of Colonel Chapman is an unbroken thread in the fabric of Oregonian history. From the beginning of his services in the State, the chain of his personal experiences is seen to run through a course of events intimately associated with the interests of the commonwealth at large. Added to this is the important part which he played in the affairs of Iowa in the opening days of his public career. In all, the recital of his life is a narrative as full of general interest as it is of individual importance. He was born August 11th, 1808, in the Virginia town of Clarksburg. When he was fourteen years old, the serene days of his boyhood were clouded by his father's death. From that time on he learned what it was to make his own way in the world. A mother's love and a brother's kindness lightened the burden which the young shoulders were forced to carry. In time the boy

rose to a place in the office of the clerk of the court. He applied himself diligently to reading law books, and before many years passed had familiarized himself to such an extent with the principles of justice as expounded by Blackstone *et al.* that he was able to become a member of the Bar, 1831. This reward was a tribute not only to his own efforts, but a satisfactory testimonial of his appreciation of the favors shown him by many friends who encouraged and aided him in the prosecution of his studies, among them the wife of the noted Methodist clergyman, Rev. Sehon. In the early part of the following year he married Margaret F. Ingraham, daughter of a well-known Virginian legislator who passed his closing days in Iowa. One year later Mr. Chapman left Middlebourne, where he had first located, and moved to McComb, in McDonough County, Ill. In 1835 he made his residence in what was then a section of Michigan, but which is now Burlington, Ia. The doors of the prosecuting attorney's office were thrown open to him by Acting Governor Horner, of Michigan, and in 1836 President Jackson appointed him United States Attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin. The demands made upon him were peculiarly stressing at this juncture. It was the day of "claim jumping," and the litigations over disputed lands were numerous. Mr. Chapman advocated the cause of the settlers, ycleped "squatters," and for his staunch defence of their conduct in summarily ejecting "jumpers" he was not forgotten by the people when it lay in their power to honor him. Settling at Dubuque for a time, he returned to Burlington one year prior to the time when Iowa became an independent territory. Then his name came up for delegate to Congress, and in the election that ensued he distanced a trio of competitors. His work at the National Capitol was both active and aggressive, resulting in the passage of a bill providing for the construction of a military road running from Dubuque to Iowa City and thence to the southern boundary, and for

another highway extending westward from Burlington, besides a third to traverse an easterly direction to Illinois. An event of special significance, illustrating Mr. Chapman's steadfastness of purpose and fidelity to duty, occurred in the year of the passage of the act fixing the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. The division hinged largely on the location of a point designated as the Des Moines Rapids. By affirming that the Des Moines Rapids referred to were in the Des Moines River, Missouri expected to acquire a much larger territory. Iowa, on the other hand, asserted that the rapids in question were those located in the Mississippi River, which would enlarge the Iowan territory. The matter came up in Congress for settlement. Missouri felt confident as to the result, knowing that the famous Benton and Linn were on hand to guard her interests in the Senate, while three representatives stood ready to defend her claim in the House. Iowa, on the contrary, had but one territorial delegate to tell her side of the story at Washington, but he proved sufficient. When the struggle for supremacy came, Chapman unfolded a roll of facts in the way of French missionary writings, etc., conclusively establishing the location of the Des Moines Rapids in the Father of Waters and strengthening the position of Iowa before the House in a manner that presaged victory. Alarmed at the strong headway made by the intrepid delegate, anxious Missourians made approaches to Chapman, and Benton pledged his services in securing an early admission into the Union for Iowa if Missouri's claim would be allowed to go without further protest. But Chapman, true to Iowa, held out firmly to the end for the boundary line claimed by his constituents, and the final decision was in his favor. Among his other achievements in Congress was his proposition to enact a standing pre-emption law providing for prospective and actual settlers, a measure which was sadly needed in those times when no legal forms



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were as yet in use whereby a settler could acquire public land wherever he might choose. One more service rendered for Iowa by Mr. Chapman, and then the history of his connection with Oregon will be touched on. A few years previous to the exciting period of 1849, he was called upon to serve as a member of the State Convention which prepared a constitution for Iowa. In the drafting of that instrument he had inserted the clause to transfer in the face of the act of Congress the grant of five hundred thousand acres of land to the State for internal improvements for the use of schools. Furthermore, he proposed the measure providing for the popular election of judges, a system which, while it envelops the bench in the atmosphere of politics, precludes the possibility of pernicious patronage. With State and national emoluments crowning his career, Colonel Chapman's rise to the zenith of popularity in Iowa was not far distant, yet his inclinations led him to other fields. Spurred on by a spirit of enterprise, quickened by a desire for greater conquests, he turned his face toward the land of the setting sun and crossed the plains for Oregon. On November 13th, 1847, six months after leaving Oskaloosa, Ia., he, with his family, reached the banks of Mary River, where the train of one hundred emigrants halted in sight of Marysville, now Corvallis, Benton County. After a horseback ride to Oregon City, resulting in his forming an acquaintance with Governor Abernethy, Judge S. S. White, and Colonel B. Jennings, Mr. Chapman decided to locate at Salem. Here his household occupied the first floor of the old Methodist mission building. Fully equipped in every way for the work before him, the lusty pioneer threw off his coat at once and started in on fence-building and garden-making, not failing, however, to pay strict attention to the court proceedings which took place at intervals. At one of these terms, on Knox's Butte, Linn County, the wheels of justice were stopped with a suddenness that will be remembered by those

present to their dying day. The message came to the court-room that a party of prospectors had found gold in California. Figuratively, carried off their feet by the news, judge, jurors, counsel, and witnesses unanimously agreed to adjourn, and adjourn they did. Mr. Chapman took the situation coolly and made prompt provision for his wife and children for the six months' period during which he expected to absent himself from home on his gold-hunting tour in the California mines. Then he started on his march to the valley of the Sacramento, in company with J. B. McLane, of Salem, A. Hinnan, of Forest Grove, and Mr. Parrish, of Linn County. The little squad rapidly increased in size as it progressed onward, continually receiving additions along the route, and within a short time it attained the proportions of a formidable band. But a parting soon came. When the gulches were reached, the company separated into small groups, each bent on seeking a fortune in a different direction, and of all those who left Oregon together only a part returned afterward, the others travelling none know whither. After a successful period spent in the gold region, Colonel Chapman deliberated on the possibilities of founding a city at Sacramento, only to discover that Judge Burnett had preceded him. Going to San Francisco, he debated on the advisability of establishing some commercial enterprise or returning to the mines, when Governor Lane met him and induced him to return to Oregon. Shortly after going back to his Salem home, Mr. Chapman was chosen to represent his district in the territorial legislature. His usual activity asserted itself while in this office, and the interests of his constituency found in him an able champion. Toward the end of 1849 he went to Oregon City, and from there removed to Portland, impressed with the belief that this point was the perfect link connecting the land traffic with the maritime commerce of that section of the country. Two men, General Coffin and Mr. Lownsdale, owned the site of

Portland, and of them Mr. Chapman purchased a section, on which he erected his homestead, where the county court-house now stands. All this occurred in the initial growth of the city, and from the first day of Chapman's advent into the place the influence of his personality was felt in the improvement of the local conditions. Institutions of public good were fostered through his instrumentality; new streets and highways sprang into existence by his aid; while other movements of importance resulted through his energy. As the autumn of 1853 approached, he became interested in the profitable features of the live-stock business. Without relinquishing his hold on his important interests in Portland, he located at Fort Umpqua and engaged in tending his cattle droves. Matters ran smoothly until the ominous intelligence of the Rogue River uprising reached the colonel, and then, in response to the summons of duty, he went out to face the perils of Indian fighting. At the head of a company he marched to the centre of the disturbance at Little Meadows. He had labored zealously to equip his troops, appropriating his own horses and wagons for the use of the soldiers, and when the moment arrived for the adoption of a line of attack his opinions were received with due consideration. He counselled a pursuit of the red foe and the erection of a strong fort at the Meadows, to withstand any onslaught which the Indians might make in the event of the withdrawal of the troops. The other officers, however, did not favor the construction of a garrison, and withdrew the troops. The frightful massacre and the awful sacrifice of human lives which followed showed all too plainly the truth of Colonel Chapman's prediction. His advice in future campaigns merited better attention. A decisive stroke was decided upon several months later, and the colonel's sagacity was put to the test. He felt convinced that the enemy could be thoroughly subdued by hemming them in on all sides and forcing them to concentrate at one

point where they would be forced to surrender in a body. The rocky bluff overlooking the south side of the Rogue River, known as the Meadows, was the stronghold of the Indians, and here it was decided to surround them. Realizing the foolhardiness of crossing the river in the teeth of a deadly fire from a concealed enemy, Colonel Chapman suggested that a detachment circle around to the rear of the foe and another march on them from the north, where they would be prepared to meet the Indians if they attempted to escape across the river. In this way, placing the enemy between two fires, they were certain to crush them. General Lamerick requested Colonel Chapman to make the attack on the rear of the Indian stronghold, and the colonel immediately advanced to Slate Creek with three hundred daring men, chiefly from the mines. They trailed the redskins to the Meadows, and prepared to make an attack, when Colonel Chapman received a message from General Lamerick ordering him to cross the river and join him, because he had been informed that Colonel Chapman's forces could not reach the Indians from the south side. The order occasioned much displeasure, but military ethics required its obedience, and Colonel Chapman's command rejoined General Lamerick. The Indians then broke up camp, and General Lamerick crossed the river only to find the bluff deserted. He was on the point of ordering the soldiers to separate into different detachments, some to go to the Illinois River, some to Jacksonville, and the rest to other parts, but Colonel Chapman, not hesitating to protest against what he believed would expose the settlers to merciless attacks of the savages, mentioned to General Lamerick the urgent necessity of erecting a fort to hold the Indians at bay. The general resented what he regarded as the presumption of a subordinate, but the matter was referred to a council of war, and Colonel Chapman's views were unanimously adopted. Fort Lamerick was constructed, and energetic Major Latshaw



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placed in command. Shortly after, this officer, under orders from Chapman, attacked the Indians on John Mule Creek, and signally aided the United States troops in capturing the enemy. The hostilities ended, Colonel Chapman returned to his home, and in 1856 located at Corvallis. Oregon was then on the threshold of acquiring a position in the Union, and the framing of her State constitution occupied the public attention. The question of slavery proved to be the rock on which many of the Democratic party leaders split. Through this matter Colonel Chapman did not, as generally expected, serve on the Constitutional Committee. After a meeting at Salem, while returning to Corvallis, the question came up for discussion and the colonel freely stated his position in the matter, asserting that he opposed slavery and its establishment in Oregon. His utterance met with the immediate opposition of the others, and instantly his name was eliminated from the list of available candidates. He next resided at Eugene City, and was tendered the nomination to a seat as territorial representative. His opposition to slavery stood in the way of several honors, compelling him to relinquish a position in a senatorial race and the appointment as Judge to the United States District bench. Shortly after, however, the colonel was appointed Surveyor-General of Oregon, a position which, at the strong solicitation of General Lane, he was prevailed upon to accept. When a Republican administration took up the reins of government, Colonel Chapman resigned, disliking to hold office under a president against whom he had cast his vote. In the autumn of the same year, 1861, he went back to Portland, and six months later built the residence at Twelfth and Jefferson streets, which still serves as the family homestead. Legal interests of considerable magnitude henceforth occupied the attention of the colonel. Contemporaneous with these affairs, he devoted his available time and money to the advancement of Oregon's railway

interests, and the final connection of the State with the lines of the East, with all the attendant advantages and power, was accomplished through his untiring efforts. Incorporated in the history of the colonel's railroad experiences is an incident of much interest, which illustrates his striking originality and forethought. At the time when Oregon first felt the railroad agitation, it was proposed to run a road from the Central Pacific line in California to Portland, and such was the interest manifested by the people of Oregon in the construction of the railway that the company's request for land subsidies was met with hearty endorsement. At a meeting in Eugene City, the people decided to send their approval of the scheme to Congress, where a bill relating to the matter was under discussion. Shrewd Colonel Chapman, happening in on the meeting, perceived at once that, as the bill then read, the building of the road would begin in California and, during the progress of the work northward, all the incidental commerce would move to Sacramento and thereabouts, instead of benefiting Oregon. He saw the remedy for this, and embodied it in the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting vote, and which were made a part of the law passed by Congress :

WHEREAS, We learn that the surveying party on the contemplated route for the Oregon and California Railroad has arrived in the Willamette Valley, and that the chief engineer, Mr. Elliott, is now on a tour in the lower counties for the purpose of learning facts respecting the route and the means to be obtained in aid of the survey and improvement ; therefore

Resolved, That all grants of land and other aids by the Government of the United States, and means to be appropriated, should be expended in equal proportions in Oregon and California, and commencing the work in Portland, Ore., and progressing southwardly, and at Sacramento, Cal., progressing northwardly, so that each

State and section may derive equal advantages therefrom, while the road shall be in process of completion.

Resolved, That we do hereby recommend that several organizations be effected in Oregon for the purpose of receiving the aid of the Government and executing the work within the State.

Thus it was that, through Colonel Chapman's thoughtful provision, the first rails of the road were laid at Portland as well as at Sacramento. The development of that section of Oregon penetrated by the railroad was a natural result, and, growing and expanding with the completion of the line, the influence of the newly established enterprises spread throughout the State, touching the valleys and the hillsides with the hand of industry. Coincident with his labors in railway matters, the colonel devoted careful attention to the maritime commerce of the State. While a member of the Legislature in 1868 he secured the passage of a measure which worked most advantageously to the agricultural and shipping interests of the commonwealth. Owing to the great expense entailed in towing vessels across the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River, shippers were compelled to raise the prices of their goods, which acted disastrously to the commerce of Oregon. Moreover, the farmers of the State, in exporting wheat, were compelled to make liberal allowance for the costly towing, necessitating a reduction in the price of their grain, all of which had a discouraging effect on business. So Colonel Chapman devised a law providing for a government subsidy of \$30,000, payable in five consecutive years, for a heavy steam tug, which, shortly afterward, was secured and put into operation on the bar. With this improved facility in towing vessels and the exaction of less exorbitant fees from shippers, the maritime commerce of Oregon with foreign and domestic ports received a new impetus which swept on unchecked from that time forward. Colonel Chapman rendered a distinguished ser-

vice to Portland when he checkmated the Northern Pacific in its endeavor to obtain the right of way on the south side of the Columbia and hold the land grant without building upon it. Throughout his vigorous life the colonel received the helpful comfort and true devotion of a loving wife, whose presence inspired him in weathering the storms of his pioneer days and made his conquests seem all the brighter. After a residence of more than a score of years in her Portland home, she died, 1889. Of Colonel Chapman's eleven children, six are still here to gladden their honored father's sight and crown his days with peaceful happiness and content. He lives in his old Portland homestead, still full of his accustomed vigor and scarcely showing his fourscore years.

DEADY, MATTHEW PAUL, was born near Easton, Talbot County, Md., May 12th, 1824. His father, who was a man of fine education, came originally from Kanturk, County Cork, Ireland, and followed the profession of teacher with great success for many years. Matthew attended his father's school until his twelfth year. The family moved to Wheeling, W. Va., where the elder Mr. Deady had secured the position of principal of the Lancasterian Academy. A few years afterward they went still farther west and resided for brief periods in Cincinnati, Covington, Ky., and Rodney, Miss. In the fall of 1833 Mr. Deady took charge of a school twelve miles west of Fredericktown. There he had the great misfortune to lose his wife, who died of consumption in the thirty-third year of her age. The result of the melancholy event was that the family was broken up for the time being. Young Deady spent a portion of the next two years with his grandfather and uncle, in a store in Baltimore. He then returned to Wheeling, and occupied himself partly at school and partly as clerk in a music store. In the early part of 1837 his father bought a farm in Belmont, O., and the family settled there. Matthew



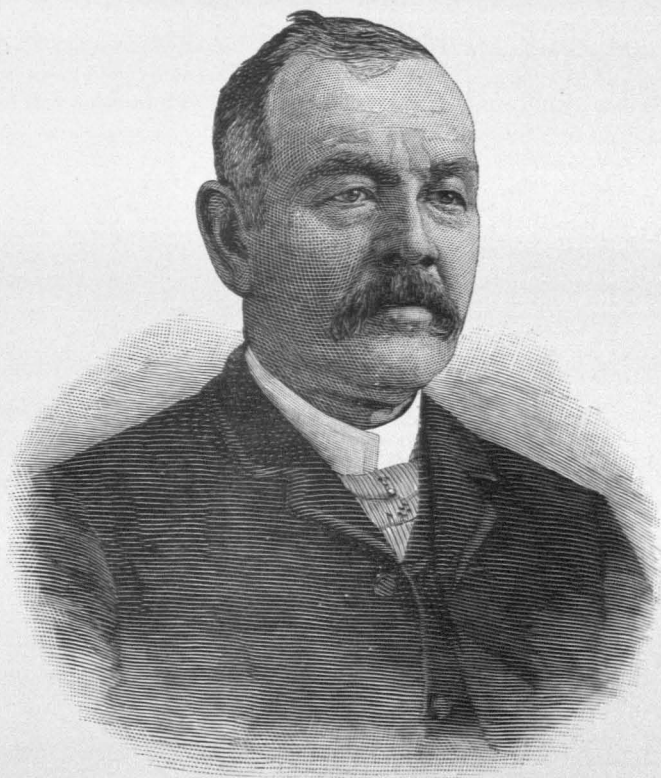
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worked hard as an agriculturist until his seventeenth year, but his leisure hours were profitably engaged all the time. Possessing a natural taste for learning, he read all the books he could obtain, and, in the course of three or four years, acquired a very fair amount of information regarding American and English literature. In those days libraries existed only in the big cities, and country people were obliged to content themselves with such books as chance placed in their way. In February, 1841, Matthew left his home and went to Barnesville with the intention of becoming a practical blacksmith. He had got tired of the monotonous though peaceable life of a farmer boy, and he determined on seeing for himself the outside world as it is. He worked at the anvil for four years. During the winters of 1843 and 1844 he attended the Barnesville Academy, paying his way as he went. Naturally bright and intelligent, he made great progress, and, at the close of the term, he was chosen as orator or declaimer, and he acquitted himself in a very creditable manner. He graduated in 1845, and obtained a certificate authorizing him to teach. St. Clairsville was the scene of his earliest efforts as an instructor, and though barely twenty-one, he gave universal satisfaction. But he determined on qualifying himself for admission to the Bar. Judge William Kennon, of St. Clairsville, a friend and contemporary of the famous Philip Dodridge, of West Virginia, helped along the young aspirant for legal distinction to the best of his ability. Matthew began the study of law under Judge Kennon's directions, and it was soon evident to all who knew the young man that he possessed abilities of a very high order. On October 26th, 1847, he passed an examination, and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the State. For a year and a half he remained in the law office of Mr. Henry Kennon, of St. Clairsville, and, during that period, was elected clerk of the township for one year. On April 27th,

1849, the young lawyer started across the plains with the object of reaching the Pacific Coast. After the usual rough experience which men were compelled to submit to in those days, he stepped from his canoe on November 14th, and found himself on the banks of the Willamette River, at the place where Portland now stands. Later the same day he reached Oregon City, and there rested for a few days. He then journeyed on foot to Lafayette, and obtained a position as teacher without much difficulty. During one term he was assistant to Mr. John E. Lyle, and subsequently went into partnership with that gentleman. In March, 1850, Mr. Deady "put out his shingle" and soon acquired a good practice. The first hundred dollars he earned he sent to a friend to discharge a debt which he had contracted in order to prepare for the journey to the farthest West. This fact is mentioned here for the purpose of illustrating the sterling integrity which has always formed a conspicuous feature in the man's character. On June 1st, 1850, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Yamhill County. This distinction was conferred upon him directly by his fellow-citizens and without the interposition of caucus or convention. In due course he attended the session of the Legislature, and did valuable service on committees and in shaping bills, writing reports and generally participating in legislative work. At the request of General Hamilton, the Secretary of the Territory, Mr. Deady, at the close of the session, prepared for publication the laws enacted in 1849 and 1850. It was the first volume of the kind published in the territory, and is known as the Hamilton code. In the summer of 1851 he was elected by a large majority as member of the Council from Yamhill County, and acted as president of that body during the sessions of 1852 and 1853. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Deady was appointed by the President of the United States one of the three judges of the territorial Supreme Court. He chose the

southern district, which embraced that portion of the territory south of the Wallamet Valley. During the next year he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in the Umpquetta Valley, where he established his residence. He was a very busy man then, as he has been all his life. He organized the courts in five counties of Southern Oregon, opened the records, and frequently wrote them up with his own hand. He was never known to miss a session of his court or to be absent at the time designated for the commencement of business. In fact he was a model judge in every respect, and did his entire duty fearlessly and impartially. Judge Deady was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1857, and was subsequently chosen president of that body. In shaping legislation for the new State, no one rendered more conspicuous service than he. On February 14th, 1859, after the admission of Oregon, he was appointed United States District Judge. This honorable position was literally forced upon him, though, at the same time, he fully appreciated the great distinction conferred. In the fall of the same year he opened court in Salem, but afterward went to Washington and procured the passage of an act locating the court at Portland. To that city he removed, and has since lived there, one of the most respected citizens of the entire State. In the spring of 1862 Judge Deady was appointed Code Commissioner for Oregon, and prepared the code of civil procedure, which was enacted by the Legislature substantially as he had drafted it. He prepared a general incorporation act, which passed the Legislature and became a law virtually without change. This act was the first in the United States that placed all business corporations on the same level, by declaring that any three or more persons may incorporate for the purpose of engaging in any lawful enterprise, business, pursuit, or occupation in the manner provided in the act. He also, at the request of the Legislature, prepared a code of

criminal procedure, a penal code, and a justices' code, with forms of proceedings and acts taken and done before justices of the peace. These acts are still in force, as are also the statutes prepared by Judge Deady, relating to the election and qualifications of district attorneys, sheriffs, county clerks, treasurers, assessors, surveyors, commissioners of county courts, justices of the peace, and constables. The laws of Oregon as then in force were compiled by the judge, and were published under his personal supervision at the expense of the State. In 1874, aided by Mr. Lafayette Lane, he made a similar compilation. Both were compiled at the special request of the Legislature. Judge Deady's income having become somewhat impaired, owing to the depreciation of greenbacks, he accepted the position of correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin*. Previously he was compelled to sell his farm in order to make the necessary payments on the home which he had purchased in Portland. In 1867 he was assigned by Mr. Justice Field to hold the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco. This duty engaged his attention three months in each of the years 1867, 1868, and 1869. Among the well-known cases tried by him were those of *Martinetti vs. Maguire*, and *McCall vs. McDowell*. In 1883 he sat in the Circuit Court of California during the hearing of the Debris case, and wrote a concurring opinion denying the right of the hydraulic miners to deposit the debris of the mines in the streams of the State. In 1885 he sat in the same court in the famous case of *Sharon vs. Hill*, and wrote the decision of the Bench. The judge is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, has belonged to the vestry of that parish for twenty-five years, and has been its secretary since 1871. In 1876 he was appointed a regent of the University of Oregon, and has been president of the board many years. He assisted in organizing the Library Association of Portland, and has acted as its president since 1872. He takes a



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great interest in charitable work connected with the Episcopal Church, especially such institutions as the Good Samaritan Hospital, the Bishop Scott Academy, and St. Helen's Hall. In national politics, Judge Deady has been a Republican since 1861, but in local matters he manifests much independence, and is not bound by party ties. On June 24th, 1852, he was married to Miss Lucy A. Henderson, eldest child of Robert Henderson, a prosperous farmer of Yamhill County. Mrs. Deady was born in Clinton County, Mo., February 26th, 1835. She is a most estimable lady, worthy in all respects of her excellent husband. They have three children living—Edward Nesmith and Paul Robert, who are prominent young lawyers, and Henderson Brooke, who is studying medicine at Columbia College, New York. Too much commendation cannot be bestowed on the subject of this sketch. A self-made man who has risen from the ranks to a position of prominence and honor, Judge Deady possesses not only the esteem, but the affection of every one who knows him. His name is a synonym for truth, uprightness, and patriotism. He has a brilliant intellect, a noble bearing, the suavity, kindness, and benignity of a true gentleman. He is one of the most popular men in Oregon. His services to his adopted State are universally recognized, and when he is finally called to receive his just reward, his loss will be severely felt throughout the Pacific States.

LADD, WILLIAM SARGENT, the subject of this sketch, whose portrait is found in these pages, comes of that sturdy New England stock which has done so much to shape and influence the growth and destinies of this republic. He was born October 10th, 1826, at Holland, Vt. His paternal ancestors came to America in 1628, among the descendants of whom was Nathaniel Gould Ladd, the father of W. S. Ladd, a physician, who studiously inculcated those lessons of industry, thrift,

and other manly virtues in his son, which have done so much in making him the prominent and useful citizen that he is. His mother, Abigail Kelly Mead, was admirably fitted by native and acquired gifts to aid in the formative period of Mr. Ladd's young life. Both parents being Methodists, they were assiduous in laying the foundation of strong religious principles and convictions in Mr. Ladd's life, the lasting influences of which have been abundantly illustrated in his later years. The "emigrating principle" of the American race, which has been the most potent factor in the development of our free institutions, was illustrated in the removal of his parents from Vermont to New Hampshire, where they purchased a small farm of fifteen acres, sterile, rough, rocky, and wooded, which the subject of this sketch reduced to productive land largely by his own exertions. In the mean time he sedulously availed himself of such educational facilities as were at his disposal, and at nineteen years of age took charge of a public school at Loudon, N. H., where, as was frequently the case in those days, he was compelled to assert his mastery as teacher by little less than a pitched battle with his rebellious pupils, easily achieving a victory, which he turned into a triumph by the use of pleasant methods, which awoke both their interest and ambition. His duties as school-teacher terminating, he became an attaché of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railway, and in the freight and other departments connected with the road had an excellent opportunity to familiarize himself with practical business ideas, which he turned to excellent account in later years. Like countless thousands of young men in the East, his curiosity and interest and money-making proclivities were aroused by the reports of the discovery of gold in California; but his studies upon the subject led him to the conclusion that the true source of permanent wealth would be found in the region where the soil could be relied upon to furnish

supplies of food, lumber, etc. With the information he had gained, he fixed upon the Willamette Valley as by far the most attractive spot. Conversations and interviews held with parties returning to his early home from California and Oregon confirmed his convictions in this regard. Mr. Ladd, again illustrating the "emigrating spirit" of his race, decided to make Oregon his future home, and on February 27th, 1851, left New York in a steamer, *via* the isthmus, to the Far West. He reached San Francisco safely, and met there an old school friend, Charles E. Tilton, afterward his partner in the banking business and prominent in the annals of Oregon. An effort to induce Mr. Tilton to join him in business ventures in California proving unavailing, Mr. Ladd came on to Oregon, and at once commenced his remarkably prosperous and successful business career. The Portland of 1851 was essentially a frontier town. The time was the day of small things. The business ventures of the hour were emphatically small beginnings. Mr. Ladd's "stock in trade" consisted of a few things he had brought with him, and, as another biographer has stated, money was so much of an object to him that "he preferred to pay his road tax of \$6 by digging out and burning up the stumps of two immense fir-trees which stood in front of his store to paying that amount in cash." A fortunate opportunity to close out a consignment of goods from the East, brought in a vessel to Portland by W. D. Gookin, a friend of his father's, presenting itself, he cleared \$1000 by the transaction, and with the business foresight which has ever been his characteristic, he reinvested the money in merchantable goods, and virtually laid the foundation of his present immense fortune. It would be very easy to single out numerous examples of his shrewdness as a trader and his judgment as to the precise moment when to seize an opportunity and make the most of it. But it is not isolated instances of sagacity which show the man as he is, but the general results, which have easily placed

him at the very head and front of the financial system of the State of Oregon. From his first venture in Portland, Mr. Ladd has been noted for his strict and prompt attention to business. His habit in his early mercantile career of rising as early as four o'clock in the morning, to assist in loading the wagons of his customers, that they might get "an early start," exemplifies fully the mainsprings of his rule of action. The following brief sketch of the transitory period of his active business life, when he left commercial pursuits for banking, is full of interest: "In 1852 his business was strengthened by a partnership with Tilton, and in 1853 by the arrival of his brother Wesley. In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline A. Elliott, of New Hampshire, a young lady of excellent mental endowments and acquirements, and of a noble character, with whom he had been acquainted since school days. In 1858 steps were taken with Tilton for the formation of a bank; and in 1859 the institution was ready for operations. It was started on a limited scale; but in 1861 its capital was increased from \$50,000 to \$150,000. The earnings, however, which were returned to the business, brought the capital up to \$1,000,000. Thereafter dividends were ordered; and when the partnership was dissolved in 1880, bills receivable amounted to upward of \$2,500,000. It has always done a sound and select business, and has followed the policy of keeping below current interest, as rates have become less and less. So secure has this bank been that Oregonians have depended upon it as certainly as upon the sunrise or the rainfall. When it made its statement in 1888, there was less than \$1300 outstanding, although over \$100,000, which had been previously charged to profit and loss, had been collected since 1880. It is still operating with the same success as formerly." Mr. Ladd has supplemented his prosperous commercial and banking life by almost phenomenal activity in other and widely varied pursuits. As a direct outgrowth, beyond a doubt, of his



John Burnett

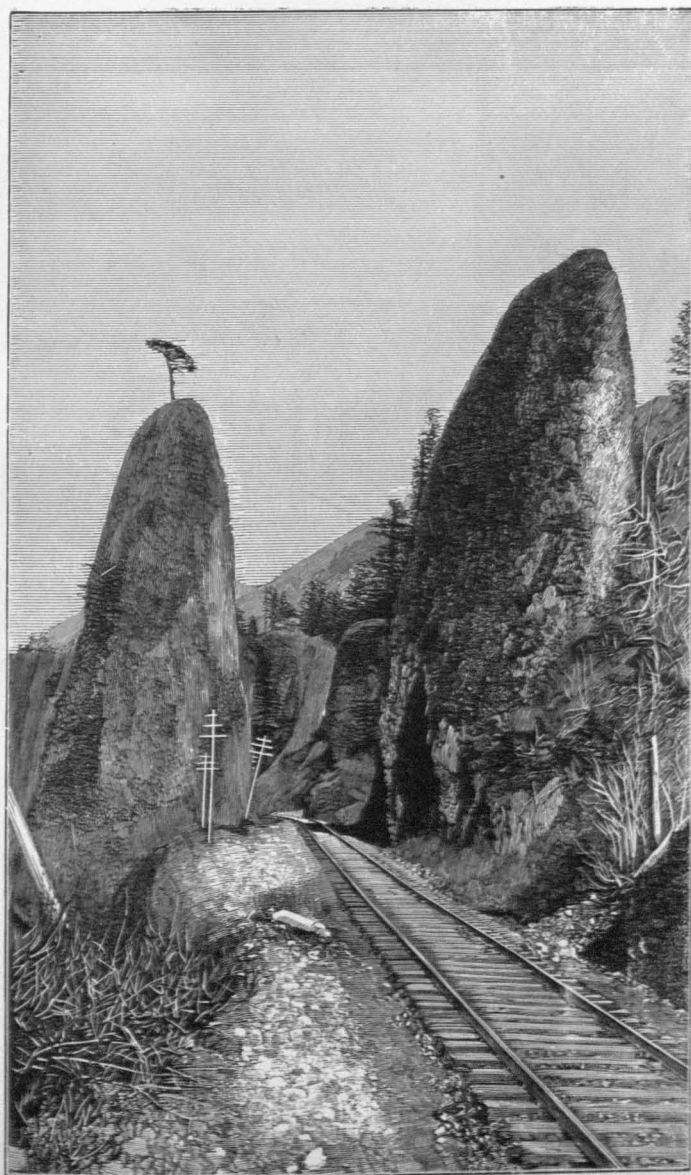
early life "on a farm," he has taken and holds a foremost position among the agriculturists and stock-growers of his adopted State, owning three farms himself and five others in partnership with S. G. Reed. These farms are constantly the scene of important and extensive experiments in testing machinery as applied to farming purposes, and the improvement in breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and other farm animals. As to horses, he confines his attention to draught and carriage stock, ignoring the race-track. At the State fairs and industrial expositions of the Northwest his fat stock take "the blue ribbon" with marked regularity. He is heavily interested financially in the flouring-mill business of the Northwest, it being generally believed that he controls three fourths of that important and indispensable industry. He has large interests in the Oregon Iron and Steel Company, at Oswego, and has been one of the prime movers in that great factor of Northwestern progress and development, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. His real estate holdings in city and country are large, and many of Portland's most noticeable structures are the outgrowth of his judiciously expended wealth. The owner of many buildings, he insists strenuously that his tenants shall be reputable persons. His home and appurtenances, occupying two full blocks in the heart of the city, are surrounded by the best work of skilled landscape and flower gardeners. The homestead, which was built in 1859, is a replica of a house which pleased his fancy and that of his wife while visiting Bangor, Me. Here, surrounded by a devoted and affectionate family, he enjoys the fruits of his labors. Mr. Ladd never tires of ascribing the success of his long and varied career to the help and wise counsel of his wife. Referring to this subject on one occasion, he said: "I owe everything to her. Through all she has been to me most emphatically a helpmeet, in the best and highest sense a noble wife, a saintly mother to our

children. I can place no adequate estimate upon her help to me in building up our fortunes in this State. Always patient, thoughtful, and courageous, she has cheerfully assumed her part of whatever load I have had to carry. We both started together at bed-rock ; and from then until now we have taken every step in harmony." He has been extremely fortunate in his children. A writer says : "The eldest son, William M. Ladd, inherits much the same vigor of body and intellect and will as have lived in his father. He has been furnished the best of educational advantages, having travelled in Europe, and being an alumnus of Amherst College. He was married in 1885, to Miss Mary Andrews, of Oakland, Cal. He is at present a partner in the bank. The second son, Charles Elliott, is also a man of fine tastes and scholarly instincts, an alumnus of Amherst College, and is now at the head of the large flouring business. He was married in 1881, to Miss Sarah Hall, of Somerville, Mass. The eldest daughter was married in 1880, to Henry J. Corbett, son of Senator Corbett. The second daughter was married in 1880 to Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a gentleman well known in the business world as being largely interested in the Standard Oil Company, as well as other large manufacturing interests located in the Eastern States." Few men, if any, have contributed more to the upbuilding and upholding of the public-school system of the Northwest than William S. Ladd, and as for his benefactions to the cause of religion and charity, they have been, in the true sense of the word, munificent. His employés at holiday seasons, notably Christmas, have occasion to remember him gratefully. This sketch of Mr. Ladd cannot be more appropriately brought to a close than by quoting the following from one of his biographers : "No one ever can read the history of W. S. Ladd without being impressed thereby. During his mercantile career, he never misrepresented in order to sell an article. On the street his word was as

good as another's bond. His gifts and donations have been munificent. He endowed the chair of practical theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in San Francisco, in 1886, with \$50,000, and gave several scholarships to the Willamette University. Throughout a wide extent of country, few churches have been built without aid from him. The bank is a liberal institution, as well as an aid to progress. The Library Association of Portland has always felt his fostering care, having for twenty years occupied, rent free, the second floor of his bank building. It has been his custom from the first to set aside one tenth of his net income for charitable purposes. It is a principle of his business never to go to law except as a last resort." A life lived upon so high an aim as the above has been of vast service in our State hitherto, and will still be of use in stemming the tides of social, business, and political toils that are so fast coming upon us.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE H.—This eminent jurist, patriot, and statesman has had many signal honors conferred upon him not only by the people of Oregon, but by the Chief Executive of the United States. To his credit be it said that, under the most trying circumstances, he has performed his manifold public functions with extraordinary ability, distinction, and success. By unswerving devotion to principle he has gained and retained the esteem of thousands of the most prominent men, irrespective of party, in the republic, while in his own State of Oregon, among those who have known him intimately for years, his popularity is unbounded. A rapidly drawn sketch of the career of this remarkable man will be found instructive, as well as interesting. George H. Williams was born at New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., on March 26th, 1823. While still a mere child his family removed to Onondaga County. Young Williams, who was always bright and studious, received the

greater portion of his early education at Pompey Academy, where he acquitted himself in a very creditable manner, taking high honors on graduation. On the completion of his collegiate course he studied law with Hon. Daniel Gott, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1844. Believing that the great West offered to him opportunities which would be vainly sought elsewhere, he turned his eyes toward the setting sun, bade farewell to his native State, and departed for Iowa Territory. He commenced the practice of his profession, and achieved such marked success that in 1847, when the State of Iowa was barely a year old, he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District, the duties of which office he discharged with honor to himself and advantage to the State for a period of five years. In 1852 he took a prominent part in the Presidential campaign, and was one of the electors at large on the Pierce ticket. In 1853 he was appointed Chief Justice of Oregon Territory, and was reappointed in 1857. Desiring, for various reasons, to resume the practice of the law, he retired from the Bench, and speedily became one of the leading lawyers on the Pacific coast. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the convention called to draft a constitution for Oregon, Judge Williams displayed marked ability, and his suggestions were listened to with attention and respect. He stoutly opposed the introduction of slavery into the new State, and eloquently presented his views on that important subject at scores of public meetings. Always a staunch Unionist, Judge Williams gave unqualified support to the administration of President Lincoln, and devoted all his powers to the cause of the North. Being recognized by the Legislature of Oregon as the very best man that could be sent to represent the State in the upper branch of the National Legislature, he was elected United States Senator in 1864, and took his seat just as the last embers of rebellion were dying out. He was placed on the Finance Committee, the Committee



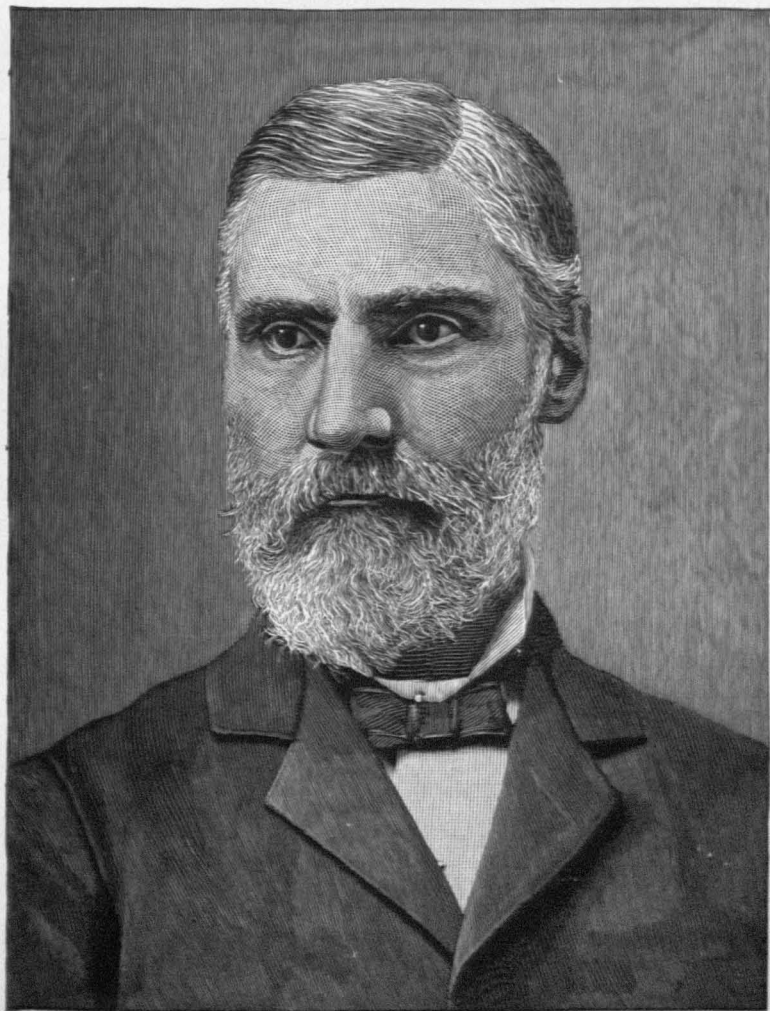
CATHEDRAL SPIRES, UNION PAC. R. R.

on Public Lands, and the Reconstruction Committee. During Judge Williams's Senatorial career he introduced the following measures, every one of which became a law : The Tenure of Office Act ; the Reconstruction Act ; an act creating a new land district in the State of Oregon ; an act amending the act granting lands to the State of Oregon, for the purpose of establishing a military road connecting Eugene City with the eastern boundary of the State ; acts establishing post-roads in various sections ; a uniform act providing for the election of United States Senators ; an act amendatory of an act of 1861, providing compensation for property lost by citizens of Oregon during the suppression of the Indian uprising ; a resolution against the importation of coolies ; an act amending the Judiciary Act of 1789 ; an act amending the act granting lands for the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific, in California, to Portland, Ore. ; an act providing for the holding of elections in Idaho and Washington Territories on the same day as the election in Oregon ; an act providing for the payment of two companies of Oregon volunteers, commanded by Captains Olney and Walker ; an act to strengthen the public credit ; an amendatory act preventing the reversion to the Government of lands already granted by law for the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific to Portland ; an act granting lands to help construct a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville ; a resolution authorizing the erection of light-houses at Yaquina Bay and at other points on the coast of Oregon ; an act granting certain lands to Blessington Rutledge, of Lane County ; a resolution providing for increased compensation for United States marshals engaged in taking the census of 1870 ; an act extending the benefits of the Donation Law of 1850 to certain persons ; an act creating a new land district in Washington Territory ; various acts appropriating public funds for the benefit of the State of Oregon. It may

be said without exaggeration that the laws enacted through the instrumentality of Judge Williams were invariably of a beneficent or patriotic character. The local measures which he got through Congress have proved of immense value in developing the resources of Oregon, in improving the conditions of life among its citizens, and in increasing its commerce not only with sister States, but with foreign countries. At the same time, the attitude of Mr. Williams on national questions clearly demonstrated the fact that, above and beyond all other considerations, he had at heart the interests of the entire people of the United States. Never since the beginning of the Federal Government was the country in such a condition of excitement and disturbance as it was when Judge Williams entered the Senate. The great Civil War had just terminated, and the States lately in rebellion were a prey to anarchy. It required clear foresight, profound wisdom, and consummate statesmanship to bring order out of the chaos existing in the South at that dismal period, and it was feared by many that Congress would prove unequal to the difficult task set before it. But when the trial of strength came; when the Congressional forces, respectively representing the old and the new civilization, were arrayed against each other; when the weak-kneed though obstinate advocates of a dead-and-gone cause desperately struggled to reproduce in the South a social and political system little less abhorrent to freemen than the system which preceded the war—then the old adage that the occasion produces the man was exemplified. Not only one man, but several, stepped to the front, and by eloquence, force of character, and persistence crushed all opposition from the Bourbon ranks, and established law and order at the South. Among the most prominent of the intellectual giants who figured in that momentous struggle was George H. Williams, the father of the Reconstruction Act. He opened the memorable fight, participated in

the conflict—always in the front rank among the combatants—witnessed the triumphant progress of his bill through the Senate and the House of Representatives, and finally had it passed into a law over the veto of the President. Judge Williams prepared and brought before the Senate the Tenure of Office Bill, a measure designed to protect office holders from the tyranny of the administration. The President expressed a firm purpose to remove such officials as were independent enough to take sides with Congress in the great struggle pending between Executive and Legislature. The majority in Congress naturally objected to such a course as this, and the result was the Williams Bill, which ultimately became a law, notwithstanding Executive disapproval. In 1871 there were several grave matters of dispute between the United States and Great Britain. Among these were the Alabama Claims and the question as to the Northwestern boundary. Judge Williams was appointed one of the joint high commissioners to draft a treaty having for its object the settlement of the international difficulties referred to; and it may be justly said here that in the discharge of his onerous duties he displayed his usual statesmanship and patriotism. As a citizen of the Pacific coast he possessed abundant and accurate information on the boundary question, and the satisfactory solution of that vexed problem was mainly due to his thorough knowledge of the subject under discussion. Great Britain persistently claimed that the boundary line passed through the Rosario Strait, while the contention of the United States was that it ran through the centre of the Canal de Haro. Each nation insisted on its own interpretation of the original treaty, which was drafted in ambiguous language, owing to want of precise knowledge of the channel at the time the treaty was drawn up. When it was proposed to submit the matter in dispute to the decision of the German Emperor, Judge Williams refused to acquiesce except on the distinct understanding that

the arbitrator should base his decision altogether on the treaty of 1846. He presented his arguments in such forcible and convincing language that the commissioners accepted his views, and the result was that the Emperor finally determined that the boundary line ran through the Canal de Haro. The importance of the judge's services to the United States in this important matter cannot be overestimated. For three years from December, 1871, Judge Williams occupied the exalted position of Attorney-General of the United States. He performed his delicate and difficult duties with dignity and success. At that period the Federal laws were set at defiance and trampled underfoot in several of the Southern States. Crime was rampant, and the Ku Klux Klan was at the height of its power. Rival governments were set up in various commonwealths, and the President was called upon to decide what particular governments were legal and constitutional. General Grant very wisely left the determination of the matter in the hands of Judge Williams, and the War Department, then kept pretty busy at the South, was directed to regulate its action in regard to the questions under dispute in accordance with the instructions of the Attorney-General. Comparative peace, resulting from this judicious policy, soon reigned in the disturbed States, and the functions of legitimate civil government were fully restored all over the South. The tour of Judge Williams through the Southern States in 1872 had a beneficial effect. He plainly announced to his audiences in Richmond, Savannah, Charleston, and other cities, that the laws of the United States relating to federal elections would be impartially enforced; that all voters would be protected in their just rights, and that violence and coercion would not be permitted to triumph over law and order at the ballot-box. The result was that, at the election following, a full vote was cast, and many Republicans who, under other circumstances, would have had no chance of success, were sent to Con-



John Cestlin

gress from the South. In 1874, on the death of Salmon P. Chase, President Grant nominated to the Senate George H. Williams as Chief Justice of the United States. A bitter controversy at once arose not only among the newspapers, but even in the ranks of the Senators themselves, as to the expediency of raising Judge Williams to the highest judicial position in the republic. No one doubted the ability, character, or qualifications of the nominee; no one questioned the sound judgment of General Grant in making the nomination; but there were jealousies and heart-burnings here, there, and everywhere. This prominent leader and lawyer expected the place for himself, and that other prominent leader and lawyer expected it for his brother. Massachusetts and Vermont, New York and Ohio, were at variance on the question, but they were unanimous in their determination that the Pacific coast should not have the prize. Fully satisfied with his well-earned laurels, and declining to enter on a canvass for the exalted place in person or by proxy, Judge Williams requested the President to withdraw the nomination. With great reluctance General Grant finally adopted this course. Judge Williams has made his home at Portland, where he practises his profession, and gives as much attention to public and political matters as is consistent with increasing years and numerous engagements. He retains unimpaired his felicity of speech, his happy disposition, and, what is better than all, his immense popularity. Great services has this patriot and statesman rendered his country, great services has he rendered Oregon, great credit has he bestowed on his native New York. His work in every field in which he has labored has been well performed, and he certainly deserves the reward which is promised in Holy Writ to the good and faithful servant.

KELLY, JAMES K., ranks high in the legal and political records of Oregon. His eminent skill in the discharge of

his multifarious duties has won him the unstinted praise of the people. They recognize in him a man of sterling ability and sound quality. He earned his position in society through hard, persistent application to business. In the year 1819 he was born, in Centre County, Pa., and passed his boyhood on a farm until his sixteenth year. Then he entered the Milton and Lewisburg academies, and studied diligently until he was able to pass through the portals of Princeton. Graduating in 1839, he applied himself to the study of law at Carlisle, Pa. In a short time he was ready to begin practice at Lewistown. His marked success as a rising young lawyer drew public attention to him, and before long he received the office of Deputy Attorney-General for Juniata County. His Lewistown practice was continued until 1849, when the gold fever swept the country. Among those who left the East for California was Mr. Kelly. Beginning work in the Calaveras County mines, he amassed the sum of \$2000 before the winter had fairly set in. With this nucleus he established a law practice at San Francisco. In 1851 he started for Oregon. Pacific City was a place near the present site of Ilwaco, and here Mr. Kelly settled during the summer. Toward the fall he located in Oregon City, where he established a profitable legal business in partnership with A. L. Lovejoy. When the question of preparing a code of laws for Oregon came up before the people, the choice fell upon Mr. Kelly as one of the committee to draft the first laws. At the election for a member of the territorial council from Clackamas County, Mr. Kelly was chosen twice for the position. One year afterward the Indian War occurred, and Kelly, at the head of an Oregon City company, marched over the Cascade Mountains, joining other forces at The Dalles. At this point he was elected lieutenant-colonel of a regiment which was detailed to march to Fort Henrietta. Arriving on the shores of the Umatilla River in the beginning of the winter of 1855, he

received word that the Indians were preparing for battle near Fort Walla Walla. Without a moment's hesitation he decided to march upon the enemy, and, starting at night, he moved across the hills toward Wallula. At the mouth of the Touchet, on the sixth day out, the troops encountered the Indians. The hostile Walla Wallas, Cayuses, Umatillas, Palouses, and Snake Indians attempted to make a stand, but Colonel Kelly's command forced them to flee up the Walla Walla River for a distance of seven miles, when, at Dry Creek, the savages tried again to withstand the deadly attack, but they speedily weakened and started once more on the run. Suddenly seized with a dogged determination to pause or die, they stopped in their retreat and fought the soldiers with a desperation that was born of despair. Their efforts were useless. Colonel Kelly and his brave troops, after a four days' contest, thoroughly whipped the enemy, driving the few that survived the fearful battle across the country north of the Snake River. Legislative business called Colonel Kelly to Salem about this time. After concluding his duties in the House, he returned to his troops at Camp Curry and pursued hostile tribes through the Palouse country. At the close of the campaign he located again in Oregon City and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1857 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and a few years afterward the counties of Wasco and Clackamas elected him State Senator. Simultaneous with this, President Buchanan tendered him the appointment of United States District Attorney, but he declined to abandon the office of Senator for Attorney. He invested largely in warehouses on the Willamette Falls, but the destructive freshet of 1861 swept everything away. The loss left him as poor as when he first set foot in Oregon; but, undismayed, he began, with renewed vigor, to make up for what the elements had deprived him of. In 1862 he located at The Dalles, and practised law for seven

years. The Democratic Party in 1864 selected him as its standard-bearer in the Congressional campaign. Two years later he was nominated for Governor, and in the remarkable campaign which followed, the Republican candidate was elected by the narrowest kind of a majority. In 1870 Colonel Kelly was elected United States Senator. After an able term he returned to Portland, where he has resided ever since. When a separate Supreme Court was formed in Oregon, in 1878, he was appointed Chief Justice for two years. Following this date, he devoted himself exclusively to the interests of his law practice. A power in his profession and an influential citizen of Oregon, the colonel enjoys a prestige in the State which is unlimited in its scope. He is a man of the people, and as such holds the esteem and respect of all. He was married in 1863 to Miss Mary Millar, daughter of Rev. James P. Millar. They have one son and one daughter.

MINTO, JOHN, was born at the village of Wycombe, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, October 10th, 1822, and emigrated to the United States as a member of his father's family in 1840. Being by occupation a coal-miner, the father settled at Pittsburg, Pa., and from thence the younger Minto started to reach the frontiers of Iowa in February, 1844. At St. Louis, hearing of the gathering of people on the Upper Missouri intending to emigrate to Oregon, he changed his destination, and as soon as the then means of travel would permit, arrived at the rendezvous of Gilliam's companies. There learning of a proposed member of the company, living some three miles from the camps, who was in need of two young men to assist him in getting his family, stock, and effects to Oregon, Minto, in company with Willard H. Rees (then a youth also, who had fallen into the tide of the Oregon emigration at St. Louis), lost no time in seeing the party, and in a few minutes they were engaged as assist-



Thomas Cherrman

ants to R. W. Morrison to give their services as teamsters or cattle-drivers, in consideration of Morrison furnishing their bed and board and hauling their clothing. The bargain was a verbal one, made in a few minutes, but lived up to in letter and spirit, though it required more than a year of time. At the military organization of the companies of which Gilliam was elected general and M. T. Simmon colonel, Morrison was elected the first of four captains, Rees, orderly sergeant, with the duties of adjutant, and Minto, fourth corporal. He was in his twenty-second year, inured to the severe labor of coal-mining, and spoke one of the worst dialects of North Britain; but beginning with Fenimore Cooper's novel "The Pioneers," which he read over the shoulder of an Irish emigrant on the passage from Liverpool to New York, he had read everything which came in his way descriptive of life on the frontier, and of the then distant Oregon beyond the Rocky Mountains. From thus reading he had learned of British traders being located in Oregon under treaty stipulations; and in the hope of (in some way) getting there, had as a means of self-defence against British power, if he should thus come within its reach, in November, 1843, made his declaration of intentions of citizenship in the Prothonotary Court of Washington County, Pa. And here he was, to his own surprise and delight, about to start to Oregon with Americans and as an American. Before the trains were two hundred miles from the Missouri River Rees was stricken with camp fever, and his duties devolved upon and were performed by Miuto. When the military organization fell into disuse, and the trains had passed the buffalo range, and danger from Indians was supposed to be passed, Minto, S. B. Crockett, and Daniel Clark, with the consent (and indeed desire) of Captains Morrison and Shaw, went forward on horseback, in order to let it be known in the Willamette Valley settlements that there would probably be some suffering for lack of food

before all the trains would arrive. With a boat furnished by the great and good Dr. McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, these three young men returned up the Columbia, and assisted all the people they could from The Dalles down the river, and landed them on the west bank of the Willamette; after which Minto assisted Captain Morrison to move his family and house them at Clatsop Plains, west of Astoria. In March he returned to The Dalles and drove the cattle to Western Oregon *via* the Columbia River trail, swimming the stock to the north side of the river to make the trip. He then turned his attention to learning farming and the location of his future home. His first effort in the latter direction was to become owner, by purchase on credit, of the original Methodist Episcopal mission site, eight miles north of Salem; but becoming afraid the locality would be unhealthy from miasm, he sold it, and located four miles south of Salem. In July, 1847, he was married to Martha Ann, oldest daughter of Captain Morrison. In November, 1847, the Whitman massacre occurred, and Minto held back from the war awhile, thinking himself too poor to afford the luxury of going; but in midwinter he placed his young wife to board at a neighbor's, and volunteered, and was one of sixteen detailed to act as escort to Hon. Jesse Applegate in an attempt to convey a message from Governor Abernethy to the commander of United States troops then in California, in order to procure, if possible, arms and ammunition, but especially the latter, wherewith to fight the murderous Cayuses. The party left Salem in January, but found the snows of the Sierras too deep to pass, and on their return to the Willamette Valley they found the war ended. In this year (1848) gold was discovered in California, followed by a wild rush of the adult male population of Oregon to the gold fields. Minto did not go, but took care of the farming and stock interests of others, making as much as the average gold-hunter the first year. He invested a

small amount of gold dust in sheep, and seems in that to have found his special line of business, as he has been from the beginning notable for success as a practical shepherd, and his pen has given the history of the first introduction of sheep into Oregon, and of the various improved breeds since brought into the State, both in national and State publications. In this line of labor Mr. Minto, in 1860, received into his care specimens of three families of the famous fine-wooled breed of sheep of which Spain held a monopoly in the middle of last century, namely, American improved Spanish, French, and Australian merinos. These descendants of stock drawn from Spanish flocks as royal favors by the kings of France and England, and Colonel David Humphrey, American Minister to Spain, respectively, had made the circuit of the globe by travelling in opposite directions, to meet and remingle their blood on the hills of Oregon, under direction of American enterprise. His sympathy with and participation in all such enterprises made Mr. Minto the elective editor of the *Willamette Farmer* as a condition of the Board of Directors of the Oregon State Agricultural Society giving a liberal bonus to start the paper. In other lines of development of the material interests of Oregon, Mr. Minto has not been idle. It is to him mainly that is due the discovery, or re-discovery, of the natural pass southeastward from Salem across the Cascade range of mountains, known as the Minto Pass, over which the line of the Oregon Pacific Railroad is laid. It was an Indian passway, abandoned on account of the superstitious dread of the dead slain there in tribal war. United States Agent E. White sought it in 1843-45, and General Gilliam in 1846—both failing. Mr. Minto led a survey for a road over it in 1874, crossing and re-crossing the old deep-worn trail of the old-time Indian thoroughfare. To the course of public affairs he was not indifferent. While taking little part in making public office-holders up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil

War for secession, his loyalty to the Union and anti-slavery sentiments were well known, and he was called by the unanimous voice of the first Union Convention in his county to serve in the Legislature of 1862 as a representative of adopted citizenship ; returned again in 1868, and again in 1880. During the last Indian troubles, known as "the Piute raid," Minto, so far as known, was the only private citizen who went from Western Oregon to the aid of settlers threatened by the raiders, by going personally with twenty stand of needle-guns and ammunition to the settlement on Rock Creek, on the north side of the John Day River, a district over which General Howard's "order"—published in the *Daily Oregonian* of July 4th—indicated the raiders would pass to cross the Columbia, between the mouth of the John Day and Walla Walla. Later, when the Board of United States Engineers made a report virtually recommending against any national expenditure for the improvement of the channel across the bar of the Columbia River, Mr. Minto ridiculed the report in a paper written and published in the *Willamette Farmer*, and called attention to the great waste of current force then being lost by the wide spread of waters which the jetties, now partially constructed, are compelling to scour a deep and permanent channel. Taking this brief view of his course in several lines of action, we may allow Mr. Minto spoke the simple truth of himself when, in a short address, presenting a fine pair of elk antlers to a volunteer fire company of Salem, for ornamentation of a new engine house, he said he "looked at them as soldiers of safety from the standpoint of a citizen looking at all interests of Oregon from the tops of her highest mountains to three leagues out at sea."

CASE, ISAAC W., the pioneer banker of the seaport city of Astoria, Ore., was born September 12th, 1831, at the family residence on the banks of a beautiful stream known as Green's Fork of the Whitewater River, ten



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miles northeast of the city of Richmond, Wayne County, Ind. His father, the Rev. Nathaniel Case, was ordained a minister of the Baptist denomination on November 28th, 1835, and for thirty-three years thereafter, till death ended his labors, he fulfilled the duties of his sacred calling with fervency and zeal. His consistent life and pure character were alike a blessing to those with whom and for whom he labored, and an honor and a credit to himself. Isaiah Case, grandfather of the subject of this life-sketch, was one of the Revolutionary patriots who, for seven long years, as a soldier in the ranks, fought for the independence of the United States. He lived to the good old age of ninety-three years. At three years of age Isaac W. Case suffered that saddest of all afflictions, the loss of a kind and devoted mother. Four years later a step-mother assumed control of domestic affairs and discipline in the old family homestead, and, as is so often the case, her advent was the entering wedge which soon divided and scattered the younger branches of the hitherto united family. Isaac W. Case, being the youngest scion of the family tree, and not then old enough to start out to make a living for himself, was left alone, a motherless lad, to fight the battle of life. His subsequent career affords ample proof that had he even at that tender age chosen to have followed the example of his elder brethren, the indomitable spirit he possessed and the determination to succeed in whatever he undertook, which was natural to him, would have enabled him to surmount the difficulties and vicissitudes of an orphan boy's life. For a period of six years he had many homes and many masters. He never lost sight of the value of a good education, and availed himself of every favorable opportunity to attend the country schools during the winter months. At thirteen years of age he was sent by his father to the seminary at Winchester, county seat of Randolph County, Ind., where he remained two years, going from thence, for one year, to

the seminary at Muncie, county seat of Delaware County, in the same State. By studious and praiseworthy application he had now acquired a good, plain, and practical education, but his natural literary tastes and ambition inspired him with an ardent desire for more than this ; and, as a verification of the old proverb that "Where there's a will there's a way," we next find the young man a collegian of Asbury University, at Greencastle, in his native State, of which the celebrated late Bishop Simpson was then the president. Here he remained for eighteen months, and from the portals of Asbury University, at the age of eighteen years, he went forth armed and equipped to fight the battle of life. Ever mindful of his filial duty and the obligations he was under to a kind father, during the vacations of every year of his scholastic training he was at home on his father's farm, assisting in harvesting the crops or doing such other work as was required. For a term of six months after finishing his own education, Isaac W. Case taught school long enough to prove to his satisfaction that the confining, monotonous life of a school-teacher was not congenial to his nature or disposition. The bent of his mind was toward energetic, active business pursuits. The recent discovery of gold in California was at this time the universal subject of conversation and comment throughout the Western States, and of course attracted the attention of young Case. Glowing descriptions not only of the fortunate finds of the gold hunters of California, but also of the magnificent openings for mercantile business on the Pacific coast, were published in newspapers on the arrival of the then monthly California mail. These accounts were eagerly read by many young men, but by none with deeper interest than by the subject of this biographical sketch. Six years before this time, after the scattering of the various members of the family, his brother, W. M. Case, had, with others, organized a company of immigrants to Oregon, which success-

fully accomplished the then perilous journey across the plains and over the Rocky Mountains, reaching their destination on the Pacific slope in 1844. The immortal Shakespeare wrote :

“ There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.”

This golden opportunity forcibly presented itself to the mind of Isaac W. Case. Young, ambitious, educated, and already well trained and experienced in the school of struggling poverty and self-dependence, what better course could he take than to transplant himself to the New Eldorado, a country which would afford him full scope to exercise the mental and physical strength he happily possessed. This he decided to do, and with him decision always meant action. Accordingly we find him on the 1st day of April, 1850, a member of an organized company starting across “the plains,” with horse and ox teams, for the Pacific coast. The company reached the Missouri River and crossed at Council Bluffs on May 18th, arriving, after a weary and toilsome journey of five months, at Portland, Ore., on the 27th day of September, 1850. The expenses of the outfit for the journey across the plains had absorbed every dollar of the young man’s scanty capital, and, therefore, without loss of time he proceeded to the farm of his brother, W. M. Case, situated in Marion County, about three miles from the village of Champoege. Here he remained for eighteen months, assisting his brother in clearing land and cultivating the farm. On March 10th, 1852, came the first opportunity to quit farming for employment more congenial to his taste and more satisfactory to his ambition. He accepted an offer to assist in a survey of public lands, under the superintendence of one Mr. Ives, who had taken a contract to do the work from the United States Government. But, much to his disappointment, two and a half months later he was compelled to relinquish

his position on account of a severe attack of lung fever, which disabled him from work for four months. Misfortunes, it is said, are sometimes blessings in disguise ; it is not improbable that, in the order of Divine Providence, this sickness was the means of starting the subject of this sketch upon the path of life and usefulness for which he has since proved himself most eminently qualified—viz., the pursuit of business and commerce. On recovering from his illness, about October, 1852, he sought and found employment as clerk and salesman for the firm of Mathieux & La Roque, who were conducting a general merchandise business at Butteville, Marion County, a small village on the banks of the Willamette River. His enterprising disposition and ambitious spirit, however, would not allow him to remain in a subordinate position longer than he deemed necessary ; consequently we find him, only one year later, in the merchandising business on his own account in the same place, he having, in the mean time, been appointed postmaster of the town. In August, 1855, the outbreak of the Rogue River Indians assumed formidable proportions and threatened the peace of the whole Willamette Valley. A call was made by Governor Lane for volunteers to suppress the outbreak. Intrusting his business to competent hands, Mr. Case volunteered his services, and joined a company raised by Colonel James W. Nesmith, furnishing his own horse and equipments. The trouble with the Indians was subdued, and the volunteers who survived the campaign returned to their respective homes. So much was heard in Oregon about the rich strikes and fortunes made in California that it unsettled the minds of not a few Oregonians, who could not be content until they had visited the golden State, and, like the Queen of Sheba, seen for themselves. With this intention, in 1856, after three years' fairly successful business, Mr. Case sold out his store at Butteville and proceeded to California, arriving in San Francisco during the reign of the celebrated



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Vigilance Committee, and at the period of the greatest excitement caused thereby. California presented no attractions to Mr. Case as compared with Oregon, and he did not remain there very long. He returned to Oregon in September, 1856, and again assisted his brother in working his farm for a period of one year. Again his natural inclination for a mercantile business asserted itself, and in order to gain experience and complete his education in that line he went to Portland, in 1857, sought and procured a position in the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Allen & Lewis. Here he remained for three years, and then accepted a more lucrative situation with Messrs. Harker Bros., the largest wholesale and retail dealers in general merchandise in the State, faithfully working for their interests for two years. His steady habits and economy had enabled him once more to accumulate a little capital, and, following the bent of his inclination toward self-dependence, he again determined to branch out for himself. About this time the recently discovered gold mines on Salmon River, near Florence, Idaho, also the mines on Eagle Creek and Powder River, in Eastern Oregon, had been developed, causing no little excitement. Mr. Case concluded to visit that region, so, in the spring of 1862, he fitted out a pack train with merchandise, which on his arrival he disposed of at very remunerative prices to the miners. In conversation with the writer respecting his many adventures on this memorable trip, Mr. Case related one incident which will give a fair idea of some of his rough experiences. Said he: "Just after my arrival at Florence, being misdirected by a rancher both as to distance and the trail from Florence to his ranch, where I wished to take my animals to graze, becoming very thirsty, I left my pack train on the mountain and went in search of water. The distance to water being much farther than I had anticipated, and, withal, necessitating the descent of a precipitous mountain, I was unable to reach my pack

train again that evening. It was seventy-two hours before I found my way back to Florence, having then travelled about seventy-five miles over the roughest mountain ever trod by man, being without food the whole of the seventy-two hours." In August, 1863, he opened a general merchandise store at Umatilla, on the upper Columbia River, eighty-five miles above The Dalles. Umatilla was then the distributing point for Salmon River and other mining towns in Idaho, Eastern Oregon, and Owyhee. Mr. Case was very successful in his business enterprises in Umatilla, and was a liberal contributor toward all public enterprises, improvement and benevolent organizations in that city. Since Mr. Case's advent on the Pacific coast, his father had removed to Andrew County, Mo., and during the summer of 1866 he wrote to his son Isaac W., urging him to return to the East, administer to his declining years, and settle up his worldly affairs. To relinquish a good paying business and to break up a pleasant home (for he was now a husband and a father) was no ordinary sacrifice for him to make, but his sense of filial duty was stronger than self-interest, and he was equal to the emergency. On August 6th, 1866, we find him, with his wife and child, prepared to start overland for the Atlantic slope. His previous experience of the hardships of an overland journey across the plains stood him in good stead on this occasion. Purchasing the best animals he could find, with one splendid mule team and wagon for his family and another for provisions and feed, he left Umatilla for St. Joseph, Mo., making the long journey successfully and comfortably in sixty-six days. During the following winter his step-mother died; he then removed his aged father to Richmond, Ind., the place of his birth, and remained there himself until his father's decease, in September, 1868. After settling up all matters connected with his father's estate, he concluded to return with his family to Oregon *via* New York and Panama. He

arrived in Portland, Ore., on the first day of July, 1869; visited various places in the Willamette Valley, seeking a favorable location for business, and finally concluding to settle down at the historic city of Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia River, and there commenced merchandising August 6th, 1869, having been out of business three years, during which time he had administered to the comfort of the declining years of his aged father. At the age of thirty-eight, with but very moderate capital in cash, but a very rich experience in business, Isaac W. Case again started to climb the ladder of success. He realized that he had to commence at the bottom rung, but his faith never deserted him. In his vocabulary there was "no such word as fail." He had every confidence in the future of Astoria, and subsequent events have proved the soundness of his judgment. Through his unintermitting attention to business his capital increased, and in 1874, finding the premises he occupied inadequate to the demands of his trade, he erected for himself a three-story building, at a cost of \$5500, it being the handsomest and largest store in the city of Astoria at that time. Up to this time no banking institution existed in Astoria, and scores of persons living there had availed themselves of the security of the large fire and burglar-proof safe in Mr. Case's store to deposit their surplus cash for safe-keeping. These deposits and depositors increased to such an extent that in 1875 he found it absolutely necessary to systematize this additional business on banking principles and issue certificates of deposit subject to draft. This was the beginning of the successful and extensive banking business which Mr. Case has conducted for many years, and which he is still carrying on. From 1874 to 1880 salmon canneries multiplied in Astoria, and the canning business grew to immense proportions, the product of one season's canning reaching the sum of \$3,000,000. The expense of preparing for a season of salmon fishing and canning was

very great, and but few cannerymen could make these preparations without negotiating for advances of cash on the season's product. Foreseeing the profitable results of these transactions, Mr. Case utilized his capital, his credit, and his standing in financial circles, and his bank became the financial medium through which a very large proportion of the then lucrative business of canning salmon was carried on. In 1883 his banking business had increased to such an extent that he found it necessary to devote his whole time to it. He therefore sold out his merchandising business and moved into the recently constructed three-story brick Odd Fellows' Temple, leasing the whole of the ground floor; and there, though in the interim the growth of Astoria called into existence two other banks, Mr. Case, with a staff of four bank clerks, still presides over one of the best-equipped banking houses in Oregon. Yet during this busy and successful business career the subject of this biographical sketch was not so selfishly absorbed in the pursuit of wealth as to be unmindful of his duty to society or of the claims of the community upon him as a citizen. He has always been a leading spirit in all public enterprises, and it can truly be said that there was not a road, bridge, or school-house, or any other public improvement made or suggested in Clatsop County from 1870 till 1892 that was not materially assisted by his means and influence. This sketch of the life of the busy pioneer would not be complete without a brief enumeration of some of the prominent positions he has held and posts of honor he has filled. In 1870 he became a charter member, and helped to organize Beaver Lodge, No. 35; was its first secretary, and, subsequently, passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, mounted upward until he became Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge. He was also elected and served as Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. meeting in Minneapolis, Minn. In August, 1870, he assisted in organizing the



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first fire company in Astoria, and was elected its first President. In September, same year, affiliated with Temple Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M., was elected Worshipful Master in 1872, and was re-elected to that honorable position eight years consecutively, afterward serving as Treasurer for five years. Mr. Case is also a Royal Arch Mason. Was elected Mayor of the city of Astoria in 1872 and again in 1875, and County Treasurer in 1874-76. Became a stockholder in the Ilwaco Steam Navigation Company (now the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company) in 1877, and has been Treasurer of that company from that time till now. Became a charter member and assisted in organizing Seaside Lodge, No. 12, A. O. U. W., in March, 1879; was elected its first presiding officer, and assisted in organizing the Grand Lodge of the order for Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, and was elected and served as the first Grand Master of the entire jurisdiction; was also elected Grand Representative to Supreme Lodge. In March, 1880, he became a charter member and helped to institute Ocean Encampment, No. 13, I. O. O. F., and was elected its first Chief Patriarch, after which he was elected its Treasurer, and has filled that office continuously to the present time. In August, 1881, the benevolent order of Odd Fellows having, under the fostering care of Mr. Case and a few of his associates, become a numerous and influential body, Mr. Case conceived the idea of organizing and incorporating the Odd Fellows' Land and Building Association. A valuable lot in the centre of the city was purchased, and shortly after plans were matured for the erection of the first brick building ever constructed in the city of Astoria, Ore., to cost \$50,000, Mr. Case officiating as Master of Ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone. He was elected a Trustee and the Treasurer of the association, and has continuously filled those offices to the present time. He virtually carried the enterprise on his own shoulders for several years. In February, 1891, he organized the As-

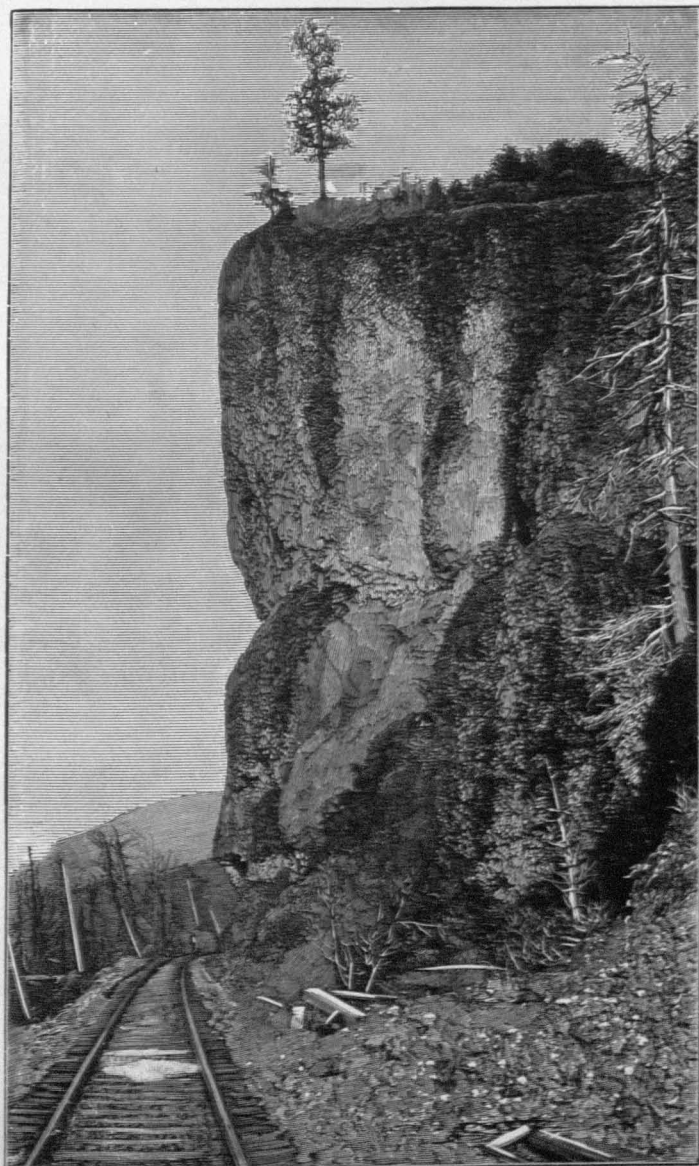
toria Savings Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000, was elected its first President, and re-elected to the same position February, 1892. The Astoria and South Coast Railway Company was organized and incorporated. Mr. Case was elected a Director, and also Treasurer of the company, and became a heavy stockholder. In 1892 an offer was made to the Astoria people by responsible parties to construct the road and to carry it to a successful termination. The Astoria Railway Subsidy Fund Guaranty Association was formed, Mr. Case being one of the incorporators, a director and treasurer. A cash subsidy of \$300,000 was at once raised, and the whole stock subscribed for. Mr. Case has been an influential member of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce since its organization in 1877, and is now its Treasurer. This brings the history of the subject of this condensed life sketch up to the present time, and we must come to a conclusion. Mr. Case, though past his three-score years, is yet full of mental and physical vigor. His is still a very busy life, but while exercising a keen supervision over his affairs, he is now able to leave all details and clerical work to his competent assistants. His name has been and still is a synonym for honorable and fair dealing, and he has, to its fullest extent, the confidence, esteem, and respect of his fellow-citizens.

McGOWAN, PATRICK J. —One who bears the double honor of having been born on the natal day of Ireland's patron saint and of being one of the daring band of Argonauts and a pioneer of Oregon, is Patrick J. McGowan. Mr. McGowan first saw the light on March 17th, 1817, in Cararakeel, County Mayo, Ireland, where he received an ordinary school education, such as the facilities of that day afforded. Leaving his native land at the age of eighteen, he went to England, where he remained for the next seven years, residing at Liverpool, Ashton-on-the-Willows, and in London. In 1842 he

came to the United States, and settled at Ellicottville, N. Y., where he remained for the ensuing six and a half years. He engaged in the clothing business, and enjoyed a marked degree of success, but on account of ill health was compelled to seek a more favorable climate. He decided upon going to California, and arrived at San Francisco in July, 1849. When his health had improved sufficiently, he went to the mines and engaged in mining, a pursuit which at that time levelled all distinction of rank, age, or education in California. He remained at the mines until the fall of 1849, and at the beginning of winter returned to San Francisco, where he was taken sick. Upon his recovery he again went to the mines, and continued his mining operations, in which he was moderately successful, until the close of 1850. With the money acquired in his mining ventures, Mr. McGowan branched out as a merchant, and purchasing a stock of clothing, opened a store in Portland, Ore. Having successfully disposed of his stock, he went to New York, for the purpose of laying in a larger stock, and while there was married to Miss Jane M. Huntley, of Ellicottville, N. Y., a daughter of Daniel Huntley. He returned to Portland with his bride, arriving there in January, 1852. A year after his return he was obliged to leave Portland, on account of his wife's failing health, and go to Chicago. In his absence the business was conducted by Mr. Andrew Roberts, whom he had taken in as partner, under the firm name of McGowan & Roberts. After the lapse of a year Mr. McGowan withdrew from the firm, and, returning to the coast, disposed of his interest. In 1853 Mr. McGowan purchased a claim, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, at Chinook, Ore. (now Washington). This was part of an old mission grant, the purchase being made through the presiding missionary, a French priest, named Leonette. The price was \$1200. On his wife being restored to health, in 1857, Mr. McGowan again returned to Portland, and en-

gaged in the general merchandise business, which he carried on for nearly four years. For a part of the time he had as partner Mr. William Church, and on Mr. McGowan retiring, he disposed of his interest to Mr. Church. Mr. McGowan early saw the importance of the fisheries, and on his return to Chinook engaged in the salmon-fishing business, in which he has continued to the present time. In conjunction with the catching and preparation of the fish for shipment he established a cannery. In 1883 he admitted as partners his four sons, the business being now conducted under the firm name of McGowan & Sons. In 1888 he enlarged his business by the erection of another cannery, which is known as the Buchheit Packing Company, and, like all his enterprises, has been quite successful. In the latter part of the same year a third cannery was erected by the firm on a site purchased on North River, Shoalwater Bay. The business continuing to prosper, a fourth cannery was built by the firm in 1889, at Gray's Harbor, on the Chehalis River, near Cosmopolis. This is known as the Washington Packing Company. All the canneries are in operation and doing good and profitable business. Mr. McGowan's private life has been a happy one, though he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who departed this life at the age of sixty years. Seven children, five sons and two daughters, graced their union. The daughters died, one in infancy and the other at the age of seven years. His sons are all living, with the exception of one, Silas, who died at the age of four years. His surviving sons and partners are named James W., John D., Charles C., and Henry S., respectively.

GRAY, JOHN H. D., was born at Lopwai, Idaho, March 20th, 1839. Four years after the birth of our subject his parents moved to Salem, Ore., and in 1846, three years later, they moved to Clatsop County, Ore., where his early boyhood was passed. At an early age he com-



ONEONTA BLUFF, UNION PAC. R. R.

menced his education at the public schools in Clatsop County, where he learned the rudiments of an education. Not being satisfied with the limited advantages of a public-school education, young Gray entered the Forest Grove (Oregon) University. Being naturally of bright perceptions and industrious, he studied early and late, improving his mind in all necessary educational knowledge and information, particularly historical and political, which stood him in good stead ever afterward. When he attained the age of nineteen, he left college to enter business with his father, W. H. Gray, in the carpenter's trade. He remained in this capacity for about one year; then, deciding to see a little more of the world, in 1857 he went to Oregon City, where he secured a position as clerk for eight months. At the expiration of this time, in the fall of 1858, the Fraser River gold excitement was at its height. Mr. Gray, in company with his father's family, decided to try his fortune in the land of gold, and soon obtained a lucrative trade, being engaged for one year in steamboat transportation, which consisted in freighting and passenger traffic on the Fraser River. In 1861 he was appointed pilot of the steamer Cariboa, and on making their second trip, when in sight of Victoria Harbor, British Columbia, the steamer was blown up, and all the officers connected with the steamer were killed with the exception of Pilot Gray and the steward. Mr. Gray was not only physically injured in the accident, but the shock to his nervous system after undergoing so severe an experience and strain was so great as to require recuperation. After fully recovering from the effects of the terrible accident whereby so many brave men lost their lives, Mr. Gray became so impressed with the advantages to be derived from steamboating, and the reputation which he had acquired among his nautical friends of being a competent and able seaman, that he accepted the position of master of several steamers plying between Celilo, Ore., and Lewiston, Idaho, during the gold fever at the

Orofino mines in 1862-64; in July and August, 1865, Captain Gray was master of the steamer Shoshone, plying between Olds Ferry (now Huntington) and the crossing of Snake River, thirty miles south of Boise City, Idaho, where the steamer discontinued her trips owing to scarcity of fuel. Captain Gray is what is known as a river man; he has had charge of several steamers and guided his craft through many very difficult and dangerous trips on the Columbia and Snake rivers; a man who has experienced the most thrilling adventures. While on a gunning expedition at Wallula, Wash., another serious accident caused the loss of his right hand, and again he gave up his much-loved steamboat life. In 1868 Captain Gray was married to Miss Laura W. Bell, of Salem, Ore., an estimable young lady, to whom he was engaged at the time he lost his hand. Nine children have blessed this union, eight of whom are living, one son being accidentally drowned at Astoria when only four years old. After his marriage in 1868 he returned with his bride to Astoria, and a short time after entered into a contract with the Government for conveying passengers, mails, and freight between Astoria and Fort Canby, Wash., which business he carried on most successfully until 1889. Captain Gray possessed an unusual amount of energy and pluck and great courage to contend with and overcome the difficulties he had on every hand. He has labored untiringly and most assiduously in the public interest, and it is unquestionably as much to his efforts as any other one that Astoria, Ore., has become so important a shipping port; which in 1872 he accomplished much to the delight of Astoria's people. In 1873 and 1874 he was a director of the Astoria Farmers' Dock and Barge Company, which in one season loaded several ships with grain from the port of Astoria, and at the end of the year a syndicate from Portland offered a large sum for the enterprise. Although the inducements were of the best, Captain Gray was not particularly desirous of disposing of

his interests in the same, and did so unwillingly, and it was an immense satisfaction for the firm to know that through Captain Gray's energy the building up of this large business within only three years was accomplished, and that such a high degree of success financially was attained. It is largely owing to the efforts put forth by men such as Captain Gray that Astoria to-day continues to hold her own and a fair share of the trade of the Northwest. In politics Captain Gray is a Republican, and in public life he has filled many important and highly responsible positions, in which he has always been found to be prompt, honest, and capable. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Oregon Senate from the senatorial district of Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook counties, having a population then of about sixteen thousand. Throughout his legislative career of two terms he was very active, and his selection as the leader of his party is evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his supporters. During his term he secured the additional representation of two members of the Oregon House of Representatives for Clatsop County, and also secured important legislation on the Astoria and Nehalem Valley road. Captain Gray bears an important part in the material development of this section, especially in building railroads and the establishment of financial institutions, and is one of the principal projectors and prominently identified in securing railroad facilities to Astoria. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the A. O. U. W., having passed all the different degrees with high honors and attained the greatest distinction to be obtained in all the different degrees in connection with the various lodges. Throughout his residence in Astoria few have been more prominently identified with its welfare and progress than Captain Gray. A man of great originality, intensely practical in his ideas, and possessed of that rare good sense so essential to the highest success in this workaday world, he has been quick to perceive

and to turn to account the opportunities for advancement which this portion of the Northwest so plentifully offers. He has built up a moderate private fortune, but it has been gained in enterprises which have contributed to the general good, while his charities and benefactions have been bestowed with a liberal hand. Firm, positive, and self-reliant, his position on any question is never a doubtful one, nor does he ever hesitate to express his views fearlessly and candidly. He is an example of how talent and worth will come to the front in spite of all obstacles.

GRAY, WILLIAM POLK, whose name is prominent in the list of the pioneers of the Pacific, was born in Oregon City, July 26th, 1845. His boyhood was marked by a series of pioneer incidents and migrations. Before attaining his sixteenth year he had lived in and travelled through nearly all parts of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, sometimes with his father's family, sometimes through the wildest parts alone. His education was received from intermittent attendance at the public schools of Astoria, Portland, and The Dalles, but to the precepts and examples of his parents, who were both educated and refined, was due his fitness to battle with the world. In 1862 he became a steamboat pilot, a business which he followed for twenty-six years, commanding vessels on the Columbia, the Snake, and many other important streams in Oregon, the adjoining States, and Alaska. In the autumn of 1867 he was engaged as assistant United States engineer to survey the rapids of the Columbia River between the mouth of the Snake and Celilo Falls. In 1881 he took charge of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's transfer boats across Snake River at Ainsworth. Seven years later he took the steamboat City of Ellensburg from Pasco up the Columbia over Priest's Rapids. He was also the first man to take a steamboat through the dreaded Rock Island



J. E. Eldridge

Rapids. After abandoning the business of pilot, Captain Gray located at Pasco, a place which he foresaw was destined to enjoy great prosperity, owing to its transcontinental railway connections and vicinity to navigable rivers. Here he engaged in real estate interests, and these occupy his time and capital to-day. Although a Republican, living in a strong Democratic community, he has twice been elected County Commissioner. He is the World's Fair Commissioner for Franklin County, is President of the Columbia and Snake River Auxiliary Open Water Way Association, is a member of the Board of Curators of the Washington State Historical Society, and Vice-President of the State League of Republican Clubs. In all things pertaining to the welfare of his State he takes an active interest; every opportunity presented for the advancement of the general prosperity is improved by him. His worth as a loyal citizen is of priceless value.

ROSE, AARON.—One of the earliest settlers of the Unipqua Valley is Aaron Rose, of Roseburg, Douglas County. Mr. Rose was born in Ulster County, in the State of New York, June 20th, 1813, and received a good common-school education in his native county. He started life in a humble way, working his father's farm on shares when at the age of eighteen. At the age of twenty-four he removed to Girard, Mich., where he engaged in farming for the ensuing thirteen years with success. In 1838 he was married to Miss Minerva Kelley. In 1851, becoming imbued with the Western fever, he removed with his family to Oregon, where he arrived after an arduous trip of four months across the plains with a horse team. He settled on the present site of Roseburg (named in his honor) September 23d, 1851, being the first man to locate there. He at once built a house and engaged in farming, in which he was very successful. His house was for many years used as a

tavern and trading post, which will be kindly remembered by all the old pioneers who were wont to pack or travel over the road to and from the mines. The McClallan House is on the site of Mr. Rose's old homestead, part of it being the original structure. In 1854 the county seat of Douglas County was removed, by popular vote, from Winchester to Mr. Rose's farm, upon which a town was laid out, which was named Roseburg by its settlers. Mr. Rose possessed a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land, which he secured by paying \$500 to another party who had some claim to the land. That Mr. Rose is a public-spirited man was shown by his liberality at the time in donating the site for the public buildings, and contributing \$1000 toward the erection of the first court-house. He was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1855-56 as a Democrat, but since has not been a candidate for any office. Possessing great energy, combined with far-seeing design, he has always been foremost in every public enterprise looking to the advancement of Roseburg, in which he takes a natural but pardonable pride. Upon the completion of the Oregon and California Railroad to Roseburg, he laid off a handsome addition to the city, one half of which he donated to the company as a bonus for the establishment of a depot. He also caused the erection of a dam on the South Umpqua River, which is now utilized to run the city water-works, a woollen mill, and a roller flour mill, giving his personal supervision to the business of the latter. Beside his large interests in the above enterprises, Mr. Rose owns a one-sixth interest in the Coos Bay road, and is a director and stockholder in the Douglas County Bank. He possesses a fine homestead, with extensive land around it. Personally, Mr. Rose is under the average stature, but at his present advanced age is still active and hearty. With a kind and genial disposition, and generous to a fault, he is beloved by all, and it goes without saying that his enemies are

few. He is very hospitable, delighting in entertaining his friends and in talking over the early days, concerning which he has a fund of interesting anecdotes. Mr. Rose married twice, his second wife being Miss Frances Arrington. He has two daughters by his first wife, and a son and daughter by his second.

GLISAN, RODNEY, physician, made a lasting reputation as an authority on medical and scientific matters. He was a man of great natural intelligence, with a well-developed mind and extensive practical experience. As a consequence of his thorough equipment as a physician, he was regarded with great respect by his professional brethren. He contributed much to the medical literature of the day, and his opinions carried weight, not only in the United States, but also in Europe. He was a close student as well as philanthropist, and the investigations which he conducted in matters pertaining to his profession were replete with interest and instruction. Oregon will be always indebted to Dr. Glisan, who, as one of the pioneers in medical science on the Pacific coast, contributed immensely to the well-being of the community. In the field of literature the doctor was original and prolific. He wrote a great deal, and his essays, lectures, and reviews manifested deep thought, careful research, and a complete familiarity with the subjects under discussion. Dr. Glisan was born in Frederick County, Md., January 29th, 1827. His parents belonged to the first people of the State, and occupied a conspicuous place in social circles. They came originally from England, the ancestors of the doctor having been among the settlers that accompanied the Calverts to the banks of the Potomac. After graduating from the medical department of the University of Maryland, in 1849, young Glisan secured an appointment as medical officer in the United States Army, in 1850. For eleven years he served his country on the plains, and in Oregon during the Indian

wars. By his brother officers, as well as by the rank and file, he was much esteemed; and when, in 1861, he resigned, in order to devote himself to private practice, his comrades discovered that they had lost a sincere friend. Settling in Portland, the doctor soon found his time fully occupied. In fact, the calls that were made upon him were so numerous that he was unable to attend all the patients that required his professional services. His reputation as a thorough and successful physician had preceded him to Portland, and it did not take him long to build up an extensive practice. As a recognition of his abilities, as manifested during the period of the Indian hostilities, Dr. Glisan was elected, in 1866, Surgeon of the Grand Encampment of the Indian War Veterans. That post he held for many years, giving universal satisfaction. Unlike some officers of the Regular Army, the doctor never entertained any prejudice against volunteers. It mattered little to him whether or not a man belonged to the regular force, provided he was a good soldier. He had travelled extensively in Central and British America, the United States, and Europe; but he always regarded his native country as the most favored land under the sun, and he was intense in his patriotism. Though born in Maryland, he loved Oregon with all the strength of his soul, and made it one of the prime objects of his life to advance the interests of his adopted State. Being abstemious in his habits, the doctor enjoyed good health up to the time of his death. For more than forty years he had never absented himself from duty through illness, although exposed, in the exercise of his profession, to the ordinary vicissitudes of climate, day and night. He was a professor in the first medical institution established in Oregon—the Oregon Medical College, subsequently known as the Medical Department of the Willamette University. While pursuing his avocation as lecturer, he greatly felt the need of American text-books on obstetrics, and did not at all favor the use



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by American students of works written in Great Britain and Continental Europe. To supply the deficiency, he wrote and published, in 1881, a book on midwifery, which immediately took its place as a standard authority on both sides of the Atlantic. He was also the author of a very entertaining journal of army life, as well as a description of his experiences during a two years' tour in Europe. He was President of the Medical Society of the State of Oregon in 1875 and 1876, and was for many years a conspicuous member of the American Medical Association. In the Seventh International Medical Congress, held in London, England, in 1881, he took an active part, and he was a member of the council of the Ninth International Congress that convened in Washington, D. C., in 1887. By invitation of the latter body, he read before them a learned paper, which received favorable notice from all the chief medical journals of America and Europe. As a surgeon, Dr. Glisan had a great reputation. Among his noted achievements were the first amputation of the shoulder and thigh, and the second successful operation for strangulated hernia ever performed on the Pacific coast. He was throughout his life remarkable for his industry, as well as for persisting in whatever object he undertook. In his personal relations he was known as a man of probity and honor, always to be depended upon, and incapable of committing an ignoble act. Dr. Glisan married Miss Elizabeth Couch, a native of Massachusetts, and youngest daughter of Captain John H. Couch, one of the founders of Portland. His death, which occurred in 1890, was very sudden, and produced a great shock throughout the community.

KNAPP, RICHARD BAXTER, is a native of Geneva, O., where he was born, July 28th, 1839. His father, Auren Knapp, was a Connecticut man, who moved west to Ohio in 1817, and settled down as a farmer. Sarah M. Burrell, his mother, belonged to an old and highly respected

Massachusetts family. The elder Mr. Knapp was a man of vigor and determination, so he went to work on his homestead, and soon brought his little tract of wilderness under cultivation. Eventually he married, reared a fine family, and performed the arduous labors of an agriculturist for fifty years. Money was exceedingly scarce in those early times, and most business transactions among farmers were carried on by means of barter or exchange. Auren Knapp, however, accumulated wealth rapidly. He worked hard all the time, and was a man of strong religious convictions. His children were brought up carefully, and he spared no pains to make them honest, good, and true. By precept and example he impressed those dependent on him with the firm belief that real happiness can only be attained by rigorous devotion to duty. Richard was brought up on the farm under the constant supervision of parents, who were determined on making a man of him. His mother, a strong-minded yet kind and charitable woman, had much influence in the formation of his character. He was naturally bright, and did well at his early studies, which, after the rigorous ideas of the times, were alternated with hard work on the farm. From the beginning the young fellow displayed considerable self-reliance, and was eager to see with his own eyes what the outside world really is. His parents desired him to qualify himself for a profession by entering college; but, though he did not despise knowledge, he was not a lover of books, and preferred to take an active part in the battle of life, away from schools and teachers. Perhaps in after days he may have regretted his youthful indifference to learning; yet, without possessing a large amount of book knowledge, he ultimately acquired wealth and distinction—a fact that goes to show that worldly success does not always depend on erudition. Books are excellent teachers, but the experience of every-day life is the greatest teacher of all. Young Knapp went to Wisconsin in the fall of

1858, spent the winter there, and started for Oregon the spring afterward, by the way of New York and Panama. At that time Portland had a population of about three thousand. There were no railroads or telegraph, and those who desired to communicate with the outside world were obliged to depend on the fortnightly steamer from San Francisco. Jabez B. Knapp, the eldest son of Auren, had gone to Oregon in 1852, and, recognizing the magnificent possibilities associated with the climate and natural resources of the country, arrived at the conclusion that if his brother Richard did not care to continue his studies, it would be best for him to take his chances in Oregon. He accordingly wrote home, and the result was his youngest brother's arrival at Portland. Jabez had done well in business. On Richard Knapp's arrival in Portland, he got employment in his brother's store at \$25 a month. He owed considerable money—mainly the expenses of his trip—but by assiduous attention to business and by strict economy he was enabled to discharge all his obligations in a few years. Starting out with less than nothing, from a financial point of view, he set himself sternly to work, conquered all his difficulties, and ultimately attained a commanding position among the leading commercial men of Oregon. The great firm of Knapp, Burrell & Co. started on modest foundations. After 1870, however, their business advanced rapidly. During that year Jabez retired from the concern and withdrew to his dairy farm on the Columbia River, about twenty miles below Portland. Mr. Burrell, a man of sterling character, continued as partner until his decease, in 1885. The business was then reorganized under the corporate title of Knapp, Burrell & Co. Such of the employes as had been a long time with the house, and had filled important positions, were afforded an opportunity of becoming stockholders, and Mr. Knapp, in several instances, gave pecuniary assistance to those who were temporarily unable to take advantage of the offers

made to them. Mr. Knapp has had more influence on the prosperity of the farmers of Oregon for the last thirty years than any other man in the State. This may seem a paradoxical remark, nevertheless it is true. The wonderful change that has come over Oregon in a quarter of a century is mainly due to three agencies, namely, the farmers themselves, the manufacturers, and the intermediate agents, the dealers or traders. In this direction Mr. Knapp has had close connection with agricultural interests. Through his firm, he has been a powerful aid to farmers and farming. He has always had the confidence of the agricultural community, and the implements sold to the farmers have not only been well made and of excellent material, but they have vastly contributed to the increase of agricultural products. By co-operating with the cultivators of the soil, and by studying their interests and wishes, Mr. Knapp has been enabled to do solid and enduring work. The farmers of Oregon and Washington appreciate highly the merits of this excellent man of business, and rejoice with him in the wonderful success that has crowned his efforts. A man of great information, obtained in his contact with the world, Mr. Knapp is a most agreeable companion. He has travelled extensively in both hemispheres, and has availed himself of every opportunity to add to his stock of practical knowledge. His residence in Portland is an ornament to the city, and furnishes indisputable proof that its owner is a man of architectural taste, for it was built under his personal directions. In politics Mr. Knapp is a Republican of decided views, though he does not actively participate in partisan matters. He does not desire public office, his sole ambition being to attend to his private concerns. At the same time, he is a generous contributor to local charities and enterprises. Mr. Knapp married, in 1867, Miss Minnie A. Knapp, the adopted daughter of his brother's second wife, though, of course, no blood relation. This



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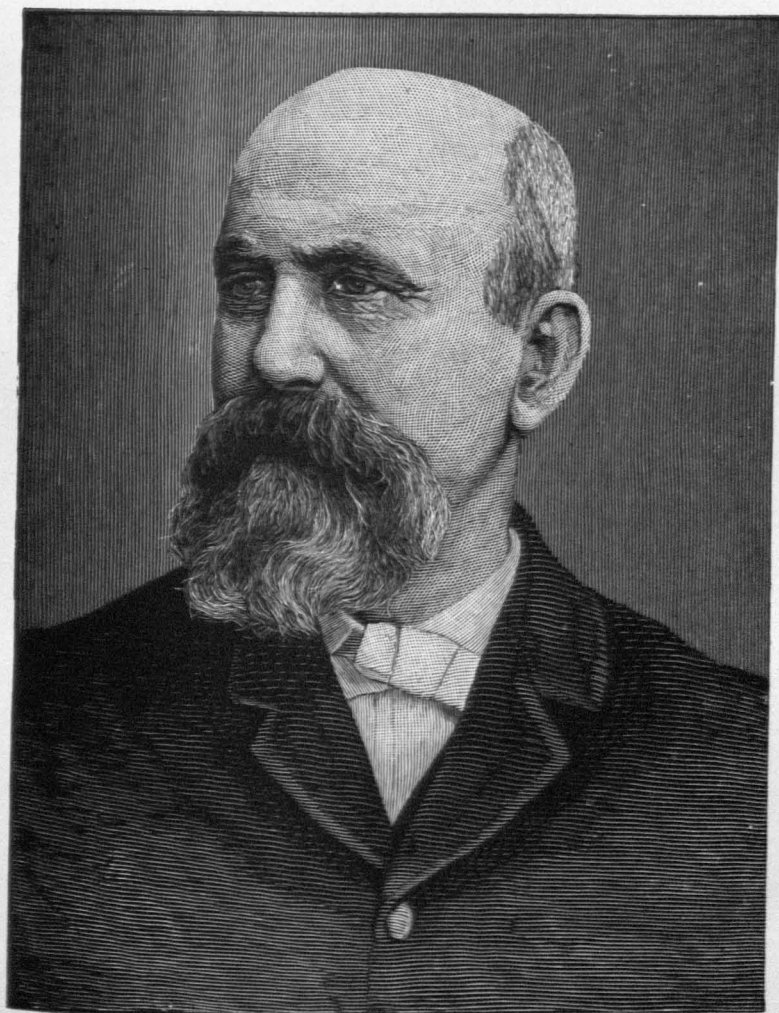
good lady is highly educated and refined. She reads much, and is well versed in literature. They have one child, Lawrence H. Knapp, born in 1869. The young man devotes himself to business, and is a true son of his father. In the affairs of Oregon, and particularly Portland, Mr. Knapp has always taken great interest. He is a public-spirited man, who delights in seeing the people around and about him doing well. In private life he is kind and courteous, considerate of the feelings of others, and never forgetful of the duties of true manhood. Of a fine personal appearance, he moves about among his fellow-men, ever received with welcome wherever he goes, and universally honored. His splendid business qualities, his fine private character, his unexampled success—these form a portion of the history of Portland, and will permanently endure in the annals of the city.

MARQUAM, PHILIP A.—Among Portland's best-known and most respected citizens, Judge P. A. Marquam, the subject of this notice, occupies a distinguished position. His popularity is based upon his kindly, genial temperament, his fine business qualities, his public spirit, and his lifelong record as an upright, honorable, and conscientious man. Possessing refined literary tastes and a love of natural beauty, he is a delightful conversationalist, whom cultured people are always happy to meet. He has had a complete training in the school of experience, and very few members of the community are better fitted to instruct and delight the social circle by illustrations drawn from actual life. The judge's father, Philip W. Marquam, came from England at the age of twenty, and settled in Maryland. He was by occupation a cabinet-maker. Miss Charlotte Mercer Poole, daughter of a wealthy planter, became his wife, and Providence blessed them with ten children, of whom the future judge was the eighth. The latter was born near Baltimore, February 28th, 1823. Reverses of more than one descrip-

tion compelled the family to seek a new home, and they naturally decided on settling in the West. Locating first in Ohio, they soon afterward moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where Mr. Marquam entered an eighty-acre tract of Government land. It was virgin forest, and numerous obstacles presented themselves on all sides; but, with stout hearts and vigorous muscles, the father, mother, and ten children went to work with a firm determination of conquering all difficulties. By liberal use of axe, spade, and shovel, they soon were enabled to bring one half of their farm into a state of cultivation. It was a wonderful achievement, considering the imperfect facilities for performing such work that existed in those early days. There were six daughters in the family, and they all received the benefits of an excellent education. When of suitable age, they married and settled near their old home and in adjoining States. Of the four boys, William went to Missouri and engaged in agriculture; Alfred worked westward, and eventually made a home in Clackamas County, Ore., at the place now known as Marquams, where he died in 1887; Henry P. became a physician, and Philip, the youngest of the boys, was kept at home to run the farm and superintend things generally. Though he performed his numerous home duties faithfully and well, all his time was not spent at farming. He was naturally thoughtful, and, moreover, he possessed a strong desire to improve his mind by acquiring as much knowledge as possible. With this laudable object in view, he devoted alternate hours to labor and study. It was an excellent plan, inasmuch as it enabled Philip to accomplish two results at one and the same time. He not only did all the farm work that was necessary, but he read books, laid in a stock of valuable information, and cultivated his mind to a very creditable degree. It did not take him long to master the usual English branches, and he made such progress in Latin as to enable him to translate easily the simpler

forms and specimens of that language. He also studied general literature, and gained a wide reputation as a young man of more than ordinary culture. The legal profession had many attractions for Philip Marquam, and he resolved on becoming a lawyer. He devoted his spare money to the purchase of elementary works, which he studied assiduously while guiding the plough. He soon attracted attention, and much encouragement was extended to him by professional men, who recognized in the young farmer the makings of an excellent lawyer. Under the direction of the late Hon. Godlove S. Orth, for many years a member of Congress, and at one time United States Minister to Russia, Mr. Marquam went through a regular three-years' course of legal study at home, and afterward attended the law school at Bloomington, Ind., paying the usual expenses out of his savings while on the farm. He passed a creditable examination in due time, and was admitted to practice at the Bar. Wabashtown was the scene of his first professional efforts, but after a few months he removed to the county seat of Jasper County, and there remained, working hard and successfully as a lawyer, until the spring of 1849. The rush for the California gold fields occurred during that year, and, notwithstanding his love for his profession, young Lawyer Marquam made up his mind to try his luck on the shores of the Pacific. With three comrades, he started on the most tedious journey of his life. They had an ox-team with them, and progress was necessarily slow. However, they finally reached the western slope of the Sierra, and were amply compensated by the softness and luxuriousness of the climate and the splendor of the scenery, for the toils, troubles, and privations which they had experienced. Early in the spring of 1850 Mr. Marquam settled at Fremont, then the county seat of Yolo County, and resumed the practice of his profession. At the first election under the new State constitution he was nominated for Judge,

and was chosen to that office. The organization of the counties caused much labor to fall on county officers, and the new judge rendered important services to the community. In August, 1851, he began to entertain the idea of returning to his old home in the East ; but before taking any steps in that direction, visited Portland, in order to see his brother. Much impressed by the freshness, beauty, and verdure of Oregonian climate and scenery, he determined on making Portland his permanent residence. Having settled up his affairs in California, he returned to Portland, and went into the active practice of his profession as lawyer. He soon acquired a large business, made money rapidly, and invested his savings in real estate. Being a shrewd and sensible man, with clear foresight, he readily perceived that the future had great things in store for Portland, and that investments in real property would bring profitable results. He purchased a block in the city, bounded by Morrison, Alder, Sixth, and Seventh Streets. The Marquam Grand Opera House covers almost the entire space of this block, and is one of the finest specimens of architecture in Oregon—in fact, it would be an ornament to any city in the Union. Judge Marquam acquired a donation claim on the east side of the Willamette, some four miles distant, and in 1858 he purchased three hundred and ninety acres of land on the hill south of Portland. This property bears his name, and he is gradually improving it as his permanent home. Judge Marquam has always taken a deep interest in matters relating to the welfare of the community. Fully estimating the advantages of education, he is an earnest supporter of the public school system. He is known to be a man of progressive ideas, wonderful energy, and great tenacity of purpose. When these qualities are combined with purity of life, strict integrity, and a high order of intelligence—as they certainly are in the case of the judge—the possessor naturally assumes a conspicuous position in



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the community in which he lives. Self-educated men who, by pure force of will, dauntless courage, and steady perseverance, raise themselves from poverty to affluence, and from obscurity to prominence, must have within them, in a greater or lesser degree, the germs of greatness. Such a man is Judge Marquam, as the events of his career fully prove. He is remarkable for the determination with which he pursues his objects. Fortunately these objects are always laudable. Yet he has not sought office, for whenever honors of a public character have been bestowed upon him, they have come to him through the good-will of his fellow-citizens, and not as the result of any special effort on his own part. In 1862 he was elected Judge of Multnomah County, and having served a term of four years, was chosen for a second term. At the expiration of the second period of service he refused a third nomination. While on the bench he was noted for strict justice and impartiality. He devoted himself with assiduity to the onerous duties of judge, and the celerity with which he despatched court business gained him the approval of the entire community. Judge Marquam was originally a Whig in politics, and has earnestly supported the Republican Party since its organization. In 1882 he represented his district in the popular branch of the State Legislature, and proved himself active, intelligent, and patriotic in the performance of his functions as law-maker. Judge Marquam was married, in 1853, to Miss Emma Kern, a daughter of William Kern, a well-known pioneer, formerly of Peoria, Ill. She is a lady of education and refinement, and the judge attributes to her industry, economy, and foresight a large measure of his prosperity. They have eleven children, several of whom already hold responsible positions in the community.

MITCHELL, JOHN H.—The subject of this sketch was born June 22d, 1835, in Washington County, Pa. His

educational advantages were limited to the grammar school of his native county until he was seventeen years of age, when, being ambitious to receive a more extensive education, he taught in a country school for several winters, working on his father's farm during the summer months; and in this way he realized sufficient means to enable him to enter Butler Academy, in Butler County, Pa., where he completed the prescribed course of study; and from there entered Witherspoon University, and upon graduation from this school immediately entered upon the study of law, having decided upon this profession. He studied for two years with Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, formerly member of Congress from that district, and later attorney-general of the State under Governor Curtin; and under this competent lawyer's guidance and instruction young Mitchell was enabled to pass a most satisfactory examination, and was admitted to the Bar of Butler County by Hon. Daniel Agnew, then presiding judge of that district. This was in the spring of 1857. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Butler, in partnership with Hon. John M. Thompson, and for the next two years had a moderately good practice; but his mind was filled with the love of adventure, and the Pacific coast at that time offering the most promising field for his young and energetic spirit, in April, 1860, he left his native State and started for California. For a short time he practiced his profession at San Francisco, and later, for a few months, at San Luis Obispo. At that time the fame of Oregon as a young and growing commonwealth was attracting the attention of many, and he determined to link his fortune with the new State. On July 4th, 1860, having taken passage at San Francisco for Portland, he arrived safely in that city, in which he has since resided. Energy and indomitable perseverance were characteristics of Senator Mitchell then as well as now, and upon reaching Portland, and seeing a good field for law, he imme-

diately entered upon the practice of his profession, and succeeded in building up a large practice. He also became greatly interested in politics, and in one year his influence was realized to such an extent that he was elected Corporation Attorney of Portland. The succeeding year he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket, to the Oregon State Senate for the term ending 1866, being but twenty-six years of age. At this time he was one of the youngest members of that body. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the first two years of his term, and the next two years he held the honorary position of President of the Senate. During this time he acted with the Republicans on important party questions, and at the close of his term he was received with approval by his constituents, and in 1866 his political friends used their influence in the endeavor to secure him a seat in the United States Senate. The position was lost, however, by his competitor for the nomination receiving one vote more than Mr. Mitchell. He had during these years succeeded in building up a large law practice, his success being due to a quick perception, a sound judgment and business tact, united with the natural characteristics of remarkable ambition, energy, and perseverance. In 1865 he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the State Militia by Governor Gibbs. In 1867 he was chosen Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Willamette University, Salem, Ore. This honorary seat he held for four years. In October, 1862, he formed a law partnership with Hon. J. N. Dolph, now his colleague in the United States Senate. This partnership lasted eleven years, during which time the firm acquired a legal reputation second to none in the State of Oregon. Mr. Mitchell was for several years the attorney for the Oregon and California Railroad Company and the North Pacific Steamship Transportation Company of San Francisco, and in 1873, when called on to assume the duties of United States Sena-

tor, his law practice extended to the courts—Federal, Territorial, and State—of not only Oregon, but also of Washington and Idaho. During all this period he continued to take an active interest in politics, and in 1872 he was elected to the United States Senate. In this body he at once took a leading position. He was placed on various committees, and took an active part in the debates. He served as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Commerce, and Claims; was also made Chairman of the select Committee on Transportation Routes, and it was in this position that Senator Mitchell was enabled to do the greatest service for his adopted State, as during the summer of 1873 he visited the Pacific coast and personally investigated the navigation facilities of the Columbia River, and at the next session of Congress submitted a carefully arranged report to the Committee on Transportation Routes, in which he recommended a large appropriation for the mouth of the Columbia River, and also an appropriation for a survey at the Cascades, with a view of ascertaining the cost and advisability of constructing canal and locks. This report was incorporated into the Committee report without alteration; and, based on this report, the appropriations were made at the next session of Congress. Senator Mitchell's term of office expired March 4th, 1879, and the next Oregon Legislature being Democratic, he resumed his law practice in Portland. In the fall of 1882, when the Oregon Legislative Assembly convened, by the earnest solicitation of party friends, he allowed his name to be submitted as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. A caucus was held, composed of thirty-six members, being exactly two thirds of the Republican majority on joint ballot, which resulted in his unanimous nomination. A most exciting contest followed, which lasted until the last day and hour of the forty days' session. Forty-six ballots were the number required to elect, and Mr. Mitchell, "never falling below thirty-nine, and



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occasionally reaching forty-two, held his strength during seventy-seven consecutive ballots, and until the last minutes of the expiring session." It was at this critical juncture that Mr. Mitchell manifested magnanimity and nobleness of character, which still further endeared him to the hearts of his friends. Realizing that he could not be elected, he withdrew from the contest, and besought his friends, who had so earnestly stood by him during the forty days, to support his friend and former law partner, Hon. J. N. Dolph, who was elected. Thus ended the long and bitter contest, without parallel in the political history of the State, for the personal character of the fight. On Mr. Mitchell's return to Portland, after the adjournment of the Legislature, he had apparently lost none of his personal popularity. He was received by the citizens with every show of affection, and "was tendered a reception, which in warmth and cordiality partook more of an ovation to a successful than to a defeated candidate." Mr. Mitchell again resumed the practice of his profession, with his usual success. At the session of the Legislature of January, 1885, his friends urged him to permit the use of his name for re-election to the United States Senate, but he positively declined. No election was made during that session, and the Governor of the State called a special session to meet in the following November. Senator Mitchell still refused the use of his name until within four or five days before the election, when he reluctantly yielded, and was, on November 19th, 1885, again elected to the United States Senate, receiving on the second ballot in joint convention the vote of three fourths of all the Republicans and one half of all the Democrats in the Legislature. He took his seat December 17th, 1885; his term of service expired March 3d, 1891. He was an active and important member of the Committees on Railroads, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Claims, Mines and Mining, Post Offices and Post Roads, and special committee to superin-

tend the construction of a national library. After a year's service he was made Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and in March, 1889, was made Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. No greater compliment can be bestowed upon Senator Mitchell than to carefully prepare a sketch of his life. It is in this that the people can trace the nobleness of his character, the quick perceptive ability, coupled with the training and experience of the lawyer; and the careful, considerate, personal attention he bestows upon the humblest as well as the highest of his constituents has endeared him to the hearts of the people of Oregon and his friends at large. On January 13th, 1891, in a Republican caucus of members of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, all the Republican members being present, Mr. Mitchell was renominated by acclamation as the candidate of the Republican Party of the State for reelection, and on January 20th, 1891, he was elected the third time a Senator from the State of Oregon for the term commencing March 4th, 1891, receiving on first ballot in each House the vote of every Republican member—all of the Republican members elected to the Legislature being present and voting. His term of service will expire March 4th, 1897.

DOLPH, JOSEPH N., United States Senator, was born in what was then called Dolphsburg, Tompkins County, N. Y., on the 19th day of October, 1835. After arriving at the age of eighteen years, he taught school a portion of each year, while acquiring an education and his profession. He studied law with Hon. Jeremiah McGuire, at Havana, N. Y., and was admitted to the Bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court of that State, held at Binghamton in November, 1861. He practiced his profession in Schuyler County, N. Y., during the winter of 1861-62, and in May, 1862, enlisted in Captain Crawford's company, known as the

Oregon Escort, raised under an act of Congress for the purpose of protecting the immigration of that year to this coast against hostile Indians, crossing the plains as orderly sergeant of this company. On this trip he lost all his clothing except the suit worn by him, together with every dollar of money with which he set out. He arrived in Portland on the 31st day of October, 1862, with only the six months' pay he had received from the Government upon being mustered out of service at Walla Walla, Wash. Terr. Upon his arrival in Oregon, Mr. Dolph at once began the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the year 1863, he formed a copartnership with Hon. J. H. Mitchell, which continued for more than ten years, and terminated upon Mr. Mitchell's election to the United States Senate. He was appointed City Attorney for the city of Portland in October, 1864, and held that position about one and a half years, during which time he prepared and proposed important amendments to the city charter—which were afterward adopted—and also revised for publication the ordinances of the city. In January, 1865, Mr. Dolph was appointed by President Lincoln United States District Attorney for the District of Oregon, which position he held until September, 1866, when he resigned it to take his seat in the Oregon Legislature as State Senator from Multnomah County, in which capacity he served his county during the session of 1866, and took his seat at the beginning of the session of 1868; but his seat was contested upon the pretence that no allotment had been made at the previous sessions of the Legislature, as required by the constitution, and Mr. Dolph was deposed by a strict party vote. He was, however, returned at the general election of 1872 by an increased majority of the votes of his constituents, and sat in the two succeeding sessions of the Oregon Legislature as a Senator for Multnomah County. Mr. Dolph has been an active participant in the politics of the State. He was Chairman of the Republican State

Central Committee from 1866 to 1868. He has been an able and eloquent advocate of the principles of the Republican Party. He was present at Salem at the meeting of the Electoral College in 1876, and after Governor Grover had given the certificate of election to Cronin, he advised the course adopted by the Republican electors, and on the spot drafted the papers which were, by the Electoral Commission, adjudged sufficient to establish the election of Messrs. Odell, Cartwright, and Watts. To his promptness, discretion, and firmness the fortunate result of the matter is largely attributable. In 1876 Mr. Dolph was elected by the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Oregon, Most Worthy Grand Master, and he held that position with great satisfaction to the order for one year. At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. Masons, in 1882, he was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. In October, 1882, Mr. Dolph was elected to the United States Senate. At that time he was the confidential legal adviser in Oregon of Henry Villard, Esq., the able and brilliant financier who has done so much toward the development of the northwest coast. He was also the consulting attorney of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Oregon and California Railroad Company, the Oregon Improvement Company, the Oregon and Trans-Continental Company, and the adviser of the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Portland, and the attorney of other minor corporations. He was also the President of the Oregon Improvement Company, the Vice-President of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and of the Oregon and Trans-Continental Company. In 1889 he was elected without opposition by the two Legislative Houses to succeed himself in the United States Senate, in which he now occupies a position of great influence. He is Chairman of Committee of Coast Defences, and is an influential member of the



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Committees of Foreign Relations, Commerce, Public Lands, and Select Committee on Relations with Canada. In October, 1864, he was married to Miss Augusta Mulkey, a beautiful and accomplished woman, who still graces his elegant home. They have six children living. As a lawyer, Senator Dolph is prompt, ready, reliable, and successful. He is devoted to his profession, and has for many years enjoyed a large practice. In personal appearance he is large in figure and of good presence, grave in demeanor, and earnest in expression. He is possessed of all the necessary qualifications to entitle him to offices of honor and distinction, viz., energy, ambition, and unsullied honor. He has had much to contend with, and may well be called a self-made man; and the success that has attended his past life is due only to his personal exertions. Slowly and steadily he has advanced in the estimation of the people of Oregon, until to-day he occupies the proudest position that a grateful people can bestow upon him.

LORD, WILLIAM P.—Residents of Dover, Del., recall a certain young man whose purity of thought and nobility of aim distinguished his every action; whose energy of will and self-originating force were the soul of his character—a young man who steadily and conscientiously applied himself from day to day to the duties of life, until now, at this writing, he has gained honorable distinction in his adopted State, and a host of admirers salute him as Judge Lord. When he left his native heath for the wilds of the Northwest, it was Delaware's loss and Oregon's gain. He was born in the year 1838. The opening pages in the judge's book of life teem with stirring scenes and thrilling incidents. From the time that he graduated from Fairfield College, New York, with high honor, and proceeded to read law, he became associated with movements of prominence. When the dark cloud of the Rebellion wrapped the nation in its awful

gloom, young Lord was among the first to volunteer. He enlisted in a battalion of Delaware cavalry in the spring of 1862, and rapidly advanced to the position of captain of his company. His fine soldierly ability and natural executive power soon won higher promotions. The rank of major was conferred upon him. Shortly after he plunged into the famous campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. His conduct on the field and in the camp is spoken of by his associates in terms of high praise. The end of that terrible struggle came at last, and the young patriot returned home to resume his legal studies at the Albany Law College. A leader in war, he was likewise to the front in peace, and before long he graduated from the law school with an honorable record, prepared to enter at once on the practice of his profession. But his services were in demand elsewhere. His old army comrades offered him a permanent lieutenancy in the Regular Army. He accepted, and found himself assigned to the Pacific slope. From this point, shortly after the United States purchased Alaska from Russia, he was despatched to the newly acquired territory, where his command took formal possession of the immense tract. These duties completed, William Lord determined upon carrying out his original design of practising law. While canvassing the merits of Salem, Ore., as a locality for his business, he met Colonel N. B. Knight, a legal friend and a companion in war. The two joined fortunes, and the firm became noted as a leading light in the legal world. When Mr. Lord was chosen for the bench the partnership expired. The period of Judge Lord's accession to magisterial office marks an important epoch in his career. He stood upon the threshold of a fine political future. He enjoyed the confidence of the people, and laurels were his. In 1878 the Republican Party of Marion County elected him to the State Senate. After serving one session he resigned to accept the nomination of his party for Judge of the Supreme Court. He was

elected to this office in 1880, and became Chief Justice. An interesting diversion occurred at this stage. The judge made an important journey to Baltimore. Shortly after he returned to Salem, but not alone. He was accompanied by Miss Juliette Montague, one of the beautiful daughters of the Monnmental City, who now came back with the popular Oregonian to reign as the queen of his home. Three bright children now assist her in making the judge's life an endless round of pleasure. The year 1882 witnessed the re-election of Judge Lord to his seat in court. At his next and third election, 1888, he polled the highest vote ever cast for any candidate in the State of Oregon. "The strong man and 'the waterfall,'" says the proverb, "channel their own path." The energetic spirit of Judge Lord won a way for himself. Born in 1838, his prime of life has arrived, fraught with the good measure of prosperity, which is the rightful meed for his industry and patience. In passing upon his character, particular mention must be made of his disposition on the bench. His largeness of mind, depth of thought, appreciation of the lofty, experience of the world, delicacy of manner, tact and energy in action, love of truth, honesty, and amiability—all combine to make him an honored magistrate. The memory of man will credit him with great services rendered in various fields, and with a character formed by a union of the best qualities—industry, perseverance, truthfulness, and courage.

THAYER, WILLIAM WALLACE, is the grandson of a hero of the Revolution, and his father fought with honor in the War of 1812. The latter settled on a farm near Lima, Livingston County, N. Y., where he was a man of prominence, and where he reared a large family, his sons all becoming prominent and successful lawyers. Three of these sons, E. Thayer, A. J. Thayer, and the subject of this sketch, were in partnership for a time in the practice of their profession at Buffalo, N. Y. William Wal-

lace Thayer was born at Lima on the 15th day of July, 1827, and laid the foundation for his long life of labor by spending his boyhood upon his father's farm, developing his muscles, and thoroughly enjoying the out-door life of a farmer's boy, and as he grew older, attending the neighborhood school in winter. His education was largely self-acquired, but he had a taste for books, and read deep wherever opportunity offered. Like his older brothers, he was ambitious to shine as a lawyer, and he early directed his studies to that end. He did not confine himself to the usual course of elementary law books, however, but familiarized himself with the reports of cases in his native State, and took a collateral course of reading in history and biography, and finally attended lectures at Rochester, N. Y. Here he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State in March, 1851. In November, 1852, he married Miss Samantha C. Vincent, of Tonawanda, N. Y. He practised his profession at Tonawanda and Buffalo until the spring of 1862, when he emigrated overland to Oregon, following his brother, Judge Andrew J. Thayer, to Corvallis, where the latter had been living since 1853. In the summer of 1863 he removed to Lewiston, Idaho, where he was elected a member of the Legislature and afterward District Attorney. Resigning the latter office in 1867, he returned to Oregon, and located at Portland. Two or three years after the firm of Hill, Thayer & Williams was organized, and on the retirement of Mr. Hill, the firm continued under the name Thayer & Williams until 1884. On going to Portland, in 1867, Judge Thayer found little difficulty in building up a large clientage. He was then in the full maturity of his powers, and his wide experience and studious habits had well prepared him to take rank with the best lawyers at the Portland Bar. His integrity and earnestness of character, combined with his geniality and kindness, won for him friends on every side. While he was always an able ad-



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vocate, his chief advantage at the Bar was in his profound and yet ready knowledge of the principles of law. He had no love for technicalities or nice discriminations, but he loved justice and the right, and applied the same principles of honor to his professional practice that marked his private life. In 1878 he was elected by a strong personal vote Governor of Oregon. During the four years he filled that office, important reforms were instituted in all branches of the State Government. The judicial system was reconstructed, and the Circuit and Supreme Courts were separated, so that it became Governor Thayer's duty to appoint the judges of the latter tribunal. This he did by selecting men for their qualifications, irrespective of political affiliations—a course he also pursued when, through his efforts, the penitentiary, insane asylum, and other public institutions were reorganized and put upon a substantial basis. In the management of the State lands and the school funds reforms were instituted, and, generally, in the affairs of the State true business sagacity and concern for the public welfare were manifested. He retired from office in 1882 with the commendation of the citizens, without regard to party, and at once set about the work of rebuilding his neglected law practice. He had declined re-election as Governor, giving as a reason his preference for private life and the necessity for his attending to his private affairs; but in 1884, again by force of his personal popularity, he was chosen to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the expiration of the term of Judge Watson. As a judge, the training he had at the Bar has had ample opportunity to justify the expectations of those who elected him. He is especially marked for his unvarying desire to "do equity." His ripe knowledge and wide experience supplement an intuitive perception of underlying legal principles. He has that native common-sense, or well-balanced judgment, that is often called a legal mind, so that in the maze of

reasons *pro* and *con*, he sees as by instinct the law applicable to the case. In writing his opinions, he is especially careful to state the case fully and fairly, and to the laborious duties of his office he gives patient and conscientious study and earnest effort to do what is right. By force of the Constitution, Judge Thayer became Chief Justice of the Court in 1888, his term expiring July 1st, 1890. His wife is still living, and is a congenial and companionable helpmeet. They have one son, Claude Thayer, Esq., a lawyer and banker at Tillamook, Ore.

STRAHAN, R. S.—June, 1886, marks a memorable period in the political annals of Oregon. The election of State officers held the attention of the people. Republicans and Democrats by the thousand ignored partisan sentiment and voted for the man of their choice. The result was enveloped in mystery. Hitherto the State had been regarded as safely Republican, but the present campaign was remarkably close. When the story of the ballot-box was known, the news flashed to the four cardinal points of the compass that Reuben S. Strahan, a Democrat, of Albany, Ore., had been elected Supreme Judge by a good majority. Judge Strahan had come to Oregon in 1864, locating at Corvallis. He was esteemed as a shrewd, sagacious lawyer, and rose rapidly in his profession. When, in 1868, the office of District Attorney required an incumbent, public attention was directed toward the Corvallis counsellor, and the result was that Mr. Strahan received the honor. He filled the position with high ability and probity, and in 1870 was elected State Senator from Benton County. Following this came his celebrated victory in the campaign of 1886, which placed him on the Supreme Bench. Throughout his illustrious career, the judge has evinced an indomitable spirit and mental power, which, founded in the pure atmosphere of his early life on the farm, have strengthened and increased in force until now they overcome everything. He

was born in the Blue Grass State in 1835. His boyhood days were spent on the Platte Reserve, Mo., and for years he was on intimate terms with the plough and other agricultural implements, which have been the acquaintances of so many prominent men in their early days. The country school supplied young Reuben with an elementary education, and the polish of an academic course followed later. This prepared him for his cherished ambition—the study of law—and in 1856 he began his attack on legal knots. The quickness and readiness with which he seized upon every point, his natural aptitude for clever argumentation, and his ability to reason clearly and concisely brought about a speedy result. Within one year he was admitted to the Bar, and the courts of Milan, Mo., immediately had an opportunity to judge what manner of man he was. The nature of the judgment was favorable, for soon after the bright young advocate made a stir which reached from one end of Sullivan County to the other. Popular interest in his welfare was aroused. The citizens of the district stood ready to promote him in life. He was appointed Probate Judge, and for four years discharged the duties of that office in a way which won the everlasting esteem and good-will of the people. The next chapter in Judge Strahan's life begins with his migration to Oregon. In this commonwealth he pursued a straight course of honor and dignity, which eventually crystallized in his accession to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Always a man of incorruptible integrity and unshaken firmness, he is the friend of justice and virtue. His appearance is strongly indicative of his character. It exhibits the most striking representation of dignity and high motives. Vigorous and broad-shouldered, he attracts favorable notice from all. In his range in life he has acted his part honestly and honorably and to the best of his ability. His gifts are employed in the furtherance of truth and justice. His abiding sense of duty prevails at all

times. It upholds him in his highest attitudes, and sustains him equally in the transaction of the ordinary affairs of every-day existence. His written opinions are remarkable for elegance of diction, purity of taste, and beauty of sentiment. All in all, the type of true manhood is shown to perfection in the person of Judge Reuben Strahan.

MALLORY, RUFUS.—Mr. Mallory was born in Chenango County, N. Y., June 10th, 1831. In the fall of the same year the family moved to Allegany County, and remained there and in the adjoining county of Steuben until 1865. At the age of twenty-four Rufus went West and settled at New London, Henry County, Ia. In the fall of 1858 he made up his mind to visit the Pacific coast, and started for Oregon, arriving in the Territory on New Year's Day, 1859. He settled at Roseburg, Douglas County. Having studied law and been admitted to the Bar, Mr. Mallory was elected, in 1860, Prosecuting Attorney for the First Judicial District of Oregon, and served a term of two years. He did his work ably and conscientiously. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature from Douglas County. Toward the close of that year he left Roseburg and settled at Salem. Mr. Mallory was appointed by Governor Gibbs Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District, and in 1864 was elected to the same office. Two years afterward he was chosen Representative in Congress from Oregon, and served one term. He was Speaker of the House in the State Legislature of 1872, and was an efficient and impartial presiding officer. President Grant appointed Mr. Mallory to the responsible position of United States District Attorney for Oregon, in 1874, and he was reappointed by President Hayes, holding the office for eight years altogether. In 1882 he was sent on special public business by the Treasury Department to Singapore, and fulfilled his mission satisfactorily. After completing his



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business in that distant city, instead of returning by the way he went, he determined on circumnavigating the globe. He pushed forward, crossed the Indian and Atlantic oceans, reached New York, and continued his journey homeward. The entire trip lasted five months, seventy-eight days having been actually spent in travelling. Mr. Mallory commenced the practice of his profession at Portland in 1883. He is justly regarded as one of the ablest advocates in the State, and occupies a high place in the estimation not only of his professional brethren, but of the public generally. The many trusts which during a busy lifetime have been placed in his hands have been discharged honorably and faithfully. In the Oregon Legislature; in the National Capital; as prosecuting officer of the State, as well as of the United States; as representative of his country abroad—in all these capacities he has been true to his record as an able, upright, honorable man and public official.

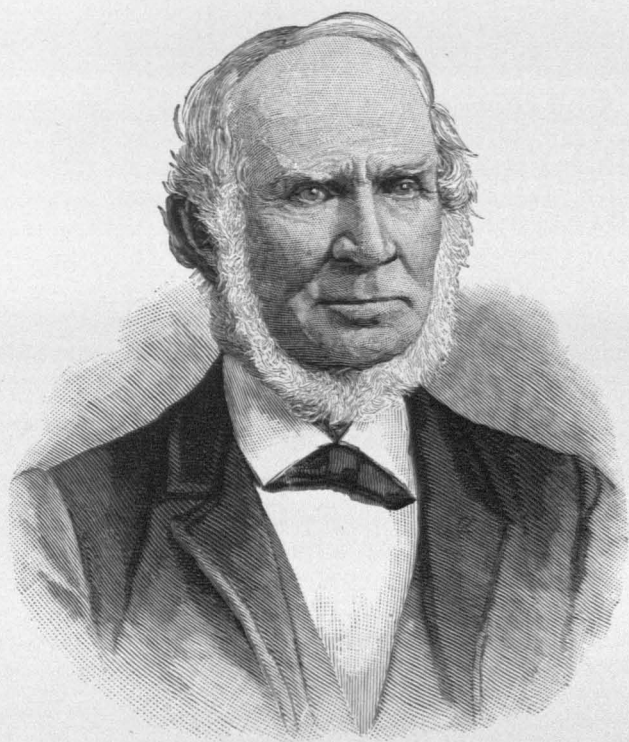
SHAW, T. C.—Page after page of Oregonian history blazes with the brilliant achievements of the early settlers. Among those whose enlightened deeds shed a lustre on the fair name of the State is the Hon. T. C. Shaw. His eventful life began with the date of February 23d, 1823. Clay County, Mo., was his birthplace. His father was Captain William Shaw, who came from Eastern Tennessee, and his mother was Sarah Gilliam, a sister to the noted General Gilliam. In his tenth year the original of this sketch accompanied his father to Northern Missouri, where the family located in the valley of Grindstone Creek, Clinton County. Between tilling the soil and taking care of live stock, young Shaw had his hands full. He was never a stranger to work, and the habit of doing things readily and quickly clings to him still. When he was fifteen years of age his parents migrated to the picturesque country threaded by the west fork of the Platte River. At this point the boy

was forced to combat a serious obstruction. In the primitive stage of civilization reached by that section the school-house had not yet begun to cut any great figure. There were no means at hand for young Shaw to acquire even the rudiments of education. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, he worked over such books as fell in his way in the course of his labors, and succeeded in learning much in after years, demonstrating what an iron will he possessed, and the great results which he could attain alone and unaided. Intelligence began to arrive in Missouri of the unparalleled wealth hidden in the rich, new soil of the grand Willamette Valley in Oregon. All eyes were turned to the Pacific coast. In a brief space Mr. Shaw had decided what to do. He would go West and cast his lot in the Garden of Oregon. The next long train of emigrant wagons which set out to cross the plains saw the Shaw family one of the party. General Gilliam was in command at the start, but later the company separated into smaller sections, all arriving safely at The Dalles in the middle of November. The hand of sickness suddenly fell upon young Shaw. He was afflicted with typhoid fever. Through weeks of suffering he lay between life and death, compelling his parents to delay their Western trip. The winter dreariness was brightened by the rare kindness and favors shown by Rev. A. F. Waller to the family. In the spring health again returned to young Shaw, and the Westward journey was resumed. The family drifted in boats down the Columbia, and drove the stock along the half-obliterated path made by the redmen. The trip through this section was superb, but practical considerations interfered with a full enjoyment of the sublime scenery. The provisions rapidly disappeared. Something had to be done. At the mouth of the Washougal River, the Hudson's Bay Company required workers to turn out shingles and saw logs. Mr. Shaw and his son were engaged, and here they toiled through the summer. The autumn season arrived, and

the time of departure came with it. The Shaw party moved to the Willamette Valley, and occupied the mission farm near Salem. Mr. T. C. Shaw rented a part of the estate from Alanson Beers, who, in the following winter, with the assistance of his tenants, erected a great barn, which is still in existence. Widespread interest was manifested about this time in the proposed construction of a wagon road over the Cascade Mountains. Two companies prepared to begin operations on the important highway. Mr. T. C. Shaw joined one, headed by General Gilliam and Colonel Waters. The party started with the expectation of building the road through a pass which they believed penetrated the Cascades along the dividing ridge between the north and south branches of the Santiam; but when the investigators had explored the mountains for a week, they were confronted by the impassable walls of Shell Mountain. Only a narrow hunting trail skirted the side of the mountain, and it was impossible with the materials then at hand to widen the path into a wagon road, so the project was abandoned. On his return, Mr. Shaw moved to Polk County, residing with his uncle, Mitchel Gilliam, near The Dalles. The frightful massacre of Dr. Whitman and wife, with some fourteen other white men, was the cause of a Government call for troops, and Mr. Shaw enlisted at once at Portland, 1848, serving as second lieutenant of Captain J. C. Owen's company. He achieved a name for bravery and fearlessness in the war which will stand as an indelible record in the chronicles of military performances. At the end of the war he returned to his plough, but a stirring event occurring just then induced him to travel again. The gold fever of '49 broke out over the country. Mr. Shaw went to California, spent a year in the "diggings," and then took up his residence at his father's home on Howell Prairie. Shortly after he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Headrick by Elder G. O. Barnett, of the Christian Church. Years of wed-

ded happiness now brightened the life of the hardy pioneer. In his pleasant home, on a claim near Salem, Ore., he with his beloved wife saw their children growing up around them—Mary Jane, now the wife of Dr. S. C. Stone, of Milton ; Elizabeth E., married to J. C. Lewis, of near Salem ; Thurston T., who is wedded to Miss Lulu Lowe, of Salem ; Minnie N., who recently suffered an affliction in the death of her husband, Leon W. Smith. Death entered the household, and took one son, Grandison B. The honors of office have frequently been extended to Mr. Shaw by his fellow-citizens. They recognize in him a man of sound sense and keen penetration ; of great prudence and practical wisdom ; of patient investigation and singular perseverance, and of distinguished moderation and equanimity. In 1864 he was elected Commissioner of Marion County ; two years later he was re-elected to the office ; in 1870 he was chosen Assessor, and was again honored with a second term ; then he became Sheriff, and after a brief interim of private life was called upon to act as County Judge, in 1882, and in 1886 he was again placed in the same position—his repeated success in political life attesting fully his popularity with the people.

STROWBRIDGE, JOSEPH ALFRED, is another example of the farm-boy in commerce. Trained at the handle of the plough, he afterward rose to a high position in the mercantile interests of Oregon. He was born in Montour County, Pa., in 1835, and shortly after lived in Marion County, O., where he spent his boyhood farming. The district school furnished him the slight means of education which boys of those days received ; but with the assistance of an aunt's tutelage, Joseph acquired several scholarly attainments which improved his studies greatly. At the age of only fourteen he successfully passed an examination for teachers, and was engaged to take charge of a school. The young man



Joseph Kellogg