

PART IV.

HISTORY OF LATAH COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

SETTLEMENT.

The history of Latah county as a political division of Idaho begins in 1888; the history of the people now living within its legal boundaries, of their commercial, industrial and educational institutions, is almost coeval with that of Idaho itself. The territorial government was formed in 1863 at Lewiston, which was even then a growing frontier town. Just across the river on the north, rise the hills of the Palouse. While it was at first thought that these hills were worthless except as grazing lands, it was not many years before settlements were made in some of the small valleys and as early as 1878 Asbury Lienallen had established a postoffice at Moscow, thirty miles north of Lewiston. The first agricultural settlements made in the county were about Genesee and Moscow in 1871 and 1872. Before its removal to Moscow, Lienallen's postoffice had existed for some years at what was called Paradise City, one mile east of the present business center of the town. There were pioneer settlements also farther south. The Hall and Caldwell cattle ranch was occupied in 1868; Jacob Kambitsch settled on Cow creek very near the present site of the town of Genesee in 1871 and in 1872 there was quite an immigration of settlers into this valley, the town of Genesee starting but three years later. In the northern part of the county William Ewing settled on Palouse river in 1860 engaging in the cattle business. There are but a few of the earlier settlements. Others coming into Paradise valley about the same time or a little later were G. W. Tomer, W. J. Hamilton, Bennet Summerfield, William Frazier, James and Albert Howard, James Cox, John Russell, Silas Imbler, James Montgomery. This is not the entire list but these are well known to all early settlers as men prominent in the affairs of those times.

Latah being a portion of Nez Perces county until 1888, its early history will be told in the chapter on Nez Perces county, but we will review in this chapter those incidents which have direct bearing on Latah's future development and are of local interest to those who made early settlement within its present boundaries and are still active factors in progress.

No sooner had the first locations been made than there was a demand for a postoffice, which was established early in 1872 at the point described above and V. Craig received the appointment as postmaster. A mail route was at once established between Lewiston and Paradise City postoffice and John Denny was the first mail carrier. It was a pony route and Paradise City was its terminus until about 1875, when it was extended to Farmington. In a short time regular stages were put on the road and such noted characters as Major Wimpsey, Joseph Cox, Felix Warren and Tom La Dow were for several years drivers over this route as well as over routes established to the mining regions on the northeast and east. While stage driving here in early days was not fraught with so many of the dangers that lurked in the way of the stages in many other far western regions, yet the roads were not infrequently cut at dizzy heights along the declivitous sides of gulches and canyons; highwaymen were sometimes met with, and the stage driver had necessarily to be a man of courage and skill. Travel over these routes was never seriously interfered with by Indians. For some time during the Indian scare in 1876 and 1877, travelers entered the stage with more or less apprehension and precautionary measures were taken to insure the safety of passengers and the safe delivery of mails. Drivers were well armed and guards at times accompanied them, especially when

packages of great value were being carried. Although the Indian scare and the highwayman are both practically things of the past, some of the old stage routes are still in use, not by pony riders and stages, but by farmers and travelers across the country. They have not yet lost all of their primitive characteristics and the tediousof rounds their curves and goes down their sheer declivities with emotions that are more easily experienced than described. Notable among these old highways is the road now in use from Genesee via Uniontown, down the Snake river breaks to Lewiston, where a descent is made from an elevation of over 2,500 feet to an elevation of 600 feet in about four miles. Citizens of Genesee will remember a ride taken over this road a few months ago by two of their number who had recently arrived from an eastern state and settled in their midst. Before starting they were advised by some of their friends who knew the road, to be very good to the driver as there were some steep hills to descend and they would want him to drive slowly. The "friends" had been specific in their advice and consequently when the party started the newcomers had with them two quarts of whiskey with which they at once began to treat the driver. The driver appreciated this unusual kindness, became very much devoted to the bottles and by the time they had reached the breaks was in condition to face any danger and take any risk. Before commencing the descent he took a "long pull" at the stimulants, rose in his seat, and, to the consternation of his passengers, swung the whip across the backs of his horses, gave a wild "whoop" and plunged down the canyon road at break-neck speed. No amount of entreaty or persuasion could induce him to slacken speed. Dangerous curves were rounded in a flash, the hack bounding over rocks and swinging dangerously close to the edge of the almost perpendicular walls falling down from the roadbed; steep descents and ascents were made with the same reckless speed and there was not a moment's pause until the ferry over the Clearwater river was reached at the bottom. The passengers clung furiously to the sides of the hack allowing their hats and parcels to sail away into the air and roll down the rocky canyon sides hundreds of feet to the bottom. In the beginning they rent the air with yells of terror and apprehension but the latter half of the wild ride was taken in death-like silence and when the river level was reached they had to be assisted from the wagon. Once more finding themselves on terra firma they refused to accompany their driver further but found other conveyances into Lewiston, returning eventually to Genesee by another road.

The early mails over these roads were irregular. In the beginning, where everything was carried on horseback, the trips were only made weekly and for some time after the extension of the line to Farmington the weekly schedule was continued. During the summer and fall months the mails came and went with a considerable degree of regularity, but when the muddy or stormy winter season overtook the country Genesee and Paradise valleys were sometimes without mail

for two or three weeks. In a speech recently delivered before the Pioneers' Association of Latah county, pioneer A. J. Green, of Moscow, told of the difficulty in getting mail across the Clearwater river at Lewiston. When storms prevented the operation of the ferry, mail was sometimes placed in a basket and hung on the ferry cable, when it was drawn over the river by a rope kept in place for the purpose. The mail service did not improve much until some time in the 'eighties. As late as 1881 the service was far from being in a state of perfection. When President Garfield was shot in 1881 it was two weeks before the people of Paradise valley were generally apprised of the assassination. The news reached the village of Moscow through a chance traveler from Lewiston; farmers who happened into the village carried it home to neighbors and thus it was gradually spread. With easy means of travel and communication now on every hand it is difficult to realize the full measure of inconveniences and hardships with which the early settlers had to contend. Until 1879 Walla Walla, one hundred miles away, was the supply point for all the Palouse country. Lewiston was nearer but it was next to inaccessible; it was not a produce market and prices were next to prohibitive on every article of merchandise the Palouse farmer needed. Enormous crops of grain and vegetables were raised in 1879 and 1880, but everything had to be hauled to Walla Walla, or to Wawawai and shipped by boat to Portland. The cost of transportation was very great and the margin of profit to the farmers was correspondingly small. A trip to Walla Walla sometimes occupied weeks; the farmer could not leave his crops except at a time when the roads were in bad condition; yet for years, from 1871 to 1879, he must take this long journey annually, for flour, sugar, tea, coffee and other necessities, paying 50 cents per pound for sugar, \$1 per gallon for oil, 16 cents per pound for flour, etc. Some of these articles were regarded as luxuries and then the settlers did not always indulge themselves.

In 1876 a sawmill was built by parties named Stewart and Beach at a point about six miles north-east of the present site of Moscow; this was the first sawmill brought north of Snake river. It was a small affair and was only in operation a few months when it was sold to parties at Colfax and taken out of the country. In 1877 R. H. Barton came to the Palouse country and with him were S. J. Langdon and Zack Kump. They came all the way from Corinne, Utah, with an ox team, bringing with them a portable sawmill. Mr. Barton settled at the edge of the timbered foothills, six miles northeast of Moscow, and here on the southeast quarter of section twenty-six, town forty north, range five west, the sawmill was put in operation in the fall of 1877. Zack Kump eventually sold his interest in the mill to Hiram Epperly, and for eighteen months Messrs. Barton, Langdon and Epperly conducted the sawmill, furnishing all the lumber used in Moscow, including that used in the construction of the first hotel, the Barton House.

In a work of this scope there is not space for many interesting details associated with the growth of a set-

tlement or with the development of an industry, depicting individual successes and failures and dwelling on the virtues or vices of the numerous characters in the tragedies, comedies or pastorals of every day pioneer life. This is rather the function of the biographer than of the historian. However, as the history of a community or of a state is the history of its people, the citizen must of necessity be associated in his individual capacity with the history of the industries and institutions of the community in which he resides or has resided. The pioneer of husbandry, of commercial industry, of political or educational institution is held in high esteem by his followers and is entitled to a place in the records of his commonwealth. From various sources we have gathered detached items of information that are worthy of record in the annals of Latah county, showing as they do the spirit of the people and associating individuals prominently with the pastoral, social and educational life of the early days. At a Fourth of July celebration held at the foot of Moscow mountain in 1878, S. J. Langdon was president of the day: Mrs. Epperly, Mary and George Langdon furnished music for the occasion, while speeches were made by R. H. Barton, S. J. Langdon, G. W. Tomer and Dr. Blake. At this meeting it was stated by one of the speakers that the first Paradise valley school house was on the southeast corner of the preemption claim of L. Haskens and the first school was taught by Noah Lieualten. The building was put up in 1871. During a speech made by R. H. Barton before the Pioneer Association in 1892, the speaker exhibited a stool used by the teachers in this school house; it was all that was saved when the house was burned in 1880. The stool was made from a section of tree split in half. In one of the halves had been fitted three pegs which served as legs. It is still preserved by the Pioneers' Association. Quoting from this speech of Mr. Barton's, we learn that William Ewing located on the Palouse river in the northern part of the county in 1869 and a year later Thomas Tierney located on Thorn Creek. These were among the very first settlers in the county. Quoting from a speech made before the Pioneers' Association December 28, 1894, by J. L. Naylor, of Moscow, we learn that Dr. Blake and G. W. Christie were pioneer justices of the peace and that William Groat, S. J. Langdon, William King and G. W. Tomer were pioneer members of the territorial legislature. The first frame houses in the county were erected by Henry Trimble, David Allen and E. N. DeLong, near Moscow, and the first seed turned over with a plow in this great agricultural county was turned a few miles southeast of Moscow by Henry Trimble.

The following is an extract from a speech made at a pioneers' meeting June 14, 1893, by Hon. Willis Sweet: "I remember well the ruin of the stockade that stood back of Charles Moore's place. In the early 'eighties it was a conspicuous relic of the exciting days when Joseph and his hostiles carried ruin and death to so many homes in northern Idaho. That cruel extremity you were spared; but your hardships were many compared with the surroundings you now enjoy. You traveled to Walla Walla for your flour and many other

household necessities. And such roads!" The following is the history of the stockade: In June, 1877, came the Joseph Indian war. At the first alarm the settlers with their families sought safety in temporary forts and stockades that were hastily constructed as a protection against the raids of the treacherous redskins. The first stockade was built near the residence formerly occupied by J. S. Howard, who died in the early 'eighties. The permanent stockade was built where part of Moscow now stands, back of the residence of John Russell and now the residence of Mrs. Julia A. Moore. The stockade was built of logs from six to ten inches in diameter, set on end in the ground close together. They were hauled from the mountains six miles distant and at a time when it was taking a man's life in his hands to make the trip. These old posts may yet be seen along the road to the south of the Moore residence. Here about thirty settlers and their families spent many anxious days and night. The greatest danger was from the Coeur d'Alene Indians of the north joining their forces with those of the wily leader of the Nez Perces and making a raid on the settlers who were very poorly supplied with arms and more poorly supplied with ammunition. But through the efforts of their chief, who was always peaceably disposed towards the whites, and the timely assistance of the good Father Cataldo, the mission priest, they were held in check. In the meantime the United States troops and volunteers pressed the hostile Joseph and his warriors so hard that they retreated across the old Lolo trail to Montana, where they were finally captured. The very scarcity of settlers in this section caused the savages to turn their attention southward towards Grangeville and Mt. Idaho, where there were more scalps and plunder to be obtained. Greater alarm than would perhaps otherwise have existed was caused by the killing of John Richie, who was shot by an Indian while standing in the doorway of his house in Pine Creek. This apparently confirmed the report that the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene Indians would join the Nez Perces in a general war against the whites.

At the time of the Bannock Indian war in 1878, Latah county citizens prepared for emergencies by organizing two companies of volunteers who held themselves in readiness to respond to any call that might be made for their services. Moscow had a company of forty or fifty men, officered by W. D. Robbins, captain, and Henry McGregor, first lieutenant. At the sawmill northeast of town was another company equally as large of which S. J. Langdon was captain; R. H. Barton, first lieutenant; H. S. Epperly, second lieutenant, and J. L. Naylor, orderly. Guns were secured from Lewiston for which happily there proved to be no need, as the Indians did not appear in this part of the country.

To show something of the rapidity with which the Palouse country was settled during the 'seventies, we reproduce some correspondence taken from an issue of the old Lewiston Teller, dated June 9, 1881. The author of the correspondence was the editor of the Teller at the time and was on an overland trip from Lewiston to Spokane. The camping places referred to

were along the Idaho-Washington state line north of Moscow. "It is hard to describe the changes that have taken place since I camped here nine years ago (1872), when not a solitary habitation could be found within many miles of this place. At that time we had been riding north from Lewiston to find settlers to sign a petition for a mail route from Lewiston north to Spokane Bridge. We crossed at the forks of Hangman's creek then turned and went down the north side and about every half mile found a statue with a shingle nailed to it, upon which was written the name of some man with the announcement that he claimed a tract of land at or near that point. Until we went down the creek about eight miles we found no settler. Then we found the savage family. Further down we found fifteen or twenty persons camped, among them Major Wimpy. They were cutting hay and getting timber in the mountains and making other preparations for the beginning of permanent homes. On our return we found six or seven log structures completed and occupied. We now find almost the entire section within a radius of eight or ten miles absorbed by settlers, save the railroad reserves, and many of these have been occupied and much improved. Good homes have been built, good fences and extensively improved fields are everywhere visible and the acreage under cultivation is large.

A gap in the divide between the two mentioned creeks led us by a good wagon road into the Rock creek valley, which now contains from 125 to 140 voters with their families, which ought to give a population of from 700 to 1,000. When we passed through this country nine years ago over the Indian trails leading from Lapwai to the Spokane, not a solitary habitation was visible throughout the whole vast extent of prairie land from Moscow north. Now Genesee valley, Paradise valley, Strawberry valley and Rock creek valley are settled and the greater portion of the lands occupied."

At the second session of the territorial legislature which convened at Lewiston, November 14th and adjourned December 23d, 1864, the following act was passed and approved: "An Act creating the Counties of Lah-toh and Kootenai. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho as follows: Section 1. That all that portion of Idaho Territory embraced within the following described boundaries, be and the same is hereby created into, and shall be known as the county of Lah-toh, to wit: Beginning at a point in the main channel of the Snake River at its junction with the Clearwater River; thence running due north along the dividing line between Washington and Idaho territories, to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude; thence east with said degree of latitude until it intersects the boundary line of Shoshone county; thence south with the boundary line of said county to the middle channel of Clearwater river; thence with the channel of said river to its junction with the Snake river to the place of beginning; and the county seat of said county of Lah-toh is hereby located at Coeur d'Alene."

At the fourth session of the territorial legislature which convened at Boise December 3, 1866, and ad-

joined January 11, 1867, an amendatory act was passed redesigning the boundaries of Kootenai county and repealing section 1 of the act of 1864, which created Lah-toh county. In the fall of the year 1878 the people in and around Moscow, and in the northern part of the county determined to organize the county of Lah-toh under the assembly act of 1864. They were for some reason without knowledge of the amendatory legislation of 1867. Meetings were held at Moscow and elsewhere, a petition having the required fifty signatures was secured and forwarded to Governor Brayman with the request that he appoint commissioners. By the old act the 48th parallel of latitude was named as the northern boundary and Coeur d'Alene as the temporary county seat. Governor Brayman had also overlooked the repealing act of 1867 and granted the request of the petitioners, going so far as to appoint commissioners in the persons of Messrs. Canfield, Rankin and Martin, residents in the vicinity of Coeur d'Alene. Governor and people were not long in discovering their mistake, however, and the movement to organize Lah-toh county was for the time dropped. Again in 1881 a petition and communication were forwarded from Coeur d'Alene to Governor John B. Neil asking for the appointment of commissioners for the county of Lah-toh. This the governor replied he could not do under existing laws and cited the petitions to the acts of 1864 and 1867. As the northern boundary line of Nez Perces county had been in the meantime established on the divide between Hangman's creek and Palouse river by the government survey of the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation, and as the act of 1867 described Kootenai county as embracing all territory north of Nez Perces county, the petitioners found that they were no longer in the Lah-toh county described by the act of 1864. Upon the return of the papers from Governor Neil, therefore, they substituted the name of "Kootenai" for "Lah-toh" and at once sent them back for his reconsideration. The following extract from a letter published in the Lewiston Teller explains the action of the petitioners at Coeur d'Alene: "Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Ty., July 22, 1881. A. Leland Esq.: Shortly after you left here we received a letter from Governor Neil disapproving of our county organization under the name of Lah-toh. We at once took the necessary legal steps to organize as Kootenai county. The territorial officers have acknowledged us and we are now a de facto and de jure government under the name of Kootenai, etc." Messrs. Canfield, Rankin and Martin became Kootenai county instead of Lah-toh county commissioners.

In September, 1885, the O. R. & N. railroad reached Moscow, which has remained the terminus of the road since that date. During the summer of 1883 committees from Colfax, Pullman and Moscow visited the farmers along the proposed route of the railway and secured the right of way. All the country needed in order to make it exceedingly prosperous was transportation facilities. It is not our purpose to recount here the history of the building of the railroad. In another portion of this work a special chapter has been devoted to railroad schemes and railroad construction and in

this chapter the reader will find details concerning the O. R. & N. and N. P. Railroad. The O. R. & N. reached Moscow about the middle of September and the first cars crossed the Idaho-Washington line and ran into Moscow on the 23d of the month. There was general and great rejoicing; salutes were fired, whistles blown, and speeches made. Wednesday, the day of the arrival of the first train, witnessed a grand celebration and on Friday a grand ball was held which was attended by hundreds. The results following the completion of the road can never be properly estimated. They were not all manifested in a year or in a decade; they are accumulating still and must ever continue to accumulate for the agricultural resources of the county are practically inexhaustible and all industrial interests must grow and keep pace with the gradual development of these resources.

There is an interesting reminiscence entitled to a place here, in explanation of the old railroad grade which runs through the north end of town, but which has never been used. At the time the O. R. & N. was projected, Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla, and Charles Moore, of Moscow, were joint owners of a tract of land on the north side of Moscow and they induced the company to build their grade through this tract, giving them the right of way. In return for this concession, they demanded exclusive warehouse privileges for a term of years. W. J. McConnell, W. W. Baker, A. A. Lieuallen and others living in the north end of town were also desirous, because of their property holdings, that the road should use this end of town for their terminal equipment. There were those in the south end of town who were not averse to having the road cross their property and as the company was loathe to grant exclusive warehouse privileges to anyone, circumstances rather favored the southenders. Both Field Engineer McClellan and a new chief who had just come upon the ground favored the south end, claiming that if the company ever wanted to extend the line east they could not get out of town by the north end route. The chief and his assistants were boarding at the Barton house at the time and R. H. Barton, accidentally learning their views, at once took steps to push matters to a conclusion. Henry McGregor and James Deakin were the owners of land on either side of the present main street in the south end of town. It was night, but Barton hurriedly summoned M. J. Shields, Henry Durnham and John Kanaley to a special meeting to be held on the bridge south of town. He then located James Deakin and Henry McGregor and piloted them to the bridge. Here the situation was explained to the land owners, and after some vigorous characteristic speeches by Shields and Barton, and promises of an equal distribution of their loss involved in the concessions desired, they readily consented to give the railroad anything they wanted in the way of right of way through their places, provided they would change the route. The party then disbanded and Mr. Barton informed the engineers that if they would survey the line through south Moscow they could have all the land needed there for tracks, depot, etc. The offer was at once com-

municated to the officials at Portland with the recommendation that it be accepted. On the following day M. C. Moore was in Portland and repaired to the offices of the railroad company to press his claim for warehouse privileges. The officials were independent and refused to make any concession of this character. Some "puts and calls" were exchanged and at the close of the argument, a message was sent to the engineers at Moscow to survey the new route. This was at once done and the old grade was abandoned. This was the sequel to the midnight meeting on the bridge.

Turning again to an earlier period in the history of the county, let us record briefly the work of those who followed the argonauts of the 'fifties,' 'sixties' and 'seventies' in their quest for golden treasure. These men were not in search of pastoral lands, and had they been, they would not have bailed their homes in the Palouse country, for it was not thought possible in those days to produce crops on the hills of Genesee and Paradise valleys, nor on the ridges of the Potlatch. Ten years before a new one considered the Latah country adapted to agricultural pursuits, mining was carried on in various parts of the county. As far back as 1862 placer claims were worked along some of the water courses. Besides the deposits of gold and silver, mica and opals were found in several localities. The exhibit of Idaho opals at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, came from Latah county. In 1881 a mine of mica was discovered about thirty miles from Moscow by J. T. Woody, and in a short time a number of other locations were made in the same vicinity. The principal placer mines in the county are situated in the Hoodoo district which has been worked for the last thirty-five years. Other mines worked successfully are on Jerome creek, Swamp creep, Gold creek and many others, and in Howard gulch, Garden gulch, Crumrine gulch and others on Moscow mountain. The first quartz mill in the county was operated on a ledge on Moscow mountain and owned by Dr. Worthington and D. C. Mitchell. In 1896 a mill was started in the Daisy mine on Jerome creek, which is now on a paying basis. On Ruby creek is a most valuable gold and silver mine called the Silver King. For years gold has been taken from the ledges of Moscow mountain by the "arrastre" process and if this mountain of wealth were situated in some remote locality, difficult of access it would be considered a veritable Klondyke. The Gold Bug, Golden Gate and the Big Ledge are the principal mines worked there in recent years. The Golden Gate Company has a 200 foot tunnel, and contemplates putting in a mill. Adjoining the Golden Gate is the White Cross mine which has a fine stamp mill.

The Hoodoo mines have had seasons of ups and downs; worked successfully for a time in the early sixties, they experienced a long season of inactivity during the late 'sixties and the 'seventies. Again in 1885 and 1886 there was a season of excitement, many flocking there from all directions with the hope of improving their fortunes. What are known as the Hoodoo mines, comprising four gulches that empty into the Palouse river about 30 miles northeast of Moscow, were first discovered and worked in the years

1862 and 1863 and paid all the way from \$20 to \$100 per day to the man. At that time all provisions, tools, etc. were packed into the mines on ponies over a very difficult and almost impassable trail from Lewiston, a distance of about eighty miles, which was the nearest trading point. The high prices that were then paid for merchandise in Lewiston, together with the high price also charged for packing, compelled miners to work only claims that would yield the precious dust in abundance. Mines that would not pay at least \$20 a day were not considered worth taking. About the time the Hoodoo mines were being worked, there was great excitement raging in the northwest over new discoveries of gold in Montana and thousands of miners packed their blankets and picks and started eastward toward the new Eldorado. The Hoodoo miners, not making any new discoveries on the Palouse, one by one, gathered up their luggage and silently took their departure, following the chant of excitement. Thus Hoodoo was vacated. The pioneer prospectors left their little gold field that but a short time before was rich in its deposits of mineral wealth. Nothing more was heard of the Palouse as a mining district until the year 1870 when gold was discovered on Jerome, Camas and Gold creeks, tributaries of the Palouse. These creeks were worked with very little excitement, and paid equally as well as the old Hoodoo mines. From that time mining has been carried on by a few individuals, more or less, down to the present time. The Coeur d'Alene excitement brought hundreds of prospectors to this region and the result was the rediscovery of gold in the old Hoodoo district. Many claims were opened and the side gulches which were easily mined proved far richer than was expected.

Many will remember the excitement about Moscow during the summer of 1881 over the Roland quartz find in the mountains east of the town. Roland had guarded his secret carefully but while in town for supplies confided in a few personal friends and by the time he was ready to return to the mountains, several parties were ready to follow him. His secret soon became common property and scores of claims were taken up in the vicinity. Assays from Roland's claim returned three to four hundred dollars per ton. A good deal of the development work has been done on this and other claims in the region but thus far no heavily producing mines have resulted.

Prior to the building of the Northern Pacific railroad, Lewiston, the county seat of Nez Perces county, of which the present Latah county was a part, was a very inaccessible point for citizens of Moscow and of all points north of the Clearwater river. The distance is about thirty miles and the roads in those days were, during a portion of every year, next to impassable. It was necessary to go down the Clearwater breaks which is, even today, after years of work on the roads, an undertaking accompanied by a element of risk and danger. Since the building of the railroad to Lewiston it is still necessary to travel fifty-three miles to reach the town from Moscow, making a semi-circle via Troy, Kendrick, Juliaetta, etc. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the citi-

zens of the north half of the county should conceive the plan and endeavor to execute it, of removing the capitol of the county to Moscow. In 1882 a determined effort was made to accomplish this end, first by seeking to create a new county north of the Clearwater. Petitions were formulated which were numerously signed, and a bill was introduced in the legislature providing for the creation of Latah county with Moscow as the county seat. The bill was introduced by William S. Taylor in the council and vigorously supported by G. W. Tomer in the lower house. It was found, however, that the legislature was powerless to act in the matter owing to the existence of a recently passed congressional act forbidding special legislation by the territorial legislature, creating new counties or changing the boundary lines of old ones. Disappointed in this effort Mr. Taylor introduced another bill providing for a special election, submitting the question of relocation of the county seat of Nez Perces to a vote of the people. This election was held in June, 1883, and Moscow, through her citizens, worked hard to secure the coveted prize. She was doomed to a second disappointment, however, as Lewiston was selected by a vote of 922 to 642. At this time the citizens of all this region were praying for annexation to Washington and expected confidently that the union would be speedily consummated. During the county seat contest the friends of Lewiston worked diligently among the voters north of Moscow and inspired them with the belief that when annexation was accomplished there would be a readjustment of the county lines, in which case Palouse City, nearer their section than Moscow, would in all probability be chosen a county seat of some new county. When election day came, therefore, voters in the north end of the county voted with Lewiston and against Moscow, this giving the victory to Lewiston. In another chapter will be found the history of the annexation movement. It is only necessary to state here that the citizens of Latah were almost unanimous for political affiliation with Washington. The principal causes of this unanimity of sentiment was the difficulty experienced in reaching Boise, the capital of Idaho, and the fact that Washington was about to become a state while the prospects for Idaho remaining indefinitely a territory were at that time excellent. It is interesting to note, in looking over the files of newspapers printed during the time of the agitation of this question and after its settlement, up to and after the date of the organization of the state, that sentiment has gradually changed until, at the present time, it would be difficult to find anywhere in the Panhandle, a prominent advocate of annexation. The efforts a few years ago to revive the question by the introduction into the Washington legislature of a bill requesting the appointment of a joint Idaho-Washington commission to consider the question met with no supporting sentiment in northern Idaho and was ridiculed mercilessly in the editorial columns of the press, one edition stating that the panhandle would never again support any move to dismember the proud "Gem of the Mountains." In a speech recently made by A. J. Green, a pioneer attorney of Moscow, at a

pioneers' reunion near Moscow, he gives a reason for the final settlement of the question of annexation. We quote his words: "In the early days there was great agitation of the question of annexing to Washington what is known as the panhandle of Idaho. This agitation continued for years and finally both houses of congress passed a bill annexing the panhandle to Washington. Had it not been that President Cleveland vetoed this bill by putting it into his pocket and refusing to sign it, we would now be in the state of Washington instead of in the state of Idaho. The people of Moscow and Latah county, as I have said before, have always been very ambitious. At the time to which I refer we had a new county and a new county seat, but we were not satisfied. The annexation scheme having failed and the question having been settled, as we believed, for all time, we set about getting something for the new county and Moscow. The state university was to be located somewhere and by hard work we secured its location at Moscow. Southern Idaho having more than twice the population of northern Idaho, had always fought the annexation of any part of the territory to Washington; so when a bill was introduced into the territorial legislature to locate the university at Moscow, all southern Idaho came to our support and assisted in making the bill a law, thinking that it

would forever settle the question of annexation. And it did; when the university was located at Moscow the annexation question was finally settled."

Before closing this chapter it may be well to mention briefly the last effort on the part of the citizens of Moscow, prior to the creation of Latah county, to secure to their town political honors, and to themselves some of the conveniences enjoyed by the citizens of Lewiston and of all that portion of Nez Perces county south of the Clearwater river. In 1886 an effort was made to secure the passage of an act permitting the county to elect two sets of officers. It was desired only that there be two treasurers, two auditors and two tax collectors, one set with offices at Lewiston and one with offices at Moscow. The citizens of Moscow and of the north end of the county agreed to furnish suitable buildings for the accommodation of the extra officers, free of expense to the county. These were to include a jail and court room as it was proposed to hold a summer term of court at Moscow and a winter term at Lewiston, or vice versa. The scheme was poorly supported, however, and came to naught. Details concerning subsequent action looking to the establishment of a new county will be considered in another chapter.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

Three times the citizens of northern Nez Perces county had failed in their efforts to lessen the inconveniences to which they were subjected on account of their geographical position with reference to Lewiston, the county seat, and in their efforts to secure to the growing town of Moscow deserved political honors. But they were undismayed and never for a moment rested from their labors. The congressional enactment referred to in the previous chapter forbade them to hope for relief from the territorial legislature. Their last and successful fight was made in the national legislature. Congressman Fred Duboise of Blackfoot, Bingham county, was induced to champion their cause in the lower house of congress, and through his influence Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, looked after their interests in the senate. In the winter of 1887 a bill was introduced in the house of the Fiftieth congress by Mr. Duboise, creating from a certain described tract in the northern part of Nez Perces county, the new county of Latah. The residents of Lewiston and vicinity made a vigorous defensive campaign and sent Attorney J. W. Reid to Washington to oppose the legislation and the consequent segregation of the county. The interests of Moscow and the north were repre-

sented at Washington by Charles Moore. The bill met with but little opposition in either house of congress and by the signature of President Cleveland became a law May 14, 1888. This is the only instance where a county in any state or territory has been formed by act of congress. The following is the text of the act:

PUBLIC ACT NO. 91.

AN ACT TO CREATE AND ORGANIZE THE COUNTY OF LATAH.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of Nez Perces county, in the Territory of Idaho, lying north of the following line, to-wit: Commencing at a point where the middle line of township thirty-eight north intersects the line between Nez Perces and Shoshone counties in said territory; thence west to Big Potlach creek, where it first intersects the middle line of township thirty-eight; thence down said creek southwesterly to a point where it intersects the middle line of township thirty-seven; thence due west to the line between the Territories of Idaho and Washington be, and the same is hereby, formed and organized into a county, to be known and designated as the county of Latah, with all the rights, powers, and privileges of counties under the existing laws of the Territory of Idaho.

Sec. 2. That W. W. Iandgon, J. L. Naylor, and William Frazier are hereby appointed commissioners of said county of Latah, and their annual compensation shall be the same as

now provided by law for the commissioners of Nez Perce county.

Sec. 3. That the county commissioners above named are hereby authorized, within twenty days after the approval of this act, to qualify before a justice of the peace and enter upon the discharge of their duties as such commissioners, and are hereby empowered to appoint all necessary county officers to perfect the organization of said county of Latah under the laws of the Territory of Idaho, and the said county commissioners and other county officers appointed as aforesaid shall hold their offices until the next general election provided by the laws of said Territory, and until their successors are elected and qualified according to law.

Sec. 4. That the justices of the peace, constables, road supervisors and other precinct and school officers heretofore elected and qualified and now acting as such, residing in said county of Latah, are hereby continued as such officers in said county of Latah until the next general election aforesaid and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 5. That the county of Latah shall pay to the county of Nez Perce a just proportion or the net indebtedness of said Nez Perce county, the same to be determined as follows, to wit: The county treasurer, recorder, and the present county assessor of Nez Perce County are hereby constituted a board of adjusters, who shall proceed to ascertain the net indebtedness of said county of Nez Perce, which shall be done as follows, namely: Ascertain all the county justly owes in warrants, scrip or other just debts, which amount shall constitute the gross indebtedness of said county, from which deduct the amount of the unpaid portion of the assessment roll of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven and the amount of all delinquent assessment rolls which are considered collectable up to that date, and the amount of all moneys and other credits due the county then; and the balance so found shall constitute the indebtedness of said county of Nez Perce; and the net indebtedness of said county of Nez Perce ascertained as aforesaid, shall be divided equally between the counties of Nez Perce and Latah in proportion to the taxable property of the counties as it legally appears on the assessment roll for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the said county of Latah shall cause a warrant or warrants to be drawn upon its treasurer payable to the county of Nez Perce, which said warrant or warrants shall take priority in payment over all other warrants, scrip, or other indebtedness of the said county of Latah.

Sec. 6. That the county commissioners of Nez Perce county are hereby authorized and required to furnish to the county of Latah transcripts of all records, indexes and documents and other papers on file and of record in the offices of Nez Perce county, which may be necessary to perfect the records of Latah county. They may contract with the auditor of Nez Perce county to make the above-named transcripts, the compensation for which shall be in addition to his regular salary. The necessary books for the aforementioned transcripts shall be furnished by Latah county, and the expense of making the said transcripts shall be paid by the counties of Nez Perce and Latah equally. Certificates of the correctness of said records, made as aforesaid, shall have the same legal effect as if made by the auditor of Nez Perce county.

Sec. 7. That the county of Latah is hereby attached to Nez Perce County for judicial purposes until the next meeting of the judges of the supreme court of Idaho Territory, when it shall be the duty of said judges to fix a time for holding court in said county of Latah as provided by the laws of said Territory for the other counties thereof. Thirty days after the time of holding said court is fixed as aforesaid, the said county of Latah shall assume and be vested with all the judicial rights, privileges, and powers of a county under the laws of the said Territory of Idaho.

Sec. 8. That the county of Latah shall remain with Nez Perce county for legislative purposes until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 9. That the county seat of Latah county is hereby located at the town of Moscow in said county.

Sec. 10. That the commissioners of Latah county be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, of denominations not

less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, running for a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding eight per centum per annum, with interest coupons attached, which bonds shall be signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners and the auditor of said county, and be authenticated by the seal of said county.

Sec. 11. That the said board of commissioners are hereby authorized to make sale of said bonds and apply the proceeds thereof to the erection of a court-house and jail, and such other public buildings as may be necessary; Provided, That no bond shall be sold by said commissioners for less than its par value.

Sec. 12. That the said board of commissioners and their successors in office are hereby empowered and required to levy such tax as may be necessary to promptly pay the interest on said bonds, and also to levy such tax as may be necessary to pay the principal of said bonds as the same shall become due.

Sec. 13. That in the event said board of commissioners shall issue said bonds as hereinbefore authorized, the interest coupons thereof shall be receivable in payment of the county taxes of said county.

Sec. 14. That the commissioners of Nez Perce county be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, of denominations not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, running for terms of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding eight per centum per annum with interest coupons attached, which bonds shall be signed by the chairman of the said board of commissioners and county auditor, and be authenticated by the seal of said county.

Sec. 15. That the said board of commissioners are hereby authorized to make sale of said bonds and apply the proceeds thereof to the erection of a court-house, jail, and such other public buildings as may be necessary, and for the building of necessary bridges; Provided, That no bond shall be sold by said board of commissioners for less than its par value.

Sec. 16. That the said board of commissioners and their successors in office are hereby empowered and required to levy such tax as may be necessary to promptly pay the interest on said bonds, and also to levy such tax as may be necessary to pay the principal of said bonds as the same shall become due.

Sec. 17. That in the event said board of commissioners shall issue bonds as hereinbefore authorized, the interest coupons attached to said bonds shall be receivable in payment for the county taxes of said county of Nez Perce.

Sec. 18. That the county of Latah shall not be entitled to any portion of the property, real or personal, of the said county of Nez Perce.

Sec. 19. That all acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 20. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Approved, May 14, 1888.

That conditions fully warranted the organization of the county at this time is shown by a statement issued December 13, 1888, by County Auditor W. B. Kyle, showing the financial conditions. By this statement it appears that the total revenue, both county and territorial, amounted to \$40,783.54; total amount of warrants drawn, \$33,130.84, including \$20,000 in bonds lately issued under the creating act for building purposes. The \$33,130.84, amount of warrants drawn, included warrants for \$17,000 issued in favor of Nez Perce county in payment of Latah's proportion of Nez Perce county's indebtedness. The new county was about thirty-six miles square and had a population at that time of 10,000. The number of persons assessed in 1888 for poll taxes was 1620. The division of a county not infrequently inflicts griev-

ous burdens upon the citizens of the new political body through the necessity of special taxes for the support of new officials, the erection of new buildings, etc., but in this case the necessity for the existence of the new county had been of long standing and the people were prepared for the new financial burdens. The new order of things went into effect without disturbance to the affairs of Nez Perces county and Latah at once took rank among the leading wealth producing counties of the territory. The total valuation of property for purposes of assessment in 1888 was \$1,168,255, including Moscow's valuation, which was \$356,998.

The creating act became a law May 14, 1888, and on May 28th the steps were taken to complete the organization. Minutes of these proceedings are as follows: In accordance with an act of congress approved on the 14th day of May, 1881, entitled, "An Act to create and organize the county of Latah in the Territory of Idaho; appointing W. W. Langdon, J. L. Naylor and Wm. Frazier, commissioners of said county of Latah; the said W. W. Langdon, J. L. Naylor and Wm. Frazier, met at the office of Moore & Langdon in the town of Moscow, I. T., on Tuesday the 28th day of May, 1888, at 9 o'clock A. M. and proceeded to organize the said county of Latah. Each of the aforesaid appointed commissioners qualified before Justice of the Peace John Moore, by subscribing to the oath of office, and the necessary bonds as by law provided for; each was approved and filed by the said Justice of the Peace John Moore on this 28th day of May, 1888. J. L. Naylor was elected chairman and W. W. Langdon, clerk pro tem of the board of county commissioners in and for the said county of Latah and Territory of Idaho.

May 29, 1888, the board made the following appointments for county officers: Auditor and recorder, W. B. Kyle; probate judge, Louis Jain, Genesee; treasurer, W. W. Baker, Moscow; sheriff, Robert Bruce, Deep Creek; district attorney, C. B. Reynolds, Moscow; assessor, L. C. Roberts, Viola; surveyor, S. L. Campbell, Moscow; school superintendent, J. W. Lieuallen, Moscow; coroner, William Gray, Brickaville. For a board of pharmacy the following named physicians were appointed: A. E. Sanders, Moscow; W. C. Cox, Genesee; E. E. Watts, Juliaetta. June 4th, Robert Bruce of Deep Creek declined by letter to act as sheriff and recommended R. H. Barton of Moscow, as his choice for that office. The board accordingly appointed R. H. Barton sheriff. June 7th, Louis Jains of Genesee declined by letter to act as probate judge and recommended Roland Hodgins for appointment. The board accordingly appointed Roland Hodgins probate judge. It was ordered that the salaries for the county officers appointed by the board of commissioners for the remaining term of 1888 be fixed as follows: sheriff, \$1,200 per annum; recorder, \$600 per annum; assessor, 12 per cent on per capita tax and 5 per cent on all other taxes as provided by law; probate judge, \$200; district attorney, \$600; treasurer, \$300, and school superintendent, \$200 per annum. On July 16th the board created ten election districts as follows: Genesee, Thorn Creek, Moscow, Four Mile, Palouse,

Pine Creek, Gold Creek, Bear Creek, American Ridge, Little Potlatch. August 2d, R. S. Browne was appointed treasurer in place of W. W. Baker, resigned. September 20th the contract for a court house was let to the Pauly Jail Building & Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, through their agent, James T. Jones, for \$20,000. On November 2d the twenty bonds, each of one thousand dollars, bearing interest at eight per cent annually, were sold to the estate of Dorsey S. Baker for \$21,700 cash. These bonds were dated November 2, 1888, and were drawn payable twenty years from date. Ten were made payable to M. C. Moore or bearer at the Importers and Traders National Bank, New York City. They were delivered to the First National Bank of Moscow as agents for the estate of Dorsey S. Baker.

The first county officers, appointed by the commissioners served until their successors qualified after the first general election in November, 1888. During this campaign there were three parties in the field, Republican, Democratic and Independent. As this was the first election held as a new county, national politics were not so prominent throughout the campaign as were local affairs. Conventions were held late in the summer and for the more important offices each party nominated a full ticket. The Republican candidates were: For the legislative council, J. W. Brigham, of Moscow; for the assembly, A. S. Chaney, F. E. Mix and J. H. Irvine; for district attorney, A. J. Green of Moscow; for probate judge, William Wilson of Potlatch; for sheriff, R. H. Barton, of Moscow; for coroner, C. C. Carpenter; for assessor, G. J. Parker, of Moscow; for surveyor, S. L. Campbell of Moscow; for recorder, W. B. Kyle of Moscow; for treasurer, R. S. Browne, of Moscow; for school superintendent, T. N. Creekmur, of Moscow; for commissioner, first district, F. L. Bell; 2d district, J. L. Naylor; 3d district, S. D. Oylear.

The Democratic party placed in nomination, for the legislative council, C. A. Leeper of Nez Perces county; for the assembly, James D. Haven, W. T. Thompson and H. J. Bundy; for district attorney, J. C. Elder of Moscow; for probate judge, Roland Hodgins of Moscow; for sheriff, George Langdon of Moscow; for coroner, J. L. Brown, of Moscow; for assessor, Frank Jones of Genesee; for surveyor, Arthur Colburn; for recorder, C. L. Roberts of Moscow; for treasurer, Henry Derrham of Moscow; for school superintendent, J. W. Lieuallen of Moscow; for commissioners, first district, J. S. Randolph; second district, A. Elliott of Genesee; third district, William Gray of Potlatch.

Those running independent were, for district attorney, C. B. Reynolds of Moscow; for sheriff, W. A. Galbreath; for assessor, D. J. Wilcox; for recorder, W. A. Elyea; for treasurer, W. W. Langdon of Moscow; for commissioner of the second district, T. F. Maher of Moscow.

The official report of this first election is as follows: Latah's vote on delegate to congress stood; Fred T. Dubois of Blackfoot, Republican, 341; Norman Buck of Lewiston, Independent, 864; Jas. H. Hawley of Boise, Democrat, 237; Buck's majority in the county,

286. For the legislative council, J. W. Brigham received 1,428 votes and C. A. Leeper 5, Brigham's majority 1,423. For the legislative assembly, F. E. Mix received 1138 votes, A. S. Chaney 1,406, J. H. Irvine 1,244, Jas. D. Haven 194, W. T. Thompson 13, H. J. Bundy 13, J. T. Mitcham 251, and H. B. Blake 21. For district attorney A. J. Green received 627 votes, J. C. Elder 528, C. B. Reynolds 280, Green's plurality 99. For probate judge William Wilson received 670 votes and Roland Hodgins 752, Hodgins' majority 82. For sheriff R. H. Barton received 448 votes, George Langdon 657, W. A. Galbreath 338, Langdon's plurality 209. For coroner J. L. Brown received 464 votes and C. C. Carpenter 394, Brown's majority 70. For assessor G. J. Parker received 709 votes, Frank Jones 498, and D. J. Wilcox 237, Parker's plurality 211. For school superintendent T. N. Creekmur received 672 votes, J. W. Lienallen 615, and H. W. Grubb 156, Creekmur's plurality 57. For commissioners, first district, F. L. Bell received 272 votes, and J. S. Randolph 76, Bell's majority 196; second district, A. Elliott, received 322 votes J. L. Naylor 340, and T. F. Maher 63, Naylor's plurality 18; third district, S. D. Oylear received 233 votes, and William Gray 115, Oylear's majority 118. For surveyor S. L. Campbell received 1008 votes and Arthur Colburn 437, Campbell's majority 571. For recorder W. B. Kyle received 764 votes, L. C. Roberts 471, and W. A. Elyea 211, Kyle's majority 82. For treasurer R. S. Browne received 671 votes, Henry Dernham 395, and W. W. Langdon 349, Browne's plurality 276. The proposition to annex the panhandle to Washington was supported by a vote of 252 for and one vote against.

There was no cessation of activity in Latah county in 1889. The country increased rapidly in population and the towns were growing and becoming more important as business centers. Since the completion of the O. R. & N., Moscow's progress had been continuous and rapid. In 1888 the Northern Pacific from Pullman was completed to Genesee and in 1889 Genesee was ready to incorporate. In the spring of 1889 the court house was completed and accepted by the county commissioners. The full amount realized from the sale of the bonds, \$21,700, was expended in its erection.

The total valuation of property for purposes of taxation in 1889 was \$2,798,603.

The census of 1890 disclosed Latah county with a population of 9,176, making it the most populous county in the state. In the work of framing the state constitution and in transforming the territory to a state, the county was represented by W. J. McConnell, H. B. Blake and W. D. Robbins. In September of this year considerable excitement was occasioned by the discovery on the farm of William Leasure, north of Moscow, of a stratum of rock bearing fire opals. The discovery was made while a well was being dug on the farm. The stones were found in pockets, in a porous lava formation, and, on subjection to scientific tests, were found to be genuine fire opals worth from \$100 to \$500 per ounce. There was, of course, a rush of prospectors to Mr. Leasure's farm and it was soon staked off into more than one hundred claims. As Mr.

Leasure had made final proof on his homestead, however, it was not thought that the claims could be held. There was no contest in this matter; considerable prospecting was done and quite a number of stones of value found; but the mining did not prove profitable and the claims were eventually abandoned. Some of the stones mined at this time, as heretofore mentioned, found place in the Idaho exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. During the years 1889 and 1890 the Farmer's Alliance became a formidable organization, including in its membership rolls the majority of the farmers in almost every community. At a meeting held in Moscow on November 22, 1890, they decided to establish an alliance store. Of this organization at the time, J. L. Naylor was president, A. T. Lane vice president, C. A. S. Howard secretary. The plans of the organization were never consummated; a warehouse was afterward erected which eventually passed to individual ownership. In the nineties the organization became defunct, its members scattering to the Populist and Free Silver parties, whose platforms endorsed the fundamentals of the alliance.

On the admission of Idaho as a state, Moscow was chosen as the place for holding sessions of the United States court. James H. Beatty has sat as judge of this court since its first session in 1890, and A. L. Richardson has served as clerk. The first United States district attorney was Fremont Wood, who served from 1890 to 1894. Mr. Wood was followed in this office by James H. Forney from 1894 to January 10, 1898, when Robert V. Cozier, the present incumbent, entered upon his first term. Marshals who have served this court are Joseph Pinkham, 1890 to 1894; James F. Crutcher, 1894 to 1898; Frank C. Ramsey, 1898 to 1902; Rural Rounds, 1902 to the present time. In 1892 a session was held at Coeur d'Alene to try the union labor cases which grew out of the riots in the Coeur d'Alene mines. Among the important cases tried at Moscow was that of the United States vs. James Eddy, John Eddy, Newt. Eddy, Emmett Taylor, Charles Scroggins, Frank Freligh, Ike Splawn and Stan. Splawn for counterfeiting five, ten and twenty dollar gold coins. This case was tried at the May term, 1897. The crimes were committed in Idaho county during the summer of 1896. James H. Forney conducted the case for the United States. Attorneys employed by the defendants individually and in parties, were McNamee and Morgan, Lot L. Feltham, Denning & Truitt, and James W. Reid. James and John Eddy and Emmett Taylor were fined on one count \$100 each and sentenced to ten years at hard labor; on another count they were each fined \$100 and sentenced to six additional years at hard labor. Charles Scroggins was fined \$100 and sentenced to six years at hard labor; Ike Splawn received a sentence of eight years at hard labor; Newton Eddy was fined \$1000 and sentenced to twenty months without hard labor; Stanford Splawn was fined \$1000 and sentenced to two years without hard labor. Another important and famous case tried at Moscow was that of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company vs. the Empire State and the Last Chance

Mining Companies, for the possession of a triangular body of ore valued at \$100,000, the same overlapping the line dividing the properties owned by the two companies in Shoshone county. Attorneys that appeared were, for the plaintiffs, Curtis H. Lindley, John R. McBride, Myron A. Folsom, Albert Allen and James H. Forney; for the defendants, W. B. Heyburn, Lytle-ton Price, E. M. Heyburn and A. L. Doherty. The suit was entered in September, 1889, and a final decision was handed down by Judge Beatty, July 3d of the present year, in which he found for the plaintiffs. In this case the court sat as a court of appeals. The majority of the cases heard in this court came from the Indian reservations and are trials on charges of petty offences committed by both Indians and whites.

It was the original intention of John P. Vollmer and the officials of the Northern Pacific railroad, to conduct the road via Genesee to Lewiston. But when Genesee was reached it was found that the original plans were impracticable owing to the topography of the country. The difference in elevation between Genesee and Lewiston is upwards of 1500 feet while the distance is less than fifteen miles as the crow flies. These obstacles in the way of a direct line could not be overcome and the plans of the promoters were abandoned. Two years later, in 1890, the road was extended from Pullman to Lewiston via Moscow, the Potlatch canyon and the Clearwater valley, and this became the main line while the road from Pullman to Genesee became the branch line.

After the completion of the road Vollmer (named later, Troy), Kendrick and Juliaetta, with their industrial and educational institutions, sprang into existence, developed into populous towns and became supply points for extensive and rich agricultural and timbered areas. Following the completion of the Genesee branch in 1888, Genesee valley and the town made rapid progressive strides. The Genesee valley, Paradise valley, and the Potlatch ridges are now famous the country over for their production of cereals and fruits. The credit due the railroad for this wonderful measure of progress can only be fairly estimated and appreciated by a comparison of present conditions with those of the early eighties.

In the political campaign of 1890 the two old parties had the field all to themselves, national issues furnishing the principal topics for discussion at the several political meetings. Republican nominees were as follows: For judge of the second district, W. G. Piper of Moscow; for district attorney, E. O'Neill of Lewiston; senator second district, J. M. Wells, of Kootenai county; fourth district, William Wing of Nez Perces county; fifth district, J. W. Brigham of Moscow; for representatives of Latah county, K. O. Skatteboe of Moscow and J. C. Martin of Genesee; for representatives of Latah and Kootenai counties, A. J. Green of Moscow; sheriff, F. E. Mix of Moscow; clerk of the district court, William B. Kyle of Moscow; probate judge, T. N. Creekmur of Moscow; county treasurer, Robert S. Browne of Moscow; assessor, J. George Vennigerholz of Genesee; surveyor, E. T. Tannatt of Pine creek; coroner, Warner H. Carithers of Mos-

cow; commissioner first district, J. D. Wilcox; second district, C. C. Carpenter of Thorn creek; third district, A. N. Roberts of American Ridge.

The Democrats nominated for judge, second district, J. W. Poe of Lewiston; district attorney, James H. Forney of Grangeville; senator, second district, Lewis Miller of Latah county; senator, fourth district, Barney Rohenkohl of Nez Perces county; senator, fifth district, Samuel J. Langdon of Moscow; for representatives of Latah county, John H. Irvine of the north side, and A. B. Crawford of Potlatch; for representative of Latah and Kootenai counties, A. S. Chaney of the east side; sheriff, W. T. Griffin of Moscow; clerk of the district court, Eugene Buchanan of Moscow; probate judge, Roland Hodgins of Moscow; county treasurer, William Hunter of Moscow; assessor, Albert McKee of Bear Ridge; coroner, C. E. Worthington of Moscow; commissioner, first district, D. C. Tribble of north side; second district, David Spurbeck of Genesee; third district, D. J. Ingle of Bear Ridge.

The official record of the election is as follows: For governor, the Republican candidate, George L. Shoup, received 1063 votes, a majority of 354 over the Democratic candidate, Benjamin Wilson, who received 709; for representative, 51st congress, the Republican candidate, Willis Sweet, received 1099 votes, while the Democratic candidate, Alexander E. Mayhew, received 955 votes; for representative, 52d congress, Willis Sweet received 1097 votes and Alexander E. Mayhew 666; for judge, second district, W. G. Piper received 1072 votes and J. W. Poe 693, Piper's majority 379; for district attorney, E. O'Neill received 955 votes and J. H. Forney 809, O'Neill's majority 146; for senator, second district, J. M. Wells received 1045 votes and Lewis Miller 712, Wells' majority 333; for senator, fourth district, William Wing received 1041 votes and Barney Rohenkohl 712, Wing's majority 329; for senator, fifth district, J. W. Brigham received 1023 votes and Samuel J. Langdon 747, Brigham's majority 276; for Latah county representatives, K. O. Skatteboe received 1033 votes, J. C. Martin 1073, John H. Irvine 698, and A. B. Crawford 731, Skatteboe's majority 335, Martin's majority 342; for representative, Kootenai and Latah counties, A. J. Green received 968 votes and A. S. Chaney 761, Green's majority 207; for sheriff, F. E. Mix received 940 votes and W. T. Griffin 827, Mix's majority 113; for clerk of the district court, William B. Kyle received 1126 votes and Eugene Buchanan 636, Kyle's majority 490; for probate judge, T. N. Creekmur received 895 votes and Roland Hodgins 863, Creekmur's majority 32; for treasurer, Robert S. Browne received 917 votes and William Hunter 838, Browne's majority 79; for county assessor, J. George Vennigerholz received 1150 votes and Albert McKee 618, Vennigerholz's majority 532; for surveyor, E. T. Tannatt received 1077 votes. Mr. Tannatt was the only candidate in the field for the office of surveyor. For coroner, Warner H. Carithers received 1059 votes and C. E. Worthington 708, Carithers' majority 351; for commissioner, first district, J. D. Wilcox received

167 votes and D. C. Tribble 198, Tribble's majority 31; for commissioner, second district, C. C. Carpenter received 498 votes and David Spurbuck 355, Carpenter's majority 163; for commissioner, third district, D. J. Ingie received 214 votes and A. N. Roberts 325, Roberts' majority 111.

June 1, 1891, in the G. A. R. hall at Moscow, the Latah County Pioneer Association was formed. At this preliminary meeting John Russell was chosen chairman and Henry McGregor secretary. At a late meeting the first regular officers of the association were elected as follows: G. W. Tomer president, Bennet Summerfield first vice president, Silas Imbler second vice president, James Johnston treasurer and J. L. Naylor secretary. This organization has been faithfully kept up during the succeeding years, and each year it has held one or more reunions, thus keeping alive the incidents of early associations and preserving reminiscent and historical matter for the information and instruction of generations that may people the country in the future. The first annual reunion and picnic was held Wednesday, June 15, 1892, at the pioneer picnic grounds at the foot of Moscow mountain, northeast of Moscow. At this meeting George W. Tomer was chairman and J. L. Naylor secretary. R. H. Barton was orator of the day. The last meeting was held four miles north of Moscow on the school section near the Beasley place, June 19, 1903. At this meeting C. W. Farmer was chairman, J. L. Naylor secretary and A. J. Green, a pioneer of 1877, was orator of the day.

As a matter of record and for the benefit of future historians, we give below the names of the pioneers of Latah county as taken from the books of the association, and where we have been able to obtain the information, the date of their settlement. While there were scattered individual settlers as early as 1869, the home builders began to come in 1871. Those who made settlements in that year were as follows: G. W. Tomer, William Frazier, W. J. Hamilton, William Groat, William Taylor, A. A. Lieuallen, Murdock Cameron, W. R. Tomer, J. S. Frazier, Angus McKenzie, Donald McKenzie, E. N. Beach, J. T. Taylor, David Allen, Charles W. Tomer, L. H. Collins. The year 1872 witnessed the arrival of John Russell, J. S. Howard, Henry McGregor, Arthur Gosselin and Martin Anderson. In 1873 came Silas Imbler, J. G. Edmondson, Bennet Summerfield, Joseph Cox and G. W. Lowrie. In 1874 homesteads were taken by B. A. McGuire, W. G. Ritchie, T. T. Suddreth, C. W. Palmer and C. C. Palmer. Pioneers of 1895 are J. A. Bundy, A. B. Estes, J. W. Wolf and George W. Wolf. Those of 1876 are J. H. McCallie, W. A. Robinson, Charles Kelly, O. H. P. Beagle, S. F. Luper, Riley Knight, J. H. Galbreath, M. A. Corry, Charles Shearer, J. L. Gilbreth, Joseph Gilbert, G. W. Stewart, T. S. Edmundson, G. B. Christie and Joshua Holden. In 1877 the following became settlers: J. Wilson, John Heick, J. L. Naylor, R. H. Barton, John Holden, S. J. Langdon, Jasper W. Wilson, N. M. Hawley, A. J. Green, Y. J. Beall, S. L. Langdon, Abraham Matthis, Charles H. Kelly, John A. Marlatt, Julius Cher-

pillod, C. T. Stranahan, C. M. Bowers, J. M. Garrison, Jonathan Johnson, George J. Neighbors, C. H. Oderlin, Henry Cummings and William P. Eagan. These were followed in 1878 by James Johnson, W. S. Craig, R. Beasley, A. J. Hedrick, George Langdon, John Paulson, J. H. Maguire, George A. Gilanore, W. J. McConnell, V. Bartle, M. J. Shields, S. D. Oyler, Robert Purnell, Iver Burke, William Kilde, W. M. Buchanan, W. H. Hooper, Ransom Warren and Charles S. Simonson. Arrivals of 1879 were H. M. Rogers, L. Hawley, E. C. Fisher, G. Webber and E. B. Harrison. Later arrivals who are classed with the pioneers are Walter McClintic, who came in 1881, and John Grimes, who came in 1882. John H. Buchanan is said to have come here in 1865, and is probably the earliest settler in Latah county.

The following pioneers have not registered on the books of the association the dates of their arrivals: A. N. Miller, G. W. Oglesby, John Roberts, J. H. Irvine, W. B. McKenzie, Thomas A. Nixon, Benjamin F. Shaw, Silas Shaw, W. D. Craig, William F. Dale, C. F. Groat, N. Rowley, William P. and L. M. McClintic, David McCurry, W. D. Robins, A. A. J. Fry, W. C. Campbell, William Zeitler, Daniel Cameron, W. O. Campbell, F. M. Johnson, John Cummings, A. R. Crow, Ira Knight, Nelson Madsen, W. H. Bundy, Barney J. Olsen, M. L. Dillman, E. N. DeLong, E. F. DeLong, William King, E. C. Fisher, Jefferson Wood, J. W. Ellis, H. L. Land, John Moss, John E. Randall, W. M. Carter, S. H. B. Denny, J. N. Marquis, Germand Olsen, J. W. Clark, L. D. Jameson, Julius Cenduet, C. H. Jones, L. Stanus, Eli Spittler, Ben A. Gorgan, Nathan Buchanan, D. B. Fleener, A. W. Miller, W. H. Leasure, Hiram R. Russell, G. M. Tomer, J. H. Fleener, F. C. McLean, H. K. Moore, D. L. Bangs, S. M. Bangs, Eugene J. Bonhore, G. N. Parker, J. Woodworth, John C. Miller, Joseph W. Huston, Solomon Hasbrouck, P. L. Orcutt, I. A. Staner, J. G. Vennigerholz and Thomas Bigman.

The following are the names of the women who braved the hardships of the pioneer life and who came to Latah county in the seventies with their husbands, parents, or other relatives and who are members of the Pioneer Association.

Mesdames E. B. Frazier, R. M. Groat, Mary E. Imbler, Sarah C. McCurry, Sarah Bundy, Carrie Tomer-Hayes, Mary A. McClintic, Lizzie McClintic, Rebecca A. Naylor, Sarah E. Beasley, Fanny Hawley, Evaline Wilson, L. Robins, Mary Fry, Julia E. McCallie, Margaret Russell, Sarah Lieuallen, Clara L. Campbell, J. R. Staner, C. J. Knight, Sarah Goede, Carrie Olsen, Jennie L. Cox, Nancy DeLong, Olive Fisher, Mary L. Buchanan, Alice J. Wood, Amanda Gilbreth, Jennie Paulson, S. E. Clark, E. B. Tomer, Massia Edmundson, Thyra C. McGregor, Martha Cary, S. A. Kelly, Addie Denny, Lucinda Jameson, Margaret Vennigerholz, E. F. Tomer, Jennie Burke, Maggie S. Collins, Amanda Wolf, Mary L. Buchanan, Cary Kilde, Susan Matthis, Diana Bu-

chanan, L. L. Ricksicker, Margaret L. Hooper, Millie F. Tomer, Eliza J. Garrison, D. J. Wilcox, Sarah Johnson, F. C. McLean, Ella Johnson, Luella Parker, Lillie Woodward, Donald Kyrie, Luella Durham, Emma Edmundson, Dora Summerfield, Louise Langdon Barton, Viola Knight, Lillie Lieuallen, Hattie Jones, Ninia Jones, C. L. Holden, Fanny Langdon, Julia A. Summerfield.

Misses Mande M. Barton, Maggie B. McCallie, and Anna DeLong.

The assessor's report for the year 1891 showed the county to be in a very prosperous condition. The total valuation of property for purposes of taxation was \$3,610,596. There were in the county 8,141 horses and mules, 9,183 cattle, 7,705 sheep and 1,478 hogs. This does not of course fairly represent the extent of the stock industry as the assessor very rarely finds all that are grazed or fed in the county. All industries of farm and city were prosperous this year and many new settlers located in all parts of the county. In 1890 Nez Perces county made demands on Latah for about \$2,500 in claims as balances due them, and which they claimed had been withheld at the time of organization, when Latah's proportion of the old county's organization had been cancelled. The commissioners of Latah county refused to allow the amount and the matter was referred in regular form to Judge Piper's court. August 8, 1891, Judge Piper sustained the commissioners in their action and Nez Perces county did not press the demands further.

At the session of congress creating a United States court for Idaho, the state was divided into three districts and a place named in each at which sessions of the court should be held. The counties of Idaho, Nez Perces, Latah, Kootenai and Shoshone constituted one district and Moscow was named as the place for holding court in this district. In August, 1892, Judge Beatty called a special session of the court at Coeur d'Alene City for the purpose of trying the union labor strikers from the Coeur d'Alene mining regions. This action on the part of Judge Beatty stirred up a good deal of feeling among the citizens of Latah county as it was thought if he had the authority to hold court where he pleased Latah county might lose the prestige gained by the selection of Moscow as the court center of the judicial district. Newspapers and attorneys of Latah county found expression of their views and their dissatisfaction in many ways and while there was no interference with the session at Coeur d'Alene City there was never afterwards any disposition shown to hold the sessions of the court elsewhere than at Moscow, where all the regular and special sessions have since been held.

In 1892 the People's party entered the political arena and with the new issues brought forward for discussion there were lively times throughout the campaign. In this campaign Latah county was represented on the state ticket by the successful candidate for governor, Hon. W. J. McConnell, of Moscow, and on the congressional ticket by the successful candidate for congress, Hon. Willis Sweet, also of Moscow. The Republican county convention was held

at Moscow, August 11th, with Dr. W. W. Watkins as chairman and G. W. Coutts, secretary. This was the first county convention of the Republican party in Latah county. There was a decided lack of harmony in the convention, owing to strife between factions of the party, but a full ticket was eventually chosen and by the time the campaign was well under way, harmony was restored and the candidates received the loyal support of all factions. After declaring for protection to American industries and for the restriction of immigration, and after endorsing the records of Hon. W. J. McConnell as governor and Hon. Willis Sweet as congressman, they inserted the following paragraph in their platform: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver and we demand that each and every paper dollar issued upon either metal shall, with said metals, be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

The following ticket was placed in the field: For sheriff, John L. Naylor, Moscow; treasurer, Robert S. Brown, Moscow; probate judge, Harvey R. Smith, Moscow; assessor, David Fairburn, Moscow; coroner, J. Edwin Hughes, Moscow; surveyor, S. L. Campbell, Moscow; clerk of the court and auditor, B. F. Cone, Palouse precinct; representatives Latah county, S. A. Anderson, Swan Creek, and Henry H. Bangs, Troy; joint senator Latah and Nez Perces county, J. Morris Howe, Lewiston; representative Latah and Kootenai, Henry J. Harper, Palouse precinct; representative Latah county, J. I. Micham, Kendrick; commissioners, 1st district, William Kincaid, Palouse precinct, 2d district, E. T. Platt, Genesee, 3d district, A. N. Roberts, American Ridge.

The Democratic convention assembled in Moscow July 30th. J. M. Walker of Kendrick was elected chairman and J. Woodworth, of Moscow, secretary. After endorsing the Chicago platform as adopted June 24th, the convention proceeded to place the following ticket before the people: joint senator, Latah and Kootenai counties, William J. Quirk, Kootenai county; joint senator, Latah and Nez Perces county, Thomas F. Nelson, Cornwall; senator, Latah county, Joe M. Walker, Kendrick; joint representative Latah and Kootenai counties, John Donahue, Kootenai county; representatives, William J. Seat, Troy, George W. Wilton, Palouse precinct; commissioners, 1st district, Dudley C. Tribble, Starner, 2d district, Jerry R. Baker, Moscow, 3d district, Wyman Crow, Kendrick; clerk and auditor, William M. Payne, Moscow; sheriff, Harvey J. Bundy, Genesee; treasurer, Isaac C. Hattabaugh, Moscow; probate judge, W. L. Culbertson, Moscow; assessor, L. D. Martin, Moscow; coroner, Charles E. Worthington, Moscow; surveyor, William P. Nichols, Kendrick.

The People's party convened at Moscow, August 13th. Hiram Eperly was chosen chairman and T. E. Edmundson, secretary. The Omaha platform was endorsed, including the sub-treasury plan and other natural innovations proposed in the national convention. The ticket nominated was as follows: For joint senator Latah and Nez Perces county, John Chenoweth, Nez Perces county; senator Latah county, Mar-

ques S. Smith, Genesee; representatives, Aaron T. Lane and George W. Tomer, Moscow; commissioners, 1st district, George W. Griner, Palouse precinct, 2d district, Dudley J. Hammond, Moscow, 3d district, Axel Olsen, Troy; clerk and auditor, Frank W. Webster, Palouse precinct; sheriff, C. A. S. Howard, Moscow; treasurer, John Gilstrop, Moscow; probate judge, William A. Comer, Cora; assessor, Thomas L. Childers, Moscow; coroner, Amon K. Biddison, Troy; no candidate was nominated for surveyor.

The following is the official record of the election which took place November 8th: The vote of Latah county for congressman stood, Willis Sweet, 1,420, E. B. True, 622, James Gunn, 722, E. R. Headley, 51, Sweet's plurality, 698. The vote for governor stood, W. J. McConnell, 1,397, J. M. Burke, 694, A. J. Crook, 726, Joseph A. Clark, 40, McConnell's plurality, 671. For legislative and county officers the vote was as follows: Joint senator Latah and Kootenai counties, Bergen, 1,327, Quirk, 937, Bergen's plurality, 390; joint senator Latah and Nez Perces counties, Howe, 1,225, Nelson, 768, Chenoweth, 731, Howe's plurality, 457; senator, Micham, 1,183, Walker, 783, Smith, 762, Micham's plurality, 400; joint representative Latah and Kootenai counties, Hopper, 1,323, Donahue, 931, Hopper's majority, 393; representatives, Anderson, 1,212, Bangs, 1,153, Seat, 711, Wilton, 588, Lane, 600, Tomer, 776, Anderson's plurality, 501, Bang's plurality, 565; commissioners, Kincaid, 1,203, Platt, 1,159, Roberts, 1,345, Tribble, 870, Baker, 790, Crow, 629, Griner, 675, Hammond, 695, Olsen, 684, Kincaid's plurality, 33, Platt's plurality, 369, Roberts' plurality, 661; clerk and auditor, Cone, 1,251, Payne, 858, Webster, 653, Cone's plurality, 393; sheriff, Naylor, 965, Bundy, 906, Howard, 948, Naylor's plurality, 17; treasurer, Brown, 994, Hattabaugh, 1,152, Gilstrop, 665, Hattabaugh's plurality, 158; probate judge, Smith, 1,240, Culbertson, 727, Comer, 668, Smith's plurality, 513; assessor, Fairburn, 1,150, Martin, 827, Childers, 750, Fairburn's plurality, 329; coroner, Hughes, 1,128, Worthington, 863, Biddison, 723, Hughes's plurality, 265; surveyor, Campbell, 1,380, Nichols, 925, Campbell's majority, 464.

The year of 1893 was one of great disaster to Latah county. The story of the financial panic of that year is too familiar to require detailed repetition here. The failure of large banking institutions in the money centers of the east and west involved those of lesser magnitude in smaller towns and these failures brought disaster to farmers, depositors and to those who needed money to conduct or pay for their farms. Many of the large and small commercial houses all over the west went to the wall and the forced payments of accounts by the small debtors had its influence in bringing about oppressive conditions. Latah county escaped none of the disasters and experienced one special disaster that brought many of the farmers to the verge of ruin, from which it took years of patient toil and great privations to escape. The most important failure in Latah county was that of the McConnell-Maguire Company in Moscow, wholesale and retail dealers in general merchandise. This house closed its doors in

April. The immediate cause of the failure was the sale of the McConnell, Chambers & Company store at Pullman to Maguire & Browne of Moscow, in which McConnell and Chambers held shares. The Pullman house had invested heavily in wheat and the great depression of the market caused them to sustain heavy losses, which, involving the Moscow house, compelled it to close. The assets of the firm were \$280,000, with liabilities footing \$216,000. The First National Bank of Moscow immediately got out attachments for \$22,343.68; the Moscow National Bank, attachments for \$26,343, and other creditors ran the attachments up to \$80,839.68. The firm filed papers of insolvency to protect its creditors and its affairs were eventually settled to the satisfaction of all, but the business was never reopened.

In addition to the financial troubles Latah county suffered the loss of almost its entire crop of grain, which was exceptionally abundant, by heavy rains that came during the harvest and before any threshing had been done. This was an unusual occurrence, unheard of before and not repeated since. The grain crops rotted in the fields, almost none being harvested and sold, so that the farmers were placed in the most deplorable condition from which they were many years in recovering. Conditions in 1893 and in the three or four years following can only be realized by comparison with the present conditions. It is doubtful if in any other section of the country there is a more noticeable change during the last ten years than in Latah county. It might almost be termed an advance from poverty to affluence, from depression to prosperity, from general despondency to universal hope, elation and contentment.

Ten years ago the entire country was complaining of hard times, and Latah county was about as hard hit as any other section that found itself hard up and with no apparent way of getting out of the difficulty. The people had little or no money, their farms were mortgaged, back interest was due, small debts had accumulated, their products found poor markets and it was an unusually sanguine man who could see daylight ahead. The land of those who would sell went begging; there was no demand for it. If real estate transfers were reported, it was not because the purchaser wished to buy but because he was forced to do it if he would get what was coming to him. Since that gloomy period the heavy skies have lifted and for several years fortune has favored those who struggled with so much determination against the adversity that spared so few. Many of those who succeeded by great effort in holding their farms have been able not only to raise their mortgages and get square with the world, but also to increase their property and reap larger profits than ever from greater acreage. It is not now a question as to who will buy but as to who will sell. The farmers do not as a rule wish to part with their holdings, but are anxious to add to what they already have. They have done well with their crops and home-seekers from the east, having learned of it, are eager to acquire Latah county land. As a result there is a more general improvement of farms and a more solid

movement in farm property than Latah county has witnessed for many years.

There were no changes for the better in the general conditions that prevailed during the year 1894. If anything, the effects of the financial panic and crop failure were more seriously felt than in the year previous. The crops this year were good but the prices were not, and obligations could not be cancelled. The year closed with all lines of business comparatively at a standstill.

While there have been crimes of greater or less magnitude committed in Latah county, there has never been a legal hanging or murder in the first degree and there have been no lynchings. On Tuesday, October 5, 1894, a terrible crime was committed in the county jail, an insane prisoner killing his cell mate in a horrible manner. A soldier named Roberts had, a year or two previously, been arrested at Fort Sherman for killing a brother soldier. He had afterward been adjudged insane and had since been confined in the Latah county jail awaiting the pleasure of the United States marshal. He was not considered a dangerous man and was therefore allowed free intercourse with other prisoners in the corridors of the jail. At this time there was but one other prisoner, a quiet, inoffensive young man about twenty years old, named John Witte, who was awaiting trial in the United States court on the charge of selling liquor to the Indians on the Coeur d'Alene reservation. For more than a year Sheriff J. L. Naylor had been trying to induce the United States marshal to take Roberts out of his custody. No attention, however, had been paid to his requests and for about eighteen months he remained the charge of the Latah county officials. On the date mentioned above, during the absence of Jailer Donahue, Roberts attacked Witte while the latter was sleeping and after crushing his skull with a stove lid, literally hacked his victim to pieces with some dull instrument which could not afterwards be found. On the day following the crime the United States marshal started with Roberts for Washington, D. C., and his victim, being without friends or relatives, was buried in potter's field.

Some time in 1892 George N. Hinckley became deputy auditor of Latah county. He had no sooner acquired a knowledge of the work of the office than he began "raising" county warrants whose face value was a nominal sum, to hundreds of dollars, disposing of the same and appropriating excess amounts to his own personal use. During a period of less than two years he "raised" warrants of a total face value of about \$500, collecting thereon about \$20,000, which he used in living a high life generally. His operations were discovered in August, 1894, and on a charge of forgery preferred by County Auditor B. F. Cone he was arrested by Sheriff J. L. Naylor and held for trial. His success in continuing these operations for so long a time without detection resulted from the fact that he had absolute sway in the auditor's office. He kept the bank account, receipted for all fees, made out all warrants, made out all certified lists of warrants transmitted to the treasurer, and in all cases where comparisons were made between the records of bills

allowed and the warrant book he held the warrant book and reported an agreement of the accounts. His embezzling career was brought to a speedy termination by the action of Auditor Cone. On September 6th Hinckley pleaded guilty to the charge brought against him before Judge Piper and was sentenced to twelve years at hard labor in the penitentiary, from which, however, he was pardoned before the expiration of the sentence.

In the political campaign of 1894 the Republicans endorsed the national platform adopted at Minneapolis in 1902, declared for protection and bi-metallism and for the restriction of immigration. The Democrats endorsed the Chicago platform of 1892 and declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and for the repeal of the McKinley tariff law. The People's party endorsed the Omaha platform. The Democrats and People's parties fused in this campaign, nominating the same candidates except for one or two offices. The chairmen of the Populist and Democratic central committees issued a joint announcement of the fusion of these two parties. At the election which took place November 6th, the fusion party was successful, giving their candidates majorities ranging from 13 for assessor to 388 for representative. The Republicans convened August 1st, selecting F. A. David for chairman and W. P. Catron, secretary. Following are the nominees of the convention: For representatives, Daniel Gamble, Moscow, and Alfred Colburn, Palouse precinct; sheriff, Charles F. Burr, Genesee; clerk and auditor, Benjamin F. Cone, Palouse precinct; probate judge, Harvey R. Smith, Moscow; assessor, Rodney P. Drury, Big Bear ridge; treasurer, LaFayette Williams, Moscow; coroner, William Groat, Moscow; surveyor, William H. Edelblute, Palouse precinct; commissioners, 1st district, William M. Kincaid, Palouse precinct, 2d district, John Paulson, Thorn Creek, 3d district, Richard King, Bear Ridge.

The Populists convened July 18th and the Democrats July 27th. For clerk and auditor the Democrats named Jay Woodworth, of Moscow, and the Populists, Charles A. Niles, of Potlatch. Other candidates on the two tickets were as follows: For representatives, John S. Randolph and John C. Waite; sheriff, Frank Campbell, Palouse precinct; probate judge, Willis N. B. Anderson, Moscow; assessor, Carrie B. Hammond, Moscow; treasurer, John Gilstrap, Moscow; coroner, Charles S. Moody, Kendrick; surveyor, Samuel L. Campbell, Moscow; commissioners, 1st district, William W. Young, 2d district, William H. Leasure, Moscow, 3d district, Mamford W. Harlan, Bear Ridge. William G. Piper was the Republican candidate for judge and Stewart S. Denning the Democratic or Fusion candidate. James E. Babb, of Lewiston, was the Republican candidate for district attorney, and Clay McNamee, of Moscow, the Fusion candidate. For state senator, James C. Steele, of Kendrick, was the Republican nominee, and Tammes E. Miller, Genesee, the Fusion nominee. For joint senator of Latah and Kootenai counties the Republicans nominated Robert S. Brown, of Moscow, while the Populists nominated Thomas F. Nelson, of Moscow. For joint sen-

ator Latah and Nez Perce counties the Republicans were represented by Daniel C. Mitchell, of Moscow, and the Populists by Henry Heitfeld, of Lewiston.

Record of votes cast at the election of November 6th is as follows: For congressman the vote of Latah county stood, Edgar Wilson, Republican, 1,253; James Ballentine, Democrat, 304. James Gunn, Fusionist, 1,168. Wilson's plurality, 85; governor, W. J. McConnell, Republican, 1,215; Edward Stevenson, Democrat, 423. James W. Ballentine, Fusionist, 1,194. McConnell's plurality, 21; district judge, William G. Piper, Republican, 1,399. Stewart S. Denning, Fusionist, 1,270. Piper's majority, 120; district attorney, James E. Babb, 1,241. Clay McNamce, 1,575. McNamce's majority, 334; senator, Steele, 1,335; Miller, 1,398. Miller's majority, 63; joint senator Kootenai and Latah counties, Brown, 1,295. Nelson, 1,288. Brown's majority, 7; joint senator Latah and Nez Perce counties, Mitchell, 1,360. Heitfeld, 1,448. Heitfeld's majority, 88; representatives, Gamble, 1,325. Colburn, 1,085. Randolph, 1,473. Waite, 1,195. Gamble's majority, 130. Randolph's majority, 388; joint representative Latah and Kootenai counties, Henry, 1,312. VanGasken, 301. Catlow, 1,128. Henry's plurality, 184; sheriff, Burr, 1,364. Campbell, 1,453. Campbell's majority, 89; clerk and auditor, Cone, 1,194. Woodworth, 1,308. Niles, 334. Woodworth's plurality, 114; probate judge, Smith, 1,315. Anderson, 1,497. Anderson's majority, 182; assessor, Drury, 1,319. Hammond, 1,412. Hammond's majority, 13; treasurer, Williams, 1,527. Gilstop, 1,496. Gilstop's majority, 169; coroner, Groat, 1,203. Moody, 1,484. Moody's majority, 221; surveyor, Edelblute, 1,266. Campbell, 1,485. Campbell's majority, 219; commissioners, 1st district, Kincaid, 1,256. Young, 1,534. Young's majority, 278, 2d district, Paulson, 1,251. Leasure, 1,501. Leasure's majority, 310, 3d district, King, 1,280. Harland, 1,511. Harland's majority, 231.

In 1895 the outstanding warrants of the county amounted to \$54,000. It was desired to get this obligation in better business form and the proposition was therefore submitted to a vote of the people at a special election to authorize the county commissioners to issue bonds to the amount of the outstanding warrants. The election was held August 10th, at which time 480 votes were cast in favor of the bond issue and 279 votes against it. As the law governing the issue of bonds required a two-thirds vote favoring the issue the efforts to so cancel the warrants failed and it was left to future action to dispose of the matter.

At the general election of 1894 John Gilstop was elected county treasurer. The board of commissioners required of him a bond of \$80,000, which he had great difficulty in securing. Eventually he made an arrangement with the Moscow National Bank and the Commercial Bank by which they agreed to go his bond provided he would deposit the county money equally between the two banks. The arrangement consummated, the bond was presented to the commissioners and accepted. In March, 1895, the Commercial Bank failed and through its failure \$12,776.95 of the county funds were tied up. Under the law this made the

county treasurer a defaulter. The commissioners at once entered suit against Mr. Gilstop and bondsmen for the amount of the funds he could not produce, but had no intention of pressing the suit so long as there was any probability of the recovery of the funds kept by the Commercial Bank. Treasurer Gilstop had entered suit against the bank and had attached the bank building to protect the county from loss. The state of affairs was such as to cause a panic among the sureties who had signed the bond with the bank and they withdrew their names. The commissioners then demanded another bond and having every confidence in the integrity and honesty of Mr. Gilstop, required of him the minimum bond allowed by law, \$10,000. After several months' effort, Mr. Gilstop furnished the bond, but it was found on investigation that only \$4,000 of it was good. The commissioners therefore declined to accept it and on September 12, 1895, declared the office of treasurer of the county vacant. Mr. Gilstop made a statement to the board of commissioners to the effect that he had taken none of the county's money for personal use; that the failure of the commissioners to allow his salary had caused him grievous embarrassment and even suffering; that he had no other source of income than the meagre salary of the office, \$83 per month, and being denied this, had been compelled to deprive his family of many of the necessities of life and had caused them much suffering. This statement was known to be true and there was much genuine sympathy with the treasurer on account of the embarrassing circumstances with which he was surrounded. The commissioners, however, were justified in the course they pursued; it was their first duty to protect the county's funds and there was no course of action left open to them other than the one they followed. The office of treasurer remained vacant for some time, but at a meeting in September the commissioners appointed Burt O. Winslow to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Gilstop.

Educational matters have always received special consideration from the citizens of Latah county. When the county was formed in 1888 there were in existence fifty-eight districts, in all of which were school buildings. In some of the outlying districts the buildings were of logs, but were commodious. The first schoolhouse north of Clearwater river was erected just east of the present town of Moscow on what is known as the Haskens place, in August, 1879, by George W. Tomer, A. A. and Noah Lieuallen and L. Haskens, who hauled pine logs from the mountains, and themselves did the work of construction. No lumber was obtainable for flooring, so the first school was taught during the fall and winter of 1871 by Noah Lieuallen on a dirt floor. Mr. Lieuallen received fifty dollars a month for his services. The first school board in this district was composed of A. A. Lieuallen, L. Haskens and George W. Tomer. In order to show the extent of progress made in school work we have compiled some statistics from the annual report of School Superintendent L. N. B. Anderson for the year 1895. According to the school census, as enumerated July 1, 1895, there were in Latah county 4,787 children of

school age. There were 84 districts, two of which were independent and five of which were graded. The schoolhouses numbered 81, all but one of which were owned by the districts. There were thirty male teachers at an average wage of \$35 per month and forty female teachers at an average wage of \$34 a month. The total amount paid teachers this year was \$24,858, which was a greater amount than that paid by any other county in the state. The total expenditures for school purposes for the year, including the cost for new building and sites, was \$34,019. The bonded indebtedness of the district amounted to \$60,050 and the total value of school property was estimated to be \$94,177.

The event of 1896 in Latah county, as in the whole country, was the great national political campaign in which the Bryan forces entered the field, dividing the Democratic party and bringing forward as a paramount issue the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Viewed from a present day standpoint the excitement attending that campaign, when we consider the issue, may be said to be phenomenal. Although there are still a few who advocate free coinage, it has ceased to be an issue between the great political parties and if we would refresh our minds on the views of the politicians on this question, we must dig up the old files of newspapers and read the editorials of 1896. At the present day the only visible reminders that tell us of the unparalleled enthusiasm aroused by the silver issue, are occasional signboards on the street, such as "The Free Coinage Meat Market, the Sixteen to One Livery Stable, or the Free Silver Saloon."

Three county conventions were held in Moscow, Wednesday, September 23, 1896, and two county tickets were put in the field. The Democrats and Populists nominated a joint ticket. Conference committees were appointed soon after the conventions were organized and it was agreed that the Democrats should name two members of the legislature and the county treasurer, while the Populists should name the balance. This arrangement was ratified by both conventions. Nominations were made in separate conventions and were afterward ratified in joint session of the two parties. This joint ticket was known during the campaign as the People's-Democratic, and was composed of the following candidates: For representatives, John S. Randolph, Pine creek, John C. Waite, Potlatch, William M. Morgan, Moscow, J. W. Seat, Troy, and John C. Elder, Moscow; sheriff, William Hunter, Moscow; treasurer, Frank E. Cornwall, Moscow; probate judge, William Perkins, Moscow; assessor, Persifer L. Smith, Genesee; coroner, Samuel T. Owings; surveyor, Samuel L. Campbell, Moscow; commissioners, first district, Marques L. Smith, Palouse precinct, 2d district, Hans Knudson, Thorn Creek, 3d district, Manford W. Harland, American Ridge.

The Silver Republicans in G. A. R. hall chose Dr. Harvey, of Genesee, chairman, and George W. Coutts, Kendrick, secretary. The beliefs of the party were embodied in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Believing firmly that the prosperity of the nation

depends upon the immediate restoration of silver to its old place as constitutional money and demanding that the coining of silver should be free and unlimited at the mints of the United States, we favor the election of William J. Bryan as president of the United States. We indorse the action of Fred T. Dubois and other silver senators in denouncing the national Republican convention at St. Louis, which convention violated all former financial pledges of that party."

The following candidates were placed in nomination for the various county offices: For representatives, Rodney P. Drury, Bear creek, Lindol Smith, Moscow, Leonard J. Harvey, Kendrick, Franklin C. McLean and Peter Hoidal, Troy; sheriff, Henry H. Bangs, Thorn creek; probate judge, John B. Easter, Moscow; assessor, Ulysses S. Mix, Mix; coroner, Wylie Lauder, Moscow; surveyor, Henry L. Colts, Moscow; commissioners, 1st district, Homer W. Canfield, Palouse precinct, 2d district, George Tegland, Thorn creek, 3d district, John Magee, Kendrick. The Silver Republicans named no candidate for treasurer, but gave their support in the campaign to Burt O. Williams, Kendrick, who ran independent for this office.

The regular Republican convention was held September 30th. Resolutions were adopted along old party lines and the St. Louis platform endorsed. While there was little hope of success at the polls, it was desired to keep the county organization alive and a full ticket was nominated as follows: For representatives, Charles J. Munson, Moscow, Mark A. Means, Genesee, George G. Strong, Cora, Albert J. Green, Moscow, Burtis L. Jenkins, Kendrick; sheriff, William N. Buchanan, Moscow; treasurer, George W. Daggett, Genesee; probate judge, John J. Swartz, Moscow; assessor, Archibald Gammel, Juliaetta; coroner, Louis A. Torsen, Moscow; surveyor, Theodore P. Calkins, Collins; commissioners, 1st district, George A. Sawyer, Palouse precinct, 2d district, Hans C. J. Tweed, Genesee, 3d district, Oscar Larson, Troy.

State and congressional candidates this year were as follows: For governor, David H. Budlong, Republican, Frank Steunenberg, People's-Democratic and Silver Republican, Moses F. Fowler, Prohibitionist. Candidates for congress were John T. Morrison, Republican, James Gunn, People's-Democratic, William Borah, Silver Republican, James T. Smith, Prohibitionist. For state senator the Republicans nominated John W. Brigham, the People's-Democratic party nominated Thomas F. Nelson, and the Silver Republicans nominated Frank A. David.

The results of the election, at which the People's-Democratic party won a decided victory and which took place November 3d, follows: For congressman, Morrison, 1,003, Gunn, 1,440, Borah, 389, Smith, 21, Gunn's majority in Latah county, 27; governor, Budlong, 1,007, Steunenberg, 1,820, Fowler, 21, Steunenberg's majority, 792; state senator, Brigham, 961, Nelson, 1,560, David, 245, Nelson's majority, 354; representatives, Munson, 988, Means, 974, Strong, 964, Green, 948, Jenkins, 954, Randolph, 1,372, Waite, 1,353, Morgan, 1,391, Seat, 1,398, Elder, 1,477, Drury, 452, Smith, 538, Harvey, 421, McLean, 398, Hoidal,

331, Randolph's plurality, 384. Waite's plurality, 379. Morgan's plurality, 427. Seat's plurality, 450. Elder's plurality, 523; sheriff, Buchanan, 1,004. Hunter, 1,266. Bangs, 610. Hunter's plurality, 262; treasurer, Daggett, 858. Cornwall, 1,263. Winslow, 639. Cornwall's plurality, 405; probate judge, Swartz, 949. Perkins, 1,540. Easter, 499. Perkins' plurality, 391; assessor, Archibald Gammell, 989. Smith, 1,300. Mix, 515. Smith's plurality, 311; coroner, Torsen, 1,081. Owings, 1,190. Lauder, 444. Owings' plurality, 109; surveyor, Caukins, 944. Campbell, 1,446. Coats, 330. Campbell's majority, 172; commissioners, 1st district, Sawyer, 947. Smith, 1,369. Canfield, 404. Smith's majority, 18. 2d district, Tweed, 999. Knudson, 1,388. Tegland, 434. Knudson's plurality, 389. 3d district, Larson, 963. Harland, 1,367. Magee, 448. Harland's plurality, 404.

By the year 1898 the effects of the panic had in a large measure disappeared, though many mortgages were still held by loan companies on farms and city real estate in Latah county. There was a time when the Northwestern Hypotheek Bank, of Spokane, owned property, obtained by foreclosure proceedings, in almost every township in the county, besides business buildings and other holdings in nearly all the towns. But the obligations of the farmers and others had been gradually lessened during the preceding two or three years and some measure of former prosperity had returned. In 1898 there were 346,938 acres of patented lands in the county valued for purposes of taxation at \$1,556,336, which was of course far below the market value. The total value of real property, town and country, was placed at \$2,237,268. Assessment was made on 1,252,200 bushels of grain, 119 tons of hay, 651,000 feet of lumber, 20 flour and sawmills and on 16,117 head of stock, which included 4,040 hogs. The wheels of progress were turning with tireless energy and the future held every promise of speedy return to the conditions of 1891 and 1892.

In December, 1901, the Moscow Business Men's Association began the agitation of the proposition to construct and operate the Moscow & Eastern Railroad from Moscow to the white pine timber region in eastern Latah county and in Shoshone county. The road was promoted in 1898. Preliminary surveys were made and considerable right of way granted, but for some unknown cause operations ceased in the winter of 1898 and since that time no work has been done on the line. Such a road would prove of great advantage to this section, particularly if pushed through the mountains, making connections with eastern lines. The immediate object is, however, to furnish an outlet for the white pine and other saw timber, of which there is an almost inexhaustible supply that the road would make directly tributary to Moscow. The officers of the road were George Creighton, president; Thomas Grice, vice president; C. O. Brown, general manager; R. V. Cozier, legal adviser; and F. A. Gilbert, treasurer. The first survey was run from Moscow forty miles east to what is known as Warren's meadows, near Collins, on the Potlatch river. Later a branch was surveyed from Warren's meadows down the Potlatch to its forks, thence up the east fork to the mouth

of Ruby creek, thence up Ruby creek and over the divide into Elk Creek basin, fifty-five miles from Moscow. The construction of the road would mean the erection of sawmills here at its junction with the two roads now converging at this point. This is a work of great importance that in all probability will be pushed to completion in the near future.

When war was declared against Spain in the spring of 1898 there was an unusual expression of patriotism and loyalty by the citizens of Latah county. A company of Idaho National Guards existed at Genesee and at the State University at Moscow was a company of cadets. When the call for Idaho troops was made in April by President McKinley, both companies tendered their services to the governor and were accepted. That the reader may appreciate the true spirit of the Latah county volunteers and know the full history of their enlistment and service, we reproduce here the story of the University company, written by one of the cadets, and that of the Genesee company, written for the North Idaho Star:

It is difficult to determine just what it is that impels men to go to war. Whatever it be that inspires men with courage to face hardship, privation, death if need be, appeals to the higher self—the noblest characteristics a man possesses. War times, if they be not times that try men's souls, are certainly times when men's souls are raised to their higher possibilities; they are the times that make men truer, braver, nobler. True patriotism is a noble unreason, it accepts whatever comes but scorns to consider issues. When a man volunteers his services to his country he does not think of the dangers he may meet; or if he does, he considers them as possibilities only. He is as invulnerable as Achilles. If he should be among those left on the field—that is well enough, too.

When the war broke out in the spring the boys in the University like the boys throughout the length and breadth of the land were filled with a desire to enlist in the army for the invasion of Cuba. As the days passed and the regular troops were hurried to the south, and the country was one blaze of excitement, many of the boys, impatient to see service, contemplated enlisting in the regular army. The president's call in the latter part of April, however, made this unnecessary. As soon as it was known that Idaho had been called upon for troops, the boys immediately tendered their services to the governor, which offer was accepted. A meeting was called for the purpose of forming a University company, and when the meeting adjourned, it was found that nearly every able-bodied cadet was a member of the organization.

A physical examination was held to determine the fitness of the volunteers for the hard work they should be required to perform. Many comical incidents are related of tricks resorted to by some to pass the requirements. It is on record that one boy who was several pounds under weight, went home on the morning of the examination and ate heartily of baker's bread and drank as much water as he could hold. When the time for examination arrived his weight recorded three pounds on the safe side. When this cadet arrived in Boise he was rejected on account of being under age.

The successful volunteers met at the Grand Army hall in Moscow to enroll their names. Mr. F. E. Cornwall of that city had charge of the matter and enlisted the following university students: Edward Smith, George A. Snow, Charles H. Armstrong, Clement L. Herbut, A. J. Macnab, O. S. Hagberg, W. M. Howland, J. E. Jewell, B. E. Burk, E. S. Mautz, G. W. Kays, J. L. Rains, C. Macnab, W. E. Reed, E. P. Martin, P. G. Craig, L. W. Nixon, J. T. Burk, E. I. Foss, R. B. McGregor, P. Teagur, S. P. Burr, W. Taylor, J. Gibb, O. L. Brunzell, A. N. Brunzell, J. M. Herman, N. C. Sheridan, W. S. McBride, E. E. Oylear, F. M. Snider, S. Comstock, L. Smith, E. L. Barton, C. Henry, W. Boemeke, I. D.

Schuh. From the town of Moscow the following were enlisted: J. R. Willard, J. DePartee, F. C. McFarland, A. Hagstrom, W. Harris, T. T. Thornton, R. Isaacs, B. Juvenal.

It was a warm, sunshiny day in May when we marched down the main street of Moscow between rows of people who cheered and waved as long as we were in sight. Flags floated from every building, and at every corner the university yell indicated that the institution was well represented in the crowds. At the depot Hon. R. V. Cozier delivered an eloquent address. At its close he presented a beautiful flag which was gracefully accepted by Clement L. Herbut in behalf of the company. Rev. Mr. Ghormley then uttered a fervent invocation. None of those who were present will forget the scenes that occurred as the cadets bade farewell to their relatives and friends and filed into the car.

On arrival at Boise we went into camp on the outskirts of the city. For the first week little attention was given to military discipline and we did just about as we pleased.

On May 17 we underwent a second physical examination. This was a rigid one, but all the Moscow boys succeeded in passing the requirements. Several, however, who were under age, were rejected and returned to Moscow. Soon after this examination we were mustered into the service. About this time the regimental and company officers were named and commissioned and the formation of the regiment actively begun.

It was early discovered that the cadet company as a distinct organization could not stand. Idaho had already furnished more than twice as many soldiers as her quota called for, so the proposed eight-company regiment could not be increased. This was a great disappointment to the cadets at the time, for we had hoped as the representatives of the state university to have a university company. The cadet corps under the direction of Lieut. Edward L. Chrisman, U. S. A., had long had the reputation of being the best drilled body in the state. When it was found necessary to combine the cadet company with the state militia company of Genesee the Moscow boys readily assented to the new arrangement, and though it was a great disappointment at the time, experience has proven that the change was not without advantage. That the Moscow boys were not subjected to a less satisfactory arrangement is entirely due to the tireless efforts of Mr. F. E. Cornwall of Moscow, whose influence and kindness in behalf of the company are gratefully remembered. The company as now formed was as follows:

Captain, Edw. Smith, Moscow; 1st lieutenant Wells E. Gage, Genesee; 2nd lieutenant, James K. Bell, Genesee; 1st sergeant, Charles H. Armstrong; Q. M. sergeant, Frank C. Harris; 2nd sergeant, Ole G. Hagburg; 3rd sergeant, George A. Snow; 4th sergeant, William Burr; 1st corporal, B. E. Burk; 2nd corporal, J. E. Jewell; 3rd corporal, E. S. Mautz; 4th corporal, J. B. Bell; 5th corporal, C. L. Herbut; 6th corporal, T. J. Osburn; Privates: Howland, Nelson, Addison, Baddin, Burr, Carahan, Caulfield, Comstock, Corran, Craig, Cummings, DePartee, Derbyshire, Foss, Galloway, Guggatt, Ganong, Griffin, Hanson, Harris, Hagstrom, Hays, Herbut, Huber, Isaacs, Jacobs, Johnson, Jottin, Juvenal, Kennedy, Koernigs, Lanson, Lillis, Mallory, Malloy, Martin, McBride, McFarland, McIntyre, Miller, Moore, A. Morton, T. Morton, Nixon, Oylear, Rains, Reed, Richardson, A. Ricketts, T. Ricketts, Sheridan, Simms, Senter, F. Snider, Seelig, D. Snider, F. Smith, L. Smith, Teagur, Thornton, Tucker, Vallet, Willard, Wyckoff, Yager.

After the regiment was formed, military rule was instituted and we began the military life in earnest. Some of us were temporarily outfitted from the stores of moth-eaten uniforms in the store house at the capitol building. These uniforms were of such ridiculous cut and make that the caps were about the only part of them that fitted. Big men squeezed into coats that were but half their size, and others donned trousers that made hazardous any movement from the perpendicular. Very few men succeeded in getting both trousers and coat, in fact it did not matter much just so he got some piece of military insignia. We had no guns except when on guard, and these were cavalry guns that had evidently not been burdened with care, and whose chief usefulness was

for ornamental purposes. Fortunately our parts at guard duty came but seldom.

On May 18th amidst the wildest enthusiasm ever known in Boise the regiment left for San Francisco where it was to form part of the expeditionary forces to Manila. We arrived in San Francisco on Sunday, May 22d, and went into camp at the old Bay District race track, at that time called Camp Merritt.

The history of Company D and the list of engagements in which it took part, written for the North Idaho Star, is as follows:

Among the many cities in Idaho, which, at the call for volunteers for the Spanish-American war, sent forth a military organization, Genesee has no small place. The martial spirit seems to have prevailed in it from the commencement.

Four years previous to the organization of Company "D," Company "L," was organized with 55 members and the following officers:

Captain, A. A. Haymond; first lieutenant, Bert Winslow; second lieutenant, A. J. Craig.

It saw active service in the Coeur d'Alene region at the time of the strike, in 1892. Thirty-three of its members were there for the period of sixteen days. With all military companies of the state it was disbanded in 1893.

In the summer of that year, Company "D," its successor, and in which many of its members were included, was organized, with the following officers:

Captain, Charles H. Hough; 1st lieutenant, J. L. Conant; 2nd lieutenant, P. W. McRoberts.

Later on Conant was appointed major and regimental surgeon, and McRoberts regimental quartermaster; and W. E. Gage and J. M. Arrant were elected to fill the respective offices vacated by said appointments.

The fourth year of the company having expired in 1897, it was reorganized in the winter of 1898 with the following officers:

Captain, P. W. McRoberts; first lieutenant, W. E. Gage; second lieutenant, J. K. Bell.

In spite of the almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of the maintenance of a military organization in a small center of population and without aid from the state it survived.

At the commencement of the war E. A. McKenna, one of its members, was lieutenant colonel of the First regiment of Idaho; and at San Francisco, on the eve of his departure to the Philippines he was appointed by the government to the office of captain in the United States Volunteer signal corps.

At the reorganization at Boise, E. D. Smith, of Moscow, was appointed captain of Company "D" in the place of McRoberts, who was appointed captain of Company "A."

The morning when the company left Genesee for service in the war with Spain will be long remembered. Those who had seen its members during the winter, meeting weekly for drill, and had wondered if they would be so enthusiastic if called on for active service, were agreeably surprised at their eagerness to be at the front.

Bidding adieu to relatives and townsmen they marched away to Moscow, to receive recruits from among the cadets of the State University, and to go whithersoever Old Glory should lead.

Their famous charge over the rice fields of Luzon, in which fell the gallant McConville, whose career was on that advancing crest of battle ended in a blaze of glory, to the admiration of his comrades in arms, and the grateful remembrance of his state and nation, is a matter of perpetual record.

The company returns from over the sea with no one lost in battle and but two by disease, namely Ole J. Hagberg and James Canory. Its record is without stain. Genesee, the place of its origin, and Moscow, which sent so many of its brave sons with it, await its coming, to express in a suitable manner their appreciation.

The First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, to which Company D belonged was organized and mustered into service of the

United States at Camp Stevenson, Boise, Idaho, during the months of April and May, 1898, being formed with the Idaho National Guard as a nucleus.

The regiment left Boise on May 18, 1898, and arrived at San Francisco May 21, marching to Camp Merritt, where it remained equipping and drilling until June 27. June 27, embarked on the U. S. transport Morgan City for the Philippine Islands. Landed at Honolulu July 6, and was entertained by the citizens at the "Queens Palace" July 7. Reembarked July 9, and arrived in Manila Bay July 31. August 6 landed at Paranaque, P. I., and marched to Camp Dewey. August 9 and 10 were in the trenches, and on August 13 took part in the assault and capture of Manila. Were quartered at "Cuartel de Malate," Manila, from August 13, 1898, to February 4, 1899. On October 11 the 2nd battalion changed quarters to the exposition building, Manila, and on January 2, with Co. "F" changed quarters to the "Cockpit," Paco, Manila, where regimental quarters were maintained until July 29.

From August 13, 1898, to February 5, 1899, the regiment did outpost duty at Ermita, Paco, Singalong and blockhouses Nos. 11, 12 and 13. During this time the regiment was drilled and performed the regular routine duty of barrack life.

On the night of February 4, the regiment was in the support of Blockhouse No. 11, and on February 5 took part in the battle of Santa Ana, Companies "F," "H" and "D," under Major Figgins, going to the right of the San Pedro Macati road and "G," "C" and "B," under Major McConville, going to the left. "A" and "E" being on provo duty in Malate, but joined the regiment on February 7.

On February 7 Companies "A," "C" and "B" took part in a scout expedition several miles in front of San Pedro Macati. On February 10 the regiment took part in the battle of Calocan, and on February 11 and 12 was engaged before Malabon and returned to quarters February 13. On February 14 Companies "D" and "C" were ordered to San Pedro Macati, and on February 15 took part in a scout in front of Guadalupe. "D" and "C" were engaged at Gaudaloupe February 16, 17 and 18, being under continuous fire for over sixty hours.

On February 19 Companies "A," "C," "D," "E," "F" and "H" were moved to Gumbo Point, where they constructed trenches and remained until June 25, occupying different positions on the line. During this time the regiment was exposed to an irregular fire and took part in several skirmishes.

Companies "B" and "G" were on provo duty at San Miguel, Manila from February 13 to March 19, when they joined the regiment at Gumbo Point.

On April 8 Companies "D," "E," "C" and "A" and forty picked sharpshooters accompanied Gen. Lawton on the Laguna de Bay expedition and took part in the assault and capture of Santa Ana April 8 and 10 and engaged in skirmishes at Pangastan, April 11, Pangas April 12, and Paete, April 13.

On June 25 the Idaho regiment moved to the trenches near San Pedro Macati and on July 12 was ordered to Manila to prepare to return to the United States.

Embarked on the U. S. A. T. Grant, July 29 and sailed by way of Japan and Inland Sea, July 31.

On the return of the company to Latah county, they were given a fitting reception. There was the wildest enthusiasm over the boys who had helped to win for the Idaho volunteers, by fearless and patriotic service, a name that was given a place of honor in the annals of the war department and shall never perish from the memories of those who cheered them on their departure and again cheered them on their return.

About seven o'clock P. M., December 15, 1899, occurred one of the worst railroad wrecks in the accident history of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The scene of the wreck was Kendrick, twenty-six miles southeast of Moscow. From Howell's station to Kendrick and beyond that town there is a four per cent. grade, a decline of four feet in every one hundred. On the date above mentioned an extra "double-

header" train was sent over the road from Spokane, under charge of Conductor W. E. Galbraith, of Spokane; Engineers A. J. Ogden and A. E. Bain; Firemen Earl Bradshaw and Mr. Peterman; Brakemen Benjamin Baker, John Budge and F. O. Lemons. The train consisted of eighteen cars of steel rails, gross weight of each thirty-three tons, one car of gas pipe, about the same weight, and the caboose, twenty cars in all. It was snowing and the snow was melting, making the tracks slippery, and a short distance out of Troy the crew lost control of the train. Conductor Galbraith and Brakeman Baker were in the caboose and when they saw that the train was entirely beyond their control, in order to save their own lives, they pulled the coupling pin and cut the caboose from the train six or seven miles below Troy. The remainder of the train dashed on down the canyon at great speed and left the track, plunging into the Potlatch river at the curve just above the depot at Kendrick. Here locomotives and cars were piled up in an indescribable mass and here engineers, firemen and brakemen met a sudden but terrible death, the two members of the crew who were with the caboose alone escaping with their lives. One brakeman was taken from the debris, torn and mangled but still alive, and removed to a hotel, where he died a few days later. The bodies of the remainder of the crew were rescued a few hours after the accident, with the exception of that of Fireman Bradshaw, which was not recovered until the 22d, when it was found beneath one of the locomotives.

There were two inquests held, one on the 16th over the remains of those first recovered and one on the 22d over the remains of Earl Bradshaw. The inquests were held by Coroner Samuel T. Owings, of Moscow, in the city hall at Kendrick. The first jury was composed of Charles Hamlin, D. E. Thames, W. O. Long, Lewis Hunter, J. H. Ellis, S. Mellison and W. G. Campbell. This jury termed the wreck an unavoidable accident. The Bradshaw jury was composed of L. L. Carmean, Math. Jacobs, John S. Crocker, S. A. Kerr, J. Casper, T. H. Powell and John Mark. Their verdict was that the deceased came to his death through negligence on the part of the employees of the railroad company. There has always existed a difference of opinion as to where the responsibility for the wreck should rest. The railroad is censured for running such a heavy train down so steep a grade in such weather as was prevailing and with crews that, although they had been over the division a few times previously, were not regularly on this branch and therefore could not have realized as fully as would a regular crew the risks they were facing. The company discharged Conductor Galbraith and Brakeman Baker, on the grounds that had they not cut off the caboose the speed of the train would not have been so great on reaching the Kendrick curve and would probably have passed it in safety. While a number of minor accidents have since occurred to freight trains on this grade, this is the only one of great magnitude since the building of the road in 1890.

The Prohibition party entered the political campaign of 1898 and nominated candidates for most of

the county offices. A mass convention was held at the court house, September 17th. E. R. Headley was chosen chairman and W. T. Matthews, secretary. At the afternoon session the ticket was nominated as follows: Auditor, Mrs. Sarah O. Creckmur, Moscow; sheriff, Henry Nelson, Genesee; assessor, H. M. Asbury, Moscow; school superintendent, Mrs. Cora Greenstreet, Troy; probate judge, William Perkins, Moscow; treasurer, Mrs. M. Ida Moody, Moscow; Coroner, Alexander A. Campbell, Moscow; surveyor, George Campbell, Moscow; state senator, Edwin R. Headley, Moscow; representatives, Warren B. Carruthers, N. Beardsley, William P. Matthews, Charles S. Puntenney and Rev. Hewey; commissioners, 1st district, Herbert Haskel, 2d district, H. C. McFarland, 3d district, Charles Yockey. Of those nominated, Henry Nelson, for sheriff, was the candidate on the Populist ticket and George Campbell, for surveyor, was on the same ticket. The nomination for county attorney was left open and a committee appointed to fill the vacancy at a later day. Resolutions were adopted condemning the present license system and recommending prohibition laws in county, state and nation.

The Populists refused to fuse with the other parties as they had done in 1896, but met in convention in July and nominated a full ticket. The Democratic and Silver Republican central committees met June 9th and passed resolutions advocating the fusion of all the silver forces and later nominated a full fusion ticket. The officers of the July Populist convention had certified their ticket to the county auditor as the "People's party ticket." The Democrats and Silver Republicans claimed that their fusion ticket was the People's party ticket and insisted in so certifying it to the auditor. As two sets of candidates could not legally enter the field under one party name, the filing could not be allowed. The candidates on the Populist ticket were then invited to resign, which they declined to do. The law governing resignations from tickets is as follows:

"Sec. 38. Whenever any person nominated for any public office as in this act provided, shall at least thirty days before election, except in the case of municipal elections, in a writing signed by him, and certified to by the registrar of the precinct where the person nominated resides, notify the officer with whom the certificate nominating him is by this act required to be filed, that he declines such nomination, such nomination shall be void."

None of these of the July convention having resigned and the time in which they could legally take their names off the ticket having expired, Auditor Woodworth refused to take off any of the nominees and fill the vacancies with the fusion nominees. He wrote the attorney general for advice, but not receiving it in time, it was finally decided that the matter should be submitted to Judge Piper on a writ of mandate. So on Wednesday, October 12th, Auditor Woodworth, with S. S. Deming for counsel, and Clay McNamee and Willis Sweet for the writ, repaired to Lewiston. Judge Piper granted a hearing that night

and with scarcely any deliberation at all ordered the writ to issue in defiance of the plain provision of the statute quoted above. The result of Judge Piper's decision was that the fusion names go upon the Populist ticket. The ticket known in the campaign as the Fusion ticket was as follows:

For county attorney, Clay McNamee, Moscow; state senator, Frank C. McLean; representatives, Lindol Smith, Moscow, George W. Coutts, Kendrick, Manford W. Harland, Kendrick, David Spurbeck, Genesee, and William J. Seat, Troy; clerk and auditor, William H. Clark, Moscow; commissioners, 1st district, Alexander A. Anderson, Palouse precinct, 2d district, Orton W. Beardsley, Moscow, 3d district, Nicholas Brocke, Troy; sheriff, James D. Hunter, Moscow; treasurer, Frank E. Cornwall, Moscow; probate judge, Ralph T. Morgan, Moscow; superintendent of schools, Miss Effie E. Plummer, Kendrick; assessor, John F. Brown; coroner, Adolph F. Wohlenberg, Genesee; suveyor, Daniel W. Hannah, Moscow.

The Republican convention was held at Moscow, September 6th, Judge Truitt, chairman, and Dr. Pemberton, of Kendrick, secretary. After passing resolutions endorsing the administration of President McKinley and pledging the party to the support of the Republican national doctrines and a wise administration of county affairs, the convention nominated the following ticket: County attorney, Harvey R. Smith, Moscow; representatives, Burton L. French, Juliaetta, Charles J. Munson, Moscow, Robert Bruce, Palouse precinct, Adrian Nelson, Moscow, and George W. Daggett, Genesee; clerk and auditor, Oscar Larson, Troy; commissioners, 1st district, John H. Horton, Palouse precinct, 2d district, Hans C. J. Tweedt, Genesee, 3d district, A. H. Charles, Troy; sheriff, William Buchanan, Cornwall; treasurer, Elmina E. Fry, Moscow; probate judge, J. R. Strong, Cora; superintendent of schools, Mattie Heading, Moscow; assessor, A. Gammell, Juliaetta; coroner, James Johnson, Moscow; surveyor, Theodore P. Caulkins, White Pine. Congressional, state and judicial candidates were as follows: Congressman, Edgar Wilson, Democrat, James Gunn, People's party, Weldon B. Heyburn, Republican, William J. Boone, Prohibition; governor, Frank Steunenberg, Fusion, James H. Anderson, People's party, Albert B. Moss, Republican, Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, Prohibition; judge second judicial district, Frank L. Moore Democrat, Willis Sweet, Silver Republican, Edgar C. Steele, Republican.

The following is the record of votes cast at the election, November 8th: For congressman, Wilson 870, Gunn 628, Heyburn 1,590, Boone 198, Heyburn's plurality 720; governor, Steunenberg 869, Anderson 565, Moss 1,606, Mrs. Johnson 229, Moss's plurality 817; judge second judicial district, Moore 869, Sweet 886, Steele 1,422, Steele's plurality 536; county attorney, McNamee 1,421, Smith 1,811, Smith's majority 390; state senator, McLean 1,315, Brigham 1,528, Headley 320, Brigham's plurality 213; representatives, Smith 1,436, Coutts 1,377, Harland 1,427, Spurbeck 1,372, Seat 1,321, French 1,870, Munson 1,538, Bruce 1,347, Nelson 1,508, Daggett 1,518, Car-

ruthers 209, Beardsley 250, Puntenney 282, Matthews 268, Towne 269, French's plurality 423, Munson's plurality 91, Bruce's plurality 20, Nelson's plurality 61, Daggett's plurality 71; clerk and auditor, Clarke 1,385, Larson, 1,743, Mrs. Creekmur 215, Larson's majority 57; commissioners, 1st district, Anderson 1,366, Horton 1,552, Haskell 225, Horton's plurality 186, 2d district, Beardsley 1,459, Tweedt 1,520, McFarland 238, Tweedt's plurality 61, 3d district, Brockel 404, Charles 1,552, Yockey, 1,512, Charles' plurality 148; sheriff, Hunter 1,353, Nelson 533, Buchanan 1,539, Buchanan's plurality 186; treasurer, Cornwall 1,394, Fry 1,769, Moody 176, Fry's majority 109; probate judge, Morgan 1,135, Strong 1,410, Perkins 705, Strong's plurality 75; school superintendent, Miss Plummer 1,314, Miss Headington 1,989, Miss Headington's majority 675; assessor, Brown 1,384, Gammell 1,587, Asbury 270, Gammell's plurality 203; coroner, Wohlenberg 1,276, Johnson 1,633, Campbell 254, Johnson's majority 103; surveyor, Hannah 1,409, Caulkins 1,404, Campbell 1,326, Caulkins' plurality 55.

By an amendment to the school laws the offices of probate judge and superintendent of schools were separated and at this election the first regular county superintendent of schools was elected in the person of Miss Mattie Headington. The election was a decided victory for the Republicans, showing that many had already left the ranks of the free silver advocates and had returned to former party affiliations.

According to the census of 1900 Latah county had a population of 13,451. The total valuation of property in 1899 was \$4,011,387; this was reduced in 1900 to \$3,810,120. The thirty-six miles of railroad in the county were assessed on a total valuation of \$233,625; 113 miles of telegraph and telephone lines were assessed at \$5,574; grain and hay at \$2,452; live stock at \$221,698; lumber, saw logs, wood and ties at \$8,852; and twenty-seven flour and sawmills at \$19,285. Industrial enterprises enjoyed a season of prosperity, crops were good and prices fair, and the county had by this time recovered almost entirely from the disaster of the early 'ninties. A combination of warm weather and Chinook winds early in March precipitated the snows in the mountains, causing a sudden rise in the Potlatch and other streams in the southeastern part of the county and resulted in the loss of a few bridges, some damage to mills and dams, and considerable damage to the road bed and tracks of the Northern Pacific Railroad, both above and below Kendrick. A large force of men were set at work in the canyon and the grade was raised above high water mark, since which time no flood disasters have been experienced.

Every year has witnessed an increase in the attention given to educational matters. The annual meetings of the teachers' association have been events in which all classes have manifested special attention. On April 7, 1900, a convention was held at Kendrick for the purpose of discussing educational affairs. At this convention papers were read by professors from the State University and from the high schools of the county, as well as from teachers in the district schools.

By the discussion and comparison of methods, inestimable good has been accomplished and the schools of the county have been raised to a standard of perfection unsurpassed by those of any other county in the state. The enrollment for 1900 was 5,290 pupils, for whose instruction 139 teachers were employed at a cost to the county of \$26,540. In the libraries of various schools there were 1,000 volumes. The bonded district indebtedness was \$41,625, on which interest was paid to the amount of \$9,275. The total expenditure for school purposes this year was \$46,848.

The history of the rise and fall of Populism in Latah county covers the years 1892 to 1900, inclusive. The following in 1900 was comparatively small, however, and in the selection of candidates by the fusion conventions the Populists had but little voice. There was in the political campaign of 1900 a Fusion ticket, a Republican and a Prohibition ticket. The remnants of the Silver party and that of the Populists joined forces with the Democrats and placed a full ticket in the field. The election resulted in a victory for the Republicans, although not complete, as the Fusionists elected state senator, three representatives, county attorney, commissioners in the first and second districts, and surveyor. The Republicans elected two representatives, commissioner in the third district, sheriff, treasurer, probate judge, school superintendent, assessor and coroner. The following are the names of those who appeared on the Fusion party ticket: State senator, Frank L. Moore, Moscow; representatives, Anderson B. Crawford, Little Potlatch, John F. Ogden, Troy, William Hunter, Moscow, Henry H. Bangs, Thorn creek, Porter D. Sardam, Palouse precinct; county attorney, George W. Cotts, Kendrick; commissioners, 1st district, Landon C. Irvine, 2d district, Orton W. Beardsley, Moscow, 3d district, Frank Ben-scotter, Bear creek; sheriff, Michael Driscoll, American ridge; treasurer, Levi T. Hammond, Moscow; probate judge, William T. Griffin, Moscow; school superintendent, Effie E. Plummer; assessor, William R. Belvail; coroner, Peter S. Beck; surveyor, Daniel W. Hannah, Moscow.

The following were the nominees of the Prohibition party: State senator, Charles E. Gibson, Moscow; representatives, Jennie G. Headley, Moscow, James W. Carrick, American ridge, Ernest Thornquest, Mansfield, C. McGrew, Kendrick, Ida Moody, Moscow; commissioners, 1st district, Andrew Smith, Palouse precinct, 2d district, Wylie A. Lauder, Moscow, 3d district, Charles W. Yockey, Little Potlatch; sheriff, Henry M. Asbury, Moscow; treasurer, Ella T. Anderson, Moscow; probate judge, Henry C. McFarland, Moscow; school superintendent, John J. Anthony, Moscow; assessor, Colden B. Sanders; coroner, William E. Talbott; surveyor, Gilbert Hogue, Moscow.

The Republicans convened September 5th and placed the following candidates in the field: State senator, William C. Fowler, Genesee; representatives, Burton L. French, Juliaetta, Charles J. Munson, Moscow, Thomas H. Brewer, Genesee, D. W. Driskel, Moscow, C. L. Kimman, Palouse precinct; county at-

torney, Harvey R. Smith, Moscow; commissioners, 1st district, John H. Horton, Palouse precinct, 2d district, Hans C. J. Tweed, Genesee, 3d district, A. H. Charles, Troy; sheriff, Joseph R. Collins, Juliaetta; treasurer, Elmina E. Fry, Moscow; probate judge, J. R. Strong, Cora; school superintendent, Hattie Headington, Moscow; assessor, B. J. Jones, Palouse precinct; coroner, L. D. Jameson, Moscow; surveyor, Benjamin E. Bush, Moscow.

Congressional and state candidates were as follows: Congressman, John T. Morrison, Republican, Thomas L. Glenn, Fusionist, John F. Stark, Populist, Amanda M. Way, Prohibitionist; governor, Drew W. Standrod, Republican, Frank W. Hunt, Fusionist, John S. Randolph, Populist, William J. Boone, Prohibitionist.

The official account of the election, which occurred November 6th, was as follows: Representative in congress, Morrison 1,996, Glenn 1,920, Stark 34, Miss Way 145, Morrison's plurality in Latah county 76; governor, Standrod 1,981, Hunt 1,934, Randolph 56, Boone 158, Standrod's plurality 47; state senator, Fowler 1,920, Moore 2,049, Gibson 154, Moore's plurality 129; representatives, French 2,112, Munson 1,977, Brewer 1,864, Driskel 1,952, Kinnman 1,885, Crawford 1,879, Ogden 1,938, Hunter 2,113, Bangs, 1,962, Sardam 1,934, Miss Headley 144, Carrick 141, Thornquest 140, McGrew 143, Miss Moody 146, French's majority 89, Munson's plurality 39, Hunter's majority 109, Bangs's plurality 10, Sardam's plurality 49; attorney, Smith 1,944, Coutts 2,091, Coutts' majority 147; commissioners, 1st district, Hunter 1,935, Irvine 1,948, Smith 160, Irvine's plurality 13, 2d district, Tweed 1,879, Beardsley 2,059, Lauder 157, Beardsley's majority 32, 3d district, Charles 1,972, Benscoter 1,936, Yockey 148, Charles's plurality 36; sheriff, Collins 2,024, Driscoll 1,970, Asbury 158, Wild Davie 5, Collins's plurality 55; treasurer, Fry 2,178, Hammond 1,825, Anderson 123, Miss Fry's majority 230; probate judge, Strong 2,112, Griffin 1,809, McFarland 141, Strong's majority 162; school superintendent, Headington 2,147, Plummer 1,887, Anthony 115, Miss Headington's majority 145; assessor, Jones 2,036, Belvail 1,916, Sanders 138, Jones's plurality 120; coroner, Jameson 1,962, Beck 1,933, Talbot 134, Jameson's plurality 29; surveyor, Bush 1,906, Hannah 1,904, Hogue 144, Hannah's plurality 88.

About nine o'clock Sunday morning, August 4, 1901, Moscow was the scene of a tragedy fearful in its conception, terrible in its execution. That it was conceived in deliberate thought by a responsible being, however, cannot be confirmed with any degree of certainty. As the perpetrator of the crime was not known to have cause for the acts committed the most charitable view that can be taken of the matter is that the criminal was temporarily insane. On the morning named, William Steffen, who lived with his mother just out of town, rode in on horseback and meeting Dr. W. W. Watkins on the street, drew a revolver from his pocket and shot him through the body, killing him almost instantly. A moment later Steffen shot George V. Creighton in the right arm, and but a few

moments afterward, seriously wounded Deputy Sheriff W. E. Cool, who was attempting to arrest him, and who died a few hours later from the effects of the wounds. Leaving Cool, he rode on toward the courthouse. Just beyond the courthouse square, Steffen was accosted by Sheriff Joseph Collins, who for some reason permitted him to escape. A little further on, Steffen encountered Sherman Mix and a running fight ensued. Steffen shooting at Mix four times, missing him, while Mix took several shots at Steffen with equal lack of success. The last shot struck Steffen's horse in the hind leg, breaking the bones. He then deserted his horse and ran to his mother's house, which was within a quarter of a mile. The house in which he had taken refuge was quickly surrounded, while Sheriff Collins went for rifles and more men. Within an hour there were at least fifty men about the place, all armed with rifles and an attempt was made to advance in a body. Steffen then began shooting, the bullets passing within close proximity to the heads of several of the sheriff's posse. Although the posse was driven back to a distance of four or five hundred yards, Steffen for a time continued his fusillade, which was replied to by many of the posse and it is thought that at least 200 shots were fired into the house.

After a time, no further firing being observed from the house, a part of the posse was formed into a charging party and the house was rushed. Steffen's dead body being found in the upper story lying on a floor near the window. It was supposed that, realizing the hopelessness of any further attempt to escape, he shot himself in the left breast, the powder scorched clothing and skin, furnishing evidence of self destruction. At the coroner's inquest held on the body of Steffen, evidence was found that leads to the belief that Steffen had intended to kill not only Watkins, but also a number of others. Written in ink on the envelope on his pocket were the names W. W. Watkins, George Langdon, August Held and E. E. Jolly. On another envelope Steffen had written with pencil, "If the inevitable comes, I want to rest in Pullman." On still another envelope he had written in large letters, "I didn't get the right ones after all."

Just prior to the killing of Dr. Watkins, Dr. Francis J. Ledbrook located in Moscow. He came here the first time about a year previous from Lakefield, Minnesota. Shortly after his first visit to Moscow, he bought some land on Camas prairie and spent a portion of his time attending to property interests there. He had not yet rented an office and settled down to practice his profession when Dr. Watkins's tragic death occurred in August, 1901. He then rented the office that had been occupied by Dr. Watkins and at once stepped into his large practice, most of which he continued to hold. He came highly recommended as a man and physician, was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and rapidly grew in the public esteem. Persons who had known him since boyhood said that up to the time of his settling in Moscow there had been no blot upon his name. On May 12, 1902, this man committed a crime that horrified and mystified the community as nothing had ever done before or has

done since. Although a man of family, with a devoted wife, he enticed, by deceit and misrepresentations, one of the most estimable young ladies of Moscow, over whom he exercised hypnotic influence, to Orofino, where, on Monday morning, May 12th, he murdered her by injecting morphine into the arteries at the wrists, supposedly while she was under the influence of his hypnotic power. After the commission of this fearful crime, Dr. Ledbrook then died by his own hand and in the same manner that he had murdered his innocent victim. It will be many long years before the citizens of Moscow can forget this appalling bloody murder that removed from their midst so suddenly and under such mysterious and unfortunate circumstances, a hitherto respected citizen and physician and a much loved and greatly esteemed member of the young people's religious and social circles.

We have yet to record one more fatality to a prominent physician of Moscow, this time and accidental death. A few months after the suicide of Dr. Ledbrook, Dr. C. D. Parsons came to Moscow from Michigan, settling here in the practice of his profession and occupying the same down town office that had been occupied by Drs. Watkins and Ledbrook. In the latter part of May, 1903, a party consisting of Dr. C. D. Parsons, James Canham, G. A. Rubedew and others of Moscow, and Ramsey Walker, of Kendrick, went to Pierce City, and there securing saddle horses, went one day's ride northeast of Pierce into the timbered section for the purpose of locating homesteads. G. A. Rubedew was the locator in charge of the party. On an early morning, after having selected a claim, Dr. Parsons, wishing to hasten back to his practice in Moscow, left the remainder of the party and started alone on the return to Pierce City. When about an hour out of camp he was met by a pack train going into the timber with supplies. When hailed by the driver of the train he was apparently aroused from a stupor and fell from his horse into the brush by the side of the trail. When he was picked up, he was in a dazed condition, evidently not realizing what was happening about him, and a deep cut above one of the eyes showed that he had met with a serious accident previous to meeting the pack train. It developed later that some time after leaving camp, and before being seen by the driver, he had in some manner been thrown from his horse and in falling struck his head against a log or stone and as shown by the autopsy had fractured the skull bone just above the eye. He was first taken back to camp and, the following day, the party started with him to Pierce City, occupying two days in making the trip. Doctors Carruthers and Gritman of Moscow met him at Pierce City and performed a surgical operation in an effort to save his life. It was ineffectual, however, and, after suffering for fully a week following the date of the accident, the doctor died at Pierce City.

By the year 1902 the days of fusion in political matters were over. The two old parties had absorbed the advocates of the "new issues" of the 'nineties and were back in the tracks they had traveled "since the war," each of course expressing platform opinions on the is-

suues of later days that resulted from the breach with Spain in 1898, as well as on the tariff and currency questions. While there was a Populist candidate for governor this year, the county organization of that party had been abandoned and there was no Populist ticket in the field. During the years 1899 and 1900 the Socialists had been agitating the question of organization and in 1902 they were to place a ticket in the field, which they did.

Their candidates for the various offices were as follows: State senator, Peter S. Beck; representatives, Sammet R. Greenwood, Bear creek; Aage M. Hoidale, Troy; Alexander A. Anderson; clerk and auditor, William Perkins, Moscow; sheriff, Amon K. Biddison, Juliaetta; treasurer, Belle Anderson, Moscow; assessor, Sylvester G. Curtis, Moscow; probate judge, William W. Witham, Moscow; school superintendent, Anna Clyde, Moscow; coroner, Thomas J. Bray, Troy; surveyor, Evelyn H. Swan, Moscow; commissioners, 1st district, Porter D. Sardam, 2d district, George Sievers, 3d district, Peter Mattson, Troy.

Democratic nominees were: State senator, William Hunter, Moscow; representatives, Henry H. Bangs, Thorn creek, David Spurbeck, Genesee, William W. Young, Palous precinct; clerk and auditor, Samuel R. H. McGowan, Moscow; sheriff, James K. Keane, Genesee; treasurer, Anna Tierney; assessor, Robert G. Plunkett, Troy; probate judge, Manford W. Harland, Kendrick; school superintendent, Emma Maude Mix, Moscow; county attorney, George W. Coutts, Kendrick; coroner, William P. Lumpkin, Moscow; surveyor, Daniel W. Hannah, Moscow; commissioners, 1st district, Albert E. Daily, Palouse precinct; 2d district, Peter Hagan, Thorn creek; 3d district, Albert C. White, Kendrick.

Candidates of the Republican party were as follows: State senator, J. W. Brigham, Little Potlatch; representatives, Francis Jenkins, Moscow, Richard Price, Princeton, James A. Nelson, Bear creek; clerk and auditor, Axel P. Ramstedt, Moscow; sheriff, Jesse E. Randall, Little Potlatch; treasurer, Pauline Moerder, Moscow; assessor, James Langdon, Kendrick; probate judge, Charles M. Lukins, Kendrick; school superintendent, Clara Ransom, Moscow; county attorney, William P. Stillingier, Moscow; coroner, L. D. Jameson, Moscow; surveyor, Benjamin E. Bush, Moscow; commissioners, 1st district, George W. Anderson, Palouse precinct, 2d district, Rees Pickering, Genesee; 3d district, LaFayette Keene, Kendrick.

State, congressional and judicial candidates of the various parties were as follows: Congress, Burton L. French, Republican, Joseph H. Hutchinson, Democrat, John A. Davis, Socialist, Albert H. Lee, Prohibitionist; governor, John P. Morrison, Republican, Frank W. Hunt, Democrat, Augustus M. Slattery, Socialist, DeForrest H. Andrews, Populist, Albert Gipson, Prohibitionist; judge second judicial district, Edgar C. Steele, Republican, Moscow, Wallace N. Scales, Grangeville, Democrat.

Following is the official record of the election occurring November 4, 1902, at which time the Republicans were victorious, but one office, that of sheriff,

being held by a Democrat: Representative in congress, French 2,423, Hutchinson 1,183, Davis 218, Lee 59, French's majority in Latah county, 963; governor, Morrison 2,168, Hunt 1,364, Slattery 217, Andrews 10, Gipson 76, Morrison's majority in Latah county, 501; judge second judicial district, Steele 2,550, Scales 1,036, Steele's majority in Latah county, 1,514; state senator Brigham 2,024, Hunter 1,558, Beck 217, Brigham's majority, 248; representative, Jenkins 2,076, Price 2,029, Nelson 2,089, Bangs 1,417, Spurbeck, 1,394, Young 1,362, Greenwood 223, Hoidale 231, Anderson 222, Jenkin's majority, 436; Price's majority, 404; Nelson's majority, 405; clerk and auditor, Ramstedt 2,138, McGowan 1,428, Perkins 220, Ramstedt's majority, 481; sheriff, Randall 1,732, Keane 1,868, Biddison 163, Poyeson (Independent) 21, Keane's plurality, 136; treasurer, Moerder 2,177, Tierney 1,387, Anderson 224, Miss Moerder's majority, 566; assessor, Langdon 2,092, Plunkett 1,371, Curtis 243, Langdon's majority 478; probate judge, Lukins 2,003, Harland 1,458, Witham 227, Lukins' majority, 318; school superintendent, Ransom 2,189, Mix 1,380, Clyde 220, Miss Ransom's majority, 589; county attorney, Stillinger 2,216, Coutts 1,404, Stilinger's majority, 812; coroner, Jameson 2,113, Lumpkins 1,367, Bray 228, Jameson's majority, 518; surveyor, Bush 2,062, Hamah 1,440, Swan 219, Bush's majority 403; commissioners, first district, Anderson 2,025, Daly 1,428, Sardam 220, Anderson's majority, 377; second district, Pickering 2,035, Hagan 1,388, Sievers 226, Pickering's majority, 421; third district, Keene 1,915, White 1,498, Mattson 257, Keene's majority, 160.

In closing this chapter it is a pleasure to state that a more prosperous condition than that now enjoyed by the citizens of Latah county could scarcely be anticipated if desired. Public spirited capitalists, business and professional men have planned for the future advancement of the general interest of the people. There are railroad schemes and factory plans and mill projects that promise consummation and that will add to the wealth, comfort and happiness of the citizens when perfected and put into execution. But all are to be congratulated on the present propitious state of affairs in the commercial, industrial, rural and educational pursuits. There are 416,469 acres of land now patented in the county, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. There are upwards of 25,000 head of livestock being fed or grazed in the county. There are twenty-six flour and saw-

mills in operation. The total valuation of property is now \$4,238,845. County Auditor Ramstedt reports that during the first quarter of the present year ending April 11th, there were received for record in his office over one thousand instruments, the auditor's office receiving in fees \$1,415. During the fiscal year ending April 11th, warrants were issued aggregating \$120,080. Warrants were redeemed during the same time to the amount of \$107,003. At the end of the year there was cash on hand in the treasury to the amount of \$30,741. Of this amount, \$25,783 was credited to the school fund. From School Superintendent's Mattie Headington's annual report for the year ending August 31, 1902, we learn that the enrollment this year was 4,676 pupils in the schools of the county. The teachers of the county were paid \$32,727; on school bonds and interest there were paid \$6,164; the total expenditures during the year for school purposes were \$51,410. Everywhere we find figures that represent progress and a very great degree of prosperity.

The pioneers of the 'seventies in Genesee and Paradise valleys and in the Potlatch country can contemplate with pride the wonderful development of this great agricultural and fruit raising county. They did not bring with them the capital that built the railroads, the business houses, the mills, the schools and church edifices and the palatial homes of the present day. They brought with them few of the comforts and none of the luxuries by which they are now surrounded. They came to perform a most difficult and trying task, to open up and make habitable a new and untried country. Willis Sweet in addressing the pioneers of Latah county in 1893 said, "Every age, every nation, every state is the creation of the combined courage, hope and sacrifice of its pioneers." The decade of the 'seventies was a period of experiment, fraught with dangers and fretted with poverty and crude appliances. But those who came at that time had the courage of the adventurer together with the determination of the builder. The prosperity of today is based on the work of the pioneers of the 'seventies; they contributed to the civilization of today years of sacrifice, years of suffering, years of toil; they gave the vigor and daring of their youth and the strength of their manhood to the development of this magnificent county which 20,000 people now call "Home."

All honor to the pioneer.

CHAPTER III.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

MOSCOW.

The pioneer is as a rule not a city finder. He is frequently given to platting townsites but commerce and industry usually ignore his accommodations and busy themselves at other points. Usually they reasoned on conditions that changed with the flying years; they could not foresee the advent of railroads and the distribution of products and merchandise along arbitrary lines and to markets which then did not exist. In almost every county in the state may be found remnants of towns, perhaps but a single ruined shack, about which have centered at one time the business energy and social life of a pioneer community. The railroad eventually came through the county, left the village a few miles to the right or left, the business houses and the homes moved to the railroad, and the shack alone is left as a reminder of the townsite project of the pioneer.

The locators of Moscow must either have been wiser or more fortunate than the ordinary pioneers. The site was chosen after due deliberation and much discussion. No railroads were pointed in this direction and there were no prospects of railroads. When '71 was in its infancy a man in the prime of life left the gold field of the land of sun and flowers for the unsettled plains of Idaho to make a home and grow up with the country. Fate directed him from Lewiston and on a dreary, stormy day he landed and located in Paradise valley, known a little later as "hog heaven." With logs hauled from the mountains on the east, a commodious cabin was hastily erected for the accommodation of his family. Within sight of the cabin was one other, two miles up the valley was another, and five miles down the Palouse was a third. There were no fences, no schoohouses, no churches, no fields of grain, no roads, nothing but the Indian trails that wound over the rolling hills and through the valleys covered with bunchgrass from a foot and a half to two feet high that waved and tossed like the sea in a wind. Indians roamed over the country on the viry cayuse decked in primitive picturesque fashion, some of them friendly and sociable, other solemn and stoical, resenting in look, if not act, the coming of the white settler to their forage and hunting grounds. A short distance

down the valley was their race track, and at nearly all times could be seen their teepees or wickiups in clusters or groups on either side of the valley at the foot of the hills. The prospects were not inviting, but the heart of the sturdy pioneer did not fail him. He had turned his back on the pleasant environments of youth and early manhood, not because he did not love them, but because the promise of better things held out to him by the new west had charmed him from the old haunts and made of him at first an argonaut and eventually a homeseeker. He had put his hand to the plow and nature had so endowed him with the sterner, better qualities of the human kind that there was no thought of turning back. It was the typical honored pioneer, who, undismayed by his isolated location, no railroads in the country, thirty miles from a post-office and supply point, broke the sod and made his home three miles east of the site of the present city of Moscow.

Asbury Lieuallen was the first man in the valley, coming in the summer of 1871. A little later a number of families found their way to locations along Paradise creek, and by fall there were several cabins within sight of each other a few miles east of the Moscow of today. Among these, beside Mr. Lieuallen, were George W. Tomer, L. Haskens, William Ewing, John Russell, Henry Trimble, James Deakin, Henry McGregor, Thomas Tierney, William Taylor, Noah Lieuallen, William Calbraith, John and Bart Niemyer, James and Albert Howard, Reuben Cox, O. P. H. Beagle and James Montgomery. Lewiston was the nearest post-office and was reached over the worst roads that could be imagined. A determined effort was made in the summer of 1872 to secure the establishment of a post-office in the valley. About this time A. Leland, afterwards the publisher of the Lewiston Teller, drove across the country from Lewiston to the Spokane bridge, obtaining signatures to a petition praying for the establishment of a mail route between these two points. In the same summer a post-office was established and George W. Tomer was appointed postmaster, but not wishing to serve, he secured the appointment of V. Craig in his stead. The office was named Paradise, or some say Paradise City, and had an official existence of about three years.

During the winter of 1874 and 1875 the question of establishing a store was agitated in the settlement. The schoolhouse built in 1871 on the Haskens place was used for all public gatherings of the community, and here the question of location was frequently discussed. Some favored the Paradise post-office location and others a site farther down the valley as being more central to the homes of the settlers. On the west side of what is now Main street the land had been taken as a homestead by William Neff. Mr. Neff had opened a small stock of goods late in 1874, but he did not attempt to supply the demands for general merchandise, and the store was unsatisfactory. In the spring of 1875 Asbury A. Lieuallen purchased Mr. Neff's land, put up a small store building and, going to Walla Walla, purchased a small stock of general merchandise with which, in the latter part of May, he opened the pioneer store of Paradise valley and of what is now Latah county. At the time the store was established, or shortly afterwards, the Paradise post office was moved over, Mr. Lieuallen was appointed postmaster and changed the name to Moscow. The pioneers tell us that an ordinary shoe box was used as the receptacle for the mail, and from this box settlers helped themselves when coming to the store.

The energy of man rightly applied can overcome all obstacles and make a prosperous community in the midst of a desert, or make a barren waste blossom like a rose. When the same energy is aided by nature the result is the same in a much greater degree, for man naturally is better repaid for his labor through being relieved from combating sterile surroundings, and consequently finds more in life to enjoy. The ever living energy of man who settled on broad acres, reclaiming them from the wilderness, has made thousands of homes and millions of wealth. Moscow began in a small way. Two wagon loads of merchandise constituted Mr. Lieuallen's stock. But his patrons did not have to waste their energies in the cultivation of a desert, and the rose bloomed by its own efforts. There were difficulties to overcome, but there was energy to perform the task. The Paradise valley settler was full of energy and his farm was phenomenally fertile. The transformation of an unbounded wilderness, a vast, almost unknown expanse, the abode of savagery, the hunting grounds of the nomads of the plains to happy homes, blessed abundantly with the fruits of honest toil, was rapid, but not without its equivalent in the development of Moscow. In one brief decade the character of the immediate surroundings was totally changed; the tepee of the Indian was swept away to make room for the business house, the schoolhouse and the church.

The Lieuallen store and post-office had no sooner been established than Moscow began to grow. The following from the Lewiston Signal, issued August 8, 1874, shows that conditions were improving steadily and prospects were bright, even at that early date:

"From a gentleman who lives in Paradise valley we learn that Henry McGregor, John Russell and S. M. Neff have donated thirty acres of land, one mile from the site of the present post-office (Paradise) for a

townsite, and that already there is one store located there and other parties will soon construct a number of buildings. The inducements offered to business men are very flattering and cannot help attracting attention. The town is to be called Moscow, and it is destined to be the business place of the valley. Our informant says new settlers are constantly arriving, and he knows of many more who will come within the next year. Messrs. Neff, Lieuallen, Russell and C. A. Howard afterward became owners of the townsite.

Building material in the early days was furnished for a short time in the spring of 1877 by the Stewart & Beach sawmill, northeast of town, and later by the mill owned and operated by R. H. Barton, S. H. Langdon and Hiram Epperly, also northeast of town. Mr. Barton erected the first hotel in Moscow, in the spring of 1878, with lumber from this mill. In an address before the pioneers in June, 1903, A. J. Green stated that when he came here, in 1877, Moscow was "just a lane between two farms, with a flax field on one side and a post-office on the other." This state of affairs must have been speedily changed, as a Moscow correspondent of the Lewiston Teller, in an issue dated June 14, 1878, said:

"As proof of the fact that Moscow is fortunately situated, look at the advanced condition of the town within the past five months. At the beginning of that time we had only one store and a blacksmith shop; now, in addition to these, we have a general merchandise establishment, McConnell & Company; also one in course of construction; a hardware store, a liquor store, three blacksmith shops, a carpenter shop, two butcher shops and two hotels, owned by W. J. Hamilton and Henry Warmouth."

In 1880 Moscow had a population of 300, business had doubled within the year and real estate values were high. Nothing can give the reader a better idea or more accurate information concerning the development period than articles published in the newspaper of the time, and we will quote once more a communication dated Moscow, May 5, 1881, and published in the Nezperce News:

"Moscow is nicely and advantageously situated in the heart of Paradise valley, on the banks of Paradise creek, and one mile from the south Palouse. Above and below the town stretch the meadows that here skirt the banks of the two streams. The town was laid out four years ago by A. Lieuallen and John Russell; it has been growing ever since, it is growing now and will grow bigger with the development of the country. Its growth has been mainly since last fall; today it numbers a population of 350 souls and is the trade center for the best portion of the Palouse country. The town is located two miles from the boundary, twenty-five miles north of Lewiston, twenty-five miles southeast from Colfax, ten miles south of Palouse City and about twenty-seven miles from Wawawai, the shipping point for this burg. Quite an extensive trade is centered here and every branch of trade and industry is ably represented. The business establishment at present comprises three general merchandise stores, two hotels and livery stables, two

butcher shops, two saloons, two agricultural implement warehouses, one hardware store, one drug store, one watchmaker and jeweler, two blacksmith shops, one physician, one dentist, one lawyer, one steam flour mill, etc. McConnell & Company is the leading firm: A. A. Lieuallen, one of the founders of the town and the first settler in the valley, carries a full line of goods and is postmaster, the only Democrat holding such a position in North Idaho; Hayes & Dupuy opened a merchandise stock last November. The two implement houses are run by W. D. Robins and N. J. Shields. W. W. Langdon is the hardware man, and also the Wells, Fargo & Company agent. The Barton House and Fry Hotel monopolize the boarding business. T. J. Craig runs the drug and notion store; G. Weber carries a full stock of saddles, etc.; R. H. Barton runs the feed stable, while J. S. Peterson and True run the two butcher shops. Howard Olsen has his hands full disposing of jewelry and notions, while Doctor Reeder, Doctor McNully and Judge Kribs represent the medical and legal professions. There are more families settled within a radius of ten miles of Moscow than there are in a similar scope of country in the Walla Walla valley. Two churches and four organizations of different denominations are supported by the families of Paradise valley. Last year they subscribed 16,500 bushels of grain as a bonus to M. C. Moore & Company to build a flouring mill. This enterprise started running November 15th of last year and has a capacity of seventy barrels.

"Seven miles from town a sawmill is located on the South Palouse in a belt of timber which extends back northeasterly into the Coeur d'Alene mountains for a distance of 100 miles. The timber embraces all varieties of pine, cedar, fir and tamarack. The mill has a capacity of 15,000 feet a day and is owned by Northrup & Company. Moscow is a lively, thriving, enterprising, progressive place, and will take a boom this summer. The people are never tired talking of the Paradise country and they are right, for if there is a better country in the world we have never seen it."

As a matter of special record we will list the pioneers in the various industries now so well represented in Moscow. The first merchant was William Neff, who sold to A. A. Lieuallen, the latter being the first postmaster. The first physician was Dr. H. B. Blake; the first school teacher, Noah Lieuallen, who was also the first Baptist minister; the first mill in the Palouse country was owned by J. C. Davenport and built at Colfax; the first mill in Moscow was built in 1881 by M. C. Moore & Company; the postmaster at Paradise was D. Craig; first Methodist minister, F. W. D. Mays; first blacksmith shop, built by A. Lieuallen and leased by a man named McDougall; first bank, by Baker & Clark, of Walla Walla; first contractor, brick mason and builder, William Taylor; first meat market, John Henry Warmouth; first drug store, S. G. Richardson; first saddle and harness shop, G. Weber; first dentist, J. H. McCallie; first hotel, R. H. Barton, who was followed shortly afterward in this business by J. H. Hamilton and Henry Warmouth.

In 1878 Mr. Curtis, of the Curtis-Maguire firm, sold his interest in the business to W. J. McConnell, afterward governor of Idaho, who visited Moscow at this time, becoming at once greatly impressed with the richness of the country and its future possibilities. A store building was erected, 120 feet deep with a 30-foot frontage, and stocked with \$50,000 worth of goods. This building still stands, facing First street. The people in the surrounding country were greatly encouraged by the establishment of this mammoth store and from that time on the town began to grow rapidly. When this store was opened Moscow had a population of 25. The news of the great store at Moscow spread everywhere and people from all parts of the Potlatch and Palouse country flooded to Moscow to do their trading, and it is no exaggeration to say that to no men living in Moscow is the town more indebted for its present size and flourishing condition than to Ex-Governor W. J. McConnell and J. H. Maguire. Moscow has twice furnished the successful candidate for governor of Idaho, and the first United States senator from Idaho, Hon. William J. McConnell, was Moscow's merchant prince.

The story of the Indian scare of 1877 and of the stockade in which the settlers took refuge is told in another chapter. Much interest has always centered about this fort, and many incidents are associated with its construction and occupation worthy of record in the annals of the time, but space does not permit the telling here. It is a pleasure to state that there were no tragedies connected with its history. G. W. Tomer says: "We fought the Indians to a finish without the loss of a man or the death of an Indian."

It is seldom that a town is more prosperous than was Moscow from 1885 to 1892. In 1885 the O. R. & N. railroad came and in 1890 the Northern Pacific. The period from 1890 to 1893 will long be remembered as the time during which Moscow reached the high water mark of prosperity. Everybody made money and everyone had money, and the volume of business transacted here was enormous. Among the great business enterprises which were rapidly building up fortunes for their owners at that time may be mentioned the elegantly furnished and palatial store of the McConnell-Maguire Company; the magnificent establishment of Denham & Caulfann, carrying at that time a \$100,000 stock, the largest amount of goods in any store in the Palouse or Potlatch country; the mammoth business of M. J. Shields & Company, which taxed to its utmost capacity their three-story brick, with its 160-foot frontage. This company was also the owner of the electric light plant, which lighted the city, the Moscow planing mill which gave employment to fifty skilled mechanics, and was, besides, interested in five large grain warehouses outside of Moscow. The Chicago Bargain House was an exclusive dry goods store, owned by George W. Creighton & Company, who had just moved into new and commodious quarters. The plant of the Moscow Mirror was at this time valued at \$15,000. It gave employment to fourteen men and had in stock about three times as much printing material as is now needed to conduct

the paper. It was then owned by Jolly Brothers, Elmer E. Jolly being the editor. Many other lesser business houses and corporations were flourishing, and all combined to make Moscow one of the wealthiest cities of the Northwest. But, as it is with individuals, so it is with cities, a truism, that prosperity is not a test of stability, and it was destined that Moscow should pass through the final and crucial test of adversity, crop failures and business depression, before it could be proven that the superstructure that had been reared was as solid and permanent as the foundation laid by the pioneers of the 'seventies. In the fall of 1893 a long continued wet season caused almost the entire loss of the wheat crop, and to make matters worse there was a complete demoralization of prices on all products. Wheat dropped from 85 cents to 50 cents per bushel, then down lower and lower, until it seemed to be a drug on the market. Debtors were absolutely unable to meet their obligations; the farmer had no money to pay his bills, the smaller concerns could not settle their accounts with the wholesale houses and money could not be borrowed, even though gilt-edged security was offered. A number of the Moscow business houses were driven to the wall, but the most far-reaching failure of all was that of its largest and most important establishment, the McConnell-Maguire Company, of which there is a full account in the previous chapter.

In 1894-5 wheat was quoted in Moscow as low as 23 cents per bushel, and it seemed as though universal bankruptcy was inevitable, but future events proved that the pendulum of adversity had reached the lowest point of its arc and was slowly but steadily swinging onward and upward to better prices and better times. Since 1896 crops have been abundant and prices fair and prosperity has returned in full measure. Along all lines there is now unusual activity, old debts have been cancelled, old scores straightened up, new business houses opened and old ones have enlarged their quarters. Moscow has truly proven that, unspoiled by prosperity, she can withstand the "slings and arrows" of adversity. Nowhere in the Northwest can be found a more thriving city. It now has a population of about 5,000. Its location is favorable to its rapid growth and development, having a site that is both healthy and accessible to the surrounding country. The principal business center is on Main street. Standing at the north end of this principal street and looking southward, without having a definite knowledge of the population of the city, one would suppose, judging from the substantial brick business buildings in sight, that it might be a city of ten or fifteen thousand people.

Moscow has never suffered to any great extent from disastrous fire and flood. In June, 1890, a fire causing the loss of probably \$10,000 visited the city, occurring on the 6th of the month. The fire started in the rear of Hamlin's building at nine o'clock, P. M., and destroyed Hamlin's hall, E. Mather's barber shop, F. Yengle's tailor shop, the butcher shop kept by C. H. Jones, the Morris building, occupied by the telephone office and the commission store occupied by H. Fallon, the photograph studio of H. Erickson and

the J. W. Lieuallen grocery stock and building. These were all frame buildings and a more disastrous spread of the flames was averted only by the greatest effort. The water works system now in use had just been completed and to this fact alone the salvation of the business part of the town was due. The fire was supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Educational matters have from the first been given special consideration by the citizens of Moscow. In 1871 school district No. 5 was organized in compliance with a petition circulated by George W. Tomer. A history of the log school building first erected in this district has been given in another chapter. This building was located near the post-office of the old town of Paradise. After Moscow was named the first building used for school purposes was known as McDaniels' Hall. It was built in 1878 and was used for church gatherings, schools and public meetings of all character. In 1880 John Russell donated a piece of ground and the first city school building was erected on the site now occupied by the Russell school. It was not long, however, until the young and growing city found that this building was entirely too small, and about the first work of those interested in the welfare of Moscow was the planning and erection of a public school capable of accommodating the school children then residents of the village, making allowance also for a constantly growing population. A second building, accommodating 120 pupils, was erected in 1883, on a site in the northeast part of town, donated by Silas Imbler, one of Moscow's most beneficent citizens. The site was and is centrally located, and was admirably suited to the convenience of the residents. In the meantime reports concerning the richness of the country and the productiveness of the soil began to go abroad, with the result that the country commenced to settle up rapidly, and Moscow began to take a leading place among the cities of northern Idaho. In 1889 the trustees of the public school found it necessary to secure additional accommodations. They immediately set to work, had plans prepared and soon the contract was let for the erection of the present Russell school. The cost of this structure was \$16,000, and including all furnishings, the total cost was run up to \$22,000. No pains were spared to make this not only a commodious but a modern school building. The furniture was all of the most modern and approved pattern. The interior of the building was so arranged that each department could be reached with the least possible confusion. The different rooms are so located that each grade can depart from the building without coming into contact with the pupils from other departments. That this has been a successful arrangement is evidenced by the fact that the entire school, numbering over 400 pupils, can vacate the building in less than thirty seconds. Moscow continued to grow so rapidly that during the seven months of the last school term of 1892 the board was compelled to rent a church building and to utilize it for a school in which to place fifty pupils. It was supposed that this state of affairs could not continue longer than the end of the term, but on the reassembling of the

school in the fall it was found that the same state of affairs existed, making it necessary for the trustees to secure another temporary building. A room was fitted up in a building afterward occupied as a photograph gallery on Main street, and was occupied during the winter of 1893-4 by one of the grades. In 1894 it was clearly seen that one of two things had to be done, either to overcrowd the present school room, making it impossible for teachers to work advantageously, or to purchase property and erect another building to serve the purpose of a high school. They chose the latter course, and having viewed various properties which were offered for a site for the new building, they eventually purchased a tract of land on Third street, for which was paid \$4,000. The plans had already been prepared, and the contract for the building was let for \$20,000, exclusive of furniture and heating apparatus. The high school building is of red brick, with stone foundation. It is fitted up with the most modern improvements, both for sanitary arrangements and ventilation. The heating apparatus is of the latest design and cost upwards of \$3,000. Although the capacity of this school is 425 pupils, the old trouble confronted the trustees before the close of the year 1900. All buildings were crowded to their utmost. The enrollment for 1899 was 900. To provide further accommodations for the growing school population the Irving school was erected in 1901. The school buildings now in use in Moscow are the Russell school, built in 1888, the high school, built in 1892, and the Irving school, built in 1901. Besides these public school buildings, there is the Moscow Business College, under charge of Professor William Perkins; the state preparatory school and the University of Idaho. Teachers thus far employed for the coming school year are Miss Clara Wethered, Miss Amanda Moerder, Miss Whitmore, Miss Maude Mix, George Fields, Miss Cole, Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Marcy, Miss Grant, Miss Dixon, Miss Ora Cooper, Miss Daisy Booth, Miss Ranch, Miss Whittworth, Miss Gillette and Miss Hammond. Moscow's school history is not complete without mentioning of the Moscow Academy, which was opened November 6, 1883, with an enrollment of 106 pupils. The first term was reasonably successful, but the town was not quite ready for a school of this grade, and after a second term it was discontinued.

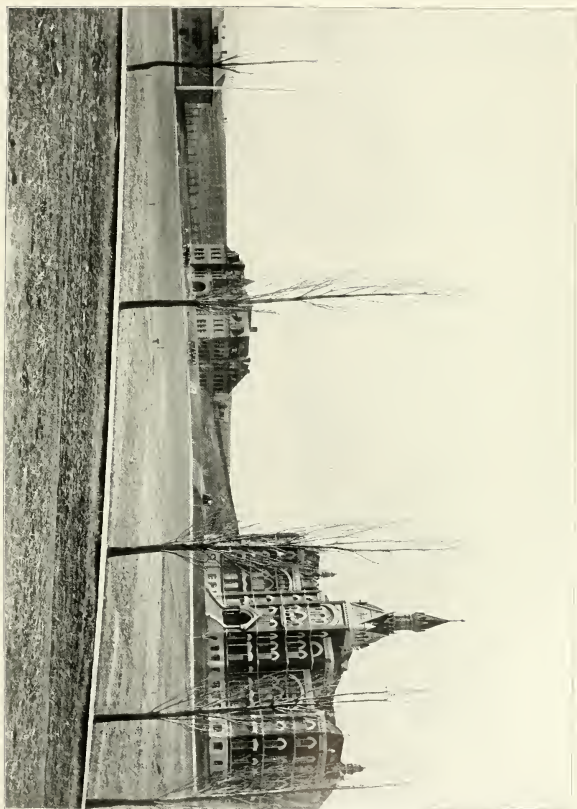
There are nine church organizations in Moscow. The Baptists were organized in 1876 by Rev. Noah Lienallen, who was followed in the earlier days by Rev. S. E. Stearns and Rev. D. W. C. Britt. The Christians, organized in 1883 by Rev. D. B. Matheny, disbanded in 1888. This church was reorganized in 1888 by Rev. William McDonald and a church building was erected in 1891. The Swedish Lutherans were organized in 1886 by Rev. P. J. Carlson, and a house of worship erected in 1880. St. Marks Episcopal organization dates from 1888. Rev. Gill was the first minister, and the building now occupied was erected in 1892. In 1882 Father Teonitue organized the Roman Catholics, who erected a church building in 1886. In 1888 a church building was erected by the

Norwegian Methodists, who were organized by Rev. Carl Erickson in 1886. The Presbyterian church was founded in Moscow in 1880. The first minister of this denomination was Rev. Paul Gamble. He was followed in 1883 by Rev. H. H. McMillan, during whose pastorate the present church building was erected. The Methodist Episcopal were organized in 1881 by Rev. Calvin M. Bryan. The first Methodist church building was erected in 1883. This building was torn down and the present building erected in 1887. This building has proven too small for the accommodation of the growing congregation, and there is now in progress of erection a stone church which will cost, when completed, \$25,000. Besides these, there are organizations of the Adventists and the Norwegian Lutheran.

The lodges of Moscow are: Knights Templar, Royal Arch Masons, Masonic Blue Lodge; Eastern Star, I. O. O. F., Elks, Knights of Pythias, Macca-bees, M. W. A. W. of W., A. O. U. W., Rebekahs, G. A. R., Artisans, Foresters and Red Men.

At the head of Idaho's educational system stands the State University, located at Moscow. The institution is fortunate in that it combines the work of a state university proper with that of a school of agriculture and mechanic arts. Hence it is that the institution has been peculiarly prosperous, as its work appeals not alone to the classical student, but to the farmer, the professional man and the tradesman. The institution receives the direct support of the United States government from two funds, \$25,000 annually from the Morrill fund and \$15,000 annually from the Hatch fund, in addition to generous appropriations by the state legislature. New buildings are erected by the state as the growth and needs of the university furnish the occasion, and an ample provision and safeguard for the future is found in the 286,000 acres of public land set apart for the endowment of higher education in Idaho. Some of this land has been located in heavily timbered townships, and the moneys received from the sales of the timber are invested by the state for the benefit of the university. The land itself cannot be sold at less than \$10 an acre, and the fund created by the sales of land constitutes an irreducible fund for the permanent endowment of university education in Idaho. In no state has this land endowment been more wisely conserved or more carefully administered, and this gives assurance that Idaho's university is presently to become one of the most potent forces in the educational circles in the West.

A movement having for its object the annexation of the "Panhandle" of Idaho to Washington is responsible for the location of the university. The needs and demands of this, the richest section of Idaho, had been ignored for many years, but when the annexation idea was projected Southern and Eastern Idaho became alarmed. As a result the legislature of 1888-9 passed a bill locating the university at Moscow and providing a building fund of about \$65,000. This bill was approved by the governor January 30th, 1889. The original bill vested the government of the university in a board of nine regents appointed biennially by the governor for terms of two years. In



BUILDINGS OF THE IDAHO UNIVERSITY AT MOSCOW.

1889 the terms of regents were lengthened to six years and appointments were so arranged that one-third of the board should be renewed bi-ennially. By recent legislative enactment the number of regents was reduced from nine to five. October 3, 1892, the institution was opened to the reception of students. It opened in the unfurnished and unfinished wing of the main building, which stood in the midst of a plowed field. It had a faculty of but one professor and the president, and was without a book or piece of apparatus of any sort. It had not a student in the college grade, but about thirty students appeared to enter the preparatory school, some of whom had come long distances to enter the institution.

The act of 1889 for the establishment of the university provided:

"The college or department of arts shall embrace courses of instruction in mechanical, physical and natural sciences, with their application to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics, engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce; in such branches included in the college of letters as shall be necessary to a proper fitness of the pupils in the scientific and practical courses for their chosen pursuits; and as soon as the income of the university will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences and their application to the practical arts shall be expanded into distinct colleges of the university, each with its own faculty and appropriate title. The college of letters shall be co-existent with the college of arts, and shall embrace a liberal course of instruction in languages, literature and philosophy, together with such courses or parts of courses in the college of arts as the regents of the university shall prescribe."

In June, 1902, the regents, acting under this law, placed the organization of the university on a collegiate basis. The university now comprises: The college of letters and sciences, the college of agriculture, the school of applied science or school of mines, and the preparatory school. The faculty of each college or school is composed of the president of the university and professors, acting professors and assistants giving instructions therein.

The following courses are accordingly offered, leading to the corresponding degrees: In the College of Letters and Sciences—The classical course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; the scientific course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Sciences; the course in music and the allied subjects leads to the degree of Bachelor of Music. In the College of Agriculture—The course in agriculture and horticulture leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the School of Applied Science—The course in civil engineering leads to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, and the course in mining leads to the degree of Bachelor of Engineer of Mines. In the Preparatory School—the classical and scientific courses prepare for admission to the corresponding courses in the college; the English course prepares for admission to the College of Agriculture and the School of Applied Science.

The experimental station, operated under the Hatch act, has been a department of the university since 1892. The original idea was to conduct the experimental work on farms in different parts of the state. Three tracts of 160 acres each were secured by donations from citizens near Grangeville, near Nampa and near Idaho Falls. Later, at the suggestion of the national authorities, these were ordered abandoned by the regents in 1896. That year citizens of Moscow purchased a farm of 90 acres near the college, and donated it to the school for use as an experimental station. June, 1902, the regents adopted the policy of separating so far as possible the work of the experimental station and that of the colleges. It was decided to separate the duties of the president and director of the experimental station and appoint one of the officers of the station as director, which was done. A feature of the work of this portion of the institution is the conduct of farmers institutes in the different parts of the state. Publications are also issued covering the results of experiments and research, which give information of great value to the farmers and fruit raisers. Students of the college of agriculture do all the practical work on the farm and are paid for their services. The farm is equipped with barns, buildings and implements suitable for experimentation and instruction. In one building is a butter making room, a cheese room, a laboratory for testing milk, an engine room and cheese testing rooms. And in addition to these are store rooms for seeds, grains and vegetables. A model greenhouse, of glass and iron, 18 by 50 feet in size, is connected with the agriculture building.

The faculty of the university now consists of 14 professors, two associate professors, 11 instructors and two student assistants, or 29 in all, representing in their collegiate and university training 25 of the leading colleges and universities in the United States. The growth in the faculty has kept pace with the growth of the student body. From an enrollment of 30 in 1892 the number of students increased to 248 in 1897, and the enrollment for this year exceeds 400. In the present enrollment 14 counties of the state are represented by students and five other states have also sent pupils. The university alumni includes four graduates of 1896, five of 1897, eight of 1898, seven of 1899, ten of 1900 and 24 of 1901. It is worthy of note that 39 students of the university enlisted in the army during the Spanish war, a larger number in proportion to enrollment than of any other university in the United States.

The faculty of the university consists of the following: James Alexander MacLean, president, B. A., University of Toronto, and M. A. and Ph. D., Columbia; Louis Fourniet Henderson, professor of botany, Ph. B., Cornell; John Merton Aldrich, professor of zoology and curator of museum, B. S. and M. S., South Dakota Agricultural College, and M. S., University of Kansas; John Edward Bonebright, professor of physics, B. S., Northwestern University; Alfred Stanley Miller, professor of mining and metallurgy, A. B. and A. M., Leland Stanford, Jr., Uni-

versity, E. M., School of Practical Engineering, San Francisco, Ph. D., Heidelberg University, Ohio; Fred A. Huntley, professor horticulture, B. S., Michigan Agricultural College; William W. Baden, professor of Greek and Latin, A. B. and Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, LL. B., University of Maryland; D'Arcy P. Parham, professor of English, M. A., Randolph-Macon, Va.; Jay G. Eldridge, professor of modern languages, B. A. and M. A., Yale; Charles A. Peters, professor of chemistry, B. S., Boston University, and Ph. D., Yale; Charles N. Little, professor of civil engineering, A. M., University of Nebraska, Ph. D., Yale; Isaac J. Cogswell, associate professor of music, B. M., Chicago Musical College; Nina A. Wilber, associate professor of oratory and physical culture, A. B., University of Michigan; W. S. Morley, A. B., College of Emporia, A. M., Princeton; Hal T. Beans, instructor in chemistry, B. Sc. and M. A., University of Nebraska; Miles F. Reed, principal preparatory department and instructor in pedagogy, B. S., University of Idaho; Sarah E. Poe, B. L., Wilbur College, Lewiston, Idaho; Florence P. Moore, instructor in mathematics and German, B. S. Northwestern University; Agatha J. Sonna, instructor in Latin and history, B. A., Wellesly; Mrs. M. E. Young, preceptress and director department of domestic science; Herbert T. Condon, B. S., University of Oregon, LL. B., University of Michigan, registrar and secretary of faculty; Margaret Bryan McCallie, librarian, B. S., University of Idaho.

The university is situated on an eminence overlooking the city of Moscow from the southwest and commanding one of the most attractive prospects of mountain and valley in the Palouse country. The situation is ideal for an educational institution. At an altitude of about 2,700 feet, the air of the locality is pure and invigorating and the climate is healthful. The winters are neither severely cold nor prolonged; the climate is favorable to effective study. Students from higher altitudes, from dryer regions or from the more humid climate of the coast find the climate of Moscow agreeable and promotive of work. The university campus, comprising 20 acres, is crossed from the direction of the city by a winding driveway. The part of it in front of the university is devoted entirely to lawn; other parts are used for an athletic field and drill ground. The main or administration building is an attractive and commodious structure of three stories and high basement, finished in California redwood and native tamarack, supplied with artesian water and electric lights and heated by steam. It represents a cost of about \$200,000. The school of mines is three stories high, built of brick, with a ground plan of 60 by 108 feet. One side of this building contains a mining laboratory, assay rooms, balance rooms, private laboratory and office for the department of mining and a museum, laboratory, lecture rooms, library and office for the department of geology; while the other half of the building is devoted to machine and wood working shops for the department of mechanic arts. In other rooms are the boilers and engines which supply power and heat

to the building. The dormitory is a three-story brick with basement, finished according to the most approved plans. It contains two reception halls, 35 dormers, study halls, sewing rooms, gymnasium, a dining hall for 100 boarders, apartments for the preceptress, an infirmary and many other features conducive to the health and comfort of the young women. The building is heated by steam and electrically lighted. It has an abundance of baths and other conveniences. A wooden building 50 by 125 feet, known as the annex, is located about 100 feet behind the main building. It is used as the armory and for other purposes. East of the main building is the greenhouse. The library, including six departmental libraries, contains about 4,000 bound volumes and a number of pamphlets. The general library occupies a large and well lighted room on the first floor of the administration building and contains works in history, literature, philosophy, art, etc. About 50 of the leading periodicals of the United States and foreign countries are subscribed for and the newspapers of the state are donated and kept on file. The nucleus for the museum was the collection of Idaho minerals, etc., exhibited in the Idaho building at the World's fair in 1893. This was donated to the university at the close of the fair. The J. Rand Sanborn was purchased by the state for the university and there have been other important acquisitions, including Philippine articles presented by students who served in the army there. There are about 2,500 specimens in the mineral collection. The animal collection is a large one, and the museum also contains 175 species of birds. Under the act of congress providing the land grant for the university, military drill is required of all male students except juniors and seniors. Each cadet is required to provide himself with the prescribed uniform. The equipment of the cadet battalion includes 100 Springfield rifles, two field guns and ammunition and target materials furnished by the war department. Camp equipage is provided by the state. Efforts are made for an annual encampment, during which the instruction is entirely military and practical and the cadets are put through all the duties of camp life. The three cadets in the graduating class who have the highest grade of merit for the entire course are reported to the war department, where their names are recorded in the adjutant general's office and published in the Army register for that year. In making appointments to the regular or volunteer army from civil life preference is given to those who have their names so recorded.

Among the student organizations are the Alumni Association, which has an annual meeting and banquet commencement week; Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, oratorical associations which participate in contests and debates with similar associations of other schools of Idaho and Washington; two literary societies, the Websterian and Amphictyon; an active athletic association, with departments devoted to football, baseball, tennis and track athletics, and the following musical organizations: Philharmonic Club, which

renders monthly programs, the mandolin and guitar club, two glee clubs of men's and women's voices, and the university band and orchestra.

The university publications include the annual report of the regents to the governor, the annual catalogue, the annual report of the agricultural experiment station, frequent pamphlets and press bulletins from that station and the Farmers' Institute year book, the students' handbook, published by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and the Argonaut. The university Argonaut was established during the administration of President J. P. Blanton in 1898-9. At his suggestion a meeting of the student body was called and a committee was appointed to investigate the cost and to draw up a constitution and by-laws. The committee's report was adopted at the next meeting. Guy W. Wolfe, a senior, was elected editor-in-chief and business manager. The paper was named "The University Argonaut," and was published as a monthly. Mr. Wolfe is now a practicing attorney at Moscow. The next year the offices of editor and business manager were separated and Burton L. French and G. O. P. Mix were elected to the respective positions. They were both seniors; in fact, it has become almost an unwritten law to elect members of the senior class to these positions. Mr. French is now congressman from Idaho and Mr. Mix is a successful Moscow business man. In 1900-1 the paper was issued as a weekly, with Jesse L. Rains editor-in-chief and Claude W. Gibson business manager. Next year Henry M. Lancaster, editor-in-chief, and Fred H. McConnell, business manager, got out a twice-a-month edition. Miss Nellie B. Ireton was elected editor-in-chief for 1902-3 and John W. Shepperd business manager, and a weekly was issued. During the latter part of the year a change was made in the constitution, and the offices of associate editor and assistant business manager were created. Officers are elected in March of each year. The editor begins his duties immediately, but the business manager does not take up his work until the following fall under the new arrangement. The officers for 1903-4 are Benj. W. Oppenheim, editor-in-chief, and T. R. Jones, associate editor; J. Loyal Adkinson, business manager, and Floyd D. Angel, assistant business manager. Besides these, the editor appoints a staff of four from the college to assist him. The paper is now established as a weekly and will probably continue as such. It will thus be the college newspaper. With the growing needs of the college a monthly magazine, under a separate staff, will be established, devoted to literary subjects exclusively.

The present board of regents of the university consists of President John B. Goode, of Rathdrum; Vice-President Mrs. Wm. H. Ridenbaugh, of Boise; Secretary George C. Parkinson, of Preston; Henry E. Wallace, of Caldwell; and George Chapin, of Idaho Falls. William L. Payne is treasurer. President Goode and Secretary Parkinson are the executive board. All are of high standing and wide knowledge and are laboring enthusiastically and earnestly toward the upbuilding of the institution. The university of

Idaho was placed at the outset fairly and squarely upon four foundation piers, viz: Free tuition, sufficient material resources, severe educational requirements, and a distinct ethical purpose, consequently the permanence of the state university is almost as well assured as the permanence of the state itself. The state university will live and grow and prosper because it ought to live and grow and prosper forever.

The present city officers of Moscow are: Mayor, J. C. Wolf; Clerk, H. H. Robinson; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Edmundson; police judge, John Craig; engineer, Benjamin E. Bush; councilmen, A. M. Anderson, R. D. Carter, W. O. Griffin.

In 1901 there were shipped from Moscow 759 cars of grain, 150 cars of hay, 56 cars of fruit, 20 cars of stock; total of 940 cars. The business interests of the city are represented by five dry goods stores, three hardware stores, four drugs, thirteen groceries, three banks, two railroads, two jewelers, three liveryies, four hotels, four newspapers, two harness shops, two bakeries, three meat markets, four implement houses, one cigar factory, three millinery stores, five grain warehouses, one steam laundry, one foundry, one gents' furnishing store, one shoe store, one furniture store, two planing mills, one flour mill, one saw mill, one hospital, electric light works, and waterworks.

The contract has been let for a new system of sewerage; a brickyard has just been established by Frank White and W. C. Laude, east of the Northern Pacific depot; articles of incorporation of the Interstate Co-operative Telephone Company have been filed, capital stock, \$10,000; a bill has been introduced in the United States senate providing for an appropriation of \$25,000 to be expended in the erection of a federal building at Moscow; a free delivery system has been established with three carriers; the postal receipts at Moscow for 1901 were \$10,942.83.

Never in the history of Moscow has there been such a demand as now for business locations. For a year past there has scarcely been an available location to be had. The town's growth has reached a point where Main street will no longer suffice for its business needs, and side street locations are coming into demand. The prosperous condition of the town has brought substantial results and merchants are preparing to enlarge their stocks, while many new buildings are under consideration, some of them now in process of erection. This last fact is conclusive evidence of the substantial growth Moscow has experienced during the past three years. The demand for residence property is no less marked. Although building material was scarce, over one hundred new residences were built in 1902 and the first half of 1903.

Every city reflects the character of its citizens. If the latter are active, wide awake and full of public spirit it is pretty certain that the place in which they reside is progressive, enterprising and up-to-date. If the people of the city are concerned only with their individual private affairs, and are too selfish to give a thought to the welfare of the community as a whole, one is apt to find in that city stagnation, lack of enter-

prise and municipal lethargy. It is a fine public spirit that has made Moscow what it is today. No city thrives without this spirit and nothing can interfere with the growth of the city that possesses it. No city in Idaho has better prospects today than has Moscow. The sources from which it will draw its support in the future are next to inexhaustible; its citizens are progressive and united in their efforts to advance the general welfare: it is a city of homes, a city of schools, a city of churches, a city of wealth and refinement, and a city where commercial institutions are on a solid basis; it is a most desirable place of abode, either from a commercial, educational or social standpoint.

KENDRICK.

Kendrick, the metropolis of the Potlatch empire, is located on the Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific railway, at the junction of Bear creek and the Potlatch river, on the south boundary of Latah county, and in the center of the Potlatch district. With her strongest competitors,—Moscow, 25 miles northwest, and Lewiston, 30 miles southwest—Kendrick must remain for an indefinite period of time the metropolis of some of the finest agricultural, timber and mineral country in the northwest. In no country can a more enterprising class of people be found than those of the Potlatch. Between the citizens of the town and those of the country the best of feelings exist which harmonize all the plans that enter into the progress and welfare of the Potlatch empire in general. Scarcely had the outlines of the town that was destined to become the keystone of the Potlatch assumed shape ere the energy and enterprise that have characterized its existence were asserted by the building of roads to the various ridges. Today Kendrick's location, with roads leading in from all sides, might well be compared to the hub of a wheel that holds its position through the spokes. Each serves as an avenue of resource which year by year strengthens with the development of the country and contributes toward the healthy progress of the town.

With such a scope of fine agricultural land at her doors, which is the basis of all manufactures, the question of power, space and shipping facilities naturally comes up, and finds answer in the force of her position. Just above the town Bear creek, a beautiful stream of clear water, which has its source in the mountains, enters into Potlatch river. The Potlatch, with its numerous tributaries, taps valuable forests of timber. Fir, cedar, yellow and white pine timber tracts line the banks of both these streams. The current of the river is strong; the waters have about 30 feet fall in every 1,000 yards. Along the banks of the streams are many splendid sites for mills. In the corporate limits of the town the river has a fall of 38 feet for the 1,000 yards, which, with the body of water that runs continually the year round, would furnish power to operate a number of mills. With the expenditure of a little money the stream could be cleared sufficiently to drive logs down to mills where shipping facilities can be had over the Northern Pacific. With

such a water power and with mill sites in abundance, Kendrick offers advantages to manufacturers superior to any town in the country. A flouring mill and a tannery are among the successful industrial enterprises established at Kendrick.

Another important and attractive feature of Kendrick's location is in respect to her superior advantages for maintaining a system of water works. With a gradual slope toward the west, the lay of the ground furnishes a perfect system of drainage and sewerage.

Kendrick has reason to be proud of her public schools and her houses of worship. The public schools are chief among the hopes and aspirations of the people and today her schools stand in the highest rank of the educational institutions of the state. The high standard that the public school has attained has been one of the potent factors in making Kendrick a town of homes. There are now 220 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The school property is valued at \$5,000. The teachers include J. P. Barrackman, principal; Maud Brillhart, Arsella Emerson and Lucile Fisher, assistants. The school board consists of E. P. Atchison, A. P. Hamley and Rev. J. A. Hedges. There are four churches, each of which has an edifice. These include the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and United Brethren. The secret societies are well represented. The Odd Fellows have purchased a site and propose to erect a two-story brick building, the upper floor of which will be used by the order and the lower floor rented for store purposes. The subordinate lodge has about 75 members and the encampment about 30 members. The Rebekah lodge has 100 members and is the banner lodge of the state. The Masonic lodge has a large membership and is also discussing building.

The town was founded by Thomas Kirby, the first postmaster, in 1889, who named it Latah. In May, 1900, an arrangement was made that the Northern Pacific would build to the town, and on a guarantee that the road would be built there by January 1, 1891, Thomas Kirby gave the railroad a deed to one-half of the townsite of 240 acres. The town was then named Kendrick, in honor of the chief engineer of the Northern Pacific. May 8, 1890, the town was platted. October 15, 1890, the town was incorporated, with the following trustees: Thomas Kirby, J. M. Walker, N. C. Normoyle, Volley Nichols and N. Kaufman. Captain Walker was president of the Hardware & Implement Company, and one of the most progressive citizens; Mr. Normoyle was then proprietor of the St. Elmo hotel, Mr. Nichols was proprietor of the Pioneer city dray and is now at Nezperce; Mr. Kaufman is of the well known firm of Dernham & Kaufman, and is now manager of their large main store at Moscow. These practical business men held the reins of the city government and wisely guided its infant steps so that it has been kept free from debt in assuming premature improvements. The advantages of the location for a town were recognized by Mr. Kirby from the beginning, and he displayed his good judgment in his selection of associates to join with him in building the hub of the Potlatch. Aside from

the officers of the Northern Pacific, his associates included G. E. Potter of Colfax, since deceased, G. Holbrook of Colfax, Hon. J. C. Lawrence of Waterville, W. White of Colfax, J. P. Vollmer of Lewiston, R. D. McConnell and James Grimes of Moscow. A board of trade was organized on the start. By mid-summer of that year the town was in a prosperous condition. Building was going on apace and all lines of trade were represented. The railroad was pushed forward that winter and February 4, 1891, the first train reached Kendrick.

August 16, 1893, came the first big fire. It wiped out 31 business structures and caused a loss of about \$100,000. The chief losers and the amounts of their losses follow, the second figures being insurance carried, if any: Advocate office, \$3,000; M. C. Normoyle, \$7,000, \$2,000; L. D. Shattler, \$1,000, \$600; Joseph Jarred, \$200; Wm. Crews, \$300, \$200; First National Bank, \$6,000, \$2,500; John Grimes, \$2,000, \$1,500; A. W. Taygard, \$250; G. H. Sutherland, \$1,500, \$1,000; A. C. White, \$4,500, \$2,000; Hamley & Co., \$2,500, \$1,000; G. E. Porter, \$1,000, \$600; Hamlin & Co., \$4,500, \$4,300; McCrea Bros., \$4,800, \$3,500; J. F. Carlton, \$1,000, \$500; Lincoln Bros., \$6,000, \$4,500; C. H. Dodd & Co., \$2,700, \$1,000; J. M. Walker, \$4,500, \$2,500; J. R. Hall, \$1,500, \$500; Thos. Kirby, \$5,000, \$3,900; L. L. Crocker, \$1,500, \$1,000; C. Kall, \$900, \$300; W. A. Rothwell, \$100; Derrham & Kaufman, \$44,000, \$20,000; M. S. Freeman, \$2,000, \$1,000; Jacobs & Toole, \$200; Joseph Bryden, \$800, \$500; Dr. Justice, \$100; J. H. Morris, \$300; Martin Larson, \$400, \$300; Chetham, Baker & Co., \$1,000, \$800; C. A. French, \$200; T. Atkinson, \$300; Francis Labode, Jr., \$1,800, \$1,200. These figures are as given in an article in the North Idaho Star, August 19, 1892. Fire could not subdue the energy of the citizens and three months later nine substantial brick buildings had arose from the ashes. January 1893, was marked as the time when the electric light plant opened up for business. In the panic of 1893 the citizens redoubled their activities, determined that the future must be one of progress. An immigration bureau was organized to bring the advantages of the Potlatch country before homeseekers and investors. The fruit growers also organized the Potlatch Horticultural Association. The same indomitable spirit was evident when, in the spring of 1894, two fires, within a week, destroyed much valuable property, only to witness larger and better buildings rise in the stead of those wiped out. A fire this year will probably have a similar sequel. Kendrick is a pull-together town. There are no discordant elements and no legitimate enterprise there has ever gone begging for support. November 18, 1895, 750,000 acres of lands on the Nez Perces Indian reservation were thrown open to entry. Kendrick is one of the nearest railroad points to these lands and has profited greatly from the influx of settlers to that rich district and the bringing of the lands there under cultivation. In 1894 \$27,000 was spent for fruit trees for the Potlatch country. In 1898 there were 300 acres of bearing orchards about Kendrick. That latter year the assessed valuation of

property at Kendrick was \$96,980 and the tax levy was eight mills. In 1898 one hundred and twenty-seven car-loads of fruit were shipped from Kendrick. This has more than doubled since.

The adaptability of the soil and climate to fruit raising has been taken advantage of. The elevation is lower than the Palouse country. High mountains to the north afford protection from the cold winds while the warm winds from the Columbia and Clearwater valleys are an advantage. Potlatch fruit is famous. Irrigation is unnecessary. The fruit from the Potlatch has won first prize at the Spokane interstate fair. At the world's fair at Chicago a medal and diploma were awarded John Hepler for the best exhibit of pomaceous fruits, eight varieties of apples free from blemishes and defects. Apples, prunes, cherries and the berry crop do especially well although all fruits give immense yields.

The soil is a rich black loam from eighteen inches to four feet deep, underlying which is a stratum of clay which keeps the moisture from seeping away. Corn does well, sorghum sugar cane and all vegetables thrive. Wheat yields from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. One tract of 80 measured acres returned an average of 60 bushels per acre. Oats, barley, rye and flax return immense crops. Many have already made fortunes on the farms and orchards of the Potlatch country and the district has not begun to be developed. Rich mining and timbered districts to the east are also tributary to the town. A recent summary of the distribution of crops in the country tributary to Kendrick follows: Wheat acreage, 28,000; barley, 5,000 acres; oats, 5,000 acres; flax, 2,000 acres; corn, 1,000 acres; beans, 1,000 acres; other vegetables, 1,500 acres; apples, 3,316 acres; prunes, 684 acres; peaches, 185 acres; pears, 292 acres; grapes, 75 acres; plums, 92 acres; strawberries and other small fruits, 104 acres.

Naturally with such a rich tributary country the business institutions of the town are in a prosperous condition. One of the chief institutions is the flour mill, which comprises a plant valued at \$30,000. It is owned and operated by the Vollmer-Clearwater Company and has a large output which finds a ready market. There is a bank, organized in 1890 by Capt. J. M. Walker and his son, R. M. Walker. It was first called the Bank of Kendrick and was run by them until July, 1892, when it was absorbed by the First National Bank of Kendrick, capital \$50,000, organized under the national banking laws. F. N. Gilbert was president and Math Jacobs, cashier. The institution May 1, 1899, surrendered its charter, preferring to do business as a state bank and has since operated as the Kendrick State bank. Its officers are Math Jacobs, president; F. N. Gilbert, vice-president. A. Gordon, cashier and P. R. Jacobs, assistant cashier. H. P. Hull conducts a large general store, with complete lines such as are usually found in an interior department store. The telephone office is located in that store. Mr. Hull is also a notary public. There are two large hardware and implement stores, each of which is enjoying a large trade. One is conducted by the Lincoln Hardware & Implement Company and

the other by McCrea Bros. & Company. D. J. Rowlands has a large general merchandise store. Hunter Brothers are the leading furniture dealers and have an undertaking establishment in connection. There are two large stores devoted to drygoods and clothing. One is run by Haizlep & Norman and the other by M. C. McGrew. Both carry large stocks and enjoy a prosperous and growing business. The hotel business of Kendrick is in the hands of Mrs. C. S. Miller. She has leases on both the Pacific and St. Elmo hotels. The Star restaurant is conducted by Mrs. Mamie Murphy. Hamley & Co., dealers in harness and saddles, carry one of the largest stocks in those lines of any store in Idaho. A large butcher shop is conducted by the Idaho Meat and Provision Company, of which J. M. Wild is proprietor. Other lines of business are represented as follows: Andrew Hill, dealer in fuel, ice and shingles, who operates a dray and express line; Kendrick livery stables, Charles Chandler, proprietor; William Hunter, blacksmith; Star barber shop, W. B. Crews, proprietor; A. W. Cobb, barber; Kendrick lumber yard, D. S. Hunter, proprietor, recently burned but will be rebuilt; The Palace meat market; Lorang & Wolthmann, dealers in tobaccos and cigar manufacturers; The White drug store, C. A. White & Co., proprietors; A. P. Hamley, photographer; J. T. Moser, dentist; John Benjamin, livery and feed stables; L. A. Kerr, jewelry; Kendrick brick yard; Potlatch Land Company, real estate, G. W. Suppinger and H. E. Wessels, proprietors; C. M. Lukens, real estate, notary public and justice of the peace; Kendrick Realty Company, C. W. Suppinger, attorney-at-law; St. Elmo bar, O. E. Weymouth, proprietor. Large grain warehouses are owned by the Tacoma Grain Company and Kettenbach & Co., Ltd. There are two excellent papers. The Canyon Echo is owned and edited by E. E. Alderman. Mackintosh & Weber are owners and publishers of the Kendrick Gazette.

The present officers of the town are as follows: Mayor, J. I. Mitchem and J. S. Crocker, J. T. Bibb, H. P. Hull and H. N. Nelson, trustees; Miss Cora Crow, treasurer; Charles Weber, street commissioner; and D. B. Mackintosh, clerk. The salary of Postmaster Hamley has been recently increased from \$1,000 to \$1,100 per annum by reason of increased earnings of the office. Notice has been received that two free rural deliveries will be established this year running from Kendrick. The present year has been one of great growth and prosperity. New buildings to a considerable number have been erected. C. W. Van Pelt, proprietor of the Leland flour mills, is figuring on putting in a water power plant at a point a few miles up the Potlatch from Kendrick, where he will install electrical machinery and produce current to furnish light and electric power for Kendrick and neighboring towns. This industry will probably be the forerunner of many others which will make use of the abundant water power. In closing it is proper that mention should be made of the Kendrick Business Men's Association, to which great credit must be given for the past growth of the town and its terri-

tory and who are active, enthusiastic and determined to continue the good work. The officers of the association are, president, G. W. Suppinger; vice-president, M. C. McGrew; secretary, L. F. Hare; treasurer, A. W. Gordon. The executive committee consists of M. C. McGrew, L. F. Hare, H. P. Hull, T. A. Hunter and M. C. Normoyle. There are subcommittees on immigration, roads, mines and manufacturing, statistics, etc. With such an organization, with its commanding position with regard to the rich territory of which it is the center and trade metropolis, the future of Kendrick seems assuredly a prosperous one.

GENESSEE.

Genesee, probably the greatest wheat market in the famous Palouse country, is located at the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, 113 miles southeast of Spokane. Built on a hill overlooking the Genesee valley, the "Garden Spot of the Palouse," it commands a view of the snowclad mountains of three states. Its location is healthful, natural drainage perfect, water abundant and of excellent quality. The population is 1,200 and is steadily growing. Most of its business blocks are substantial brick structures. It has excellent schools and churches, a city park, telephones locally and with long line connections and a franchise has been recently granted for an electric light plant. An active Chamber of Commerce looks after the material advancement of the city and under its stimulus street paving and other improvements are projected. There are excellent advantages offered for the starting of new enterprises such as a fruit cannery, straw board factory, paper mill, cracker factory and a starch factory.

The Genesee valley lies directly north of the Lewiston valley. Speaking of the naming of this beautiful little vale of Latah county, Idaho, John P. Vollmer, the Lewiston banker and merchant said: "During the summer of 1870, Alonzo Leland, later editor of the Lewiston Teller, a man named Stone, who was the O. R. & N. agent for their steamboat line, and myself went one day for a drive over the high prairie north of the Clearwater river. There was but one habitation in all that vast country then, Caldwell & Hall's cattle ranch at the summit of the Clearwater bluff. As we drove along we passed down Cow creek and through a sequestered little valley still in its natural state, Stone exclaimed: 'This reminds me of my old home, the Genesee valley in New York state.' The suggestion was made that we so name it and from that time on it bore that name. When Leland started his newspaper he always referred to this valley by the name of Genesee and so it became universally known by that appellation. Some time in 1871 Jacob Cambitch took a ranch on Cow creek, so that he may be termed the pioneer of Genesee.

"Settlement was slow until 1872 and in that year quite an immigration to this prairie country took place and the first large settlement was made. From that time on scores flocked to the 'Hog Heaven' country, as the country around Moscow was known in early days,

and soon Nez Perces county north of the Clearwater numbered several hundred people. In 1875 — Curtis started a town about a mile east of the present town of Genesee, which soon became a thriving village. Our company established the first general store there. Just who owned this townsite I do not remember, as it stood near the corner of four sections, but probably R. H. Beeman, James Hansen, John H. Evans and Mr. Curtis were the men. In 1886 A. M. Cannon, A. W. Newberry, Paul F. Mohr, myself and others organized the Spokane & Palouse Railway. That year the road was constructed to Belmont. Then it was pushed to Marshall Junction and in 1888 we built our terminus at Genesee. About the time we decided to extend the road to Genesee that townsite fell into the hands of Jacob Rosenstein whom, we thought, asked too much for right-of-way privileges and grounds. We naturally objected and the result was that I purchased a tract of forty acres from J. H. Evans a mile west of the old town and laid out the new town, calling it Genesee also. When the railroad came through, it stopped one mile west of the old town. This immediately broke up the old town and Jacob Rosenstein headed the removal to the new town by moving his store over on wheels. Soon the old town was a relic of the past. Our company re-established our store in the new town, the railroad company built a roundhouse and laid out quite a yard system and the population of the town jumped to several hundred people within a comparatively short time."

Two pioneers of the old town not mentioned in the above, were A. Levi, who established a general store in 1878, and E. T. Platt who was the pioneer attorney and was also justice of the peace.

The first business structure in the present town was put up by J. S. Larabee, hardware dealer and the second by W. J. Herman, general merchandise. J. J. Owen moved a 16x24 frame house there from Moscow, which was the first shingle roof house in the town. William Brown with his own labor put up a building and opened the pioneer barber shop. C. F. Burr was the pioneer real estate dealer there and George Stelz the first building contractor. All are still residents of Genesee. The first school was established in the old town in 1879. D. Spurbek, Mr. Markham and William Evans were the first board of directors and Mr. Dent was the teacher. The latter was paid \$150 for teaching a three months' term. The town was incorporated October 23, 1889, with the following first trustees: J. C. Martin, W. C. Cox, W. J. Herman, J. J. Owen and E. S. Cameron. The metes and bounds description of the townsite is as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 14, in township 37, north of range 5 west of Boise meridian; thence running south 3,300 feet; thence west half a mile; thence north 530 feet; thence in a southwesterly direction 1,520 feet; thence north 1810 feet; thence east 140 feet; thence north 140 feet; thence east 1380 feet; thence north 1110.95 feet; thence east half a mile to place of beginning. The city's finances are and have ever been in first-class condition, and civic improvements have kept

pace with the steady growth of the town. As a home city Genesee possesses many advantages. Climatic conditions are almost ideal. Its location is about 2,200 feet above sea level, but mountains in all directions keep out the storms and cold indigenous to less favored regions and at the same time render the air absolutely pure and wholesome. The population is mixed, consisting of large settlements of Germans, Scandinavians, Irish and native born Americans.

The public schools of Genesee are among the best in Idaho. There are 376 pupils enrolled. A large school house was built in May, 1891, to which an addition was made ten years later. Prof. Hattzell Cobb has been principal of the schools since 1894. His assistants are Miss Bessie Wilson of the grammar department; Mrs. C. Spurbek, third grade; Mrs. Mary Cool, fourth grade; Miss Lulu French, fifth and six grades, and Miss Maud Burdick, primary department. The salaries paid are \$92.50 per month to the principal, \$55 in the grammar grade, \$50 in the primary department and \$47.50 in the grades. The total valuation of public school property is \$7,000. A private school is also conducted by Sisters of the Catholic church. The University of Idaho and the normal school of that state and the Agricultural College of Washington are all within 30 miles of Genesee and readily accessible to those desiring the benefit of higher education. The Genesee schools are in charge of the following board: President, Dr. P. S. Beck; secretary, Herman Nebelsieck; William Smolt, Fred Nagel, George Mochel and Paul Cann. Genesee is also favored in the matter of church privileges. It has six church organizations, each of which owns its own edifice and whose congregations are active in religious work. The pulpits are filled by able men. These churches are the Catholic, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Christian, Congregational, Norwegian Lutheran and German Lutheran. Sunday schools and the various young peoples religious societies have good memberships. Fraternal and social organizations are well represented, there being prosperous lodges of the following orders: Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Maccabees, Red Men, Arcanum, Rathbone Sisters, Rebekahs, Ancient Order of Pyramids and Young Men's Institute. There is also a G. A. R. post with the following officers: P. C., J. J. Owen; S. V., Pat Ryan; J. V., George Daggett, and adjutant, J. E. Reed. There is also a Woman's Relief Corps. An excellent weekly newspaper, the News, has aided materially in the growth of the city. It was established in 1889. Charles Powers, the present editor, took charge in 1892. From a small beginning Mr. Powers has built up an excellent paper and has a first class equipment to handle all kinds of printing. The paper is Republican in politics.

Genesee derives its support from the rich agricultural and horticultural districts surrounding it. Its growth has been coincident with the development of these natural resources. The same appearance of thrift and prosperity which

characterizes the town and its schools, churches, handsome residences and substantial business structures is apparent in a marked degree in the country. Nice farm buildings are the rule rather than the exception. The Genesee valley is embraced within the eastern part of the famous Palouse district and in extent and production easily takes first rank. The territory tributary to Genesee embraces a considerable area of the best lands on the Nez Perces Indian reservation. This is due to the topography of the country, a long, high hill on the north and deep river canyons to the east and south acting as natural barriers. The country is rolling but nearly all is capable of cultivation and of great fertility. The lands of Latah county produce enormous crops of wheat, oats, barley and flax and almost every variety of tree and small fruits. In the production of apples no section can excel this and few equal it. The trees bear regularly and are loaded with fruit. Size, color and flavor are perfect and make them in great demand for shipping. They find a ready demand in the markets of Montana and further east and at remunerative prices. All kinds of vegetables do equally well with the fruits and cereals. Dairying and poultry raising are sources of great revenue. Of late stock raising has been taken up and with such success that it is growing to be an important industry.

Natural rainfall is sufficient for all purposes. Little rain falls from June until September, but the spring rains have never failed to insure bountiful harvests. No crop failure has ever been known in the Genesee valley. The farmer expects 40 or more bushels of wheat to the acre as his right and is not disappointed. Sandy soil is unknown; so is waste land. The soil is a rich black loam of volcanic origin, lava mixed with clay, a combination which 30 years of severe trial has demonstrated to be of unrivalled productiveness and practically inexhaustible quality. It covers the country, a mantle of fertility from 18 inches to six feet in depth even to the tops of the highest hills. Every parcel of land for miles around can be cultivated and this without irrigation, as the great capacity of the soil for retaining moisture enables it to produce and mature enormous crops even in the driest years. For all the diversified products of the surrounding country Genesee affords an excellent market. Through it, annually, 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, large quantities of hay, fruit and vegetables are shipped. To handle these shipments there are ten grain warehouses, one hay storage and one fruit warehouse.

Genesee has many business institutions, all of which have a prosperous and growing trade. Its two banks are among the leading financial institutions of the state. The First Bank, of which John P. Vollmer is president and P. W. McRoberts is cashier, has resources of \$1,000,000 and was established in 1892. The Exchange National Bank, capital \$25,000 and with \$0,000 undivided profits, was organized in 1897. It has branches in Troy and Nez Perces, Idaho. E. J. Dyer, president of the Exchange National Bank of Spokane, is president of the institution

and Thos. H. Brewer is the cashier. It owns the best safe in the state, a Corliss burglar proof, fitted with a Greenleaf time lock. Among the pay roll institutions of Genesee are two flour mills, a creamery, and the Genesee brewery. Follett & Knapp run one of the flour mills and report an excellent trade. The other mill, which has an elevator and two warehouses in connection, is owned by C. P. Porter and is conducted with ever increasing profit by E. C. Wood. The creamery since it was established a few years ago has enjoyed a profitable growth. There is a ready market for the product at good prices. The output is being gradually increased. The brewery is also most prosperous.

In addition to his interests in the First Bank and his ownership of several large warehouses at Genesee John P. Vollmer is the owner of the largest general merchandise store in the town. From the date of the organization of the town the store has kept pace with the growth of Genesee. The stock carried is a mammoth one. A local manager is in charge, Mr. Vollmer's residence being at Lewiston. He is of the wealthiest and most progressive citizens of Idaho and has diversified interests all over the state. W. J. Herman, the pioneer hardware and furniture dealer, in June, 1903, disposed of the hardware stock to H. A. Morgan, who is continuing the business as the Cash Hardware store. Mr. Herman retained his furniture business and carries a large and complete stock. Mr. Herman has always been prominently identified with the growth and development of the town since its incorporation and served one term as mayor. He recently erected a \$5,000 business structure for use by his store. Another former mayor and pioneer business man is Jacob Rosenstein. He was postmaster of the old town in 1884-5 and moved to the new town when it was started. He has increased his stock steadily to keep up with growing business until today he has one of the largest stocks of general merchandise in Latah county. Alexander & Co. also have a large general merchandise stock. The business was established in 1892 with Joseph Alexander, of Lewiston, J. H. Gaffney and Edwin London as partners. They built a large iron store building which they occupied until 1896, when they were compelled to erect their present large two story brick building to accommodate their increased business. The iron building is used by the firm for storage purposes. In 1896 George H. Hobson bought out the business of the Genesee Mercantile Company, which he has since been conducting with much profit as the Bee Hive store. George Stelz, who started first in 1888 as a building contractor, has been conducting a large general merchandise store since 1893 on Main street. R. E. Follett, the pioneer harness maker, is still in business. He carries a large stock and still makes and repairs harness. There are two excellent drug stores. In one of the handsomest buildings in the town, Conant & Conant have a store which would be a credit to a city many times the size of Genesee. The other, the Pioneer Drug Store, was an institution of the old town, established by Cox

& Hodgins, from whom T. Kennedy, the present manager, bought the business in 1888. The store carries a complete line of drugs and druggist sundries. Follett Bros., who have been in business many years, carry a complete line of groceries, confectionary and stationery. Driscoll & Thomas opened up in business in 1898, buying out the Bressler & Scroggins hardware stock and have met with great success. George Jamieson, who built the first blacksmith shop in the old town, is in the same business in the new city. Another pioneer is Henry Nebelsieck, a tailor who is still in business. He is secretary of the school board. The leading hotels of the city are the Genesee house, conducted by Q. F. Surby, which caters particularly to the traveling trade, and the Grand Central hotel, run by F. A. Robinson. Both supply comfortable lodging and excellent meals. Other prosperous business enterprises include the following: The Fair, F. A. Marquardsen, proprietor; Cash Bargain store, Quillen & Co., proprietors; John Meyer, dealer in farm implements; T. Driscoll, dealer in barbed wire, etc.; James K. Bell, hardware, harness, implements, etc.; City meat market, Fred Nagel, proprietor; Miss E. E. Borg & Co., millinery; William Smolt, cigar factory and dealer in cigars and tobacco; W. L. Biram, drayman; William Hickman, livery barn; George Stelz, undertaker; George L. Mochel, livery barn; Home bakery, Kemp & Stadler, blacksmith; Rees Pickering, real estate and insurance; Genesee bakery and restaurant, William Brown, barber shop; Clarence Jain, barber; Star and Monarch saloons. The professional field is well represented. Among the physicians are Dr. R. S. Beck, the former mayor; Dr. H. J. Smith, Dr. W. H. Ehlen, Dr. J. L. Conant, Jr., and Dr. W. C. Cox. The dentists include Dr. C. A. Follet and Dr. J. L. Hayes. Among the attorneys are Hans Bugge, who makes a specialty of land office practice and who is secretary of the chamber of commerce, and P. W. McRoberts.

The present town board consists of the following: Mayor, Dr. J. L. Conant, J. K. Bell, C. E. Wood, W. M. Thompson, D. Scharnhorst; clerk, C. F. Burr, who is also justice of the peace, and treasurer, F. A. Bressler, who is vice president of the Exchange National Bank. Among the postmasters of the town have been E. R. Wiswell, who was succeeded in 1897 by J. J. Owen, who held the office until recently. Mrs. Owen is now postmistress.

The future of Genesee appears bright. Conditions which have brought it up from a small village to a thriving prosperous town will continue to all to its growth and importance. With the greater development of its tributary territory will come a corresponding increase in its size, its business and its importance.

TROY.

Fifteen years ago the present town site of Troy was known as Huff's Gulch. It was a deep, dark canyon, so densely covered with forest growths that the sun's rays only penetrated to the net work of underbrush in occasional spots. Only the feet of the ven-

turesome hunter or those of his prowling foe had ever trod the winding trails of the canyon or clambered up its rocky slopes. As soon would one have thought of building a town on the precipitous sides of the Rocky Mountains as in this dismal, inaccessible canyon. But towns are not always built in the fittest, most desirable locations. The new town sprang into existence in 1890, under the name of Vollmer, called for John P. Vollmer, who was instrumental in bringing the Northern Pacific railroad through the Palouse country to Lewiston.

In July, 1890, A. T. Spottswood, Fred Veach, I. C. Hattabaugh and H. Hanlin, of Moscow, knowing that the railroad ran down Huff's gulch and realizing that there would be need of a supply point at this distance from Moscow, purchased from J. W. Seat the quarter section of land on which the town is now situated and in the fall of the same year formed a town-site company and platted the town. Later J. W. Seat and John P. Vollmer became interested in the company. Spottswood and Veach erected the first store building, leasing the same to W. H. Smith for two years at fifty dollars per month. Mr. Smith at once put in a stock of general merchandise. J. W. Seat built a sawmill and also a store building, became postmaster in 1891, and the history of Vollmer began.

Vollmer was incorporated April 19, 1892, and the following citizens were appointed trustees: S. A. Anderson, A. H. Charles, P. J. Scallon, F. H. Finsen, L. Moore. A description of the original townsite is as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the south half of the northwest quarter of section seven: thence running east on a line between the north half and the south half of the northwest quarter of section seven, 250 feet to a point where said line intersects with the center of Chesnut street; thence southeast on a line through the center of said street to a point where the center of said street intersects the center of Eighth avenue; thence southwest to a point where said avenue intersects with the line between the south half and the north half of the southwest quarter of section seven; thence west on said line to the southwest corner of the north half of the southwest quarter of section seven; thence north on township line to place of beginning, as per recorded plat of the Town of Vollmer; and also beginning at the northeast corner of lot four in section seven, thence running south 40 rods on a line between the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section seven; thence west 80 rods on a line between the south half and the north half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section seven, thence north 40 rods on township line to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section seven; thence east 80 rods on a line between the northwest quarter and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section seven to point of beginning, being part of Daniels addition to Vollmer, all of the above described land being in township thirty-nine north, range three west of the Boise meridian.

At an election held September 6, 1897, to change

the name the result was as follows: For the name "Troy" 29 votes, for the name "Vollmer" 9 votes. It appearing that the name Troy received a two-thirds vote, the Board of Commissioners on Sept. 13, 1897, ordered that the name of the corporation be changed from the "Town or Village of Vollmer" to the "Town or Village of Troy."

The present board of trustees consists of O. A. Johnson, Olaf Olson, chairman, William Duthie, E. E. Jolly, F. H. Christie, B. S. Nelson, clerk, August Johnson, treasurer.

Among the pioneer merchants who, realizing the rich and varied resources of the country surrounding the town and the bright prospects in store for it, invested their money in goods and opened stores of general merchandise, were: W. H. Smith, who started the first store in 1891; T. H. Christie, who built and opened the second store in 1892, and O. A. Johnson, whose business was established in 1893. It was probably about this time that Vollmer of the M. & M. Co. instituted the saw mill which was recently sold to Watt & Bussong of Sprague, Washington. Two saw mills were erected in 1892 by J. W. Scats and Vincent & Boe, both on the creek out of the town. Even in these early days the public spirit of the town was indicated by the sustaining of two vigorous newspapers, both Republican in politics. The Vedette, edited by T. E. Edmondson, was established in 1891. The Vollmer News, now known as the Troy News, began publication in 1894. Charles Moody, editor. He was followed in succession by J. C. Peterson, A. G. Greer, John E. Hoffman and J. C. Peterson. The present editor and owner is B. S. Nelson.

The pioneer school house was built in 1893. It is now a prosperous institution with an enrollment of 190 pupils. The school board consists of T. H. Christie, Olaf Olson and Mr. Greenstreet. Three teachers are employed at present, viz: Prof. T. O. Green, principal, Miss Antoinette Halverson, intermediate department, at a salary of \$45.00 per month, and Miss Alta Cole, primary department at a salary of \$45.00 per month. The school grounds are located in section thirty-one which belongs to the State University. An addition is promised to the school building this summer. The property is valued at \$1,800.

On February 1, 1893, a serious fire occurred at Troy, involving a total loss of \$24,000. Lietallen & Lestoe's loss alone footed \$10,000 on which there was some insurance. Erickson & Company's loss on their building was \$10,000.

Again on a Saturday night early in June, 1893, Troy was visited by another disastrous fire. Starting in the drug store of C. W. Vail, it was soon beyond control of the firemen. Everything in the block was burned with the exception of the Vollmer Milling and Mercantile Company's store, which was saved by the great efforts of the fire department, whose equipment consisted of an old fashioned engine operated by eight men and with which water was pumped from the creek some distance away. Losses sustained were as follows: C. W. Vail, \$2,600; Johnson Lumber Mill Company, \$300; H. E. Jacobson, \$700; Dr. Butler, \$250.

Buildings and goods were partly insured. The block was soon rebuilt and business resumed by former occupants.

A little over a year ago, this thriving little village had less than 300 inhabitants. Today it boasts a population of 500 and is building up rapidly, a number of new houses being now in course of construction.

Troy rejoices in an equable climate, experiencing no extremes of heat or cold. Situated about 12 miles from Moscow, on the Spokane-Lewiston branch of the Northern Pacific railroad. Troy comes within the famed agricultural territory of the Palouse country whose rich soil of black loam, ranging in depth from one to six feet, yields bountiful productions of grains of all kinds and fruits of all varieties, for which is found good market, both at Moscow and in the mining camps of the Cedar mountains. What are known as the "Canyon lands" contain valuable timber, pine, fir, cedar and tamarack. On these lands, too rough for cultivation stock graze for several months in the year without other feed or care.

The present business directory of the city includes: L. D. Strahl, J. P. Vollmer, T. H. Christie and O. A. Johnson, who conduct stores of general merchandise; C. A. Sullivan and Reitman, meat markets; confectioners and cigar store; Miss Anna Kuntzer, milliner; Jno. H. Bolton and O. Olson, hardware; Mr. Olson is also postmaster; drug store, Dr. Nest and Alex Charles; the Troy Boarding House, Jno. Peterson, proprietor; and Hotel Reitman; jewelry stores, J. F. Knott and Eric Anderson; blacksmiths, John Simpkins and B. J. Strickling; livery stable, Shepherd & Stoops; two barbers, Hays Brothers and A. F. Hegge; Dr. Olson, physician; Scott Ogden, attorney-at-law. There is a local and long distance telephone exchange; a water system is under discussion. The Bank of Troy has a capital of \$25,000, E. J. Dyer, president; Fred K. Bressler, vice-president; Thos. H. Brewer, cashier. It was established March 1, 1891. Scott Bergen is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, as are also Alex Olson and Ogden & Greear. M. Bergerson and W. C. Reitman are interested in buildings and lots, owning considerable property. J. A. Bjorklund deals in farm implements; E. E. Cooper sells flour, feed, wood and posts; there are four warehouses for grain storage, owned by Jolly Bros., Tacoma Granite Co., W. C. Reitman and William Duthie. A cold storage plant accommodates farmers in storing their fruit; the Jacobson Mill began cutting lumber in April of this year; D. A. Wood owns a saw mill. The steam roller process flour mill, owned by J. D. Jolly & Co., is of great advantage to the town and convenience to the farmers, as an immense amount of grain is milled here and shipped out as flour. It has a capacity of 40 barrels per day. The mill is located at the forks of Bear creek, just below town. Lodges and churches are exceptionally well represented in this place, there being three churches, the Swedish Lutheran, the Methodist and Christian, and six lodges: the I. O. O. F., K. of P., W. of W., M. W. A., Yeoman, and Women of Woodcraft, all of which have a good membership.

Centrally located, the headquarters and nearest supply point for the white pine belt which extends across the famous Potlatch-St. Mary's region to the St. Joe river. Troy will soon out-class many of the larger and older towns of the Palouse country.

JULIAETTA.

Juliaetta is a thriving town of about 500 population on the Spokane and Lewiston branch of the Northern Pacific railway, about 20 miles from Lewiston. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Potlatch river amid the wooded hills, which add to its healthfulness and picturesqueness. It receives its support from a wide range of excellent agricultural lands, on which large crops of wheat, oats, flax, hay and fruit are raised each year. The town was founded and platted by R. Schupfer, who in 1878 filed on a quarter section of land there. The home he built in the improvement of his farm is about one-quarter of a mile from the present business center of town. In 1882 Mr. Schupfer opened the first general merchandise store. Charles Snyder, a pioneer rancher in that vicinity, succeeded in having a postoffice established on his farm, which he named Juliaetta, in honor of his daughters, Julia and Etta Snyder. Later, when Mr. Snyder moved his store and postoffice to the present town the name Juliaetta attached to the village. Later Mr. Snyder built the first hotel there, the Snyder house, which is now known as the Grand Central. In 1885 N. B. Holbrook, attracted by the excellent water power, established the pioneer flour mill. It is still in operation by Mr. Holbrook and his son and the product is shipped as far as Portland and San Francisco. In early days the only transportation was by stage to Moscow. In the winter of 1800-01 the railroad reached Juliaetta. John P. Volimer and Chief Engineer Hansen of the road were given a half interest in the townsite for bringing the railroad. The grade between Juliaetta and Troy is 160 feet to the mile. With the advent of the iron horse the village began to take on size and importance.

April 19, 1892, the town was incorporated with the following trustees: Charles Snyder, Jr., Rupert Schupfer, H. Nichols, T. R. Carithers and F. P. Zeigler. The description of the townsite follows: Beginning at the point where the south line of section 9, township 37, north range 3 west of Boise meridian intersects the big Potlatch river; thence running in a northeasterly direction along the county line to where said county line intersects the middle line of section 34, township 38, north range 3 west of Boise meridian; thence north to the center of said section; thence west one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile, thence east one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south one mile; thence east to place of beginning. Lately an addition of 40 acres has been made to the townsite under the name of Vineland.

The first school was a frame structure called Harmony hall. It was built in 1885 right on the banks

of the river. January 10, 1900, when warm rains and a Chinook wind brought on a freshet, the school was washed away. That same high water washed out a number of bridges along the stream, carried away the mill dam and did great damage to the railroad grade. Last year a fine new school house was erected at a cost of \$3,000. The present enrollment of pupils is about 130, but this number is expected to be increased to 175 by fall. This will require the construction of an addition of two rooms to the building. The school board consists of: President, N. B. Holbrook; secretary, H. N. Smith, and treasurer, F. J. Fox. Mrs. Mattie E. Headington, formerly county superintendent, is in charge of the schools. The other teachers are Miss Flora Waite and Miss Sophia Schupfer. Four churches are represented in the town. The Catholic and Presbyterian congregations own neat structures. Services are also regularly held by pastors of the German Lutheran and United Brethren denominations. Secret societies and fraternal orders are represented by lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and Star of Bethlehem.

The abundant water power of the Potlatch river is used to some extent. The stream there flows swiftly in a narrow channel, affording easily developed power for all demands which may be placed upon it by future industrial enterprises. The Holbrook flour mill, where is manufactured the celebrated brand of flour, "Pride of the Potlatch," is operated by power derived from the stream. A new sawmill has just started up at a location three miles above the town on the river. The lumber yard, which will have a capacity of 1,000,000 feet, will be on Main street in the town. The entire output of this mill for some time to come will be required to meet the demand in Juliaetta and vicinity, caused by the construction of many new buildings. A brickyard is also in operation and finds a ready market for its product. Seven wagon roads run from Juliaetta up the hills to the farming ridges surrounding the town. There are four grain warehouses. One of these is at the flour mill. Lawrence & Porter, grain buyers and bankers, own the others. One of them is situated at the top of the hill on the edge of the grain growing plateau. This is connected with an elevator on the town level by an aerial tramway for lowering the grain. This same firm conducts a private banking business. There are two excellent and prosperous general merchandise stores in the town, conducted, respectively, by Fox & Debaum and by Kite & Shull. Both carry large stocks. J. G. Redberg has a large store devoted to hardware, stoves and implements. H. G. Schabbel has a well supplied furniture stock. Other stores and business men include the following: U. G. Marsh, who was postmaster in 1885-86, druggist; B. N. Trout, dry goods and notions; J. L. Whitted, barber; Trout & Roberts, painters and paper hangers; Star Meat market, wholesale and retail, W. C. Joslin, manager; I. X. L. Stables, S. T. Dunlap, proprietor; B. F. Bowers, shoes and millinery; Henry Kennedy, blacksmith; Dr. G. A. McKay, optician; T. J. Stephens, blacksmith; E. Mertha,

meat market; Dr. J. C. Waite, physician; Dunlap & McKay, real estate. There are two excellent hotels, the pioneer hostelry, the Grand Central, conducted by Mrs. Wm. Kalke, and the Palace hotel, occupying a new brick structure, and run by Taylor & Fox. The town boasts of a first class weekly newspaper. It is Republican in politics. The publication was started Feb. 5, 1903, as the Register by D. T. McMackintosh and H. W. Weber, of Kendrick. Under the management of W. A. Turner, local editor, a bright, readable publication is being issued and is helping wonderfully in attracting people to the town and developing its resources.

Juliaetta has every reason to expect a bright future. With the development of the agricultural and horticultural regions surrounding it the town is sure to

grow. The semi-tropical climate makes possible the cultivation of vineyards, a field which promises great development. The pioneer vineyardist is realizing an annual income of from \$2,000 to \$2,500 from four acres. All the cereals and all the fruits of the temperate zone yield abundantly. Almonds are raised with success. Irrigation is not needed. The present town trustees are Chairman E. W. Porter, S. T. Dunlap, Daniel McGlenn, John Whitted and J. G. Rheberg. B. N. Trout is clerk. Mr. Dunlap is also justice of the peace. The town officials are active in assisting the upbuilding of the town. At a recent session an ordinance was passed providing for the establishing and maintenance of a water system, for which a company has asked a 50 years' franchise.

CHAPTER IV.

DESCRIPTIVE.

—"Tis the land that lies
'Neath the summer skies
In the heart of the happy hills."

The hills of the Palouse have a charm for all who see them in their glory of grain and hay fields; of groves and orchards sloping up their sides or outlined against the sky on their rounded tops; of villages and cities with their terraced and shaded lawns and beautiful homes. There is no land where the summer sun paints and decks more lavishly than in this well favored country. Latah county lies in the southeastern portion of what is known as the Palouse country. Its northern half is drained by the Palouse river and its tributaries, the main stream rising in Township 42, range 2 west of Boise meridian. The South Palouse river also rises in Latah county a few miles northeast of Moscow. This and Paradise creek are the principal streams which, with their confluent branches, drain what is known as Paradise valley. The streams of the Genesee valley are Cow creek, Thorn creek and the sources of the Little Potlatch, the two former flowing south and west into the Snake river, and the latter flowing southwest to a junction with the main Potlatch. The main stream of the Potlatch country is the Potlatch river, the east and west forks of which rise in the eastern part of the county. Tributaries of this river from the north are Little Potlatch, Middle Potlatch, Bear creek, Pine creek, Hog Heaven creek and smaller streams; from the east Cedar creek, Elder creek and Ruby creek. The area of Latah county is 1,080 square miles. It lies between parallels $46\frac{1}{2}$ and 47 north latitude, the 47th parallel intersecting its

irregular northern boundary. The 117th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich passes east of Moscow. About one-third of the county on the east, northeast and north is very heavily timbered with white and yellow pine, cedar, fir and tamarack. Within the county limits the Potlatch Lumber Company owns 42,674 acres of deeded timber lands and 39,480 acres of timber purchased from the state, from which the company is allowed twenty years to remove the timber. These \$2,154 acres have been valued this year for assessment at \$251,000. Outside the holdings of this company, the remainder of the lands of the county both timbered and agricultural, are owned mostly by resident occupants, either as unimproved homesteads or timber claims or as improved farms and stock ranches. In many parts of the county are valuable mineral deposits. In another portion of this work will be found the early and late mining history of the county. That these mines will some day be worked with profit: there is no doubt. At the present time transportation facilities are lacking in some locations, in other localities improved methods and machinery are needed and in all sections there is a lack of capital that will some day be supplied, and when that time comes mining will become one of the leading industries of Latah county.

The mean annual precipitation, rain and melted snow, ranges from twenty-five to thirty inches, according to elevation and proximity to the mountains. With this precipitation distributed to every month of the year crops seldom suffer from lack of moisture. While there is only a slight precipitation during July, August and September, cultivated crops will thrive and grain crops do not suffer.

The mean temperature of summer is not too high for comfort and yet is high enough to bring a rapid development in all farm crops adapted to this region. Severe thunder storms, cyclones and tornadoes are unknown. Severe wind storms seldom occur and are never known to have done any considerable damage to property. Extremes of heat and cold are unknown. The soil does not freeze to any considerable depth in the fields. Vegetables, such as carrots, potatoes and parsnips, remain in the ground all winter with little danger of injury from frost. Snow falls to the depth of six to fifteen inches; but seldom remains more than four weeks, except in the higher and timbered portions of the country where the inhabitants enjoy several weeks of good sleighing each winter. Plowing and seeding is often continued in the farming sections until Christmas, and again taken up in February and March for spring crops.

The winters are tempered by the chinook winds, and settlers rely more upon these winds in the spring than upon the rains to precipitate the snows from the higher altitudes and take the frost from the soil. We have been fortunate in securing from the weather bureau at Portland a scientific explanation of the Chinook winds, which we reproduce as follows:

The term "Chinook wind" had its origin from the tribe of Chinook Indians (now almost extinct, but which was very strong and powerful some sixty to seventy-five years ago), that had its home in the southwestern portion of Washington, on the Columbia river. Local historians relate how the northwest wind in the winter season, being the harbinger of fair weather, was called by the trappers at Astoria "the wind from over Chinook camp."

As the trappers scattered to the east of the Cascades, they occasionally encountered a warm southerly wind which gradually assumed the name of Chinook wind. It was so named from its mildness, resembling to an extent the mild, balmy wind from over Chinook camp. As the trappers spread over the northwestern portion of the United States, the warm southerly wind, of winter continued to be called by them "Chinook wind," until the term becoming common, was finally accepted by meteorologists.

The term was first used, so far as is disclosed by research among the files of the Monthly Weather Review, published by the U. S. Meteorological Service, Washington, D. C., in connection with the warm, south, southwest, west, northwest and sometimes north, winds in Montana.

To the earlier extension of the military telegraph lines in Montana than in Washington and Oregon, is due the fact that the term Chinook was first applied to the warm winds of Montana. The operators or observers employed on these telegraph lines used the local common name applied to the wind by the stockmen in their reports.

The name was thus first applied to the wind in Montana, and yet to a large extent some meteorologists are of the opinion that the Chinook winds are only east of the Rocky Mountains, and the name is erroneously applied to warm southerly winds in winter to the west of the Rocky Mountains.

As the term had its origin west of the Rocky Mountains, really to the west of the Cascades, the writer maintains that the term "Chinook wind" can be and is properly applied to the warm southerly winds of winter west of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The Chinook is more readily observed in Montana and to the north thereof, due to the preceding low temperature and the rapid and marked rise produced by the Chinook, though marked rises in temperature west of the Rocky and west of the Cascade Mountains are frequently observed. In the American Meteorological Journal, Vol. 3, p. 460, is to be found the following definition of a Chinook:

"Warm, dry, westerly, or northerly winds, occurring on the eastern slopes of the mountains of the Northwest, beginning at any hour of the day, and continuing from a few hours to several days." This definition is perfectly correct so far as it goes; but the writer's idea of the definition of a Chinook is: A warm, dry, or moist wind from the southeast, south, or southwest, west of the Rocky Mountains, and from the southwest, west, or northwest, to the east of the Rocky Mountains, beginning at any hour of the day or night, and continuing from a few hours to several days. Such definition is more in accord with the causes which produce these warm winds and agrees with the original application of the term as understood by those who originated or created it.

Chinook winds, according to the writer's definition of the term, only occur under one kind of atmospheric condition, and without this connection Chinooks are impossible.

Preceding a Chinook, by from two to six days, an area of low barometric pressure is along the Washington and Oregon coast, and an area of high barometric pressure overlies Montana and the British provinces to the north. This area of high pressure has low temperatures, from 10 to 20 degrees below zero. The position of these two opposite atmospheric conditions produces north to east winds over Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and the temperature decreases and snow falls to the east of the Cascades, extending over Idaho and Montana, and sometimes to the west of the Cascades. At the end of about three days the high pressure moves southeastward to the Northern Mississippi Valley, thence to the Great Lakes and on eastward. When the high pressure begins to move, the low pressure along the coast advances northward to about the 50th degree north latitude; thence along that parallel, or near to it, across British Columbia and Saskatchewan; thence towards the Great Lakes. Coincident with the northward movement of the low pressure along the coast, there appears along the Central California Coast an area of high pressure which rapidly increases in density and moves east and northeastward to Northeastern Nevada, Northern Utah, and Southern Idaho, where it becomes central by the time the low pressure is moving eastward over British Columbia. The low pressure on the north and its passage eastward causes the air to move from the high, central about Salt Lake, to the low. These are the conditions from which a Chinook results.

Many persons, residents of the country affected by Chinook winds, are of the opinion that they come from the warmth of the Japan Gulf currents, but such is not the case. Chinooks are not warm winds from the ocean, but are formed according to the writer's idea, in the manner outlined above.

Situated as Latah county is, almost at the foot of the magnificent Coeur d'Alene mountains, nature seems to have made of the whole section of the country of which it is a part a veritable earthly paradise, for here the breezes from the mountains sweep across the hills, bringing in their embrace an invigorating tonic that gives renewed energy and a wealth of health to all animal life and to plant life as well.

In soil as well as in climate Latah county has much to contribute to the natural resources of the northwest. The study of the soil of the county is of rare interest to both student and agriculturist. The Latah county hills and valleys are different from those seen anywhere else in this country. The hills are gradual in ascent, with the tops gently rounded. There is nothing abrupt or bluffy about them. Another strange fact is that the hilltops are richer than the valleys. The Palouse country appears to have been formed by the wind or, as it may be termed, the æolian process of nature. This is where the entire country, hills and valleys, is formed by the wind carrying particles and depositing

them. Aeolian is sometimes very fine, sometimes coarse, but in the same section it is always of the same fineness. The particles of dust being carried forward by the wind, the heaviest naturally fall first. It is in this way that the desert sections are formed. The finer particles of dust may be carried hundreds of miles further than the coarser ones, and when they are deposited, make rich and practically inexhaustible soil. This is the nature of the soil in Latah county. It is, as all know who have closely examined it, very fine, very soft and absolutely free from grit. Another reason for believing that the soil here is of wind formation is this: In a country formed by the action of water the hills will often have a hollow on top, which is sometimes filled with water. Examples of these hill-top lakes are quite common in the west. There is only one other place in the world where there is a soil similar to that of the Palouse country, and that is in northern China in the provinces of Shanshi and Shensi, which lie to the west of Peking. The soil of China is remarkably fertile, and although it has been cultivated and cropped for over four thousand years, it remains to this day unchanged. Scientists who have carefully studied the problem, basing their estimates on the extent, durability and productiveness of the soil, say that fully one hundred times as many people can be well and comfortably supported in the Palouse country as now live here. Another characteristic of the soil of Latah county is the small amount of rainfall needed to grow and mature crops. This is due to the composition of the soil. It is a volcanic ash having the peculiar property of tenaciously holding moisture and giving it up as needed by vegetation during the growing season. The rolling lands of the county furnish ideal conditions for drainage and yet the soil does not erode or wash as in those sections where it is composed of drift. After a rain in Latah county the farmer does not go out to see how long and deep are the "gullies" down the hillsides of his fields of growing grain.

Scientists have not explained to us how the ancient winds formed these hills nor shall we attempt to inform the reader. We know the mountain ranges were thrown up by subterranean disturbances and that the level plains and many of the level valleys were smoothed out by the action of mighty glaciers from the north; but of the action of the winds that rounded the hills of the Palouse country we can only speculate, and in the light of common knowledge that a straight wind would not likely perform such a wonderful work we may naturally suppose that the winds of the formative period had ways mysterious and peculiar to the atmospheric conditions of the age in which they blew.

Americans laugh at the ignorance of Europeans concerning this marvelous land, but is it not just possible that the "American ignorance of America" is quite as fruitful a subject for mirth? There is truly a dense ignorance—north and south—of the north in regard to the south and of the south in regard to the north. However, the great Civil war was a wonderful schoolmaster for both of these sections of the United States. Quite as inexcusable is the ignorance of the east in

regard to the west. Half of the world, a mighty hemisphere, incomparable in grandeur, incomputable in wealth and illimitable in possibilities, lies west of the average eastern geography. What they are pleased to term in derision the "wild and woolly west" is in reality the section where are found the fields of grains and grasses, orchards, vineyards and gardens, prairies and pastures with countless flocks and herds, forests of timber, quarries of stone, mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal and mica that contribute almost exclusively to the wealth and comfort of the east. Almost in the center of this mighty westland lies the state of Idaho. Its resources, possibilities and development are quite the same as those of her sister states, with this great exception that Idaho possesses more natural resources and them in greater abundance and riper and fuller measure. Idaho has more timber than Michigan, can raise greater crops of cereals than Iowa per acre; can produce better and cheaper pork than Kansas, has a better climate even than California.

A spirit of unrest pervades the east. Scores and hundreds are taking to themselves that sage advice of Horace Greeley: "Go west, young man." "Westward ho!" is the rallying cry of the investor, the business man and the homeseeker. Almost countless numbers have determined to cast their fortunes with the country of boundless resources and prospects and come west. Nature has strewn rich things and tempting opportunities all over this section, but to certain parts more lavish has she been with her benefactions. This is true to a marked degree of the famous Palouse country, of which Latah county is a prominent part. Here the soil is the richest and most productive in the United States; here crop failures are unknown; here irrigation is unnecessary; here climate is mild and equable. It is a country practically without any winter, without thunder and lightning, without tornadoes or cyclones, and where sunstrokes are unknown.

Latah county is nearly in the productive center of the Palouse country. More acres of tillable land are found within its borders than within those of any other county in the commonwealth. When a crop is matured it can be harvested without fear of constant rains rotting it in shock or stack. There is no government land in the county. All grazing and agricultural lands are in actual use and occupancy. Yields of grain and fruit are so large that the tenderfoot can hardly believe their reports, even when they are backed up by the national department of agriculture. Neither can they be blamed for their incredulity. In 1891 Idaho had the highest average wheat yield of any state in the union according to government reports. In many of the eastern agricultural states where wheat was formerly the chief crop the soils have become exhausted, but the wheat lands of Latah county stand ready to rescue the country from a bread famine. Their yield has steadily increased under cultivation and the wheat has steadily improved in quality. The government crop reports show that the average yield of the Palouse country has advanced from 17.7 bushels per acre during the three years 1892-94 to more than 25 bushels since 1899. A comparison for the same period

shows a decrease from 14.6 bushels in Michigan to nine bushels, from 15.7 to 10.3 bushels in Indiana, and other similar reductions in Illinois, Ohio and California. The remarkable increase in the Palouse country yield is doubtless due in part to the larger rainfall following a wider cultivation, but nevertheless the figures bear striking testimony to the strength of the soils and indicate the endurance that may be expected from them under a proper rotation of crops. To show the value of this soil as a permanent resource, the most authoritative statistics are those given in the year book of the department of agriculture for 1901. Take the three most important grains and these records show that in wheat the Palouse yield per acre was 29.1 bushels and the general average for all states was 15 bushels; in barley the yield was the largest in the union, an average of 43.5 bushels per acre as compared with general average of 25.6 bushels for the whole country, and in oats the district also leads all districts of the union with an average of 39.58 bushels as against a general average of 26.87 bushels per acre for all the states. These figures are ten years' averages. The same methods of comparisons applied to other agricultural products, including fruits and vegetables, would give results equally satisfactory. The department reports the average yield of potatoes in this district in 1902 at 136 bushels per acre, while the average for the entire country was only 94.5 bushels. The Palouse average for the ten years from 1892 to 1901 was 124 bushels, and that for the whole of the United States was 75.9. If carried out to the production of fruits the same test would without doubt be still more favorable to the soils of this district, for they contain mineral salts essential to successful fruit culture that are found in equal abundance in no other state of the union. These official returns justify the claim that in no other part of the world does farming find a more substantial and enduring basis in the fertility of the native soils.

The character of the country in Latah county is at first a surprise. Knowing its reputation as a grain producing district one expects to find level prairie lands. Instead he sees a succession of long, softly rolling hills and high bench lands, separated by deep gorges in which the principal streams run. These are the agricultural lands and comprise the western and southern portions of the county. To the north and east are the forests. Here are found what timbermen claim are the finest bodies of white pine and cedar yet standing in the United States. A railroad route has been surveyed to these timber lands from Moscow, which line will be built as soon as the lumbermen begin operations. Some of the largest timber companies of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have made large investments in these timber lands and will begin to operate in the near future. The rolling prairie lands are all under thorough cultivation. Of the soil much has already been written, but no writer, however prolific in style or diction; no scientist, however learned in chemical analysis, nor farmer, however rich in experience or in the knowledge of soils, is able to describe this wonderful fertility as do the fields of waving

grain, the berry patches, and the orchards, or the fat hogs, cattle and horses that roam the hills all silent but none the less impressive testimonials of the land of milk and honey to which the aboriginal has attached the name of Palouse.

The water supply is natural, unlimited and easily obtained. The hill tops are as fertile as the valleys. Everywhere the soil is inexhaustible in its fertility even under methods of farming that in older states would justly be deemed unscientific and shiftless. Many farms in the sections earliest settled have been cropped continuously in wheat for 20 years or more without the use of a fertilizer, and, notwithstanding this was wasteful agriculture, these same farms are still producing from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. This Palouse country is the only one known where three or four crops of wheat are sometimes harvested from one sowing. In one instance from a single sowing a farmer harvested 37 bushels to the acre the first year, 30 bushels the second year, 20 bushels the third year and nearly 12 bushels the fourth season. Four years' harvests of golden grain, amounting to 99 bushels per acre, from a single sowing!

Nor is this all. The seasons are conducive to good health as well as to abundant crops. To the north the timbered hills and the mountains form a bulwark against the cold winds. From the south and west come the balmy breezes of the ocean up the Columbia river valley. Off the mouth of the Columbia, where the Japanese current makes its westward turn in the Pacific ocean, the famous Chinook wind originates. This mild, warm wind, moisture laden, blows inland and tempers the climate for hundreds of miles. In winter this same warm wind sometimes travels far into Montana and the Dakotas, and under its warmth winter snows melt visibly. Many feet of snow are melted in a few hours. This evidences the strange power of this most unique wind, whose influence for good extends over a wide territory. In the Palouse the rains fall gently, without driving winds, and the hillsides do not wash. The cool nights of the summer always insure the rest required to the day's labor and no matter how warm may be the sunniest day the nights require a blanket covering to insure comfortable sleep. The winters are short and not severe. Any time in the winter the eastern tourist may find herds of stock and cattle on nearly every farm, that are living out in the open and subsisting only on the bunch grass of the hills and the strawstacks of the wheat fields, a condition found impossible in other sections of the United States of similar altitude.

Farming in Latah county has been relieved of much of its unpleasantness by the use of modern and cheaper methods. A leading grain grower has produced figures to show that he raises wheat, threshed and in warehouse, at an average expense of not to exceed 15 cents. This is done by making use of labor-saving machinery. There are no boulders or "nigger heads" to contend with, so gang plows pulled by eight and ten horses are used. Gang harrows, pulled by as many horses and driven by a man riding horseback are also used. When harvest

time comes the labor of five men is done by one, for combine machines are used, drawn by sixteen and 20 horses. These machines start through the fields of waving grain and in their wake wheat sacked is left. The machine cuts the heads from the grain, threshes and conveys the cleaned berries into sacks which are sewed and dropped from time to time. Any person knowing of the usual methods of grain growing can readily estimate the saving the use of this plan makes over the old style.

In past years the principal agricultural industry has of course been the growing of cereals, but with the opening of markets for stock, garden truck and fruit there has come a change in methods. The larger farms are being divided into smaller tracts, fruit trees are being set out more extensively and thousands of acres are being put into meadow every year while a number of those who were formerly engaged only in grain growing are now engaged in fine stock raising. Large herds of registered Shorthorns and Herefords and droves of Berkshire, Poland China, Duroc, Jersey and Tamworth hogs can be found. A summing up of the products, agricultural and otherwise, of this rich country, indicates its diversity of natural resources. Wheat yields from 30 to 60 bushels per acre and commands a cash market. Oats yield as high as 80 bushels per acre and weigh about 36 pounds to the bushel and the crop is in demand. Barley yields about 60 bushels per acre of fine quality, well adapted for brewing purposes as well as for feeding. Flax is an abundant producer and yields from 20 bushels per acre up and never sells for less than \$1. Rye makes a good crop and is disposed of in the local market. Buckwheat farming has been tried sufficiently to establish it as a standard crop. Fifty bushels per acre is an average season. Speltz, the new rival of the feed cereals, has been grown here experimentally, and has shown the phenomenal result of 85 bushels per acre. Hay finds a ready market at prices from \$10 per ton upwards. White beans are a good money crop. In vegetables there is no class which does not beat every eastern record for quantity and quality. Potatoes will produce 400 bushels to the acre, carrots 30 tons per acre, cabbages make big solid heads, and artichokes do well. Sugar beets produce immense crops and the product shows a greater percentage of saccharine matter than is to be found in like products of any other locality. All manner of garden truck grows to perfection. From the days when William Taylor, Silas Imbler and Joseph Howard set out the first orchards and the trees came into bearing the fruit of this favored country has enjoyed an ever increasing fame. Fruit from here won the first prize at the World's fair at Chicago. Everywhere it is shipped it attracts the purchasers and the quality and flavor establish a permanent market. Fruit is shipped regularly in season to the states of the middle west and Montana and brings most remunerative prices. The Palouse leads California for apples, pears, prunes and cherries in quality of the product and bearing capacity of the trees. The orchards show a vigorous, healthy growth and begin bearing at four

years. If not taken care of the trees will break down under their loads. An orchard can be started anywhere in the county and it will thrive. The winter apple, "the big red apple of the Palouse," is the most favored fruit owing to its excellent flavor and keeping qualities. The demand for that product has always exceeded the supply. Of small fruits the blackberry, raspberry and currant are great yielders with a fine local market at good prices. Through the tendency to diversified farming, stock is gradually being increased. Blooded cattle, hogs and sheep are to be found on every thrifty farmer's place. There are no animal diseases to bother and all thrive. They can be raised cheaply and bring high prices at all times. Chickens, ducks and geese find a ready home market. Eggs never go below 10 cents and often in winter are quoted in markets as high as 60 cents, with never a supply in excess of the demand. Dairying is a growing industry and a profitable one. The Moscow cream station, which started June 1, 1901, the first month paid \$315 to 14 farmers for cream. In June, 1902, 80 men were selling cream there and were paid \$2,515 that month. Estimates show returns from \$5.60 to \$7 per cow for June, 1902. The great crops of tame grasses, especially of red clover, the food of all foods for the dairy, makes this location especially desirable for creameries. The fall pasturage in the clover fields runs well into December in the ordinary years. In the few months when it is desirable to have other crops than clover and grass to feed, the demand is met with corn, millet, rye, rape, sorghum, peas and soy beans, which produce abundantly.

Latah county was created May 14, 1888. Its western boundary is the state line between Idaho and Washington. North of Latah is Kootenai county, and south of it is Nez Perces county. Shoshone county lies to the east. In 1900 the number of acres of patented land was 347,316, valued at \$1,725,224, and total assessed valuation of all property in the county was \$4,011,387, being the second county in the state in wealth. The stock statistics for 1900 show 1,105 horses, 2,004 head of cattle and 5,027 sheep. There are 35.85 miles of railroad in the county, the lines represented being the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. There are three leading farming districts. These are the Paradise Valley, as the country about Moscow is called; the Potlatch country and the Genesee valley. The Moscow country consists of the magnificent valley formed by the south Palouse river and Paradise creek. In the Potlatch country the Potlatch river, with its many branches, and Bear creek are the streams. In the Genesee country Cow creek is the chief stream. Moscow is the county seat. The other important towns in the county are Genesee, Juliaetta, Kendrick and Troy. There are five smaller villages. Throughout the county, as well as in the towns and villages, are excellent schools and churches. The bulk of population is in the southern and western part of the county. To the north and east are the vast timbered areas, which when cleared of their present forest will also become rich agricultural lands.

It is difficult to procure accurate statistics on the crop products of Latah county for the reason that much of them are shipped from Washington railroad points, but a few miles away. For instance, in 1902 Latah county products shipped from Palouse City, Washington, are estimated as follows: Oats, 80,000 bushels; wheat, 40,000 bushels; hay, 3,000 tons; apples, six carloads; potatoes, three carloads.

The Paradise valley, or Moscow country, produces all of the crops mentioned heretofore and in abundance. Grain and hay, of course, are the chief products, but fruits are exported in quantities and the live stock industry in that district is an important and increasing source of wealth. Shipments from Moscow for the year 1901 included 759 carloads of grain, chiefly wheat; 105 carloads of hay, most of which was timothy; 56 carloads of different varieties of fruits, in which apples predominated; and 20 cars of live stock. All of these shipments brought most remunerative prices. The 1902 shipments were proportionately greater in all lines and the future promises a steady and prosperous growth in exports.

Southeast of the Moscow country lies the famous Potlatch. Draw a circle with a radius of seven miles from Kendrick and you include the territory known as the Potlatch empire, being about evenly divided between the counties of Latah and Nez Perces. Nowhere are people more favored than those of the Potlatch, with its rolling fields of rich, black soil and invigorating climate. The gentle zephyrs that steal across the hills to kiss the waving fields of grain are purified and scented by occasional belts of tapering pines that stand as barricades to moderate the hot winds and allow him who toils to reap. Less than 20 years ago the hardy pioneer drove his team across these hills in search of a better land rather than take these rolling prairies, that now annually blossom with the luxuriant crops that have made this section famous. The Potlatch knows no crop failure and her people appreciate the fertility of its soil. But little more than ten years ago the whistle of the iron horse first broke the sombre stillness of these hills and prairies to furnish the transportation facilities for the shipment of her produce to the markets of the world. The thrift and energy of the people soon asserted itself and the fields that once fed bands of cattle were transformed into waving fields of grain. In the spring-time the scene on the various ridges is one of unusual splendor with the fields robed in green stretching out to the distant foothills.

The climate is exceptional. High hills protect from the winds. The summers are delightful. The days from twilight to sunset lengthen to about 16 hours. With the going down of the sun a refreshing breeze blows across the country to fan the brow of the weary toiler. The winters are free from severe blizzards, so common to other parts of the country, and last only from eight to ten weeks. Mountain ranges protect it from the chilling blasts from the north, while the warm southwest winds sweep across the country, melting the snows, which soak into the soil for the summer moisture. Here is where the man who toils may sleep with

comfort, for the summer nights are ever cool and refreshing.

Almost through the middle of the Potlatch country flows the Potlatch river, one of the branches or feeders of the Clearwater. Emptying into the Potlatch from the north are a number of small, clean streams. These streams flow through gulches which divide the country into what are known as the Potlatch, American, Big Bear, Little Bear, Texas, Fix and Cedar Creek ridges. These ridges are considered the most valuable agricultural and horticultural lands of the north. The section has been hidden to some extent by the large amount of advertising given to other parts of the northwest, but it has needed little more than the practical demonstration of its possibilities to give it proper prestige among the farming sections of the country. Farmers who have come to this district from other parts of the United States and who have seen with their own eyes what it will grow on its fertile fields have lost no time in selling their eastern places to take up their abode in a region where a clause guaranteeing success can almost be incorporated in the deeds of conveyance. Here is a section, of which there are few in the far west, where corn will grow both for the table and for feeding purposes. Ears 12 and 14 inches are the usual lengths. In much of the upper country the nights are too cold for the proper maturing of corn, but here the nights are neither hot nor cold but seem to maintain an even temperature that develops the growth not only of this cereal but of all others.

Wheat here grows to a height of five feet, carrying some of the largest heads that can be found anywhere, with firm, large berries. Potlatch wheat has a reputation second to none. It is first sold on the market because of its fine grade and early harvest. A Potlatch farmer received at the World's fair at Chicago a gold medal for having the finest wheat grown in the world, which, when considered, is an astounding showing for a small district far off in the west. Oats yield here the largest crops of any part of the state or of the world and grow tall and luxuriant. Timothy grows six feet tall with heads 12 inches long, while alfalfa with its immense yields without irrigation testifies to the adequate moisture contained in the soil, which is the foundation for the successful growing of all vegetation. Flax will run on an average over 25 bushels to the acre of a special grade that brings an extra high price. Tobacco does well, as experiments have proved, but has not been raised commercially as yet.

The fruits of the Potlatch country have a national reputation. Apples that are a credit to any community are shipped out in quantities and form a conspicuous part of the wealth of the country. Last spring 8,000 boxes of these apples, which had been stored from the previous harvest in warehouse at Kendrick, were re-packed and shipped. The loss from wither and rot from the time the fruit was first stored was shown to be less than two per cent., which is considered a remarkable showing, even for Potlatch apples, which are noted for their keeping qualities. These apples grow large and red and possess a flavor which brings for

them the highest prices in the eastern and middle western markets. Some of these apples won the first prize at the Chicago fair. There is such a demand for this fruit that it is no common thing for buyers to purchase the fruit on the trees. One orchard of 110 acres of six-year-old trees produced a crop for which a buyer paid \$8,000 on the trees, and such instances are not uncommon. Cherries that compare favorably with the California product in size and flavor, are shipped in quantities. All the small fruits thrive and produce in abundance. Strawberries two inches in diameter are common and are solid and sweet to the center and juicy as can be wished. They lose nothing in flavor by reason of their immense size, an acre of strawberries netting the owner \$200 often, and under favorable circumstances and careful cultivation often producing more. Grapes do excellently and vineyards of large size are being planted. At a Spokane fruit fair one year a grape grower of the Potlatch made an exhibit from his vineyard which was an object lesson to all who saw it. From the department of agriculture he secured colored pictures of two varieties of grapes, showing the ideal bunch of those varieties of the fruit. He framed these pictures and beside them in his exhibit he suspended two bunches of grapes he had grown in his vineyard. In size, shape and coloring the Potlatch fruit showed up better than the ideal picture.

Vegetables of all the usual varieties are cultivated and yield abundantly. These products find a ready market in the towns and in the markets of the tributary and mining districts. Dairying, live stock, poultry and kindred pursuits affiliated with agriculture are engaged in to some extent and bring excellent returns. Greater attention is being paid to these branches of late as their possibilities are becoming better known and as the markets for the products are increasing. Lumbering is already an important industry and promises to become a source of immense wealth. The great forests lie along the streams just to the north and east of the Potlatch country. As the timber is cut the logs are floated down the streams to the railroad shipping points in the Potlatch country. Here there is abundant water power available and mills are established to turn the logs into lumber and this lumber is then placed on the railroad cars to be transported to market. The three saw mills on Potlatch creek above Kendrick have about 2,000,000 feet of logs in their boom. Another mill, five miles upstream has 900,000 feet, and another mill further up the creek has 400,000 feet of logs for sawing. There are two other mills in the district. Others will be established ere long as lumber is in great demand.

Three lively towns divide the trade of the Potlatch country. Kendrick is the largest of these. By reason of its location in the center of the district and the further fact that the natural contour of the country makes it easier to haul products to it than to other shipping points, it has become the metropolis of the Potlatch, a position it seems destined to maintain. Juliaetta, in the southwestern part of the Potlatch, has an excellent and prosperous tributary country, while

Troy in the northwestern part of the district also enjoys a large and rapidly increasing trade.

The towns of the Potlatch country are situated hundreds of feet below the level of the grain producing ridges, in the canyons of Potlatch river and Bear creek, through which is built the Northern Pacific Railroad. While there are many good wagon roads built from the town, up to the farms, the grades are steep, too steep for ordinary use in hauling grain and other products to the railroads for shipment. In getting grain down to the warehouses, tramways or inclined cable roads on various plans are used. Warehouses are built both at the tracks of the railroad company and at the upper end of the inclined way for the convenience of the farmers. The use of tramways in the Potlatch country has encouraged the farmers to raise more grain and to utilize more of their lands for other produce, as they have proved very successful in expediting the handling of all commodities. Many of the tramways already built are being taxed to their utmost to carry down the supplies delivered to their upper terminals and still more is coming to be handled. The success of this manner of handling farm produce and getting it to transportation points has also stimulated other sections to introduce and maintain tramways. It was at first thought that their operation would be unsuccessful owing to the bad working of the first one built. Improvements having since been made, it is found they save long hauls in getting the grain into the canyons where the railroads have their houses and tracks and so much time is saved as well as wear and tear on teams and wagons. Another item in favor of the tramway is that they are built and operated at very little expense and in most cases by the farmers who have subscribed and have the privilege of sending down their grain in this manner.

The first large movement toward the establishing of orchards in the district was in 1894, when \$27,000 was spent for the purchase of trees. By 1898 there were 3,000 producing trees in the orchards about Kendrick and 127 carloads of fruit were shipped from that point. In 1890 the total shipments of cereals from the Potlatch were 50,000 bushels. In 1898 the shipments had increased to 800,000 bushels, of which 275,000 bushels were of wheat. Shipments in later years have grown to immense proportions.

There is a significance attached to the nomenclature of Idaho districts which is of interest. Paradise valley is a most appropriate title to apply to such a beautiful and bountiful land. Potlatch, which is a Chinook (Indian) term meaning free giver of free gift, is most appropriately applied to a district where nature is so lavish in her benefactions. In another chapter of this work we have quoted an interview with John P. Vollmer, of Lewiston, in which Mr. Vollmer tells how the Genesee valley came by its name. It was during the summer of 1870 that Mr. Vollmer in company with Mr. Stone and others took a drive from Lewiston through the breaks and over the hill country north. Mr. Stone, who was at that time agent of the O. R. & N. steamboat line at Lewiston, was a native of New York, and during the

drive remarked that the valley reminded him of his old home, the Genesee valley in New York state. Alonzo Leland, afterwards editor of the Lewiston Teller, was of the company and in descriptions of the country in his paper referred to it always as the Genesee valley and the name has ever since clung to it.

The Genesee valley lies to the north of the Lewiston country and adjoins Whitman county, Wash., the original center of the Palouse country, of which this valley is a part. The valley is part of the territory drained by the Clearwater river, and Cow creek, its principal water course, is a tributary of that river. The general character of the country is similar to that in other parts of the Palouse—long rolling hills, which are tillable at their highest points; whose gentle slopes are almost as easily farmed as a level country, and retain moisture better than flat plains. The benches are broken through by deep gulches, in which the creeks and streams run. Generally this part of the Palouse is less broken and contains fewer untillable breaks than other parts of the country.

The productiveness of the soil was in evidence when the first settler arrived as the rolling hills were covered with a wealth of native grasses. Stock raising was the pioneer industry. With an influx of more people attention was given to agriculture and from that day the returns from crops and cereals have been the admiration and delight of the land owners and others. Nowhere in the famous Palouse is produced better quality of grains or more abundant yields. A few words regarding methods of cultivation here, as well as in other parts of the Palouse; may not be amiss. Farms are generally large and many horses are required. The machinery employed embraces single and gang plows, section harrows, drills and broadcast harrows and combine headers and threshers. Following the old biblical custom of the time of Moses the farmers as a rule let half their lands lie fallow each year. Summer fallowing is generally practiced, a plan which experience has proved wise and profitable. A few years ago it was the practice at harvest time to use a header, with three header wagons and using from 13 to 30 horses in all. Some times the headed grain was stacked but often it was threshed as soon as headed. Not every farmer owns a header, many hiring the work done, as well as the threshing. Today the combine does the work of both machines. Big farmers own their own combines. Others hire the work done. Usually as the grain is threshed it is hauled to the warehouses in the city and stored, warehouse receipts being issued and a small charge being made for the handling and storage. This leaves the grower free to hold his crop as long as he chooses and take advantage of any fluctuations in prices.

The comparatively slight labor and more than generous returns from cereal crops have made that branch of agriculture the chief one in the Genesee country. In later years the advantages of the country as a fruit growing section became known and more attention has been paid to horticulture. The rich soil, which is permeated with moisture during growing season, the warm sun and mild breezes combine to

give the fruit of this section a size, color and flavor which is excelled nowhere. In no other place are the yields more abundant. In consequence the fruit growing is fast becoming one of the most important industries of the district.

As the district grows in population the tendency is toward smaller farms and more diversified and intensive farming. Dairying, which offers most remunerative returns, is being more and more engaged in, a business which is made unusually profitable by reason of the adaptability of the soil for the growth of large crops of tame grasses and all varieties of forage plants and the abundance of fresh and pure water. These same factors contribute to making the raising of live stock a profitable industry. Small fruits yield large crops of choice quality, as do all the vegetables. Large revenues are received by those who devote parts of their lands to these products. Poultry raising is another branch of farm work which is a money maker.

A new industry in this vicinity is the growing of grain seed. The reputation of Genesee vegetables has become so pronounced that eastern seedsmen have urged that a seed farm be started. Mayor Hermann of Genesee has decided to devote a 100-acre farm to that purpose next season. He will produce seeds of all the usual varieties of vegetables and has already received orders for more than his possible crop. An Iowa farmer secured some Idaho seed oats and this year planted a strip of his oat field with them. The result is that farmers from miles around have viewed that field and have sent orders out west for more of that seed. The Idaho oats stand up about two feet above that raised from Iowa seed, are earlier and carry a heavier berry and more to the stem. The seed industry promises a bright future in the Genesee country as well as in other parts of the Palouse.

In 1888 shipments of cereals from the Genesee country were estimated at 800,000 bushels. The growth in diversity of products and otherwise is shown by the fact that in 1892 the shipments from the district were 1500 carloads of grains, 60 carloads of live stock and 15 carloads of fruit. Those do not take into consideration the large amount of farm and orchard products sold in local markets and at tributary mining and lumbering districts, nor do they include shipments of dairy products, poultry, eggs, vegetables, etc. This year's products will show a large increase in volume, diversity and value over former years.

It is rather peculiar that a pioneer industry of the Palouse country which was abandoned to a large extent has been taken up again with promise of greater profits than the pioneers ever dreamed of. This is the live stock industry. The earliest stockmen raised cattle and horses, letting them run wild over the plains where they fed on the rich bunch grass of the uplands. For their market they drove to the small towns or to the more distant mining camps that were springing up all over the territory west of the Rockies. As a rule no effort was made to secure good breeds of animals, as a result of which the stock was scrubby and of comparatively little value. In the hard times of 1893

the stockmen suffered with the rest of the country and the industry was almost abandoned. Then came an influx of new settlers into the country, taking up farms, and the horsemen found that farm animals were in demand, and few to be had. With the new population came a demand for tame grasses and for the first time experiments were made which determined, as might have been expected, that lands which produced such bountiful crops of native grass would yield equally large returns of the tame grasses and of fodder plants.

The stock industry was revived. From the first there was a desire to secure blooded stock, animals which would give the largest returns for the labor and money invested. This idea was aided and made general through the efforts of the agricultural colleges and the results have been more than satisfactory. Many extensive breeders have visited this section, have seen what can be grown in grasses and grains and have been eager to predict that the Palouse country will soon be furnishing the breeding stock for the far east, where now eastern buyers secure their stock across the ocean. They base these predictions upon the climatic conditions and what is produced here for developing. That this idea is reasonable is evidenced from the fact that an Inland Empire calf, shipped from the Palouse country, at Chicago recently stood first in his class and was sold for the highest price in his class. One reason for the great success of the industry has been that the stockmen appreciate that the best breeds mean the largest returns. Cattle can be raised here cheaper than anywhere else. For at least ten months of the year cattle feed and fatten rapidly without cost to the farmer. They are placed on the summer fallowed lands, where immense crops of weeds and wild oats spring up, which is excellent pasturage but which would injure the land if the farmer was not able to turn his stock upon it. The stubble of the wheat fields afford good grazing and then for the few weeks when the cattle have to be fed in winter there is an abundance of alfalfa and other grasses and fodder plants readily raised in great quantities. Horses do equally well. Heavy draft and general animals, of thoroughbred breeds, are raised in numbers and find an ever widening market. It cattle Herefords and Shorthorns are the more popular breeds, although many others are represented, such as Jerseys, Durhams, etc. Percheron horses have been bred in the Palouse country for years. Sheep raising has long been a profitable industry, but is not progressing in recent years because of lack of range. The great American hog is the big money maker in the Palouse. With agriculture began hog raising, and the industry grew with the growth of the grain farms. For a time it afforded the most profitable outlet for the wheat and barley. Government experts in this section have developed by long and careful experiment that wheat fed to hogs in the Palouse will return better than \$1 a bushel and the industry is attracting many, and is already a source of great revenue, which will increase from time to time. In this industry as in others the growers insist upon only the best breeds. A potent factor in educating growers to the value of blooded

stock has been the Inland Registered Stock Breeders' Association, covering a territory comprising eight counties in eastern Washington and five in Northern Idaho. At a recent meeting the Latah county breeders present and the lines in which they are specialists included Prof. H. T. French, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs; Theo. Reed, Hampshire and Dorset sheep, Duroc-Jersey and Tamworth swine; and B. T. Byrns, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle.

Dairying is an important and growing industry in this section. The abundance of cheap and excellent feed, and the further fact that there is a great demand at large prices for the cream to be shipped to large creameries at Spokane have attracted many to engage in this industry with resulting profit. One Palouse farmer five years ago started out with five cows, shipping his cream. Today he milks 50 cows and owns 640 acres of land, all paid for out of his profits from cream.

When one considers that it was but a comparatively short time ago when the first tame grass seed was planted in an experimental way in Latah county it is surprising to learn that in the spring of 1902 estimates made showed that within a radius of ten miles of Moscow there were 10,000 acres in timothy, alfalfa, red clover, orchard grass, tall meadow, oat grass, bromus inermis and other cultivated grasses. Yet indications are this large acreage will be doubled within a year. The development of this branch of farming has come within the last five years and during the same period the stock industry as practiced in sections where no public range remains has been inaugurated and is gaining more and more of a foothold.

M. J. Shields, who has an 1800 grass seed farm near Moscow, has made a success feeding sheep for market, pasturing them on the farm. For feeding the sheep he uses spelts, the grain which is extensively raised in Denmark, which resembles barley in character and produces abundantly in the Palouse country. The straw after threshing is almost as good feed as grain hay. All grasses thrive in this favored land. Clover is the basis of all the grasses and five varieties have been grown successfully—common, mammoth red, white, Alsac and alfalfa. Two crops are harvested each year, in June and September, respectively. Tall varieties grow to more than six feet high. They are hardy and are valuable for early spring pasture and return a second heavy crop. The orchard grass keeps green winter and summer if grazed down; stands frost and has proven a fine grass in that soil. Samples are shown often five feet tall. The average in the Palouse is about four feet. Meadow fescue, or English blue grass, grows to a height of three feet. It is fine, nutritious, hardy and will grow anywhere. It yields four tons per acre and is ready to cut in July. The Russian brome grass yields usually five tons to the acre. It makes good summer pasturage. Rye grasses make excellent pasture but are not heavy hay producers. Two varieties have been tried, the English and Italian. Canadian blue grass also makes a good pasture grass and stays green until the snows fall. Men familiar with the states named declare that

grasses of these varieties do better in the Palouse than in Michigan, Iowa, Indiana and other states.

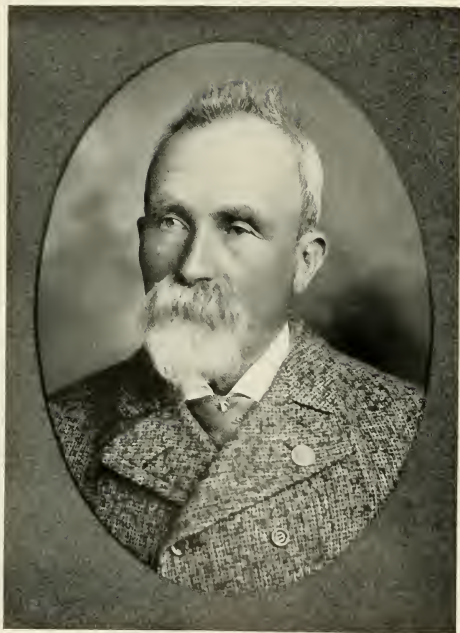
There are some large grass farms near Moscow. M. J. Shields & Co. have the largest, 1800 acres being devoted to raising various varieties of grass seed for which there is ready market. At this place 200 acres are devoted to raising alfalfa seed alone. A new cereal the firm is handling is corn wheat. The kernels are much like wheat, except they are twice as large and the yield runs as high as 70 bushels to the acre. Mr. Shields has raised as high as 128 sacks weighing 120 pounds each from only two bushels of seed. Practically the same kind of meal can be made from it that is made from corn-meal that is palatable and has superior fattening qualities. Even the straw after threshing is found to contain fattening qualities to such an extent that stock thrive on it almost as well as on hay. The firm one year received more than 300 orders for the seed, coming from all parts of the country. Minneapolis parties recently contracted for 1,000 acres for the growth of garden peas. Many of these contracts were made in the Kendrick neighborhood, where peas, corn and beans have long produced large crops. The peas run from fifteen to thirty bushels to the acre and bring from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per centel. Dairying is made profitable by the excellence and abundance of milk producing grasses and fodder. Nearly 150 farmers are engaged in the business to a certain extent. Hand separators are used and the cream is delivered to Moscow to be shipped to the big Spokane creamery. About \$30,000 per annum is paid for cream here. The average price in 1901 for butter fat was 25¼-cents; in 1902 was 26¼-cents and during December last was 31¼-cents, which is nearly double that paid by eastern creameries.

Nothing demonstrates more conclusively the rapid development of this county than some comparative figures from the assessor's returns. In 1890 the total valuation of property was \$2,798,603; valuation of

1902, \$4,238,845, an increase of \$1,440,242. The whole number of acres of patented lands in 1890, assessable and non-assessable, was 298,354; for 1902, it was 416,469 acres, an increase of 118,115 acres, and to this must be added in 1903, 82,154 acres, on which the Potlatch Lumber Company pays its first taxes. No lumber was assessed in 1890; in 1902 assessment was made on 15,699,000 feet of lumber and saw logs. No mills were assessed in 1890. In 1902 assessment was made on twenty-six flour and saw mills.

In all essentials of an ideal home Latah county is rich. Draw an air line from Steptoe butte in Washington to Kendrick, Idaho, and it will pass through the heart of the greatest agricultural wealth producing country of the northwest, as fair a land of vales and hills as ever the sun shone on. There is just enough winter to suggest ideas of the Arctic and just enough summer to suggest ideas of the tropics. The golden wheat shares its reign with many rolling fields of other tall grains and grasses, holding the tares in subjugation and beautifying the land with their varied shades of coloring. The groves in the lowlands shade the homes in summer and turn aside the wintry winds, while the orchards on the slopes give abundantly of their fruits and add a peculiar charm to the strange beauty of the landscape. Midsummer scenes are the ones that tell more plainly than all else the secret of the prosperity that reigns in this favored land; the busy crews in the full ripe grain, the stacks of grain and the bales of hay, the forming fruit, the flocks and herds, all tell a tale that he who runs may read. The gates of care were once ajar on the borders of this fair land, but the time of sore trial has been forgotten in the peace and plenty of today. Fortune awaits here all who come, who will to do, and to improve with diligence the rare opportunities the country offers. Prosperous, contented and happy are those who dwell

"In the heart of the happy hills."



DANIEL CAMERON.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

LATAH COUNTY

DANIEL CAMERON is one of the oldest pioneers of this country now living in Latah county, and he has been a potent factor in the development of the resources of the county and in its upbuilding from those early days until the present, being now one of the successful and intelligent farmers. His estate lies three and one half miles north from Moscow. Daniel was born in the highlands of Scotland in 1843, being the son of Finlay and Ann Cameron, natives of the same country, where they labored as agriculturists until the time of their demise. For twenty-five years, our subject labored with his father, and then, led by an adventurous spirit, came to America, where he took up the responsibilities of life for himself. His arrival here was about 1866, and on the upper Hudson in New York state he labored for a time, then went to Pennsylvania and worked in a tannery for a year. After this, he crossed the plains to San Francisco, and thence to Walla Walla, where he labored on a farm for a time and then came to his present place in 1871, being accompanied by his brother, and they were among the very first settlers of the territory now embraced in Latah county. He took a homestead and at once engaged in the commendable work of improving it and raising stock. He has labored faithfully all these years and has been attended with good success, ever manifesting sagacity and a public spirit in all his endeavors, while he has done much for the advancement of the county's interests. Mr. Cameron is entitled to the esteem and confidence of his fellows and this is bestowed in generous measure and he is considered one of the most substantial men of the county.

HARVEY J. BUNDY is a well known representative of the pioneer class in Latah county, and as a business man and enterprising spirit in the development of the county he has done a commendable work, while also in the literary line he has produced a fine volume, entitled, "The Last Voice from the Plains," being the life of W. F. Dranan, the companion of the famous Kit Carson.

Mr. Bundy was born in Washington county, Illinois, on December 16, 1854, being the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Breeze) Bundy. The father was born in Marion county, Illinois, and is now living at Dayton, Washington, while the mother was a native of Jefferson county, Illinois, and died in Washington county, when Harvey J. was three years of age. When he was ten he had the unique experience of traveling with an ox train from the states to Washington, landing in the vicinity of Walla Walla. They chose a section southwest from Dayton, now known as Bundy Hollow, where our subject received his education from the common schools. In 1876 he took land in Nez Perces county, in the vicinity of Genesee, there being no town there at that time, and he engaged in raising stock. Three years later he went into the big Potlatch country, and four years after that he was back again in Genesee. That continued to be his home until 1895, when he came to Moscow and since that time he has been engaged in mining operations. He is a skilled prospector and his continued study and association with mining in all its phases have made him an expert and his knowledge is utilized to advantage in many sections. He is interested in the well known Buffalo Hump and also in the Moscow mountains. He is general manager of the Providence Milling and Mining Company, and does commendable work in handling its affairs. In 1886 Mr. Bundy was elected county commissioner from the second district, and he served for two years; while from 1894 to 1896 he was deputy sheriff under Frank Campbell. In 1892 Mr. Bundy had run for sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and although far ahead of his ticket, he suffered defeat.

The marriage of Mr. Bundy and Miss Sarah L., daughter of John and Polly (Maxwell) McCall, was solemnized in Waitsburg, Washington, on November 3, 1878, and they have become the parents of two sons: Lyman A., at Granite Falls, Washington; Francis M., clerking in Moscow. Mr. McCall died in Dayton, Washington, in 1888, having come hither from his native state, Indiana. His wife was also a native of Indiana, and she is deceased. It was in 1893 that Mr. Bundy took up literary work, and wrote the work

above mentioned, which has been copyrighted and contains many good things, being a production of merit. Mr. Bundy was beaten out of the work by its being copyrighted by another. Rhodes, McClure & Company of Chicago have published the fifth edition, and it is sad that the author should not have the returns of his labor.

JAMES H. COLLINS. This well known and representative business man of Latah county is at present the proprietor of the saw mill which he owns on the mountain seven miles northeast from Moscow, where he manufactures a goodly amount of fine lumber, also having a shingle mill in conjunction with the other plant. James H. was born in Cass county, Michigan, on April 30, 1848, being the son of John and Louise Collins. The father was county treasurer of his county and quite active in politics. Our subject remained in Cass county until 1864 attending public schools. At that time he went with his parents to the vicinity of Elkpoint, South Dakota, where they took up land and were occupied in farming and operating a saw mill. In 1877 he left that country and came to Washington, settling on a pre-emption in Whitman county, just west of the state line and adjacent to Moscow. Mr. Collins states that at that time he could have hauled all of Moscow at one wagon load. He sold his farm in 1900. In 1892 Mr. Collins started a shingle mill at his present place and this grew to the present plants, where he manufactures timber products. He is now removing his mill to a place one mile further up the mountain and there expects to do more business than heretofore.

On December 25, 1868, at Elkpoint, Dakota, Mr. Collins and Miss Hattie E., daughter of John R. and Eveline C. (Palmer) Wood, were married, and they have become the parents of the following children: William H., a farmer and stockman on the Nez Perces reservation; George H., married to Mamie Frazier, and with his father in the mill; Mattie L., at home. Mrs. Collins' father was a farmer in Dakota and served in the Civil war as first lieutenant under Captain Tripp and General Duley, being in the service for three years. Mr. Collins is a member of the fraternal order of the Royal Arcanum. He is one of the real builders of the county's present enviable commercial standing and development, having displayed great wisdom and energy in his labors here for years, while at the present time he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellows.

HANS J. LESTOE is the senior member of the firm of Lestoe & Sherer, one of the leading mercantile firms of Moscow, and handles a large business. Mr. Lestoe is a representative citizen of the county, and a man of keen business ability and possessed of affability and integrity in a happy degree. The birth of Mr. Lestoe occurred in Lolland, Denmark, on April

28, 1851, his parents being Peter and Annie (Peterson) Lestoe. The father was a shipbuilder and they remained in their native land until the time of their death. Our subject was educated in the public schools and labored on a farm in the vicinity of his home until he was twenty years of age, then stepped from the parental roof, and turned toward the new world, determined to seek his fortune there. 1871 was the year in which he landed in Wisconsin and for four years he labored there at different undertakings, then in 1875 came to Portland, Oregon, remaining there until 1878. At the last date mentioned he came thence to Idaho and took up a homestead, where his labors were bestowed for six years. In the fall of 1883 he went into the employ of some general merchants in Genesee, Idaho, and two years later he engaged with Dermhan & Kaufmann, general merchants of Moscow, continuing there until 1891, when he opened a store for himself in Troy, this state. In 1893 he sold that business and came to Moscow, where in company with W. H. Clark he started a hardware store. They did a good business from the start, and in 1899 Mr. Clark sold out his interest to J. W. Sherer, and the firm is now known as Lestoe & Sherer. They handle all kinds of hardware, also paints, oils, crockery, and all accessories, also being agents for some leading heavy hardware houses, thus being able to supply all wants in any branch of business that needs hardware. Of late they have been increasing their stock and their store is today one of the best stocked houses in the entire Palouse country.

On January 25, 1885, Mr. Lestoe married Miss Helena Thompson, a native of Wisconsin, and to them have been born the following children: James C., Henry A. and Frederick. On June 12, 1894, Mrs. Lestoe was called from her home and family by death, and her remains lie buried in the Moscow cemetery. She was beloved by all and her death elicited sincere mourning in a large circle of friends. On August 25, 1898, Mr. Lestoe married a second time, the lady being Elizabeth (Taylor) Johnston, and the wedding occurring in Moscow. Mrs. Lestoe is a native of Oregon. Mr. Lestoe is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Artisans, and the Foresters of America. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of good farm land. He is one of the leading business men of Latah county and is the recipient of the esteem and confidence of his fellows.

WELLINGTON L. ELY. Among the younger business men of talent and enterprise who have domiciled in Moscow, there should not be failure to mention the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, since he has manifested during his stirring career of commercial activity ability and wise management of the resources at his hand which have justly placed him as one of the leaders in the commercial realm of his county, while also his unswerving integrity and staunch qualities of worth have bequeathed him a legacy of prestige that is enviable and of distinct merit.

Wellington L. Ely was born in Stockton, New York,

on November 24, 1877, being the son of Mortimer and Geneva (Cooley) Ely. His early life was largely spent in the pursuit of knowledge, and to his credit be it said with such application and precocity that at the age of fifteen years he graduated from the local schools. In 1895 we find him in Pasadena, California, attending the Troop Institute, whence the following year he returned to Stockton, New York, and engaged as salesman in a general merchandise store, where he acquired practical training and valuable knowledge for one year. Then observing that he would be better fortified for the battle of life if he had more educational discipline, he repaired to the Westfield Academy and applied himself once more to the lore of books for a time. Then he launched forth on the sea of life's activities, and next we find him in the bright little town of Moscow. A time was spent in the loaning office of B. T. Byrns, about one and one-half years. Following that period he formed a partnership with F. A. David, and together they opened a general merchandise establishment in the city of Moscow. The enterprise was launched with due counsel and manipulated with excellent wisdom, while the push and energy and sterling business qualities of our subject were fully brought into requisition and there could but be the brilliant success that has attended this venture. They have a store well stocked, and skillfully managed, while the liberal patronage which they have won speaks loudly both of their business ability and upright methods.

The marriage of Mr. Ely and Miss Louise E., daughter of James and Akan Cheney, was solemnized on June 14, 1900. This young couple are valuable acquisitions to the social realm and they are highly esteemed and have the encomiums and good will of all.

THOMAS S. POINDEXTER. The subject of this article is a native of the occident, and has spent most of his life beneath its stars, preferring it to the congested centers of the east. His home is at the present time on a quarter section of fine land two miles northeast from Farmington, which has been the family home for some time. The land has been farmed for sixteen years and is only now open to homestead entry. He raises the cereals and brome grass, with stock, and has a fine orchard. The birth of Thomas S. occurred on May 4, 1863, in Benton county, Oregon, being the son of Thomas S. and Mary E. (Coffey). The father was born in Kentucky in 1821 and died in 1887 and the mother was born in Kentucky in 1842. At the age of eleven our subject went to Macoupin county, Illinois, making his home with his Aunt Louise J. Bronaugh, a sister of his father. He did chores and attended school and the east was his home until he was twenty, and then he longed for the scenes of his native place, and accordingly came thither, landing at Eugene, Oregon. One year later he came to Latah county and in 1885 he worked in the Coeur d'Alene mines and in 1886 he bought the interest of the man who lived

on his home place and he then settled on the farm and that has been his home since that time. He has now homesteaded the land.

The marriage of Mr. Poindexter and Miss Sedalia, daughter of Squire and Sarah E. (Stittwell) Thomas was solemnized in Latah county on April 13, 1887, and to this union there have been born six children: Maxie A., Arrah B., Dean C., Thomas E., Charlotte, Gilbert, aged respectively fourteen, eleven, nine, six, three, and the baby. Mr. Thomas was born in Illinois in 1841, is a farmer living at Whatcom, Washington, while the mother was born in Indiana and died in 1882. Mrs. Poindexter was born in California on August 17, 1871, removed to Oregon when a child, and thence to Latah county in 1878, and she has brothers and sisters as follows: James H., in Hooper, Washington; Arthur L., in Colorado; Deborah C., wife of Andrew Smith, now deceased; Eliza E., wife of William D. Haynes, in Whatcom, Washington; Stillwell, at Whatcom; Newton, in Latah county. Mr. Poindexter has brothers and sisters as follows: Roena, wife of William Morgan, in Tacoma; one half-brother, Byrin Coffey, at Kalama, Washington. Mr. Poindexter is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Macca-bees in Farmington. He has given his services on the school board for years, while in political matters he is allied with the Democratic party.

ALMON A. LIEUALLEN, deceased. One of the earliest pioneers that broke sod in this section of the country, a man of whom all spoke well, and one who wrought here continuously from the inception of his career in this region until the sad day of his demise with manifestations of wisdom, stability, enterprise and display of those manly virtues and an intrinsic worth that characterize the typical man, the subject of this sketch is eminently deserving of this memorial which it is our privilege to grant to him.

Almon A. was born in Tennessee on September 10, 1842, being the son of Paton and Jimema (Smith) Lieuallen, farmers of that state and Iowa. Our subject went in 1858 to where Princeton, Missouri, now stands, remaining until 1860, when he moved to Iowa, whence he crossed the plains in 1867 to Walla Walla and there engaged in stock raising and freighting. He did a large business in the latter industry, handling as high as twenty outfits from The Dalles to the interior mining camps of Idaho, and continuing the same until 1868. In this last year he disposed of his freighting business, repaired to Oregon, founding the town of Centerville, and there and at Walla Walla gave his attention to raising stock. In 1871 he brought forty thousand dollars' worth of cattle to the region now embraced in Latah county, taking a pre-emption four miles east from where Moscow now stands. Success attended his wise business methods, and he owned land in different bodies all the way down to the Snake. He had vast herds of cattle, and he was always a progressive, public minded man, ever laboring for the

welfare and progress of the country where he was domiciled. At one time he owned between two and three thousand acres of land in Washington and Idaho and one-half section in California. He homesteaded the land where Moscow is now built, taking it in 1875, and opening up a general merchandise store there. He was the first postmaster of Moscow and held the office until he sold his store. In 1881 he sold the mercantile interests, platted the town site of Moscow, and devoted his energies to placing the young city on a proper basis and to building it up. He was one of the main factors in the development of the country, in establishing the city, in forwarding its growth, and in the general progress of the county's interest, and no man was better known in the country than Mr. Lieuallen. On November 4, 1898, he was called from the scenes of his worthy labors to the realms of another world, and with appropriate ceremonies his body was laid to rest in the Moscow cemetery. He had been a faithful member of the Baptist church since sixteen years of age, displaying the virtues and graces of the Christian, and his example was bright and good, and his death was sincerely mourned throughout the entire county.

The marriage of Mr. Lieuallen and Miss Sarah A., daughter of William E. and Mary J. (Holloway) Good, was solemnized on July 4, 1871, and there were born to them the following issue: Mary A., died December 15, 1877, aged five and one-half years; Lillie Irene, wife of Jay Woodworth; John T., died at the age of eighteen; William B., died January 5, 1888, aged eight years, all buried beside their father. Mrs. Lieuallen is a native of Iowa and her parents were natives of Ohio, but removed to Iowa in an early day, and there remained until the time of their death. Mrs. Lieuallen is a member of the Presbyterian church and has always been a leader in the noble work of missionary undertakings and charitable labors, while the bright Christian life that she has maintained has been the means of doing much good. She is also a member of the Women of Woodcraft, Moscow Circle, No. 192. She owns eighty acres of the old homestead and an elegant residence, which is, as it always has been, the center of refined hospitality, and a model Christian home, presided over by a lady of gracious personality, with manifestation of those lovable graces and characteristics of the real Christian. In addition to this valuable property, Mrs. Lieuallen has a fine farm of four hundred and twenty-four acres, which she manages with discretion and sagacity.

ROBERT H. BARTON. This worthy pioneer and veteran of many a struggle on the fields of battle, both in the Civil war and on the scenes of life's industries, is now the postmaster of Moscow and he has won for himself the esteem and confidence of all who may know him. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, on February 1, 1812, being the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Biddison) Barton. The father was born in Baltimore in 1811, being the son of Robert Barton, who

emigrated from the north of Ireland to America. The mother of our subject was a native of Baltimore and a daughter of William Biddison, a soldier of the war of 1812. The parents came to Perry county, Ohio, and settled on a homestead. They had twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, and six are now living. Robert H., their fifth, acquired his education in the public schools and in the Ohio University at Athens, and in 1861 he left college to enlist in Company D, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served four months under Rosecrans and then the regiment disbanded. He re-enlisted in Company B, First Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, and served with the Army of the Cumberland. His regiment did escort duty with General O. M. Mitchell and later with the cavalry in General Buell's command. Subsequently they were with General Rosecrans at Stone River and until after the battle of Chickamauga, and during the Atlanta campaign were at General McPherson's headquarters until that commander was killed. He saw the general fall and caught his horse. Later he was at General Howard's headquarters in the same capacity, and after the capture of Atlanta was sent with his regiment on the Wilson raid. They were at Macon, Georgia, when the news of Lee's surrender gladdened all hearts, and on the twenty-fifth of September, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Hilton Head, South Carolina. On July 2, 1862, at Russellville, Alabama, Mr. Barton was shot in the corner of his mouth and lost the teeth, upper and lower, on the right side of his face, and suffered a fracture of the jaw. This occasioned six weeks in the hospital.

After this creditable military record Mr. Barton returned to his home and taught school during the winter of 1865-66, then went to Kansas and took and taught school during the winter months. He was later chosen county assessor and recorder of deeds in that county for six years. He removed to Utah in 1875 and taught school, and in 1877 we find him in Moscow, where he operated a saw mill, which he had brought with him. He was in this business for three years, and in 1881 he built the Barton hotel, which he conducted until 1891, when it was burned, entailing a loss of fifteen thousand dollars. He then erected the Moscow at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, but on account of the financial panic he was forced to part with this property on account of an incumbrance of twenty thousand dollars. This is a fine property and a credit to the town. He was appointed as postmaster of Moscow under Harrison and again under McKinley, and is serving with acceptability now. For eight years he was also deputy sheriff of Nez Perces county, and was also the first sheriff of Latah county.

The marriage of Mr. Barton and Miss Lettie Langdon, a native of Illinois, was solemnized in 1869, and to them have been born two children, one deceased, the other, Ed T., deputy postmaster. In 1872 Mrs. Barton died and in 1875 Mr. Barton wedded her sister, Louise Langdon, by whom he has five children: Maude M., attending the university; Earl S., also in that in-

stitution; Louise E., at the high school; Faith S. She was named by the Idaho Department of the Grand Army of the Republic during its encampment in Moscow, at which time her birth occurred, and the soldiers presented her with a silver set. Mr. and Mrs. Barton are active members of the G. A. R. and its auxiliary, respectively, and he is past commander and department commander, and she is past secretary and president of the Idaho department. In consideration of his service to Major Anderson Post No. 5, he was presented with a sword by its members, which hangs with his blade which did valiant service for the Union. He has a fine residence in Moscow and he is esteemed by all.

Mr. Barton is a Republican in politics, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He takes a great deal of pride in the fact that he was a personal friend of William McKinley, and was the first one in Idaho to advocate his nomination at the St. Louis convention. He sought to be a delegate to that convention, but the strong sentiment in favor of free coinage of silver in the ratio of sixteen to one shut him out. He has been a member of every Republican convention since Idaho became a state.

ALBERT DYGERT. It is proper that in a list of the leading business men of Latah county the name of the subject of this sketch should appear, both because of his success in the realm of mercantile life, being one of the largest farm implement dealers in the county, and also because he is one of the heaviest real estate holders and prominent agricultural men and is a man of high standing among his fellows, being possessed of good ability, enterprise, integrity and sound principles.

Our subject was born in McHenry county, Illinois, on May 13, 1855, being the son of Abram and Phoebe (Snooks) Dygert, natives of New York but farmers of Illinois, where the father died in 1899, on February 3, his remains resting at the Woodstock cemetery. Albert was well educated and then taught school at his native place for three years, and in 1877 went to Modoc county, California, engaging in the stock business for five years. In 1882 he sold out and came to Idaho, purchasing a farm six miles south from Moscow. He gave his attention strictly to general farming and stock raising and the original quarter was added to until he now has the princely estate of eight hundred acres in one body and excellently improved. Eight years were spent in this place and in 1890 he went with his family to the old home place in the east, and after visiting for a time returned to Moscow, taking up his abode in the city, where he has an elegant residence. In 1900 he opened an implement house and he does a good business, having one of the leading establishments of the city. He carries a complete assortment of all that is used in the way of farm implements, vehicles, machinery and so forth. Mr. Dygert has the farm, also city property that he rents, his commodious home, his

business, and much other property, thus demonstrating his ability in the financial world.

On October 15, 1881, Mr. Dygert married Miss Flora T., daughter of Orsenus and Lucinda (Jackson) Beardsley. She was a native of McHenry county, Illinois, and they were schoolmates. When the time for marriage came Mr. Dygert sent for his bride, and she came to Reno, Nevada, the nearest city to his stock ranch, and there the ceremony was performed. One child, Leslie, has been born to them, his birthday being July 3, 1886, and his native place Latah county. Mr. Dygert is a member of the M. W. of A., Paradise Lodge, No. 5356. He is identified with the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. They are prominent members of society and capable and worthy people.

GEORGE LANGDON, one of Moscow's best known and popular business men, is deserving of mention in the volume that has to do with the history of Latah county, since he has been intimately connected with the development and progress of it since its organization and was a potent factor in the section before that event, being at the present time in the responsible position of chief of police of the city of Moscow and also conducting a real estate office.

Reverting to his personal history, we find that he was born in McLean county, Illinois, on February 15, 1856, being the son of Samuel and Martha V. (Wilson) Langdon, natives of Ohio. His first education was obtained in his native place and later he completed the normal course in the state institution, and thus fortified for the battles of life he stepped forth, taking up the work of the educator. In 1878 he came west to Moscow, his father having preceded him across the plains in 1873. He turned his attention here to logging, then taught, then worked at logging again, and later engaged in the saw mill business, and in 1884 was appointed deputy sheriff for the county, where two years were spent in the faithful discharge of the duties there devolving upon him. In 1886 he was appointed deputy sheriff, serving under Ezra Baird, and then was deputy sheriff under Sheriff S. J. Langdon. In 1888 he was elected the first sheriff of Latah county. The county was considered Republican by over one hundred majority, and our subject was a Democrat, but the man proved too much for the politics and he polled the handsome vote of four hundred majority, five hundred ahead of his ticket, being one of two elected on that ticket that year. Thus was demonstrated the popularity of Mr. Langdon. He served faithfully his time and then went into the fire insurance business for one year, and in 1892 was appointed chief of police. In 1893 he went to the World's fair and returning accepted a clerkship in the postoffice, and one and one-half years later took the deputy auditorship, where he wroked for four years, then went into the real estate business, and in 1901 was again appointed chief of police, where we find him today, quietly and efficiently

discharging his duties. In addition to these enterprises he is interested in stock raising.

In February, 1881, Mr. Langdon married Miss Fannie, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Shuck) Haines, of Dundee, Oregon, and to this union there have been born the following children: Willis, Mattie, Elma, Gracie and Frances, all going to school. Mrs. Langdon's parents came to Oregon across the plains in 1856, being among the earliest settlers of Oregon. Our subject is one of the substantial and capable men of the county and is secure in the esteem and confidence of all.

LANDON C. IRVINE. On February 6, 1842, in Amherst county, Virginia, to John R. and Lucy (Hobsons) Irvine, was born the gentleman whose name appears above. The father was a merchant and farmer, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1799, and the grandfather of our subject, Samuel Irvine, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and one of the early pioneers of Lynchburg, advising Billy Lynch to start the first store, which, failing to do, Samuel Irvine did himself. At the time of the conflict of 1812 he advised his son, John R., to be ready to enlist, which advice was obeyed, although the lad was but thirteen years of age. Luckily the call did not come. The wife of Samuel Irvine was Mary Rose, born in Amherst county, Virginia, of Scottish descent. The mother of our subject was Lucy Hobsons, born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1804, and her father was Benjamin Hobsons, who married Miss Moore, both natives of Virginia. Our subject remained at home until nineteen and then joined the Confederate forces and fought under the noted Stonewall Jackson and R. E. Lee. He was in most of the heavy battles, being an artilleryman. At the close of the war he returned to the home place and desolation was spread around. The mother died in 1861 and the father died in 1867. He and his brother and brother-in-law commenced at the bottom again. He soon came to Missouri, landing there in 1867. He settled in Pike county and remained until September 26, 1869, when he came to California, being in and around San Francisco until 1872, when a trip was made to Puget Sound. Not liking the country he started to return but swerved from his course to Latah county and in Latah county he has been since. Mr. Irvine settled on Silver creek on April 1, and in 1876 he bought his present place, two miles northeast from Farmington, which consists of two hundred acres of good land and is one of the best of the county. He has fine improvements, two story house, commodious fruit house, milk cellars and houses, and fine barns. His house and fruit storage building are both supplied, as also the milk house, with fine water piped from a never failing spring, and his premises are up to date in every particular. Mr. Irvine has forty acres of timothy and will seed more. He has fifty acres of orchard, one of the largest in the county, and it is a fine dividend payer. Mr. Irvine assisted to build the stockade at Farmington at the time of the Indian

trouble and one of his neighbors was killed by the savages.

The marriage of Mr. Irvine and Miss Adelia, daughter of James F. and Sydnah (Leuty) Ladd, was solemnized on October 26, 1878, in Walla Walla, and they have five children: Fred, Lucy R., Sydnah G., attending normal school at Lewiston; Landonia, attending school; Frances C. The first two and the last are deceased. Mr. Ladd was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on February 19, 1815, and his father was Thomas Ladd. The mother of Mrs. Irvine was born in Ray county, Tennessee, in 1825, and her mother's name was Mary Roddy. Mrs. Irvine was born in Ray county, Tennessee, in April 12, 1858, whence she came to Walla Walla and then to Latah county on June 20, 1875. She has sad recollections of the Civil war as well as her husband. Her brothers and sisters are: Thomas F., in Walla Walla; Mary E., wife of Elliott Perkins, in Spokane; Hannah E., wife of Joel McPherson, in Tennessee; Lida, wife of M. N. Johnson, Charleston, Washington. Mr. Irvine has the following named brothers and sisters: Samuel, in Missouri; Elizabeth M., deceased; Frances, deceased, was the wife of John Pleasants, in Amherst county, Virginia; John H., in Washington; Robert, in Montana. Mr. Irvine is a Mason, and in 1900 he was nominated without his asking for county commissioner, and was promptly elected by an appreciative public. When he asked the Fusionist convention why he was nominated they replied because he was the right kind of a man and could be elected, which was proved at the polls. Previously the county warrants were never at par but he has been enabled with his colleagues to bring up the credit of the county and has served the public well.

THEODORE CLARK. This well known gentleman is one of the leading horticulturists and small fruit growers of the vicinity of Moscow, having labored here for a decade with excellent success, his home being in the southeastern portion of the city. Mr. Clark was born on July 7, 1841, in Van Wert county, Ohio, being the son of Joseph and Nancy (Ankrom) Clark, natives of Ohio. When our subject was three months of age his father died and he was left in the hands of strangers, being raised by them. At the early age of eight years he began to do for himself on the farm, thus learning the hardships and burdens of life while a child. He continued at various employments until April, 1861, when the call came for troops to repel the invasion of Rebellion's minions, and he promptly responded to the first invitation, enlisting in Company D, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months, and at the expiration of that time promptly re-enlisted in the Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, Company A, for three years, being in the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded in the battle of Bull Run, and again at Gettysburg, and he was one of the noble veterans who fought with courage and intrepidity until the struggle was ended. Being mustered out in June, 1864,

at Cincinnati, he went thence to Piatt county, Illinois, and engaged in farming there until 1873, then removed to Iroquois county, the same state, remaining there until 1882, when he again removed, this time to Republic county, Kansas. He bought a farm there and tilled it until 1891, then migrated to the west, settling in Latah county, purchasing a tract of land in the southeastern part of the city of Moscow, where he is residing at the present time.

Mr. Clark was married in Iroquois county, Illinois, in 1874, to Surfoma Grobner, a native of Ohio, and to them were born four children: Thomas K., deceased; Courter, deceased; Grace, and Bertnell.

In March, 1884, Mr. Clark contracted a second marriage, the lady becoming his wife on this occasion being Jennie Maples, and the nuptials were celebrated in Carleyle, Illinois. Mr. Clark is a prominent member of the G. A. R., Major Anderson Post, No. 5. He also affiliates with the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 96, in Belleville, Kansas, being a member of the Rebekah order as well.

ORTON W. BEARDSLEY. Among the prosperous and enterprising agriculturists of Latah county, we must not fail to mention the intelligent and influential gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, since he has wrought out a success here in the line which he has followed that demonstrates his ability; and also he is one of the men who has been selected to handle the responsible affairs of the county, being thus honored by his fellows, a distinction which is in no way undeserved, and the fulfillment of the responsibilities thus incurred are discharged with an acumen, faithfulness and dispatch that demonstrates the ability of the man and conserve the interests of the county.

Orton W. was born at Crystal Lake, McHenry county, Illinois, on July 27, 1861, being the son of Orsemus and Lucinda (Jackman) Beardsley, who are mentioned in another portion of this volume. Our subject remained with his father until twenty years had rolled by and then in 1881 he started for himself, raising stock in Modoc county, California. In the spring of 1884 he came thence to Latah county, purchasing a quarter section of fine land two miles north from Moscow, where he settled and devoted his energies to farming and stock raising. He was rewarded with success, having now a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, well improved and producing abundant returns in crops and having fine buildings, which make it in every respect an up-to-date estate.

The marriage of Mr. Beardsley and Miss Phoebe, daughter of Archibald and Sarah Estes, was celebrated on June 2, 1886, in Latah county. Mrs. Beardsley is a native of Arkansas, and a detailed account of her family appears in another portion of this work. Mr. Beardsley is a member of the Masons, Paradise Lodge, No. 17, while his wife is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Populist party, and has been since its formation, at the present time serving as county commissioner from his home dis-

trict. The date of his election was November, 1900. Mr. Beardsley is a man of sound principles, and is dominated by a high sense of honor, being possessed of wisdom and good practical judgment, and he is highly respected by all, being a patriotic citizen and an exemplary man.

WILLIAM CARTER. This well known representative citizen is justly entitled to space in the history of Latah county, since he has labored here for many years, and also because at the time when fratricidal strife lowered over this land he gave himself for the retrieval of the flag from insult and the defense of the beloved institutions of the Union, and fought bravely until the last gun ceased to sound out treason.

Mr. Carter was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on July 24, 1830, being the son of John and Hannah (Figley) Carter. He was taken by his parents to Illinois when quite young, Peoria county being the place, and there he received his education in the country schools, attending them in the winter and working on the parental farm in the summers. This routine continued until he had attained his majority, when he purchased a farm for himself and gave his attention to its cultivation. Five years later he sold out and went to Kansas and there purchased a farm and settled down until 1861, when he quickly responded to the call for men, enlisting in the Sixth Battalion. Six months later he enlisted in Company B, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, serving three years and more until the regiment was mustered out, being in arduous service and participating in the battle of Lexington, Lone Jack, Sibley and several other engagements. At Sibley, the enemy's bullets tore some of the hair from his head, but further than that he was untouched by war's dangers. He was almost constantly in engagement from the time of enlistment until discharged, being among Missouri bushwhackers what time he was not in the other battles mentioned. Soon after being mustered out, in 1865, he crossed the plains and settled in Grande Ronde valley, Oregon, but soon removed to Linn county, the same state. Six years later he came to Whitman county, Washington, where eight or nine years were spent, and then journeyed to Moscow, where he has resided since. For twenty years he has held the office of constable, and for three years has been city councilman, being the incumbent of both offices at the present time. Mr. Carter is active in political matters, being allied with the Republicans, and in 1898, was the only one of that party elected in the county, the Populists gaining the others.

In 1856 occurred the marriage of Mr. Carter and Miss Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Robert Bruce, of Peoria, Illinois, and ten children were born to them, four of whom are living, as follows: G. W. married to Viola Thurston, living in Moscow and running a dray line; Ray F., single and clerking in the Moler

Wheeler store, where he has been for five years; Emma E., married to N. Haynes, living on a farm in Whitman county; Perry B., single, living with parents and driving delivery wagon for Wolfe & Co. Mr. Carter is a member of the Major Anderson Post of the G. A. R. in Moscow, while Mrs. Carter is a member of the W. R. C. and both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Carter and William A. Ladd built the Commercial hotel of Moscow, then rented it and finally sold it. Since his birth, which was on the frontier, Mr. Carter has always wrought among the pioneers of the country and he has done his work faithfully and stands well in the estimation of all.

NIELS J. VISBY. Not a few noble and stanch men have come to our borders from the small sea-girt land of Denmark, and they are among the best of those who hold aloft the flag of freedom. As a capable representative of this honored class, we are constrained to mention the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, who is numbered with Latah county's leading farmers, having one of the finest farms in the county, it being located between Moscow and Genesee, and four miles north of the latter town, and being on the rural free delivery, route No. 1. The estate consists of two hundred acres of fertile soil, well tilled and handsomely and tastefully improved with good orchards, buildings, and so forth. This is the family home and it is indeed a scene of thrift and happiness.

Mr. Visby was born in Thisted, Denmark, on December 25, 1837, being the son of Johannes Jensen and Karen Marie (Nelsen) Visby, natives also of the same country, where they spent their days, being now interred in the Thisted cemetery. Our subject received a common school education, and at the early age of fifteen years started for himself. He had a decided talent for music and during the winter months taught in the surrounding country and thus accumulated a goodly sum. In 1860 he enlisted in the army and fought against Germany, serving part of the time as corporal and once being wounded in his right arm, the date being March 17, 1864 at Dopple Bank. After his time for recovering had been spent in the hospital, he rejoined his company and fought until the close of the conflict, being then honorably discharged, the date being 1864. In 1866 he bought a farm and tilled the soil until 1872, when he came to the United States and settled in Michigan, working for a time in the Calumet and Hecla copper mines in that state, then migrated to Moody county, South Dakota, where he spent ten years in the cultivation of the soil and then came to Latah county. He bought a quarter section three miles north from Genesee and sixteen years this was the family home, then he sold it and purchased his present place as described above.

In 1877 Mr. Visby married Miss Oline C., daughter of Martin and Marie Olsen, natives of Denmark. Three children were born to them, Martin B., Johannes C.,

and one deceased. In 1882, Mrs. Visby passed away and in 1884, Mr. Visby contracted a second marriage, the lady of his choice on this occasion being Olena Johnson, the daughter of John and Jansen Wold. To this happy union there have been born the following children: John O., Karen M., Boord S., Solang A., Emma C., Nellie O., Selmer O., Ludvig M., Viola V., and May A. This worthy couple are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and are devout supporters of the faith, being also highly esteemed members of society and patriotic citizens.

ROBERT J. BELL. One has but to observe the tidy and excellent premises of the subject of this sketch, which consist of eighty acres of fertile soil one-half mile northeast from Farmington, to realize that the owner is one of the most enterprising and thrifty farmers of the entire county of Latah. Mr. Bell believes that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and he practices his belief in a very exemplary manner. Robert J. was born in the county of Perth, Ontario, Canada, on March 17, 1861, being the son of Alexander and Margaret (Parr) Bell. The father was a farmer and merchant in Canada, born in 1833, whose father came from Scotland and mother from Ireland. The mother of our subject was born in Ontario in 1842, and her father, John Parr, was born in England, and her mother in Ireland. Our subject received his education in the excellent schools of Ontario, and at the age of sixteen years came to Manitoba and worked in the Canadian Pacific and one year later he took a homestead and settled to farming in Assiniboia. At the age of twenty-three years he operated a steam pump on the Great Northern, then we find him in Seattle railroad-ing and later in Spokane operating a saw mill engine near there. He went later to Sprague, Washington, and commenced to wipe in the rounnouse and was soon promoted to fireman on a switch engine and then to fireman on the road and after eight years he was running an engine on the road, and at this he continued until 1897, when he quit of his own accord and went to farming, purchasing his present place. In addition, he has a quarter section in Canada. He has fine buildings on his home place and his farm is a veritable model in every respect. Mr. Bell quit the road with a clean record and because he preferred farming.

On October 3, 1894, in Farmington, Washington, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bell and Miss Minnie J., daughter of John W. and Harriet (Parvin) Brink, and they have one child, Minnie, born July 20, 1895. Mr. Brink was born near Chicago, July 23, 1845, and his wife was born in New Jersey, May 12, 1849, and her mother, Mrs. Parvin, still lives in Hastings, Nebraska. Mrs. Bell was born in Bunker Hill, Kansas, on May 12, 1878, and she has the following brothers and sisters: Luella, wife of Charles Moulton, in Farmington; Sarah A., wife of I. S. Stewart, in Farming-



NIELS J. VISBY AND FAMILY.

ton; Ora M., wife of William Gumm, in Whitman county; Lila B., wife of Hiram Lance in Wardner, Idaho; John S., in Whitman county. Mr. Bell has the following named brothers and sisters: Eliza J., wife of Fred J. Tripp, in Spokane; Cornelius J., deceased; David, in Wingham, Canada; Marshal J., in Canada; Solomon, engineer on Northern Pacific, living in Spokane; Maggie, deceased; Hiram, deceased; Albert, in Canada; Walter, in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Bell's father served in the Civil war, enlisting for two years from Illinois. Mr. Bell has fine blooded stock, chickens, cattle, and so forth, and a choice orchard and is one of the most thrifty and up-to-date farmers.

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CHARLES W. YOCKEY. The enterprising gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph is one of the leading men and agriculturists and fruit growers of the county of Latah, being a man of stanch qualities of moral worth, and happily possessed of fine business qualifications, as his possessions abundantly testify.

Mr. Yockey was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on February 7, 1853, the son of Lawrence and Sarah A. (Weaver) Yockey. The father was a native of Germany and died about eight years since, while the mother was a native of Pennsylvania and is still living in Rinard, Illinois. While our subject was a small child of three years, his parents removed to Johnson county, Iowa, and when he was twelve they removed to Wayne county, Illinois. He was educated in the various places where the family lived, and grew up on a farm. When he had reached the age of majority he began farming for himself and for five years he was numbered with the thrifty tillers of the soil in Wayne county, Illinois. It was in 1881 that he came to Latah county, and he soon homesteaded a quarter section five miles south from Troy, where the family home is at the present time. Mr. Yockey has demonstrated himself to be a capable orchardist, having thirty-five acres devoted to choice fruits and he is making a brilliant success in this line, as also he is in all lines in which he operates. He has two acres planted to cherries and it is a goodly sight to see the luscious fruit in ripening. The balance of the orchard is devoted largely to winter apples. Mr. Yockey's residence is the finest in this section, and doubtless the most imposing and beautiful and tastily arranged for both comfort and convenience with beauty, that is in the county of Latah. His whole premises manifest the thrift of the owner and his good judgment is apparent at every turn.

The marriage of Mr. Yockey and Miss Armilda, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Southerland) Greear, was solemnized in Rinard, Wayne county, Illinois, on February 12, 1874, and they now have three children: Minnie, wife of Zo Krisher, living in Latah county; Myrtle and Lawrence, at home. Mr. Greear was a native of Tennessee and died in Illinois, while his widow is residing with her son. Mr.

and Mrs. Yockey are members of the Bethel church on American Ridge, it being a class of the Methodist church, South.

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GEORGE W. GALE. No compilation whose purview is to give mention of the leading citizens of Latah county would be complete without an honorable representation of the esteemed and well known gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, and who operates the Del Norte hotel, the leading hostelry in the city, where he manifests the commendable qualities of worth of which he is richly possessed. Mr. Gale was born in Portland, Maine, on October 11, 1859, being the son of James and Ellen (Page) Gale, of Bothwell, Canada, whence they moved to Portland when our subject was young. He was denied the privilege of schools, but made up for that by careful and tenacious study at home in the evenings and by judicious reading. At the age of thirteen he was driving a lumber team, and in 1878 he hired as second cook in a Wisconsin lumber camp. He was an apt pupil and soon had the art well learned and he followed this in the logging camps for fourteen years, and in 1892 took a boarding house where he did business for one year, then he sold that and bought a grocery store where he was found for two years, the location being Washburn, Wisconsin. In 1897 he came to Moscow and took a homestead, and also clerked in the hotel for three years, then went to Everett, Washington. One year later he came back to Moscow and rented the hotel Moscow, where he is doing a good business at the present time. Mr. Gale brings to the business a fund of knowledge gained from practical experience in all departments of the hotel business and he is a host very popular with the traveling public, maintaining a house that is first-class in every particular and that gives good satisfaction, while his untiring care for the welfare and comfort of his guests has won him many friends and patronage that is lasting.

In 1880 Mr. Gale married Miss Hannah L., daughter of George and Katherine (Tynicke) Leslie, of Thorp, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of three children: Maude M., wife of G. Mix, an implement dealer in the city of Moscow; Mabel L., living at home; James F., with parents. Mr. Gale affiliates with the M. W. A., and the order of Elks, while Mrs. Gale is a member of the R. N. of A.

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CHARLES W. McCANN. The enterprise and sagacity of the subject of this sketch is manifest in the manner in which he has labored and handled his business affairs since coming to the west, and he is today one of the substantial property owners of Latah county, having four hundred and eighty acres of fine land three and one-half miles southeast from Farmington. The estate is one of great value both on account of its pristine fertility and because of the excellent manner in which Mr. McCann has im-

proved it, having comfortable buildings and an orchard of twenty-five acres of choice trees. Mr. McCann was born in Ogle county, Illinois, on September 28, 1860, being the son of Richard and Susan (Kidd) McCann. The father was a stone cutter born in Montreal, Canada, in 1832, and died in 1886, while the mother was born in West Virginia, in 1838. Charles W. remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, gaining a good education and then he came west, landing first in Sparta, Oregon. He labored there on an irrigating ditch, but on account of the hostilities of the Indians, he was obliged to accompany General Howard to Walla Walla for safety. He there spent three and one-half years at bridge work for the O. R. & N. railroad, learning the trade. In 1881 he went to John Day river, took a pre-emption and proved up on it and two years later sold it. He continued in the stock business in Walla Walla county until 1891 and then traded stock for a farm in Latah county. He had in 1883-4 taken a trip to Illinois through Arizona, visiting also the New Orleans expedition. In 1897 Mr. McCann sold the half section of land he had bought in Latah county and bought four hundred and eighty acres described above. On account of school facilities, Mr. McCann has removed his family to Farmington, going thence on November 20, 1899.

The marriage of Mr. McCann and Miss Katie, daughter of Elias R. and Isabella (Douglas) Sweet, was solemnized in Spokane county, on January 1, 1887, and they have two children: Leroy O., Gladys. Mr. Sweet is a carpenter, born in Ohio in 1830, and his wife was born in Indiana in 1838. Mrs. McCann was born in Agency City, Iowa, on October 6, 1866, receiving a common school education, and her brothers and sisters are named as follows: Vinn, living at Saint Marys river; Mary, wife of Charles Miller, at Waverly; Anna, wife of John Lathrum, at Oakesdale; William, George, Dee R., at Waverly; May, wife of Albert Long, at Spokane. The brothers and sisters of Mr. McCann are named as follows: Lucy, at Polo, Illinois; Emma, in the same place; John, in Alaska. Mr. McCann affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Eastern Star, at Farmington. He was elected mayor of Farmington, but on account of business interests in Latah county did not qualify. He is a Republican, staunch and true, having never swerved and has been central committeeman for six years. Mrs. McCann is a member of the Baptist church.

CHARLES H. GOWER. To the industrious and enterprising gentleman whose name is at the head of this article we grant space for a review of his life's career, being assured that he is one of the substantial and capable men of Moscow and has always manifested moral qualities of intrinsic worth.

Charles H. was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, on February 6, 1862, being the son of George and Eva (Frances) Gower, of Rock county, Wisconsin. In his native city he was favored with a good education

and at the age of twenty was out in the battle of life for himself, going first to Kansas where he rented land for a time, farming also his father's land, then went to teaming around Russell, continuing therein for two years when he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin. There he was engaged in raising tobacco for two years when he came to Dayton, Washington, the date being 1889, and for seven years we find him teaming and draying there, after which he repaired to Moscow and embarked in the stage business, operating a line from Moscow to Lewiston and continuing therein for four years when he sold out in 1901 and purchased two lots with their buildings in Moscow, which he still owns.

In 1882 occurred the marriage of Mr. Gower and Miss Sarah, daughter of Frank Russell, and four children were the fruit of this union, as follows, Delbert F., Ella M., Lillie and Etta, all at home. In 1890 Mrs. Gower was called from her home and family by death. In 1892 Mr. Gower contracted a second marriage, the lady being Lulu Ashby, the daughter of George and Jane (Smith) Ashby. Mr. Gower is a member of the M. W. of A. and is well esteemed in the community, being a capable and faithful citizen.

CHARLES W. SHIELDS. There is no better known business man in the county of Latah than the subject of this sketch and he is one of the largest property owners as well, having exerted in the last decade a wonderful influence in the business realm of the county and today being one of the firm of the Moscow Hardware Company, which is the largest establishment of its kind in this part of the country. Referring more particularly to the personal history of Mr. Shields, we note that he was born in Davidson county, North Carolina, July 25, 1861, being the son of Henry H. and Mariam M. (Hill) Shields, natives of North Carolina and farmers of that state. Our subject's father died in the battle of Winchester in the Civil war, in 1864, being in the Confederate army, and the mother died in 1863 and is buried in Forsythe, North Carolina. After these sad events, our subject was taken by his grandparents, remaining with them until their death, he being seventeen years of age. He had then finished the public school course and at once set himself to work his way through the college course. In 1883 he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Holt Manufacturing Company, cotton dealers, and spent two years, then resigned to accept a position in a tobacco firm in Winston, North Carolina, where he remained until 1887, then came to Moscow, engaging with M. J. Shields, taking charge of the office work, and in 1890 went into partnership with his employer. They did the largest hardware and implement business in the county, and this arrangement continued until 1897. Then the partnership was dissolved and two years later, when the business was settled up, our subject took as partner, C. A. Frantz, formerly of Boise, and the firm is known as the Moscow Hardware Company, and in addition to general hardware they carry building material and

plumbing goods, running a plumbing shop also. They have commodious quarters, and carry the largest stock of the kind in the entire county, and do a mammoth business, which is entirely merited by their upright methods and the capable manner in which they handle the affairs of the company. Our subject and M. J. Shields were the founders and are now owners of the Moscow electric light plant, the latter being president and C. W. Shields secretary and treasurer. This plant was started in September, 1880. In company with W. L. Payne, our subject has three hundred and twenty acres of land in the edge of the city and handles much stock. In the days in which he labored with M. J. Shields, they had a large saw mill that supplied much of the lumber which builded a great portion of Moscow.

Mr. Shields married Miss Mary McConnell on August 2, 1893, at Moscow. Mrs. Shields is a daughter of R. D. and Ann (Nickle) McConnell, and a niece of Governor McConnell. Her parents were natives of Michigan and came to this country in 1888. Mr. Shields is a member of the M. W. of A., Moscow Camp. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Shields is one of the most eminently successful men of the county, and the reason is evident from his excellent ability, untiring care of the details of business, wise management of the larger interests, and keen foresight, while his affability and genial personality have won him friends on every hand.

HON. ALBERT J. GREEN. This able attorney-at-law and estimable citizen of Latah county is a living example of what pluck, perseverance, and an indomitable will can accomplish. He has achieved a brilliant success in various lines, having wrought it out by his own endeavors, while he has also done much for his county in many ways. Mr. Green was born in Tipton county, Indiana, on November 1, 1852, being the son of William and Mary E. (Chodrie) Green. In the spring of 1853 the family migrated to Appanoose county, Iowa, and farmed there until 1862 when they removed to Sacramento, California, and thence to Lane county, Oregon. The parents removed from that place to Rathdrum, Idaho, and there the father died in 1901. The mother is still living there. Our subject remained with his parents, receiving a good education, until he was twenty-four years of age, then married and came to Whitman county, taking a homestead where he engaged in farming until 1885, also taught school and took a leading part in the politics of the county and its advancement. He also had paid much attention to reading law until that time and in 1885 moved his family to Moscow and established a home there. Then he went to Chicago, where he entered the Union College of Law, graduating therefrom in 1887 and then returned home. The following spring he was elected city attorney, being the first of the newly incorporated city of Moscow. In the fall he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county of Latah, being the first incumbent of this office, the

county having just been organized. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Green was elected to the state legislature to represent Latah and Kootenai counties, it being the first legislature of the state. He was chairman of the ways and means committee and was a prominent figure in the house, while also he secured the appropriation which enabled the new university buildings to be erected. In 1892 he resumed the active practice of law, and soon, 1895, he was appointed secretary of the board of regents of the state university. In 1897 he closed his office in Moscow and went to Dawson, but as it was Canadian territory he was unable to practice law, so went to mining with rich success, returning home in the fall of the same year. The next spring he took his family to Dawson and remained there two years, prosecuting his mining with generous returns. In the fall of 1899 he went to Nome, where he practiced law and also did mining, coming out on the Valancia, the last boat out, in the fall of 1901. He has now brought his family to Moscow with the intention of making his home here. Mr. Green will doubtless make some more trips to Nome to attend to his mining interests there.

The marriage of Mr. Green and Miss Mary E., daughter of Allen and Rachel (Robinson) Bond, and a native of Lane county, Oregon, was solemnized on December 10, 1876, in Lane county. Mrs. Green's parents were natives of Indiana and came to Oregon in 1853, settling on a donation claim near Eugene, where the mother died in September, 1900. The father is still living there, having mercantile interests in Irving and being one of the representative men of Lane county, which also he represented in the state legislature. Mr. Green is fraternally affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Moscow Lodge, No. 31, and with the B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 249, being past exalted ruler in this last order.

ANDREW E. HALLIDAY. This well known and representative agriculturist and fruit grower of Latah county, has also a good reputation as an educator, having filled the responsible position of instructing the young in different places while in district thirty-four of this county, he taught steadily for eight winters, making a record for efficiency and faithfulness that is seldom exceeded, and that marks him a man of capabilities, integrity, and thoroughness, coupled with a fine fund of erudition, and dominated with sagacity and executive force.

Mr. Halliday was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on December 26, 1861, being the son of Samuel B. and Emma E. (Avery) Halliday. The father and mother were also natives of Indiana, the mother dying in 1864, but the father remains at the same place a respected and prominent citizen. Our subject gained his primary education from the indispensable common schools and then completed a course in the Ladoga Normal school at Ladoga, Indiana, and the famous school at Lebanon, Ohio. He gave himself to teaching for three years subsequent to his literary course, and then, in 1886, he came to the west. He first pre-

empted forty acres north from Troy, later selling it and in 1888, he homesteaded where the family residence is at the present time, six miles south from Troy. He now has two hundred and forty acres of fine land, well improved, and sixty acres of this estate is devoted to a fine orchard. He has one thousand pear trees and the balance of the mammoth orchard is planted to choice winter apples.

The marriage of Mr. Halliday and Miss Mary E., daughter of Frederick and Paulina (Gotch) Hinst, was solemnized on American Ridge on August 21, 1887, and they have become the parents of the following children: Fred E., Clarence, deceased, Mary Andrey, Lylyan N., and Irl. Mr. Hinst lives in this county, north from Cornwall. Mr. Halliday is at present clerk of the board of school directors of his home district and he is an ardent advocate of first-class schools and he has done much for the advancement of the cause of education. Fraternally Mr. Halliday is affiliated with the M. W. A., and the W. of W., Lodge No. 248, both at Troy.

WILLIAM W. YOUNG. The well known and popular gentleman whose name is at the head of this article is one of the substantial men of Latah county, having demonstrated his ability to handle successfully his own private business enterprises and also discharge the duties of public life which his fellows called him to, and it is with pleasure that we accord him representation in this volume. He was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, on October 10, 1853, being the son of Charles M. and Veleria A. (Mahan) Young. The father was a farmer and born in Lafayette county, Missouri, on September 11, 1827, and is still living in Oregon, while the mother was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, in 1837 and died in 1870. The parents moved from the old home place in Missouri to San Francisco in 1873, and thence to Sonoma county and then to Santa Clara county and later we find them in Mendocino county, and our subject worked in a saw-mill and then later in the quick silver mines in Napa county. He finished his education in the Napa Collegiate Institute by a two years' course. In the spring of 1879 he went thence to Colusa farms and operated a threshing machine for an old schoolmate, then spent a time in San Francisco after which in 1883 he went to Los Angeles and there sowed ten acres of alfalfa and planted six thousand grape vines. Six years later he sold this land, which cost thirty dollars per acre, for one hundred and twenty dollars per acre. He made a trade for his present place and came thither, the same being a quarter section of good land two and one-half miles southeast from Farrington, which is well improved and handled in a skillful manner. He has one of the finest barns in the entire county and a choice orchard, and this place has been his home since his residence in the county. Mr. Young has brothers and sisters as follows, Jefferson D., living in Whitman county and owns one-half section of good land; Mary E., wife of John H. Crawford and living in Oregon;

Alexander, deceased; Iva L., wife of John H. Smith, living in Missouri. The father of our subject was a soldier in the Confederate army. Our subject is always interested in political matters and has always been a Democrat until recently, and now he laconically remarks that in politics he is an American citizen. In the fall of 1894 he was nominated against his wish by the Populist party for county commissioner and without campaigning he was elected, running ahead of his ticket, and then he set himself to fit himself for the office, and so well did he succeed that he has been known as the attorney general by his associates. Mr. Young has retused the office of justice of the peace several times. He is zealous in the cause of education and respected and esteemed by all.

ARCHIE B. ESTES, deceased. We are pleased to grant to the representative and esteemed gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article a memorial in the abiding chronicles of this county, since he was one of the real builders of the county and wrought always with wisdom and enterprise, leaving a record behind him untarnished and bright.

Mr. Estes was born March 2, 1828, near Nashville, Tennessee, being the son of Thomas and Martha Estes, natives of North Carolina, who were farmers of Tennessee and later spent twenty-four years in the state of Arkansas in the same occupation. Until he was twenty-one years of age our subject was occupied with his father on the farm and in acquiring a good education, then in the memorable year of 1849, moved by the rumors of gold in the regions of California, he came thither and engaged for two years in the pursuit of mining. After this time he returned to Arkansas and settled down in Sharp county and engaged in farming until 1874, at which time he came to Idaho, with ox and mule teams, consuming six months on the journey and homesteaded his present place four miles north from Moscow. Here he devoted his energies and time to the development of the estate and in the noble efforts of upbuilding the county, which was organized after that date. He also taught the first public school in the Moscow district. On February 28, 1890, the angel of death summoned Mr. Estes to the world beyond. Mr. Estes was a noble and consistent Christian and had lived a life devoted to the service of the Savior of men, and his death was but the passing of a soul to the joys awaiting on the other side. The remains were interred in the Moscow cemetery.

A widow, Mrs. Sarah Estes, who was married to Mr. Estes in Sharp county, Arkansas, in November, 1856, and nine children, Calvin, Laura, John, Fannie, Thomas, Jasper, Phoebe, Mary and William, are the immediate relatives left to mourn the demise of the good man of whom we write. Mrs. Estes' parents were Calvin and Nancy (Crumbback) Pine, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. Mrs. Estes lives on the old home place and her son, Jasper, is attending to the culture of the farm. She, as also

was her husband, is a member of the Baptist church, and lives a devoted life in Christian walk, spending now the golden years of a long life in the quietness of the old homestead, a light to all, and esteemed and admired by a large circle of friends.

NORMAN A. STANFORD. Any list of the leading citizens of Latah county would be sadly deficient were there failure to add the name of the subject of this sketch and it is with pleasure that we are enabled to chronicle the salient points in his career.

Norman A. was born in Clay county, Illinois, on November 21, 1856, being the son of David and Mary A. (Miller) Stanford. The father was a preacher and also handled a farm. He labored in the spiritual realm among the South Methodists and about thirty-two years ago he was called hence to his reward. The mother was born in Virginia and died in Illinois about five years since. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of his native place and remained there until 1880 when he migrated to Sangamon county, Illinois. He took up farming near Springfield and remained there until 1883 when he decided to come west. He landed in Idaho in due time and sought out a pre-emption about three miles north from his present place and the following year he took his present home place as a homestead. He now has three hundred and twenty acres of land five miles south of Troy. The estate is well improved, has a good orchard of seven acres of winter apples, comfortable buildings, and Mr. Stanford is one of the substantial men of the county. He handles two hundred acres under the plow and the balance of the land to pasture and so forth.

The marriage of Mr. Stanford and Miss Lily B., daughter of William and Catherine (Riggles) Kitley, was solemnized on December 9, 1884, in Moscow, and to them have been born four children, Eva, Bessie, Otto, deceased, and Otis A. Mrs. Stanford was born in Clay county, Illinois, and came west with her parents in 1883. The mother is deceased, and the father is living north from Moscow. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford are members of the Bethel church, it being a class of the Methodist church, South. They are worthy and good people and stand well in the community, being kind neighbors and dominated by sound principles and integrity.

HENRY ERICHSON. This representative and well known business man of Moscow is at the present time the leading photographer of that city, having a fine gallery on one of the principal streets and doing a lucrative business, and being a man of capabilities and excellent qualities of moral worth. Mr. Erichson was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on December 21, 1856, being the son of Andrew and Anna Erichson, natives of Germany. The father was a wagon maker and farmer and remained in his native land until the time of his death, 1876, the mother having

died a decade previous. In 1871, in his fifteenth year, our subject came to America, going first to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and remaining there or in that vicinity for four years. He gained a good education during his younger years, and also became proficient in the profession which he follows now. In 1875, he went to California, remaining in Red Bluff for six months engaged in the photographic business, having a gallery of his own and for nine years traveling over the entire northwest, in the photographic business. In 1884, Mr. Erichson settled in Moscow, and at once opened up a gallery, where he has done business since, now having one of the best established businesses in the county. Mr. Erichson is a leader in the art of photography and has devoted himself to it with energy and assiduity and has wrought out a commendable success.

The marriage of Mr. Erichson and Miss Jennie, daughter of James and Ellen (Smith) Fairbanks, natives of Scotland, was solemnized on November 2, 1885, and they have become the parents of two children, Henry Oran and Ward Andrew. Mrs. Erichson is a native of California and comes from the famous Scotch Fairbanks family. Mr. Erichson is a member of the K. O. T. M., Perkins Tent, No. 12; of the Women of Woodcraft, Circle No. 192; W. of W., Mt. Moscow, No. 228; Brotherhood of American Yeomen, No. 860. Mr. and Mrs. Erichson are members of the Presbyterian church and are highly esteemed in society. Mr. Erichson is a member of the city council, and is always interested in the political affairs of the county and state. He owns the building in which he does business and also a fine residence which is the family home.

Mr. Erichson is president of the Photographers Association of the Northwest and is a popular and leading man in his profession, not only with the public but among his professional associates as well.

HON. WILLIAM H. LEASURE. The subject of this sketch, doubtless the largest farmer in the county of Latah, is accorded representation in the history of his county both because of his business ability and success as well as because of his stanch qualities of real worth and uprightness, being one of the leading men of the county and esteemed and admired by all.

William H. Leasure was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on September 28, 1845, being the son of George and Elizabeth (Crofford) Leasure, who crossed the plains from that state to Marion county, Oregon, in 1851, settling on French Prairie. The mother died soon after this and the father died in 1874, having labored faithfully as a blacksmith and agriculturist. The school facilities in that new country were limited and our subject had scanty opportunity to learn from books, but wisely improved all he had. In 1864, he went on foot from the home farm to Boise, Idaho, crossing the summits of two mountain ranges in the dead of winter, paying one dollar and fifty cents for each meal and sleeping in blankets wherever night overtook him. He worked in the mines about Boise

for one year and then returned to the farm, assisting in caring for the younger members of the family and operating the farm. Three years later he started for Boise again, and then stopped to work in a saw mill for eighty dollars per month, later returning to Benton county and buying one half interest in a tannery, which he sold two years afterward and purchased a band of sheep. He started with a thousand and five years later sold six thousand. Then he came to Moscow, buying a quarter section and adding by purchase until he has a magnificent estate of one thousand acres, where he gives his attention to raising grain and good draft horses. He has been blessed with excellent success, having as high as twenty-five thousand bushels of grain to market in one year, besides fruit and vegetables and stock. Mr. Leasure rightly considers the soil about Moscow the very best of the famous Palouse country.

In 1874, occurred the marriage of Mr. Leasure and Miss Nancy L., daughter of George and Lucinda (Ligit) Ross, of Benton county, Oregon, who crossed the plains in 1853. Three children were born to this union, Frank W., married and living on farm; Effie L., married and living in Grangeville, Idaho; Lilly, single, living with parents and attending the university where she is making a commendable record. In the political affairs of the county, Mr. Leasure has always been active, and his popularity is attested in that when he was nominated for the legislature on the Peoples ticket against John Paulson, Republican, Mr. Leasure being also endorsed by the Democrats, he won the day by a large majority. And it may be said, that Mr. Leasure has always fought for the man and not for the name of the party. Mrs. Leasure is a member of the Christian church. It is with pleasure that we have been enabled to epitomize the career of this capable and efficient business man, being assured that his life of enterprise and integrity entitled him to a permanent place in the annals of the county, where he has labored wisely and long for its upbuilding and advancement.

JENNIE PAULSON. It is quite in accord with the purview of this volume that representation should be granted to the estimable lady whose name initiates this paragraph, since she has been a resident of the county for some time and has maintained a bearing and position quite commensurate with her rare endowments, being highly esteemed by all.

La Crosse, Wisconsin, is her birthplace and A. R. and Jane (Andrew) Olsen her parents. The father still lives at Cashton, Wisconsin. Our subject received her education from the schools of her native city and at the age of fifteen was married to John Paulson, a hotel keeper of that city. Two children were born to this union, Elmer M. Paulson, attending business college in Moscow; Mabel H. E., attending the university. In 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Paulson moved to Lewiston where they remained for two years and then went onto a homestead seven miles south from Moscow, which was then but a hamlet, the streams of the county also

being unbridged and all trips were made with the inconvenience of fording them. Thrift and good management brought success to the family and soon the estate began to grow by purchase until it is now of the fine proportions of five hundred and sixty acres, yielding as high as twelve thousand bushels per year. Mr. Paulson was a man of activity and energy and took a leading part in the affairs of the county, holding many offices of trust, and being ever characterized with faithfulness and efficiency. Mrs. Paulson is a member of the Rebekahs, No. 15, and also affiliates with the Methodist church. In addition to the fine estate which is well improved and adorned with fine and convenient buildings, she has one of the most elegant homes in the city, being a structure of modern architectural design of fifteen rooms and tastefully furnished. Mrs. Paulson is a woman of gracious personality and presides with dignified grace over the handsome home, which is a center of refined hospitality and she holds with becoming sagacity and modesty her position among the social leaders of Moscow.

FRANK L. LEONARD. One mile southeast from the thriving town of Farmington, resides the subject of this sketch, owning there a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and just south another farm of one quarter section. He has a comfortable home, a good orchard and raises diversified crops, being a thrifty and enterprising farmer and substantial citizen. He was born in Boone county, Illinois, on February 7, 1860, being the son of Jonathan F. and Fannie L. (Nettleton) Leonard; the father was a farmer, born in New York, in 1832, and died August 28, 1890, while the mother was born in 1837, in the Empire state, and her grandfather, Danforth Nettleton, lives in Whitman county. The children of the family, besides our subject, are Leroy, deceased; Byron C., in Whitman county; Effie, wife of W. E. Thompson, in Whitman county; George A., also in Whitman county. Our subject was brought to Osage county, Kansas, by his parents when he was six years of age. He was reared there and gained his education from the public schools and remained with his parents until they came to Whitman county in 1889, the next year being the date when he started for himself. The father bought a farm in Whitman county and remained there until the time of his death. Our subject went to work for the different ranchers and then bought his present home place, which he has handled in a skillful manner since that time, being one of the prominent farmers of the vicinity.

Mr. Leonard married Miss Sadie, daughter of Luther and Almira (Stearns) Thompson, in Whitman county, Washington, on July 13, 1893, and one child has been born to them, Mildred E. Mr. Thompson was born in Newfield, York county, Maine, in 1832, and his parents, James and Sarah (Moore) Thompson, were born in the same place and the fathers of this couple were soldiers in the Revolution. Mrs. Leonard was born in Newfield, Maine, on July

15, 1859, and was educated in the common schools. She came with her parents to Kansas in 1878, and she has taught school for fourteen years. Mrs. Leonard's mother was born in Malden, Massachusetts, and raised in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the parents of this lady were born in Newfield, Maine, and the great-grandmother of Mrs. Leonard was named Hill. Mrs. Leonard has brothers and sisters as follows, James, deceased; William E., in Whitman county; Leroy, Osage City, Kansas; Luther, there also; Marian, wife of O. J. Swanson, in Blackwell, Oklahoma; Ethel, wife of N. B. Rettinger, near Bossburg, Washington; Guy, deceased. Mr. Leonard affiliates with the W. W. at Farmington. Two of his uncles on his mother's side fought in the Union army and one gave his life for his country.

JAMES T. WILSON. This gentleman is one of the leading stock fanciers of the northwest, and owns some of the finest stock that has ever been exhibited here. His farm is about one mile east from Moscow, which is his headquarters, and he is well known throughout the entire region, both for the success he has achieved in the line mentioned as well as for the real qualities of moral worth that are exhibited in his daily walk.

James T. Wilson was born in Rockcastle, Kentucky, on February 13, 1850, being the son of Charles and Mary A. (Wylie) Wilson, who removed to Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, while the son was a child. There he was favored with a good high school education, and at the age of nineteen went to Kansas, where he soon took a pre-emption and gave his attention to farming for two years, when he removed to Stockton, California, and engaged in the stock and dairying business for one year. Then he repaired to San Luis Obispo, in the same state, and took up the dairying business for fourteen years. He finally sold this business and went to Kansas, farming for two years, then removed to Fort Scott, taking up the wholesale flour and feed business, after which he went to Atchison county and took up the life of a stock fancier. Then he removed to Moscow, purchasing eighty acres as stated above and this has been his headquarters for his business since. He also owns a quarter section four miles northwest from Moscow, which is being stocked and put in shape for a fine stock fancier's operations. Mr. Wilson has the finest English Shire horse in the west, also a magnificent Short-horn bull, thoroughbred, which are for stock purposes, and he also has some good Poland China hogs, and he usually has a limited number of fine animals for sale. It is worthy of credit to Mr. Wilson, that he has labored so faithfully and well for the advancement of the stock interests of the county, and surely he has done much in this line, being recognized as one of the leading stockmen in the country.

In 1884 Mr. Wilson married Miss Laura Grewell, and one child was born to them, Claude S., now about to graduate from the high school. In 1884 Mrs. Wil-

son died, being deeply mourned by all who knew her. On May 25, 1888, Mr. Wilson married again, Miss Julia, daughter of Fred and Sarah Loring, of Carthage, Illinois, becoming his bride, and to bless the union, two children have been born, Ruth, going to school, and the other deceased. Mr. Wilson is a member of the M. W. A. and his wife of the R. N. A., and they both affiliate with the Methodist church, being staunch supporters of their faith, and valuable members of society.

JOHN J. HEICK. Among the representative agriculturists and substantial citizens of Latah county, we must not fail to mention him whose name appears above, and who has labored here before the organization of Latah county for the development of nature's wilds and the upbuilding of the country. In the little land of Denmark, whose sturdy and sagacious citizens have maintained a separate state among the great powers of Europe for an indefinite time, the subject of this brief review was born, the date being July 17, 1853, the place, Agerskov, and his parents, John and Annie (Bunedsen) Heick, natives of the same country, and occupied in farming. Our subject was educated in the schools of his place, and at the age of sixteen years went out from the parental roof to undertake the battle of life for himself, being occupied in working for wages on the neighboring farms until 1875, when he was twenty-two years of age, then embarked for America. He first settled in Chicago, and one year later went to California and took up farming for one and one-half years in Monterey county. Thence he migrated to Yamhill county, Oregon, and from that place came to Whitman county, Washington. In the fall of 1877, he homesteaded his present place, three miles north from Moscow and there he has bestowed his labors in producing the fruits of the field and in raising stock, with the success that properly belongs to thrift and enterprise and wisely directed efforts. He has good improvements and a fine five-acre orchard.

Mr. Heick was married in Latah county, on May 7, 1881, to Mary E., a native of Oregon, and daughter of Henry M. and Pauline Rogers, mention of whom is made in this volume. To this worthy couple were born the following children, Cora, Chester A., Rena and Ruth. Mr. Heick is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is one of the substantial and progressive men, taking an active interest in the political affairs of the county and the welfare of all, while commendable sagacity has been displayed in the management of his business interests.

JAMES L. MILLER. As a pioneer of this section of the west, as a farmer and stockman and especially as a hotel man, the subject of this sketch is well known and he now operates one of the best houses

in the city of Moscow, the Commercial Hotel, where he does a thriving business and merits the rich patronage that he receives, because of his affability and careful attention to the comfort of his guests.

Mr. Miller was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on October 3, 1845, being the son of Joseph and Catherine (Chive) Miller, of Pennsylvania. His education was received in the common schools of his native place and at the age of twenty-one he started in life for himself, working first on his father's farm and in the vicinity until he became desirous of seeing the west and then he started to Iowa, whence in 1875 he came to Portland, remaining there one and one-half years. The next move was to Colfax, Washington, and from there he went to Palouse, where he built the first hotel of the place, naming it the Pioneer. This was in the fall of 1877 and in 1881 he sold out and removed to Cove, Idaho, thence to Princeton, where he took land and later added by purchase until he had a fine large farm. This was his home until February, 1900, when he traded the land for the Commercial Hotel in Moscow, where he is installed at the present time. The building is eligibly situated and has forty bedrooms, besides the living rooms, offices, dining room and cuisine. The establishment is handled with skill and is one of the popular places of the country.

Mr. Miller was married in 1873, on March 6, to Miss Mary J., daughter of John A. and Experience (Redford) Davis, of Indiana, and to them eight children have been born. Alfred H., married to Emma McCoy and living in Moscow; James L., living in Everett, Washington; George O., at home with his parents; Joseph L., married to Venia McCoy and living in Moscow; Winifred, deceased; Sanford L., attending school; Pearl B., going to school; an infant deceased. Mr. Miller takes an active part in the local politics and affairs of the community, being always on the side of advancement and progress. He is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and is highly esteemed by his fellows, and his commendable manner in handling his business affairs has placed him in a substantial position of competence.

JAMES R. STRONG is at present holding the responsible position of probate judge of Latah county, where he discharges with efficiency and faithfulness the duties that devolve upon him. He was born in Sullivan, Ashland county, Ohio, on September 24, 1849, being the son of Oren R. and Amanda (Gibbs) Strong, natives respectively of New York and Illinois. The father farmed in Ohio, Illinois, and Kansas, then served three and one half years in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Union army, for his country, after which he retired to farm life in Missouri. Atchison county, that state, was the scene of his endeavors as a farmer and dairyman until 1876, when he removed to Kansas, and in 1892, came to Idaho, settling in Latah county, but now has retired from active life and lives at Garfield, Wash-

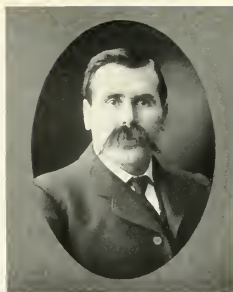
ington. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until twenty-one years had rolled by, then engaged in farming for himself in Fremont county, Iowa. In 1876 he sold out there and went to Illinois, being married in that state, then repaired to Riley county, Kansas, where his father dwelt. Eight years were spent there as salesman in a general merchandise establishment, and in 1890, we find him journeying to Idaho. He settled in the northern part of Latah county where he has a good farm at the present time. He taught school for some time and then entered the lumber business, being eight years thus occupied. Then he was called by the voice of the people to the office of probate judge of the county, where he is now filling his second term with acceptability. His residence is in the city of Moscow.

On December 15, 1876, Mr. Strong married Miss Mary M. Putman, a native of Illinois, the nuptials occurring in Canton, Fuller county. The fruit of this happy union is as follows: Alvah, Eunice, Ettie, Alice. Mrs. Strong's parents were George C. and Charlotte (Crosthwaite) Putman, farmers of Illinois. Mr. Strong is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Strong is affiliated with the Methodist church.

JOSEPH R. COLLINS. The subject of this sketch is one of the most popular citizens of Latah county, having demonstrated his ability and integrity in a successful and active business career within its precincts, and his faithfulness and efficiency in discharging in a commendable manner the duties that devolved upon him from the public offices that have been committed to his care by the people. Mr. Collins is a native of Union county, South Dakota, being born on April 12, 1868, to Lycurgus H. and Margaret S. (Wood) Collins. The parents came to that section in 1859, settling where Elk Point is now, and in 1877, they came to this county, bringing the subject of this sketch. The first winter was spent in fort Crumrine west of Moscow, and in the following spring the father took up farming in Whitman county, Washington. Joseph R. assisted his father on the farm and labored assiduously in the acquisition of an education, being successful in both occupations. After reaching his majority, he was engaged in buying wheat through the Palouse country until 1894, then he came to Juliaetta, this county, and there established himself in the mercantile business, handling a general line, also farm implements and grain. He was successful from the beginning and made a record for business that was commendable, and his patronage continued to grow until he decided to sell, which was in the early part of 1890, and in November of that year he was elected sheriff of Latah county on the Republican ticket against Mr. Driscoll, of Genesee. He made a fine officer, carrying the same uprightness and energy into the discharge of the public duties entrusted to him that was characteristic of him in his own private business operations. He has won friends from every part of the county and his



JAMES R. STRONG.



JOSEPH R. COLLINS.



ELMINA E. FRY.



MRS. MATTIE HEADINGTON.



OSCAR LARSON.



BENJAMIN J. JONES

sound principles, good ability, discretion, and faithfulness are deserving of the encomiums bestowed and the honors given by the franchisees of the people.

Mr. Collins was married in Colfax, Washington, on April 6, 1893, the lady then becoming his wife being Miss Avis E., daughter of J. A. Hastings, and a native of California. To this happy couple there have been born the following offspring: Harold F. and Kenneth H. Mr. Collins is a member of the K. of P., Eureka Lodge, No. 24; of the W. of W., Clearwater Camp, No. 203; and of the Moscow Circle, No. 192, Women of Woodcraft. Mr. Collins is a good citizen, a thorough and keen business man, and a highly respected member of society.

OSCAR LARSON. Descended from the world wide famous stock which first discovered the new world, the subject of this article has demonstrated the force of his nature in the admirable work which he has accomplished in Latah county, being a leader among the business men, while also he has discharged the public trusts imposed upon him by the franchisees of the people, in a manner befitting the high honor of his personality and the commendable characteristics constantly bestowed by him.

Oscar was born in Waseca county, Minnesota, on September 5, 1860, being the son of John and Christina (Peterson) Larson, natives of Sweden, who came to this country in 1853, settling first in Indiana and then removing to the above place in Minnesota. The mother died in October, 1900, but the father is still living at the home place. Our subject received a good education and assisted his father on the farm until he had arrived at twenty-four years of age, then went onto a farm for himself, laboring until 1887, then migrated to Moscow, where he engaged as salesman in a general merchandise establishment. In 1889 he went into business with O. A. Johnson at Moscow, continuing in the same until 1892, when he organized the Vollmer Milling and Mercantile Company, establishing himself at Troy, Idaho. In 1898, Mr. Larson was called by the franchise of the people to accept the office of county clerk, auditor, and recorder, and for four years he was found in the efficient and faithful discharge of the duties thus incumbent upon him, all being done to the entire satisfaction of an intelligent public. In 1899, Mr. Larson sold out his interests in the business at Troy, to his partner, Mr. Johnson, and is at the present time living in his elegant residence in the city of Moscow. Mr. Larson has a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres seven miles west from Moscow, and he gives his attention to the superintending of this.

The marriage of Mr. Larson and Miss Hilda M. Larson, a native of Sweden, was celebrated in Waseca county, Minnesota, on June 4, 1884, and they have become the parents of three children, Esther E., Elsie C. and J. Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are members of the Lutheran church and are among the most substantial and popular citizens of the county.

BENJAMIN J. JONES. One of the efficient county officers of Latah county, a capable business man, being engaged in general farming and stock raising, the subject of this article is well known throughout the county, and deserves a place among the real builders of the county in its history. His birth was in Yadkin county, North Carolina, and the date was April 1, 1805, his parents being Benjamin F. and Mary (Chaser) Jones, natives of the same state, his ancestors for four generations being prominent and capable citizens also of the Old North state. Our subject remained with his father until 1888, when he came to the west, settling in Latah county. Shortly after his advent here, he engaged with the O. R. & N. Company, remaining six months in their employ, then he accepted the management of a sawmill company, and for six years he wrought steadily there. In 1895, he purchased forty acres of his present farm; in 1896 one hundred and sixty acres; in 1899, forty acres; in 1900, two hundred acres; in 1901, three hundred and twenty acres. It is an estate of seven hundred and sixty acres, eighteen miles north from Moscow, being composed of fine farming and timber land. Here he gave his attention to general farming and raising stock with creditable success, until November, 1900, when his name appeared on the Republican ticket as assessor and tax collector for Latah county, and the people of the county promptly elected him to fill that position. He is engaged in this labor at the present time, having transferred his residence to the county seat.

On October 14, 1895, Mr. Jones married Miss Eva Johnson, a native of Missouri, whose parents died when she was very young. At the time of her marriage she was living with a married sister in this county. They have become the parents of two children, Opal and Genevieve. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Christian church and Mr. Jones affiliates with the W. of W., Palouse Camp, No. 97. Mr. Jones is a capable and good man, a kind and genial neighbor, an efficient public officer, and is highly esteemed by all, and has manifested a commendable sagacity and thrift in all of his business affairs.

HENRY HOWELL. The subject of this article is one of the doughty pioneers and intrepid frontiersmen who beat back the savages and gave this country to the redemption of civilization, being also himself one who has wrought for its progress, and development with wise and vigorous labors. He resides five miles southeast from Farmington, where he has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres of good land, well improved. Mr. Howell was born in East Tennessee in 1842, the son of Duke and Margaret (Loomis) Howell. The father was a tailor and native of New York, while the mother was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, and her parents were Henry and Lizzie Loomis. The other children of their family were Samuel, in Tennessee; Sarah, wife of William Owens; Harriett, wife of Alex. Carnes; Nancy, all in Tennessee.

Our subject remained in his native state until thirteen, when he enlisted in the regular army and was sent across the plains into Nevada, then to Fort Craig, New Mexico, where two years were spent. The next move was to Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande river, whence he went to Fort Tehone, California, and then to Walla Walla, Washington, and was discharged one year after his arrival. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company F, First Oregon Infantry, and served until the 20th of July, 1866. He was engaged in fighting the Nez Perces and Couer d'Alene Indians. Following this service, he started for Tennessee but stopped at Portland and returned to The Dalles, whence he went to Vancouver and thence to Linn county, Oregon. He worked out there and then bought land and farmed until 1882, when he sold and came to Latah county. He took a homestead and lived on it for twelve years and then bought his present place, which has been the family home since that time.

On September 18, 1875, Mr. Howell married Miss Margaret, daughter of Jackson and Elizabeth (Witten) Queener, and to them have been born seven children, Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, in British Columbia; Anna, in British Columbia; William, in British Columbia; Charles, at home; Eva, wife of Clay Noble, living near Tekoa; Clabe, at home. Mr. Queener was born in Tennessee in 1814, and his wife was born in the same state in 1818, and her parents were Elijah and Sarah (Stover) Whitten. Mrs. Howell has brothers and sisters named as follows, Albert, deceased; Martha, wife of Joseph Hill, in Nez Perces county; Mary, deceased; Hulda, wife of Benton Hill, at Kendrick; James, at St. Maries; William, in Oregon; George, also in Oregon; Sarah, wife of John Morris, in Oregon; Claburn, in Oregon; Bell, wife of Charles Caldwell, in Latah county. Mr. Howell is a member of the G. A. R. and his wife is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church. It is of note that Mr. Howell was with General Wright and helped in the execution of fifteen Indians, ten miles from Spokane, Washington, on a creek that is named Hangman creek from that occurrence. In the battle before this there had been killed about fifteen hundred ponies and twenty-one Indians.

MURDOCK CAMERON. To the highlands of Scotland we have to go to find the birthplace of Mr. Cameron, and 1849 was the date of this event, his parents being Finlay and Ann Cameron, natives of the same country. Our subject is the brother of Daniel Cameron, mention of whom is made in this volume. In 1866 he came to this country with Daniel and they were together in the travels and labors outlined heretofore, and in 1871, together, they made their way into the territory now embraced in the county of Latah. They took homesteads, our subject now living on his four miles north from Moscow. He has added by purchase to the original place until he has four hun-

dred acres of land, which make one of the typical farms of the entire county, being handled in a skillful manner and annually producing abundant returns of good crops. Mr. Cameron has always taken the part of the wise and interested citizen in the affairs of the county and state and has done much for the upbuilding of the same, while he has prosecuted his own private enterprises with vigor and sagacity. He has a fine house, commodious and substantial out buildings and barns, and his farm bears the imprint of good management and thrift in every department.

In 1802, Mr. Cameron made his way back to the land of his nativity, and there on March 15, of the same year, in the town of Roshshire, he married Miss Annie, daughter of John and Maggie McKenzie, natives of Scotland, the daughter also being native to that land. Their bridal trip was the journey to the western home provided by the sturdy labors of Mr. Cameron and here they have been blessed by the advent of four children, Ann, Maggie, Christina and Finlay. Mr. Cameron and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and are faithful exponents of the faith they hold, while they are valuable members of society and esteemed by all.

MARQUES L. SMITH. This representative agriculturist dwells seven miles northeast from Garfield and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land well improved. He raises a diversity of crops and fruits and also cattle and horses. Mr. Smith was born in Marion county, Indiana, near Indianapolis, on September 8, 1839, the son of Simeon and Hannah (McCoy) Smith. The father was a blacksmith, born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on March 6, 1810, and died in March, 1876. The grandfather, Hezekiah Smith, fought under George Washington, for six years in the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather, Hezekiah Smith, was murdered by the Tories and Indians while his son, Hezekiah, was fighting for the independence of the colonies. Our subject learned the blacksmith trade and worked with his father and attended subscription school. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age. The father went to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1857 and opened up a blacksmith shop and there wrought until his death. When the war broke out Marques L. enlisted in Company A, Fourth Iowa, and served two years. Following this he returned to his old home and farmed there until February, 1877, when he removed to Yolo county, California, and there engaged in blacksmithing until 1880. Then he came to Latah county, having explored it in 1877, visiting in the fort at Moscow and Palouse during the Indian outbreak. He took a farm in Whitman county, just across the line from his present farm. Later he bought his present place and has resided there since that time.

On December 23, 1860, Mr. Smith married Miss Sarah J., daughter of McCoy and Sarah (Jones) Malcom, and to them have been born eight children, as follows: Charles S., in Latah county; Carleton R., in

Latah county: Thomas, in Whitman county, Washington; Peter, at home; Harrison, deceased; Elberta, wife of J. T. Green, in Farmington; Louisa M., wife of Joseph Martin, in Latah county; Clara, wife of L. E. Harrington, in Nez Perces county. Mr. Malcom was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1818, and his wife was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1819. Mrs. Smith was born in Delaware county, Indiana, on February 1, 1842, and her brothers and sisters are as follows: James, deceased, and the others are all in Iowa, John, Isaac, Albert and George. Mr. Smith had one brother, Andrew, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the United Brethren church at Cedar creek. Mr. Smith was nominated by the Populist party for state senator and came within nine votes of being elected. He and his wife were delegates to the national Populist convention in Omaha. In 1898 Mr. Smith was elected for county commissioner on the Populist ticket and discharged his duties with credit to himself and benefit to the county. He is always active in politics and is ever laboring for the progress of the county.

JOHN E. GRINER. This enterprising and intelligent farmer resides on two hundred and forty acres of fine land seven miles east from Garfield, Washington, where he raises abundant returns of diversified crops, having his farm well improved and cultivated. John E. was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on February 22, 1859, the son of John and Elizabeth (Carnahan) Griner. The father was a farmer, born in 1835, the son of Jacob Griner, while the mother was born in the Keystone state in 1839, and her parents, Samuel and Susan, were born there also. Our subject gained his education from the common schools in Pennsylvania and Kansas. The family moved to Kansas in 1870, settling in Pottawatomie county, where they farmed and raised stock for sixteen years, then decided to come west and landed in Spokane, over the Northern Pacific road, on February 22, 1886. A short stay there sufficed and then the father came to Latah county and took land which he farmed until his death in 1899. Our subject bought a quarter section of land, mentioned above, and to the improvement and cultivation of this he has assiduously devoted himself that time.

Mr. Griner married Miss Maggie Bills, on October 23, 1884, in Kansas, and to this union, four children have been born, Nellie, Grace, Earl and James. Mrs. Griner's father, John Bills, was a miller born in Indiana, in January, 1829, and her mother, Julia (Hill) Bills, was born September 12, 1846 in Ohio. Mrs. Griner was born in Indiana, on March 18, 1862, and she has the following brothers and sisters: Wilber, in Kansas; Allie, wife of George Griner, in Latah county; Ola, wife of John Conkling, in Oklahoma; George, in Kansas; Josie, wife of Elmer Mark, living in southern Kansas. Mr. Griner has the following named brothers and sisters: Henry, in Garfield; Josiah, deceased; Oliver, deceased; George, in Latah county; Mary, deceased; Hettie, wife of Columbus Cockrell,

in Latah county; Phillip, on Camas Prairie; Maggie, wife of E. C. Covey, in Washington; Pollard, deceased; Bertha, wife of William Hayden, in Latah. Mrs. Griner is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Griner is one of the substantial men of the county and stands in esteem among his fellows.

JAMES D. KUNES. This enterprising and substantial farmer and intelligent citizen of Latah county is rightly classed among the prominent and progressive men of his section and as one of the real builders of the county and developers of the same, he is entitled to representation in this volume of its history, being also a man of excellent personal qualities and of a good standing among his fellows.

Mr. Kunes was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, on June 10, 1841, being the son of Jacob and Hannah (Lucas) Kunes. He was educated in his native state and there remained engaged in farming and lumbering until 1878. He was determined then to see the west for himself and to investigate its resources. He accordingly came to Oregon and after one year spent there he made his way to Idaho. He went to work at lumbering on the Clearwater, and there and in other sections he was engaged until 1886, when he took his present place, as government land. His farm lies twelve miles northeast from Kendrick, being near Linden, and in addition to the quarter section in the home place he has eighty acres of land near by, making a total of two hundred and forty acres. He devotes himself to general farming and also has a good orchard, having his farm well improved.

In Cameron county, Pennsylvania, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kunes and Miss Sarah Lupro, the nuptials occurring in 1870, and to them has been born one child, Maud, wife of George Welker, living in Latah county.

Mr. David Kunes, a brother of our subject, lives with the latter. David Kunes was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, on August 25, 1836, and he and his brother have been together most of their lives. David was married in Pennsylvania, but his wife died in the early seventies. He has one son, George Kunes, living in Pennsylvania. These brothers are well known and highly respected men and have always conducted themselves in a commendable manner, with manifestation of uprightness and goodly virtues.

CHARLES B. TOWNE. This representative citizen and capable agriculturist, and substantial upright man is entitled to a place among the leading citizens of Latah county and it is with pleasure that we accord him such in this volume, being assured that he is one who has labored faithful and wisely for the upbuilding of this county and to make it what it is at this time, one of the leading counties of the state. Charles B. was born in Clayton county, Iowa, on January 7, 1855, being the son of Ethamer S. and Ellen

L. Towne, natives of New York and farmers there until they came west to Iowa and Minnesota, whence in 1876, they went to California, and eight months later came to Idaho, selecting a homestead adjoining that now occupied by our subject, which is five miles north from Moscow. Here the father farmed until 1891 when he retired from active work and is now living with his son, Albert, in the vicinity of Moscow. Our subject took his present place at the same time his father homesteaded the adjoining quarter. He had remained with his father up to that time and then he continued to live with the parents, working both places until 1887, when he removed onto his own and there he has dwelt since that time. He has devoted his entire attention to farming and stock raising and he has achieved a good success, having now two hundred and forty acres, well improved and stocked, which produce abundant returns in crops.

On May 14, 1884, Mr. Towne took unto himself a wife, the lady of his choice being Miss Jennie E., a native of South Dakota, and daughter of Hezekiah and Mary J. Townsend, natives of Pennsylvania, but now farmers of South Dakota. To this amiable and happy union there have been born two children, Edgar and Nettie. Mr. Towne is a man of good ability and he has manifested commendable wisdom in the manipulation of his business affairs while also he has not failed to evince an active interest in the political matters and local doings, and he has ever shown a broad public spirit and characteristic uprightness and integrity.

M. J. SHIELDS was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, on September 15, 1852, being the son of John and Bessie (Tyan) Shields. His early schooling was received in his native place and later he studied in Rochester, New York, but at the age of sixteen went into the sterner duties of life. In 1870, he removed to San Francisco and remained there until 1878, then came to Moscow. He first started as a dealer in implements, also handling mill machinery, and for a time he had the largest distributing warehouse in the entire Palouse country. He established saw mills in addition to this mammoth business and his usual success attended him in this venture, and he handled the products of the forest from the rough logs to the finest finishing material, having the necessary saw and planing mills for the manufacture of all this. In 1899 he confined his efforts to implements alone and growing and handling grass seeds of all kinds. He owns twelve hundred acres of fine land which he devotes to this purpose, and the seeds from this excellent farm find their way all over the country. He handles about two hundred head of cattle on this farm, which are fed from the remnants of the seed productions. The farm has the capacity of five hundred head and he will soon add this number. For the selling of the productions, he has a three story brick building in the center of the city, with ground plan twenty-five by one hundred feet. In addition to his fine business, Mr. Shields owns and operates the electric light plant of

the city and also operates a retail store for electrical furnishings.

The marriage of Mr. Shields and Miss Sarah A., daughter of John E. and Mary Henry, and a native of Thomaston, Maine, was celebrated in 1886 and to them have been born four children, namely: Fred M., Madeline M., James H. and Louis H. Mr. and Mrs. Shields are members of the Roman Catholic church, while he affiliates also with the Elks.

HENRY C SMITH. This capable and substantial agriculturist and stockman is one of the prominent men of Latah county and deserving of mention in this volume of his county's history, and it is with pleasure that we accord him consideration. Henry C. was born in Clark county, Ohio, on January 3, 1845, the son of Peter and Phoebe (Judy) Smith. The father was a school teacher and real estate dealer, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1802. The mother was born in Ohio, in 1807, her parents being John and Phoebe (LaMasters) Judy. In addition to our subject, this worthy couple had other children, as follows: Elizabeth, deceased; Orlanda, deceased; Ellen, deceased; Matilda, deceased; Alonzo in Wardner, Idaho; Nancy A., wife of Captain E. C. Davis, in Sumner, Illinois; John J., died in service, during the Civil war; Mary, wife of H. H. Burbank, deceased; Rhoda T., wife of George Heath, deceased; Peter J., with the county commissioners of King county, Washington; Samuel M., in Latah county; Phoebe C., wife of Harrison Combs, in East St. Louis. In 1846, the parents took our subject to Lawrence county, Illinois, and he remained at home until 1870, then went to work for himself, engaging in the manufacture of lumber, which occupied him for four years. This labor was in Jasper county, and in 1875 he took a contract for building bridges, and in the fall of that year he came to Puget Sound. He engaged in farming until 1878, when he came to the territory now embraced in Latah county. He bought the right of another man and homesteaded his present place, six miles east from Garfield, and this has been the family home since that time.

The marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Narcie, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Lucinda (Ray) Jameson, was solemnized on January 23, 1879, in Latah county, and the following named children have been born to them: Phoebe L., an educator in Whitman county; Harry C., attending the university at Moscow; Henry M., at home; Minnie, attending the university at Moscow. Mr. Jameson was a native of Tennessee and his wife was born in 1840, while Mrs. Smith was born in Arkansas, in 1862, and died on September 10, 1888. Her brothers and sisters were named as follows: Zarelda, wife of S. M. Smith, in Latah county; Sarah, wife of J. H. Horton, in Latah county; Cordelia, deceased; Charles, in Wardner, Idaho; Margaret, wife of Thomas J. Woods, in Whitman county; Rebecca J., wife of F. S. Heath, in Latah county; Ralph R., in Mullan, Idaho, an engineer and assayer; Arthur, in Nez Perces county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members

of the United Brethren church and he has been justice of the peace for sixteen years. He is active in politics, being allied with the Republican party. He is also a member of the school board and is always laboring for the betterment of educational facilities. The farm of our subject embraces one quarter section and is well tilled and a model, producing abundant crops of diversified grains and grasses, while an orchard of five hundred choice trees adds great value to the place. The father of our subject was a man of strong feeling for the Union cause and he labored faithfully for the principles that triumphed. He served as revenue collector in the eleventh district under Lincoln.

WALTER W. BEAN. In Rock county, Wisconsin, on February 17, 1858, Walter Bean was born to Edward and Mary (Vaughn) Bean, the father a farmer and native of Vermont. The parents died when this child was small and he went to live with his brother-in-law, Orin Vilie. He attended school and worked for Mr. Vilie until his fourteenth year, then started the battle of life for himself. However, when Mr. Vilie moved into Lodi and took up the harness business, our subject worked at harness making for a time and then went to the lumber regions of the north. Later he spent one year with the home people and then bought a ticket to Kelton, Utah, and thence he came by stage to Walla Walla, and from there direct to Latah county, to his brother James, whose place is just south of that owned by our subject. It was December 15, 1879, when Mr. Bean landed in Walla Walla and since that time he has steadily labored for the development and progress of Latah county. In 1883 he squatted on his present farm, seven miles east from Garfield, being just in time to save it from falling into the hands of the railroad as *lieu land*. He has now one-half section well improved, and skillfully tilled, it being one of the excellent farms of the county. He has good buildings and orchard and raises the cereals, hay and stock.

On March 18, 1883, he married Miss Louisa A., daughter of Robert and Eleanor (Hughes) Dailey, the nuptials occurring in Latah county, and to them have been born three children, Elsie, Itha J., Charlie W. Mrs. Bean's father was a farmer, born in Pennsylvania on October 17, 1828, and his parents were natives of Virginia. Her mother was born February 9, 1838, in Pennsylvania, and her mother was Louisa (Strong) Hughes. Mrs. Bean was born in Illinois, on September 13, 1860, and educated in the public schools. Her brothers and sisters are named as follows, James, in Latah county; John L., and Hughes I., both in Nez Perces county; Anna, wife of W. W. Davis; Robert R., Charles M., the last three in Latah county. Mr. Bean has the following brothers and sisters, Enoch, deceased; James, in Latah county, was an old soldier; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Warner, in Portland; Sarah, wife of Oran M. Vilie; Edward, deceased, was a soldier; Hepsie, wife of Benjamin Howard, in Asotin

county; Ira, in Wisconsin; Ellen, in Latah county; Elsie, in Nez Perces county; Hulda, wife of Mr. Spencer, in Asotin county; Willie T., in Nez Perces county. Mr. Bean is a strong believer in the virtues of temperance and a strict adherent of his faith, while he and his wife are members of the Christian church, in Palouse. He has been on the school board for eight years and evinces an ardent interest in the betterment of educational facilities.

WILLIAM P. DALE. This well known and representative business man of Moscow who is handling a first-class dray, bus and mail line is deserving of much credit for the faithful way in which he has wrought not only since coming to Latah county but since he came to the western regions, which dates back for many years, he having passed a life full of the stirring experiences incident to pioneering and hardships that make the frontiersman self-subsistent and fearless.

William P. was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on October 9, 1847, being the son of Joshua Dale, now of Ray county, Missouri. His parents removed to this latter place while he was an infant and there he received his education in the common schools, and at the early age of fifteen started for himself, laboring in a manufactory and salesroom of a tobacco house for two years. Then in 1865 he set out across the plains with a mule team. The trains preceding and following his were much troubled by the Indians and many were the gruesome sights of corpses, burned wagons and decaying animals that met their gaze as they journeyed, and at Fort Laramie some detestable white men rigged themselves as Indians and stole the stock. In due time he arrived in Walla Walla and immediately set out driving seven yoke of oxen from that city to Rocky bar in Idaho, hauling the machinery for a stamp mill. Three months were consumed in the trip and the dead of winter was on them before they reached the end and our subject suffered terribly, freezing his feet, from which he did not recover for six months, in fact they trouble him to this day. Later he bought mule outfits and freighted to Boise and Silver City until 1868, then to Orofino for one year, then sold the teams and repaired to the territory now embraced in Latah county. He took a pre-emption and homestead, and one year later went to packing from Lewiston to the mines, and then followed a mining excitement to the Swauk, where he lost one thousand dollars and gained nothing but experience from which trip he returned to Wallula and went to work for Dr. Baker. Soon he came on to Lewiston where he packed for Grosteen & Benard, and in 1877 came back to Latah county where he has remained since that time.

Mr. Dale and Martha C. Robie were married in 1886. He affiliates with the Royal Arcanum. It is of note that Mr. Dale assisted materially in building the fortifications here during the Indian trouble, and

at one time, he and three or four others were surrounded by two hundred Indians who demanded their execution on a rumor that one of them had murdered a squaw. Mr. Dale, being able to speak their language, succeeded in staying their murderous designs until an investigation could be held when the charge was shown to be groundless. Mr. Dale has labored in all the various and arduous callings of the frontiersman, and has certainly done a noble part in the opening up of this country, and he deserves the honor bestowed upon the pioneer, and he is esteemed and honored by all.

RICHARD BEASLEY. It is with pleasure that we accord to the representative agriculturist, and capable and substantial citizen and stockman whose name initiates this paragraph, since he has labored here from a time previous to the organization of Latah county with display of energy and assiduity and has accumulated a generous portion of this world's goods as a recompense for his thrift and industry, while commensurate with these excellent qualities are his intrinsic moral worth and unswerving integrity that have constantly been in evidence since that time.

Richard was born in Schuyler county, Missouri, on November 10, 1845, being the son of William and Dulcena (Westrope) Beasley, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. They went to Missouri in 1840 and farmed there until 1865, when the family came across the plains, settling in Umatilla county, Oregon. Our subject and the father engaged in the stock business together until 1878, when he bought the son's interest. In the same year, Richard came to Idaho, settling in Paradise valley, where he purchased a quarter section and homesteaded another. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1890, when he sold that property and bought a place five and one-half miles north from Moscow. This farm contained two hundred and sixty-seven acres. Recently he sold it and moved to Moscow. The father remained in Oregon until 1884, and then sold and came to Latah county, living with his children until the time of his demise, which occurred in 1891, the mother also passed away in 1894. Both are buried in the Moscow cemetery.

On August 5, 1872, in Umatilla county, Oregon, Mr. Beasley married Miss Sarah E. Looney, a native of Oregon, and to them have been born eight children, as follows: Ida V., Miles M., Robert L., Lizzie J., Alice E., May, Winnefred A., and Bessie B. Mrs. Beasley's parents, William and Jane (Nail) Looney, were natives respectively of Tennessee and Arkansas, and came to Lane county, Oregon, in the early 'fifties, but afterwards moved to Umatilla county, where they reside at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Beasley are members of the Baptist church and are devoted and ardent supporters of their faith, while in general walk they are faithful and given to hospitality and labors which redound to the good of all.

JAMES W. CLARK, better known as Bay Clark, is proprietor of the leading livery and feed stable in the city of Moscow, where he does a thriving business, also buying and selling horses. He holds rank among the leading business men of the city, being capable, upright and enterprising. He was born on July 3, 1860, the son of A. V. and Sarah E. (Hilliard) Clark, his native place being Bond county, Illinois. At the age of five he was brought across the plains by his parents, making the trip with horse teams and settling in Lafayette, Oregon. There he attended the public schools, then came to Walla Walla in 1875, taking there an additional course in educational training. He soon moved to Whitman county and was there during the Chief Joseph Indian war, assisting to build the forts that sheltered the people until the trouble abated. Then he started in life for himself, being eighteen years of age, and rented a farm until he became old enough to take land, then took a preemption, and a number of years later sold it and went into the livery business, also buying and selling horses. He has also farmed some since but has given most of his time with horses, and he is one of the most expert horsemen in this section of the country. In 1898 he went to Pullman, Washington, fitted out a livery and operated it for three years then sold out and came to Moscow, where he purchased the Commercial livery which he is handling in a skillful and successful manner at the present time, having fine turnouts, safe and stylish horses, and bestowing an untiring care for the comfort and safety of his patrons that merits the liberal patronage that he is enjoying now. Mr. Clark takes especial interest in political affairs, was appointed deputy United States marshal in 1892, and deputy sheriff in 1889 under George Langdon, and under F. M. Mix in 1890.

The marriage of Mr. Clark and Miss Lizzie M., daughter of D. M. and Susan Halley, of Bond county, Illinois, was celebrated in 1891, and to them have been born five children, Roy, Earl E., Hollice, Hazel, and Mary A., the baby. Mr. Clark is a member of the W. of W. and he is one of the influential and leading men of the county, having so conducted himself in all his relations, both in public office and private business enterprise, that he merits the esteem and confidence that is generously bestowed upon him, and it is with pleasure that we are enabled to grant him representation in this volume of his county history.

JOHN MANWARING. To this venerable and talented gentleman, who is one of the leading citizens of Latah county, it is with pleasure that we grant a representation in his county's history, and attempt to briefly outline the interesting and active career that he has spent in various business ventures, wherein he has demonstrated both his ability and sagacity with the substantial qualities that have characterized him. Our subject was born in Brenchley parish, county of Kent, England, being the son of Thomas and Elizabeth

(Barton) Manwaring, and the mother lived to be ninety-seven. The date of this birth was September 27, 1824, and for ten years he sought wisdom in the common and high schools of his land, then assisted his father four years in the mill, he being a practical miller, and then the intervening time until he was twenty-one was spent in the employ of a tradesman, learning, as he deems it, "The tricks of the trade" which were to dampen the tobacco and moisten the sugar, for which his father paid seventy pounds. He quit the business when his apprenticeship expired, and returned to his father and wrought in the mill until he was twenty-three, then hired as a commercial traveler for two years, after which he came, as do the leading spirits, to America to try the new world. Three years were spent in New York in flour milling, then he repaired to Madison, Indiana, and engaged in the manufacture of starch for five years. Following this we find him in Knoxville, Tennessee, in the flour milling industry again, and one year later, he removed to Georgia and in different portions of that state and at various occupations he was employed until the war was in full force, when he again ventured into the starch manufacturing business. But on account of hostilities, the governor of Georgia ordered all aliens into the trenches or to leave the state, and he chose the latter, going with his family to Richmond, Indiana, where he visited with a minister by the name of Wakefield, then took up milling again until the close of the war and at that time returned to Georgia and sold his property and placed a sixty-three thousand dollar claim against the federal government for provisions and mules furnished, for which he received one thousand dollars. After this he removed to Woodham, Canada, and followed the manufacture of flour for five years, then came to Moscow, where he engaged in the same business with the Moore Brothers for six years. He now owns the brewery plant and leases it.

Mr. Manwaring was married to Miss Mary, daughter of George and Rebecca (Booth) Wilkes, and she is now deceased. Mr. Manwaring is a member of the I. O. O. F., being the oldest member in Moscow, and also he is identified with the Episcopal church. He is one of the prominent and distinguished business men of the county and is secure in the esteem and confidence of his fellows.

HENRY M. ROGERS. One of Latah county's venerable and enterprising citizens whose career has been fraught with activities of a commendable nature in various portions of the country is mentioned at the head of this paragraph and he is today one of the representative agriculturists and substantial men of the county. Henry M. was born in Wales on November 25, 1827, being the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Rogers, natives of Wales, and the father was a merchant in that country. In 1832 they came to America, remaining in New York for six months then settling

in Delaware county, Ohio, where they followed tilling of the soil until 1838. The father passed away in 1832. From Ohio they removed to Iowa, settling in Lee county, farming until 1847, then came to Oregon, later to California. The mother returned to Iowa from California and there died in 1889. Our subject came to Lane county, Oregon, in 1853, engaged in farming there until 1878, then he migrated to Idaho and homesteaded his present farm, which is two and one-half miles north from Moscow. He has bestowed his labors here since and he has a finely improved farm, with necessary and comfortable buildings and with one of the finest orchards that graces the county of Latah, all of which demonstrates the ability, skill, industry and wisdom of the gentleman who has wrought it out.

Mr. Rogers married Miss Pauline, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Whited, natives of Virginia, their daughter being born in Indiana, in March, 1852, the nuptials occurring in Des Moines county, Iowa, and eleven children have been born to them as follows: James E., Elizabeth, deceased; Marion, M. Eliza, Matilda J., deceased; Milwood, Lucinda, Thomas, Johnson and Minnie. On September 23, 1898, death came to the happy home of Mr. Rogers and took thence the beloved and life-long, faithful helpmate who had traveled with him for nearly one-half of a century. Her remains were interred in the Moscow cemetery. Mr. Rogers and his wife were both identified with the Christian church and they have manifested the virtues of their faith in a true Christian life, and today he is quietly spending the golden days of his lengthened pilgrimage in the retreat of the home which his wisely bestowed labor has builded, and his son Thomas is carrying on the farm in a commendable manner under the supervision of his father.

REES PICKERING. This well known and representative citizen and enterprising business man of Latah county, conducts a real estate office in Genesee, handling also insurance and doing a general loaning business, in all of which capacities he is faithful, upright, and manifests commendable zeal and ability. Mr. Pickering was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on May 3, 1842, being the son of Elisha and Mary (Berry) Pickering, and in his native place he was educated, but at the age of eighteen he was summoned by the call of patriotism to the stern duties of military life, enlisting in the Fifteenth Volunteer Infantry under Captain Halloway in the Army of the Cumberland, the date of this act being September, 1861, and the time of his discharge December, 1865, making a service of four years and three months. In the battle of Stone River he was taken prisoner and suffered the horrors of Libby for two months, then was exchanged and soon was in the Chickamauga conflict. He fought at Missionary Ridge and at Franklin and Nashville, and participated in the major portion of the Atlanta campaign. Then he was sent to Texas and

there at the date named was mustered out in San Antonio with the rank of captain, having entered as private. Thus was fulfilled one of the excellent military careers that demonstrates the sound patriotism which stirred our subject in his noble undertakings. Following this he returned to Ohio and embarked as a merchant, whence two years later he went to Iowa and farmed for ten years, removing then to Nebraska where he soon was installed as clerk in the Indian department of the Otoe reservation. Later he went to Indian Territory, having charge of the Pawnees for three years, then returned to Nebraska, the year being 1885, and there he remained until 1889 when he migrated to the Grande Ronde valley in Oregon. He remained there with a brother-in-law for four months then came on to Genesee, where he has wrought in the business world since, having also held many responsible public offices and is at the present time doing the duties of the city clerk.

Mr. Pickering was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Filo and Maria Mead and seven children have been born to them, six of whom are living, as follows: Fred S., married; Marie, married to G. I. Ingraham and living in Spokane, Washington; Anna, wife of Charles Power, living in Genesee; Edna, with parents; J. L., living in Genesee; A. F., going to school. Mr. Pickering is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he is a man of great faithfulness and manifests integrity and becoming ability in all his walk in life, and is secure in the esteem and confidence of his fellows.

WILLIAM M. HEADINGTON, deceased. The esteemed gentleman whose name is above is eminently entitled to representation in the history of Latah county, and we grant this memorial, being assured that his life of worthy activity well deserves a permanent place in the county annals.

William M. was born on December 6, 1857, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and early began the noble work of instruction. Even before his college course was done, he had gained a good reputation as an educator. He was a graduate of the Holbrook Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, also took a degree from the Poughkeepsie Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1883, he went to Iowa, teaching there for a short time, then repairing to Osage county, Kansas, in which place he was principal of the schools until he came to Colfax, Washington in 1892. Two years were spent as principal of the high school at that place and then he took up his residence in Moscow, and the work of the educator in Latah county. In 1898, he was admitted to the bar, and gave promise of a good career, but on April 25, 1899, death summoned him from earth. He was highly esteemed by all, and was a noble and good man. Mr. Headington was a member of the Moscow Camp of the W. of W., having been secretary of it since the organization. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F. at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

The marriage of Mr. Headington and Miss Mattie, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Luther) Grant, was

celebrated on August 22, 1889, in Osage, Kansas, and one child, Sarah Grace, born January 14, 1893, was the fruit of this happy union. On February 13, 1900, the little one died, and her remains lie buried beside the father's in the Moscow cemetery. Little Sarah was an unusually bright and attractive child and won the hearts of all who came in contact with her. Mrs. Headington was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on January 7, 1863, her parents also being natives of that state. Her father was a farmer and stockman, and came to Kansas in 1872, he now being retired from active business and living in Osage City, Kansas.

Mrs. Headington is a graduate from the State Normal, at Emporia, Kansas and has taught school since she was twenty years of age. Since her marriage, she was also active in teaching and at Colfax, Washington, she was the principal of the primary department. For four years, she taught in Moscow, and then was elected to fill the office of the county superintendent of schools; a second term was given her, and in that office she is laboring at the present time, being one of the best educators of the region and highly esteemed by all who know her. Mrs. Headington is a member of the Presbyterian church. She is also affiliated with the O. E. S., Ruby Chapter, No. 9; with the Star Lodge, Order of Rebekah; with the Artisans; and with the Moscow Circle, No. 92, Women of Woodcraft.

WILLIAM M. WELCH. At the present time the subject of this sketch is handling a sewing machine agency and operating the Grand Central hotel, the leading hostelry of Genesee, and an up-to-date and first class house in all its appointments and service.

William M. Welch was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on March 24, 1857, being the son of Lewis and Mary (Shea) Welch, and when a child he went with his parents to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he attended a German school as no other was in reach. At the age of fourteen he was thrown out in the world on his own resources, then went to Cady, Wisconsin, and worked in the woods for one winter, after which he used this money to attend school at Hammond, Wisconsin, working his way along for five years when he took up teaching for three years in St. Croix, Wisconsin. Then he entered the River Falls Normal, where three years were profitably spent. Following this period, he again took up the work of the instructor and taught for four years in St. Croix, then repaired to the St. John's College and there completed both the commercial and classical courses, also carrying off the prize for oratory. Succeeding this, Mr. Welch entered the law offices of Clapp & Woodhard, at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and three years later completed the course in the office of D. W. Brockhard, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, being then admitted to the bar. At this time, Mr. Welch turned toward the west and next we find him in the chair of the instructor in Whitman county, Washington, also taking an active part in the politics of the county and delivering speeches in the campaigns. In 1896 he was appointed chief deputy in the assessor's



WILLIAM M. HEADINGTON.

office in that county. Subsequently to this term of service, we find Mr. Welch in Spokane attending the Casin-Blair commercial college and there he mastered shorthand and typewriting, and then went to teaching for a time. In 1898 he came to Genesee and took up the sewing machine business until 1901, when he decided to take up the business of the public host and so rented the Grand Central hotel. But as this does not occupy his entire time, he also attends to the sale of machines as heretofore. In 1899 and 1901, Mr. Welch took the stump in behalf of the reformed forces and did good work for that cause.

Mr. Welch married Miss Mary T. Keane, in Genesee, on July 5, 1898. Mrs. Welch, prior to her marriage, had been a teacher of excellent success and much experience, but at the time of her marriage she was operating a millinery shop in Genesee.

JOSEPH M. GREEN is one of Latah county's enterprising and industrious agriculturists, having a good farm seven miles east from Genesee where he has fine improvements and conducts a modern and up-to-date farm, everything manifesting the thrift and enterprise and skill of the owner, while his personal characteristics have been such as to win for him the confidence and esteem of his fellows. Joseph M. was born in Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, on April 8, 1851, being the son of T. S. and Nancy (Hurdle) Green, who removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, when their son was small. Our subject gained his first schooling in this Illinois home and later studied winters and worked on the farm in the summers until the age of nineteen and then worked out to gain enough money to take one year's course in the Wesleyan College near his home. Following this he assisted his father in the support of a large family until twenty-one and then stepped forth in the battle of life for himself, renting a farm for three years, at the end of which time he had accumulated one thousand dollars. The second thousand he gained in managing a farm for George Flint, in McLean county, Illinois, then he decided to get married and did so, and rented a farm for two years more, and the third thousand had been earned. For seven years more he rented in Illinois and then sold out and moved to Dayton, Washington, whence one year later he came to Genesee, renting a farm from J. P. Vollmer for eight years, handling a half section. Then Mr. Green took as a homestead his present one hundred and eighty acres, seven miles east from Genesee. He has five acres of orchard, good buildings and everything comfortable and in good order. Mr. Green is active in the welfare of his county and has several times acted as delegate to the Populist and Democrat conventions.

The marriage of Mr. Green and Miss Alice, daughter of Charles and Ellen (Sutherland) Rodgers, was solemnized at Belleplain, Illinois, in 1875, and ten children have been born to them: Thomas, living at home; Mattie E., wife of Granville E. Evans, living in Riverside, Okanogan county, Washington; Walter

C., living with his parents; Ella, at home; Frank O., Clara, Wesley J., Mehisa, Dick, the last four going to school, and Marie, the youngest. Mr. Green is a member of the Free Methodist church and is a man of stanch qualities of worth, and manifests a commendable life, being dominated by sound principles, and led in the paths of sagacity and uprightness.

J. NICHOLAS HASFURDHER. Among the substantial and prominent agricultural population, mention should be made in this volume of Latah county's history of the esteemed and enterprising gentleman whose name is at the beginning of this review, since he is one of the large property holders and has manifested since coming here commendable ability in business affairs, conducting himself in a manner to command the respect and win the confidence of all. Our subject was born in Germany, on September 10, 1835, being the son of Nicholas and Margaret Hasfurdher, natives of Germany, where also they lived until the time of their death. At the age of eighteen years, this son had finished his education in the schools and started on the path of life for himself, farming in the vicinity of his home for fourteen years, then embarking for America. He settled first in Chicago and worked for eight years in the foundries there and then removed to Carroll county, Iowa, where he purchased land and gave his attention to farming for fifteen years. He was numbered with the prosperous and leading men of that county and in 1890, he desired to see more of the west and accordingly sold his farm there and migrated to Latah county. He selected his present place one and one-half miles north from Genesee, and now has a fine total of two hundred and eighty acres of fine farming land. He gives his entire attention to farming and stock raising and has a success befitting the industry and thrift manifested by him, while his land is excellently tilled and well improved.

In the fall of 1864, Mr. Hasfurdher married Miss Catherine, daughter of Michael and Barbara Huslen, natives of Germany, the wedding occurring in Germany, and to this union were born the following children: Pauline, Victor, Joseph, Andrew, Martin, Mary, Annie, George and Maggie. Mr. Hasfurdher and his family give adherence to the Catholic church, and are devoted supporters of their faith. On August 28, 1896, death seized the loving mother and faithful wife, and her remains are buried in the cemetery near the home place. Mr. Hasfurdher takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of the county and state, and is a broad minded and liberal man, being a stanch supporter of our free institutions, and a loyal and capable citizen.

WILLIAM L. BIRAM. This well known business man of Genesee is deserving of representation in the history of Latah county, since he has wrought faithfully in the material development and substantial progress of the same, manipulating the business enter-

prises that have come to his hand with execution and wisdom, being at this time operating the leading livery and draying barns in the city. Mr. Biram was born in Winona county, Minnesota, on October 5, 1856, being the son of J. and Margaret (Welden) Biram, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They farmed in Minnesota for fourteen years and then removed in 1869 to Nebraska, where they remained until the time of their death in 1893. Our subject commenced the labors of life for himself at the age of fourteen years, farming in Minnesota for one year and then going with his parents to Nebraska, occupying himself there on the range handling cattle from Texas to the Dakotas, becoming familiar with all the skill and lore of the real cowboy until 1874, when he returned to Minnesota, settling in Steele county, where he farmed until 1891, at which time he came to this county. He was occupied in different undertakings until 1900, when he started a draying outfit, and later opened a first class livery barn, both of which businesses he is still conducting in a successful manner, having the bulk of the draying business to handle, and doing a fine business in the livery department. Mr. Biram has fine stock and handsome and up-to-date rigs and exercises an untiring and constant care for the welfare and interests of his patrons, which have given him a good trade.

On March 18, 1881, in Vasca county, Minnesota, Mr. Biram married Miss Katie, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of Rudolph and Emma Babbler, farmers in Minnesota. To this marriage there have been born four children, Rachel, Arthur, Clark, Mable. Mr. Biram is a member of the Royal Arcanum; and also of the Red Men, Nez Perces Tribe No. 75. Mrs. Biram is a member of the Congregational church.

MARION F. MUNCEY. Among the enterprising citizens of Latah county should be included the name of the subject of this article whose worthy labors here have made him a forceful factor in the substantial progress of the county. Marion F. was born in Harrison county, Missouri, on September 10, 1868, being the son of Lafayette and Elizabeth (Moore) Muncey. The father was born in Illinois in 1838, and the mother was born in 1835, in the same state, and her father, Samuel Moore, was born there also. The parents removed their family to Silver creek, Washington, in 1872, and there the father died on March 22, 1879. At that time William, an older brother of our subject, took charge of the farm and Marion labored out and gained what education he could. It was in 1897 that they removed to Garfield, Washington, and there our subject worked until the mother bought the present farm of eighty-five acres seven miles east from Garfield. He has a comfortable home and the land is well tilled and produces abundantly.

On April 26, 1891, Mr. Muncey married Miss Sarah E., daughter of John E. and Elizabeth (Carnahan) Griner, the father a farmer in Latah county, now deceased. To this union there have been born five

children, Pollard R., Eugene, Elsie M., Charles W., Elizabeth V., all at home. Mrs. Muncey was born in Pennsylvania on November 25, 1871, and she has the following named brothers and sisters, Henry in Washington; Joseph, deceased; John, in Latah county; George, in Latah county; Mary, deceased; Nettie, wife of Columbus Cockrell, in Latah county; Maggie, wife of E. C. Covey, Ballard, Washington; Phillip, in Nez Perces county; Pollard, deceased; Bertha, wife of William Hayden, in Latah county. Mr. Muncey has the following brothers and sisters: William, in Latah county; Miranda, deceased; John F., at Everett, Washington; Mary S., wife of Pollard Griner, but now a widow. Mr. Muncey is a member of the W. of W. He always devotes time and attention to the affairs of politics, being allied with the Democratic party. He is a man well respected and has the good will and esteem of his fellows.

JACOB L. HARRISON is one of the worthy pioneers who assisted to open up Latah county and he has also, since his settlement here in 1883, steadily labored for its improvement and development, having wrought with commendable zeal, wisdom, and thrift, as his fine farm of sixty acres, seven miles west from Kendrick, on Big Bear ridge, testifies, being an estate well improved and giving annually handsome returns; while personally, Mr. Harrison is a man of integrity and worth and is dominated by sound principles and a discriminating perception and practical judgment that have brought his fine success. In addition to doing a general farming business, he handles some stock and has a good orchard of ten acres.

Mr. Harrison was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on June 25, 1847, being the son of George and Lavina (Collow) Harrison. While still a child he came with the balance of the family to Huntington county, Indiana, where he grew up, gaining a good education from the common schools and assisting on the farm. When he was fourteen years of age, another move was made, this time to Whiteside county, Illinois, and there he remained with his parents until the time of his majority. He stepped forth from the parental roof then for the battles of life on his own resources and as the west gave great indications of opportunity, he made his way to Marshall county, Kansas, took a homestead and for fourteen years we find him toiling in the art of the agriculturist in that locality. It was 1883 that he sold his possessions there and came to Latah county, as stated above, and since that time he has been one of the substantial and patriotic citizens of this county and a valuable addition to its society.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison and Miss Flora, daughter of Elias and Julia Smith, was solemnized in Marshall county, Kansas, in September, 1873, and they have become the parents of six children, as follows: Lily, Rose, Ivy, Pearl, Mamie, deceased, and Ernest M. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are members of the Christian church and are faithful supporters of their faith, being exemplary citizens and good people.

NAVIER HEINRICH. While the section where our subject lives was but wild prairie and only occasional settlers were here and there in the territory now embraced in Latah county, he came and settled on his present farm, five miles northwest from Genesee, and began the excellent work of development and upbuilding which he has followed with wisdom and assiduity since, having now the proper reward of such enterprise and thrift. Navier was born in Germany, the land whence come so many of the best American citizens, being the son of Martin and Mary Anne (Kempt) Heinrich, and the date of his inception of life's career was September 24, 1851. His parents were natives of the fatherland, and there lived and labored until the time of their death. Our subject was a dutiful son beneath the parental roof until twenty-one years had rolled by, and then he stepped forth to do for himself. He first bade farewell to loved ones and native land and embarked for America, where he went to work in Newark, New Jersey, in a bakery for two years. Then he went to California and operated a dairy for three years, after which, in 1877, he came to Idaho, settling on his present place, and securing title to a half section through the homestead and pre-emption rights. He has purchased more until he now has four hundred and forty acres of fine land. He has devoted his attention to farming and stock raising constantly since that early day and he is now one of the prominent and wealthy men of the county. His farms are well handled, his stock is profitable, he has fine improvements in buildings, orchards and so forth, and an air of thrift is evident everywhere. In addition to this fine holding, Mrs. Heinrich owns three hundred and twenty acres adjoining her husband's estate.

The marriage of Mr. Heinrich and Mrs. Catherine Greiser, was solemnized in Lewiston, this state, one June 30, 1880, and they have become the parents of one child, John M., born March 18, 1881. They are all members of the Catholic church. Mr. Heinrich has seen much of the hardship incident to pioneer life, and has demonstrated his ability in the solution of the intricate problems that come before the early settler, by wisely handling the resources at hand and in displaying commendable business ability.

GEORGE TEGLAND. This representative and intelligent agriculturist of Latah county is well entitled to consideration in this volume and is accorded such since he is a man of sound principles and good ability, which has been manifested here for twenty years. He is now the owner and manager of a fine estate of three hundred and twenty acres, five miles north from Genesee, where the family home is. George was born in Kendall county, Illinois, on December 3, 1855, being the son of Ole and Isabella (Marcus) Tegland, natives of Norway. The father emigrated from Norway in 1848, settling in Kendall county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming

until 1872, being also married there, in which last year he removed to Story county, Iowa, farming there also until of late years he has retired from active labors and lives with his son in that county. The first twenty-two years of our subject's life were spent in service with his father and then he took up rail-roading for a year or so, after which he married and settled down in Story county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and devoted himself to producing the fruits of the soil. In 1882, he sold his property there and migrated to Latah county, taking a homestead where he now lives. Later he purchased another quarter. He has given his entire attention to the management and improvement of his farm and the result is that he has a fine property, well improved, while he is a man of good reputation and is highly esteemed throughout the neighborhood.

On February 28, 1882, in Story county, Iowa, Mr. Tegland married Miss Jennie Borgen, a native of Norway, and to them have been born the following children: Oscar T., Alvin D., Nellie M., Arthur O. and Jessie L. twins, the latter of whom died; the youngest child is also named Jessie L. Mrs. Tegland's parents were, Amund and Dortha (Herselberg) Borgen, natives of Norway, but immigrants to this country in 1860. The father lives here and is a member of the Lutheran church, but the mother died on December 22, 1897, and is buried in the Lutheran cemetery. Our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran church and he is one of the substantial and well-to-do men of the section.

GEORGE L. MOCHEL. This well known business man has been a familiar figure in Genesee for a number of years and is one of the leaders in the business realm, at the present time operating in partnership with his brother, Benjamin F., mention of whom appears in another portion of this volume, a first class livery and feed stable in the city, having fine rigs, good stock, and manifesting an untiring zeal for the safety and welfare and comfort of his patrons, who are numbered by many scores.

George L. was born in Johnston county, Indiana, on February 5, 1855, being the son of George L. and Elizabeth (Lenertz) Mochel. While a child, he came with his parents to Maryville, Missouri, and there until he had reached the age of twelve, received his schooling from the common schools of the land. At that young age, he started for himself in life, working as a laborer until 1873, then rode the range in the Cherokee nation for one year. Then his adventurous spirit led him to the west, Seattle, Washington, being the point first selected. There he wrought at the carpenter trade, which he had mastered in his minority, for six months, then came to Columbia county in that state, there taking a homestead, which he subduced, improved, and sold in the year 1889. He next brought a herd of cattle to the Big Bend country in Washington, and on account of the hard winter,

lost the entire amount, entailing a financial loss of over two thousand dollars. Following this disaster, he came to Genesee, arriving here on August 1, 1891, and rented a large piece of farm land, paying three dollars per acre, and he did well. Then he bought eight acres of land in the city of Genesee and builded him a house, the same being his family home at the present time. In 1900, his brother died, who had established a livery business in Genesee in 1893, and our subject took charge of the same, and is operating it now with good success, it being the leading barn in this section, and handled in a becoming manner with skill and business ability. Our subject soon took in his brother, B. F., and they are proprietors of the business at this time.

The marriage of Mr. Mochel and Miss Lottie S., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cope) Billings, was solemnized in Maryville, Missouri, in 1878, and three children have been born to them: Elizabeth C., wife of George Bollow, and living in Troy, Idaho; Claud J., in Genesee; Charles F., with parents and attending school. Mr. Mochel has served as constable of the home precinct several terms in an acceptable manner, having also been marshal of the city for a term of two years. He takes an active part in politics and displays zeal for right principles. Fraternally, Mr. Mochel is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., both the subordinate and the encampment branches, having passed all the chairs in both departments and also has been delegate to the grand lodge from both. He is also a member of the M. W. of A., having been elected first V. C. of Genesee Camp, No. 6703, and re-elected three times since, also being sent by this camp a delegate to the state convention in 1901.

FREDRICK P. KRESSELT. This substantial and enterprising farmer of Latah county is a native of Germany, being born on July 31, 1875, the son of Frederick C. and Amelia, both natives of Saxony, Germany. Our subject remained at home until fourteen years of age, gaining his education from the common schools, and then was apprenticed to a cabinet maker where he served for three years. His father had died when this son was an infant and his mother had married again. After three years of the cabinet work, Mr. Kresselt decided that America was the place for him and accordingly he came to New York and thence to Palouse, getting here in December, 1892. He worked at odd jobs for a time and then bought a piece of land in 1897. He has sold and bought several pieces of land and he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, one mile west from Cora, in March, 1902, having also thirty-five acres of land besides. He has a good farm, well improved and is now handled in a skillful manner.

The marriage of Mr. Kresselt and Miss Rosa, daughter of Julius H. and Laura L. (Gates) Fessenden, was solemnized in Latah county, on February 23, 1897, and to them has been born one son, William P., and one daughter, Minnie Amelia, who died February

1, 1902. Mr. Fessenden was born in Indiana, on November 10, 1848, and was captain and engineer on a steamboat for many years, but is now farming in Latah county. His wife was born near East Portland, Oregon, May 5, 1854. Mrs. Kresselt was born near East Portland, January 5, 1880, and was educated in the common schools. Her brothers and sisters are Edna, wife of Milton Fennimore, at Mountain View, California; Laura, Dolly, Earl, George E., Robert, all at home, and Addie, Mamie, Nora, Willie, deceased. The brothers and sisters of our subject are named as follows,—Ernest, in Latah county; Max, in Germany; Birdie, wife of Paul Rotjig, in Germany. Mrs. Kresselt's father enlisted in the Civil war but was too young and so was refused. He had two brothers, Major and John Fessenden, who fought for their country. Our subject raises the cereals and fruits and is a progressive and thrifty farmer.

WILLIAM A. COMER. The birth of this esteemed gentleman occurred in Hocking county, Ohio, on September 18, 1843. His father, Charles, was a millwright, born in Ohio, in 1817, his grandfather was born in Vermont and his great-grandparents came from Ireland. The mother of our subject, Sophia Roush, was born in Ohio in 1817, and her mother, Eva Harsh, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Harsh's father was a soldier in the Revolution, moved to Ohio in 1810, and died in 1856, one hundred and six years of age, while Mrs. Harsh lived to be ninety-six years of age. The father of our subject died two months before the latter's birth and his mother died when he was five years of age, so his early life was spent with his grandmother. He remained with her laboring and attending school until eighteen years of age and at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, under Captain Charles Rippey. He was sent to the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas and participated in the battle of Mill Springs when Zollicoffer was killed in 1862. He fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Jonesborough, and in many other engagements. At Chickamauga a rebel hit him over the head with a musket, his clothes were shot full of holes, his canteen was shot away and he was wounded in the leg. He was stricken there with paralysis and was discharged, but the doughty and intrepid man was not thus to be deprived of fighting for his country and his interminable grit pulled him through and as soon as he was presentable again he promptly came to the front and reenlisted and staid with the conflict until the close of the war, being in the Fifty-eighth Ohio, Company A. Following the war, Mr. Comer went to farming in Ohio, and in 1868 he went thence to Coles county, Illinois, then to Edgar county, where he farmed and worked at carpentering for five years, and in 1874 we see him in Shelby county, and thence he went to Kansas in the fall of 1885, settling in Jackson county. Two years later he went to Logan and there homesteaded land. It was

on June 15, 1889, that he landed at Garfield and came over into Latah county, and here he has remained since, except for two years and one-half, when he was excursions through Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and southern Idaho, returning here in the condition expressed by the laconic epithet "Broke." He went to work and now has one hundred and sixty acres of as fine soil as is in Latah county and located one mile west from Cora. He devotes himself to farming and stock-raising, mostly the former.

Mr. Comer married Miss Nancy R. Shoff on September 27, 1867, and she died in 1884, leaving the following named children, Edwin L., in Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Almeda V., wife of Andrew Smith, in Kansas; Eva M., deceased; Lydia E., wife of Charles S. Smith, in Latah county; Jeremiah E., deceased; Laura E., deceased; Nellie A., deceased; Isaac H., deceased.

The second marriage of Mr. Comer was celebrated on March 19, 1886, in Kansas, Alice E., daughter of Martin L. and Abby A. (Brinkerhoff) Hickman, descendants of the early Dutch stock that colonized New York, at that time becoming his wife. To this union there have been born the following issue: John A., Jesse H., Lee M., Ruth U. Mr. Hickman was a carpenter, born in Virginia in 1832 and his wife was born in New Jersey in 1838, while the daughter, Mrs. Comer, was born in Grand View, Illinois, on June 23, 1855. Her brothers and sisters are named as follows: Anna J., deceased; Rachel J., wife of Earby Miller, in Chicago; Lydia B., deceased; Sarah M., in Chicago; Olive E., deceased; Orlo S., deceased; Owen G., in Chicago. Mr. Comer is assistant state lecturer for northern Idaho for the Alliance and is active in politics. He was candidate for state legislature in Kansas on the Union Labor ticket and for probate judge in Latah county in 1892 on the Populist ticket. In addition to his farming Mr. Comer devotes much attention to artist's labors, having gained commendable skill in this line.

ULRICH C. RIETMANN. As one who has conserved the industrial and commercial interests in Latah county, and wherein he has made a brilliant success, we are constrained to mention the gentleman whose name appears above. Mr. Rietmann is an energetic, capable, and progressive business man and manages a first-class butcher shop in Troy, owns and leases the large brick hotel known as the Rietmann House, buys and sells stock of all kinds, has a fine farm near the town, and also handles fruit, and operates a fruit dryer and cold storage plant, besides a number of large warehouses, being one of the leading men of the county and recognized by all as a power in the business world.

Mr. Rietmann is a native of that stanch little republic, Switzerland, and was born in Canton, July 4, 1853, the son of Henry and Babete Rietmann. The parents remained in the native country until the time of their death, highly respected and influential citizens. Our subject received his early education there

and at the age of fourteen went to Brazil, South America, and there labored for three years with an uncle, who was a surveyor in that country. After the expiration of that period, Mr. Rietmann came to our western coast but soon went thence to Switzerland, remaining there until 1881. In that year he came and located in San Francisco, taking up the butcher business. It was 1890 when Mr. Rietmann sold his interests in California and came thence to Latah county. He sought out his present location and opened a shop and in the prosecution of that business he has steadily continued with the addition of the industries mentioned above, thus making him one of the leading business men of the county, which is amply demonstrated by the skill with which he handles the many and varied interests that depend upon his manipulation.

The marriage of Mr. Rietmann and Miss Fannie Hillecker, a native of Switzerland, was solemnized at Troy, in 1893, and to them have been born two bright and promising boys, Carl and Max. Mr. Rietmann is a practical man and is training his boys to the intricacies of business which will doubtless make them able to carry forward with skill and safety even larger interests than their father has thus far done, although he is considered the leader in his vicinity.

JOHN B. YARBROUGH. In Washington county, Oregon, on January 6, 1845, the subject of this sketch first saw the light and he has been a typical westerner since that time, ever laboring for the welfare of the sections where he has bestowed his labor and doing a lion's share in this good work. His parents are James M., born in Kentucky in 1820, whose father, John, with his wife, were born in Virginia. The mother of our subject is Mary E. Smith, born in Carteret county, North Carolina, in 1822. Her father was Lemuel, who married Hannah Gilcon, both natives of North Carolina. John B. remained with his parents until twenty years of age and then started for himself. He was educated in the common schools of the day. His parents removed to Linn county when he was one year old and took donation claims, remaining there sixteen years. Then they sold out and went back to Washington county. Six years later they went to Crescent City, California, but in two years were back in Douglas county, Oregon, and eight years after that they sold again and came to Latah county. The father died here in 1896. When he left home, John B. rented land in Yam Hill county then went to southern Oregon for eight years in the lumber business, where he was successful. One summer was spent in the Klamath country and then he returned to the Willamette valley in 1876, and in 1880 he came overland to Latah county and preempted a quarter section nine miles east from Garfield, where the family home has been since that date with the exception of the years between 1896 and 1901, which were spent in the Couer d'Alene country.

Mr. Yarbrough was married to Miss Samantha,

daughter of John and Margaret (Baker) Long, on August 2, 1807, and the following children have been born to them: Chrystina, wife of W. W. Messinger, in the Coeur d'Alenes; John W., in the Coeur d'Alene district; Addison, in Latah county; Eli O., in Coeur d'Alene; Lottie, wife of Calvin Farnum, deceased; Mona, wife of J. Ross, in Coeur d'Alene; James, in Latah; Margaret E., wife of Lew Solley, deceased; Herbert, in Coeur d'Alene; Homer, at home; Leonard, deceased; Gladys, at home. Mrs. Yarbrough was born in Virginia, on March 21, 1852, and her father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1815, and the mother was born in Virginia, on February 17, 1828. Mrs. Yarbrough's brothers and sisters are Napoleon B., deceased, Christopher C., Mary, Ella, America, deceased, Emma, and John. Mr. Yarbrough has brothers and sisters as follows: Andrew J., in eastern Oregon; Sarah J., wife of D. W. Hayden, in Latah county; Martha J., wife of John Woodfin, in Latah county; Mary, wife of Levi Mohr, deceased; James, killed by a saw in a mill in Oregon; Thomas J., in Spokane, Washington; Lafayette, in eastern Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Yarbrough are members of the Universalist church, while he is socialistic in politics and a member of the school board where he labors ardently for good educational facilities. The farm is well improved and a model place, being an abundant producer.

BENJAMIN F. MOCHEL. The subject of this article has always been a man of great energy and activity, as is shown by his life of enterprise and adaptability, while at the present time he is one of the firm of Mochel Brothers, who operate the P. G. livery, feed and sale stable in Genesee, having a fine property and doing a successful business.

Our subject was born in Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, on February 8, 1867, being the son of George L. and Elizabeth (Lenartz) Mochel. While still a child, his parents came to California, thence to Bellingham bay, Washington, and then to Seattle, where this son received his first schooling. But fortune had decreed that he should not stay long there, and soon the family were in Dayton, Washington, whence they removed to Marengo, and thence to Walla Walla, then to Pataha City, where the school days of Benjamin F. were completed. Then at the age of nineteen years he started for himself, renting a farm of two hundred and forty acres for two years, after which he went to Lake Chelan, and thence to Genesee. In 1880 he worked on a farm for ten dollars per month, then went to Troy, Idaho, working at the carpenter trade and in the harvest fields, after which he rented eight hundred acres with his brother and father. He bought property in Genesee that he still owns. In 1893 he went to Cornwall, Idaho, and there his father died, and he handled the farm for two years alone, then returned to Genesee, working for a time in the livery for his brother, then going to the Nez Perces reservation where he took a homestead. Four years later he sold this property and returned to Genesee and since

that time has been in the livery business with his brother.

In 1885 Mr. Mochel married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Harris and Angelina Fuller, and they have six children, Cora M., Ellen E., Leonard E., Henry A., Louis, and a baby unnamed, all at home and attending school. Mr. Mochel is a member of the M. W. A. He is a man of sound principles, has displayed commendable zeal in the discharge of the responsibilities of life that have rested upon him, while in his business ventures he has shown good ability, wisdom, and enterprise, which have given him both the confidence of his fellows and a good competence.

MARTIN BECHTEL was born in Knox county, Ohio, near Mt. Vernon, on January 19, 1837, being the son of John and Esther (Moyers) Bechtel. The father was a cooper and farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, as were his parents, while the mother of our subject was also born in Pennsylvania, in 1804, and her parents were early settlers in Pickaway county, Ohio. The other children, in addition to Martin, were Abraham, soldier in the Mexican and Civil wars, now deceased; Samuel, deceased; Mary, wife of Dr. Fletcher, in Ohio; John, deceased; Emanuel, in Illinois; Sophia, wife of R. B. Williams, in Garfield; Esther A., wife of Mr. Jackson, in Missouri. At the age of eight years, our subject was left fatherless, and when he was thirteen, the mother sold out and came to McLean county, Illinois. There he attended school and labored on the farm. Mr. Bechtel remained at home until 1861, then responded to the call of patriotism and enlisted in Company C, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, under Captain John O. Pullen, his company organizing at Bloomington, and the regiment at Joliet. They went to Alton, Jefferson barracks, Cape Girardeau, and after scouting for four months took to winter quarters in Birds Point. Then they fought Jeff Thompson and were victors, at Fredericktown. In 1862 he was ordered to Forts Henry and Donelson and fought in both battles, then at Pittsburg Landing, when they were attacked by Johnson and Beauregard, then he fought at the battle of Shiloh. After this he went into camp at Jackson and later was in the following engagements: Britton's Lane, Willow Spring, Champion Hills, Raymond and Vicksburg, at which place he was wounded in the ankle and had his hearing impaired and eye hurt. He fought also at Kenesaw mountain and at Atlanta, at which place he was captured and spent one month and eight days in Andersonville. He was then taken to Charleston, South Carolina, thence to Florence, when he made his escape and was recaptured, then escaped a second time. In February, 1865, he went home and after reporting, he was honorably discharged. For his faithful service and injuries he receives the small pension of twenty-two dollars per month. He was mustered out at Gainesville and discharged at Chicago and went to McLean county and there remained until 1879, when he removed to his present place in Latah county, eight miles east from

Garfield. His wife owns eighty acres of good land here and he practices diversified farming.

Mr. Bechtel and Miss Alice Smith were married in Illinois, on October 8, 1865, and they have the following children: Shelton, in Nez Perces county; Ida, at Blackfoot; Noah, in Nez Perces county; Martin, at Blackfoot; Sophia, wife of George Wesley Bird, in Latah county. Mr. Smith was born in Kentucky and married Miss Sarah Currey, a native of Indiana, and their daughter, Mrs. Bechtel, was born in McLean county, Illinois, in April, 1851. Mr. Bechtel is a member of the G. A. R. and while in Illinois was county commissioner of his county, and he has always taken an active part in the affairs of the country and is an advocate of good schools. He made a commendable record in the Civil war and it was such noble and brave men as he who fought out the awful battles that saved the Union from dismemberment and preserved to posterity the free institutions that are now our pride and joy.

ISAAC S. MILLER. This capable and enterprising agriculturist lives eight miles east from Garfield and has a quarter section of fertile land well improved, and producing, under his skillful husbandry, abundant crops of the cereals and hay and fruits, while also Mr. Miller handles considerable stock. He is the son of Hamilton and Sarah A. (Hunt) Miller, and was born in Jay county, Indiana, on November 16, 1845. The father, a Mexican war veteran, was a farmer and born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1818, being the son of Hugh Miller, who served under Jackson in the war of 1812 and whose father was a native of Ireland and a soldier in the Revolution, being wounded at Bunker Hill. The wife of this veteran of colonial days was a native of Scotland. The mother of our subject was born in Green county, Kentucky, in 1818, and her father, Isaac C. Hunt, was a Methodist preacher, born in Vermont, being the son of G. M. and Polly (Squire) Hunt, natives of New Jersey. Our subject was taken with his parents to Mercer county, Ohio, when four years of age and five years later went thence to Page county, Iowa. That was the home for ten years, or until 1864, he being a member of the Home Guards, and would have gone to the front, but was too young. At the date last mentioned the family came to the Willamette valley and took land and erected a saw-mill. The father continued there until the day of his death, March 27, 1872. Isaac S. had done for himself from his majority, and in 1878 he came to Latah county, and on October 5th of that year he took his present farm and this has been the family home since that time.

On April 19, 1866, he was married to Miss Hannah N., daughter of Benjamin and Ellen (Armstrong) Kinyon, the nuptials occurring in Polk county, Oregon. One child, Hattie Benson, was born to that marriage. Mrs. Miller was born in 1853, and died in 1872.

Mr. Miller contracted a second marriage, the date being February 5, 1874, at which time Eliza H.,

daughter of Levi and Sarah (Edes) Burden, became his wife. This wedding occurred in Yam Hill county, Oregon. Mr. Burden was born in Illinois in 1826 and his wife was born in Missouri in 1830. Mrs. Miller was born in Polk county, Oregon, on February 21, 1856. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Miller are Henry, deceased; James R., in Wardner, Idaho; George L., in Latah county; Isabelle, deceased; Abraham L., in Latah county; Minnie, wife of George Davis, in Latah county; Thomas, William, Jasper, John, in Latah county; Effie and Edward, twins, the latter deceased and the former the wife of Jefferson Poe, in Latah county; Lulu, wife of James Davis, in Latah county; Ennis, deceased. Mr. Miller has brothers and sisters as follows: Lewis H., in Yam Hill county, Oregon; Mary, wife of James Berry, in Oregon; Hugh T., a member of Company F, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of Lincoln Ferry, Texas, in May, 1864; Robert L., in Oregon; Margaret, wife of W. Smith, in Latah county; Hamilton, in Latah county; John C. and Isabelle, twins, the latter deceased and the former in Oregon; Rhoda A., wife of W. Downing, at Weston, Oregon; Ella, deceased; Lulu, deceased. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller are Elmer, in Latah county; Estella, wife of Frank Adair, in Latah county; Lottie, at home; Esther E., wife of H. Gilmore, of Nez Perces county. Mr. Miller and wife are members of the United Brethren church and he has been a member of the school board, and was president of the Alliance Industrial Union.

It is of note that the ancestors of Mr. Miller's mother came over in the Mayflower.

HANS C. J. TWEEDT. The large real estate owner and prominent agriculturist of Latah county whose name initiates this paragraph, is one of the best known men of the county, and has been eminently successful in his business endeavors in this section, which demonstrates his ability, industry, and enterprise, while his uprightness and integrity have as fully been manifested. Hans C. J. Tweedt was born in Bergen, Norway, on November 29, 1846, being the son of Christian J. and Anna (Seim) Tweedt, large farmers in that country. Our subject received a good education and at the age of seventeen years started for himself. Three years later, 1866, he came to America, and spent two years in the vicinity of Madison, Wisconsin, working and then went to Wausau, in the same state, where four years were spent in the timber. In 1874 Mr. Tweedt came to Marion county, Oregon, purchased a farm and tilled the soil there until 1877, when he came to his present location, one and one-half miles northeast from Genesee, this being Nez Perces county then. He took a homestead and soon began to add further land by purchase until he now owns five hundred and sixty acres, which is abundant in producing crops, giving as high as eleven thousand bushels in one year. Mr. Tweedt has a fine twelve room residence, large barn, forty by eighty, with plenty of

substantial out buildings, and a blacksmith shop, while a fine orchard and other tasty and valuable improvements make his home one of rural beauty and comfort. On an adjoining farm he has good buildings also. Mr. Tweedt has thirty head of cattle and plenty of stock and utensils for his large estate, and is one of the most progressive and skillful men of the county. In political matters, Mr. Tweedt has always taken an active interest and in 1898 the people called him to serve in the responsible position of county commissioner, running on the Republican ticket against A. Beardsley on the Fusion ticket and gaining the day by a handsome majority. Also the school interests have gained by his service on the boards.

In 1872 Mr. Tweedt married Miss Susana, daughter of John and Amelia Nelson, of Waupaca county, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of fifteen children, five of whom are dead and ten living, as follows: Carl J., living in Nez Perces county on a fine farm of one quarter section; Emma B., attending the normal and at present teaching school; Louis A., a student at the Idaho University, from which he will graduate in 1903; Christ G., at home; Fred, at home; Annie C., a student at the university; George E., Henry E., Sarah M., Earl A., the last four also at home. Mr. Tweedt is a member of the K. of P., while he and his family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Tweedt is well known and well liked throughout the county, and his labors here for years have resulted in much good to the county and its institutions, and he enjoys the confidence of all, which is justly merited.

THEODOR KLUSS. The subject of this article is one of the first settlers in this section, being here long before Latah county had an organization, and is now one of the prominent farmers of the county, well to do, and a man of ability and uprightness in all of his ways, as has been patent from his business enterprises and success here in our midst. He was born in the province of Schlesien, Prussia, on August 15, 1854, being the son of Thomas and Barbara Kluss, natives of the same place, and farmers. The mother died the same year our subject was born and his father was called hence by death in 1867, and both are buried in the home land. The year following the death of the father, Theodor being then fourteen years of age, apprenticed himself to a machinist and learned the locksmith trade. He traveled over most of Germany, Switzerland and Austria, laboring at his trade, and in 1873 longed for new fields, and accordingly came to America. He settled in Madison county, Illinois, and engaged in farming for three years, then sold out and migrated to San Francisco, thence to Portland, and Port Townsend, working for a short time in the latter places, and in the fall of 1877 made his way into the section now embraced in Latah county. He selected a homestead, the place where he now lives, settled upon it, and since that time has been one of the progressive, energetic and

intelligent farmers of the country. He has added as much more land to his homestead, giving him one-half section now, which is well improved, and produces abundant crops. The estate is the family home place, and lies four miles north from Genesee. Mr. Kluss is a true representative of that noble and sturdy class known as pioneers and he does credit to himself in the way in which he has demonstrated his ability to aid in the development and advancement of the country.

On August 4, 1887, Mr. Kluss married Miss Mary, daughter of Andrew and Mary Stritzle, and a native of Austria, where also her parents were born and are now living. This wedding took place in Lewiston, Idaho, and the fruit of this union has been four children, as follows: Annie, Rudolph, Mary and John. Mr. Kluss is well to do, having received the proper reward of his faithful labors, and he is active in the matter of politics, taking the part of the intelligent citizen, and he receives the esteem and confidence of his fellows.

JAMES HUTCHISON. Among the leading fruit growers of Latah county must be mentioned the subject of this article, and also it is right that the faithful labors which he has performed for the substantial progress of this county should receive proper consideration. Mr. Hutchison was born near Cape Vincent, New York, on February 23, 1855, being the son of James and Jane (Mores) Hutchison. The first twelve years of his life were spent in Rome, New York; then in company with his parents he came to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, where twelve years more were spent in farming, the father being a railroad man. It was in 1881 that our subject came west and settled first on the Snake river, and one year later came to American ridge. After several years of residence there he came to his present home place on Fix ridge, three miles west from Juliaetta. The year 1887 was the date that settlement was made on this place, and the estate shows enterprise and industry on the part of the owner. Mr. Hutchison has fifty acres of orchard, thirty of which is devoted to prunes and the balance to different fruits. He owns one hundred and twenty acres on Big Bear ridge, also a dwelling and several lots in Port Angeles, Washington. He handles considerable stock in addition to his fruit and farming and is one of the leading men of his section.

The marriage of Mr. Hutchison and Miss Sophia, daughter of Rev. Peter and Sophia (Dushing) Desgranges, was solemnized on May 22, 1882, in Moscow, Idaho, and eight children have been born to them: Wallace and Walter, twins, the latter dying when he was five years of age; John and Jane, the former died at the age of seventeen; Caroline, Lottie, Howard, George, all at home. Mrs. Hutchison was born and educated in the state of New York. Mr. Hutchison is a man of ability and commendable activity in his business enterprises, as his accumulations manifest, and he is esteemed and respected by all.



THEODOR KLUSS AND FAMILY.



JAMES HUTCHISON.



JOHN H. HUTCHISON.

JOHN H. HUTCHISON is one of Latah county's most enterprising and capable men, being the largest fruit grower in the county at the present time, and having abundant success in his endeavors because of his skill and wisdom and energy in handling the business, which has grown under his care and direction to the proportions of a business that may well be a source of pride to the entire county.

Reverting more particularly to the personal history of our subject, we note that Mr. Hutchison was born on March 16, 1857, in Steuben county, New York, being the son of James H. and Jane (Mores) Hutchison, natives, respectively, of Scotland and New York state. The father was a bridge carpenter and wrought on structures for railways. When John H. was very young his parents removed to Rome, New York, remaining there until this son was eleven years of age. There also the father died and the mother with her children removed to Iowa, settling near Waverly, Bremer county, where the son remained about thirteen years, being occupied in gaining an education and also in the good work of instruction in the schools. He came west to Whitman county, Washington, in 1880, and for two years he raised sheep there and then retired from that industry and removed to Latah county, where he purchased a right to the quarter section where his house now stands. To that he has added until he owns four hundred and forty acres of fine soil. Mr. Hutchison has improved his estate in a most commendable manner, having an elegant residence, barns, outbuildings, and all conveniences to handle a general farming business. He has an orchard of forty acres, set entirely to prunes, and twenty acres more given to a variety of fruits. His fruit products alone amount to a large industry. He has an evaporating plant one hundred and twenty-eight feet by twenty feet in dimensions, also a large storage house and commodious apartment house for the men, of whom he employs nearly fifty in the busy seasons. Not only does Mr. Hutchison excel in producing large quantities of fruit but at the Spokane fruit fair he won the gold medal in 1894 and also he has won the same at the Kendrick exposition. His work is highly commendatory to him and a source of credit and pride to the entire county.

Fraternally Mr. Hutchison is affiliated with the K. of P. His marriage with Miss Clara E. Barker was solemnized at Moscow, Idaho, on June 23, 1890. She had come from Wisconsin, her native state, with her parents, William F. and Helen M. (Blount) Barker, to Waverly, Iowa, where she was principal of the primary schools and kindergarten for four years after the date of their arrival there, which was 1862. She had also taught in Wisconsin and her entire teaching experience dates over a period of sixteen years. Her father was a general merchant at Waverly for twenty years. After Mr. Hutchison came here he taught one of the first schools that was held in the new building on of American ridge. He was the first president of the Potlatch Horticultural Association, also of the fruit fair at Kendrick. In addition to the exhibit which Mr.

Hutchison took to Spokane, when he secured the gold medal, he has made four others, and has won various prizes there and elsewhere.

THOMAS H. CHRISTIE. The subject of this sketch is one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Troy, in Latah county, and it is with pleasure that we grant him space in the history of his county, since he has labored here faithfully and has done much for the upbuilding of the county. Mr. Christie is a merchant, handling a mammoth stock of general merchandise in Troy, and he has secured by his sagacious business methods and uprightness, a large patronage.

Recurring to the personal history of our subject, we note, that as so many of our progressive citizens, he came from Norway, his birth being in Christianna, on March 6, 1863, being the son of Halvor and Mary Christie. He came to this country in 1869 with his parents and settlement was made in Jackson county, Minnesota, where he was brought up and educated, laboring also on a farm. It was in 1881 that he came to this country settling first in Lewiston, where he labored for one year. Then he returned to Minnesota and farmed until 1886 when he made a second journey west, that time going to Tacoma, where he labored for the Pacific Elevator Company for one year. In 1887 he came to Genesee. He clerked in a general merchandise establishment there for one year and then opened a retail liquor store, which he operated for four years. 1892 marks the date of his removal to Troy and then he opened his present business, which he has steadily prosecuted since that time with fine success. Recently, Mr. Christie sold his farm interests and is devoting himself to the store altogether.

On February 15, 1892, Mr. Christie married Miss Maggie, daughter of John and Annie Raum, who reside north from Troy, and two children have been born to this union, namely, Mildred and Edna. Fraternaly, Mr. Christie is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 29, in Troy and with the Elks of Moscow, Lodge No. 249, and with the K. of P., Lodge No. 11, in Troy. He is a popular citizen and has a good standing among the residents of his section.

PETER JOHANN is one of the prominent men of Latah county, distinguished alike for his enterprising labors and stanch characteristics and intelligence in the affairs of business and the questions of the day, being occupied in the art of agriculture and stock raising, wherein he has made a commendable success. Many of the sturdiest supporters of the stars and stripes and the warmest friends of the principles which they stand for have come to us from the land of Germany, and in the Fatherland the subject of this sketch was born, the date being January 15, 1860, and his parents were John and Anna M. (Shoemaker) Johann. Peter received a good education in the

village schools and grew up there until the age of thirteen years had been reached. Five years previous to that time the father had died and the widowed mother came with her family to America, when this son, the oldest, was thirteen. He was faithful in his care of the family that thus early cast responsibilities upon him and he continued in that noble work until he had reached the age of twenty-six. When twenty-one he came at the request of his mother to seek a place in the west, but failing to find what he desired, he returned and remained in the east until 1887, when he again made a tour of the west, on this occasion settling for a time in Union, Washington, whence two years later he came to Latah county and purchased a farm which he tilled for four years. He then sold that property and came to Genesee, purchasing a quarter and renting another and then later purchasing the second quarter, which gives him the fine estate of one-half section, one mile west from Genesee. This property is one of the most thrifty and well kept farms in the county, it being laid out with skill, and improved with taste, and stocked with display of wisdom. His home is a rural retreat of comfort and taste, with a fine residence, good barns and outbuildings, a well selected orchard and everything that could gladden the heart of a lover of home. Mr. Johann has been road supervisor for a series of years and his public life, in which he has done much as delegate to the Bryan conventions in the county, has always been characterized with the same display of acumen, vigor and uprightness that are found in his private walk.

In 1883 Mr. Johann married Miss Johanna, daughter of George and Katherine (Bruus) Bromeling, of Carroll county, Iowa, and five children have been born to them: Annie, Pauline, John M., Mary, and Johanna, deceased. Mrs. Johann was called by death from her happy home and loving family on October 14, 1901. The oldest daughter is keeping house and the family are kept together in the home place, despite this sad loss. Mr. Johann is a member of the Catholic church and in a devoted manner brings his family under the benign influence of his faith. He is a potent factor in the church and labors ardently and wisely for the advancement of its interests.

GEORGE W. GRINER. Eight miles east from Garfield lies the beautiful estate of the subject of this sketch. The home place consists of one hundred and six acres of good land well cultivated and handled to diversified crops, with orchard and fine improvements, while in addition Mr. Griner farms two hundred acres of rented land.

Reverting to the personal history of our subject we note that he was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on May 8, 1860, the son of John G. and Elizabeth (Caraban) Griner. The father was a farmer and stockman, born on January 6, 1833, in Pennsylvania, and died March 13, 1900. He served in the

Union army under Captains Hayes and Hutchinson. His father was Jacob Griner, a blacksmith, who married Maria Step, born in eastern Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on August 5, 1836, and her parents were natives of the same state. In addition to our subject, this worthy couple had children as follows: William H., in Whitman county; Samuel J., deceased; Oliver, deceased; John E., living in Latah county; Mary, wife of Aaron Fields, now deceased; Susan H., wife of C. J. Cockrell, in Latah county; Maggie J., wife of E. C. Covey, near Seattle; Phillip S., in Idaho county; Pollard R., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Marion Munsey, in Latah county; Bertha E., wife of William Hayden, in Latah county.

George W. worked on a farm and attended school in Pennsylvania until fourteen years of age and then came west in March with his parents to Pottawatomie county, Kansas. He also attended school in Manhattan, Kansas, and the family remained in that state until 1886, when they made another move, coming first to Spokane and thence to Latah county. Our subject bought his present place and then homesteaded it, having litigation with the railroad company but beating them.

On September 12, 1884, in Kansas, Mr. Griner married Miss Charity A., daughter of John and Julia A. (Hill) Bills, and to them were born the following children: Ernest, Alberta, John L., Elizabeth, Letha, Neva and Georgia A., all being at home except Letha, who is with her grandmother. Mr. Bills was a native of Ohio and his wife was born in that state in 1846. Mrs. Griner died June 13, 1897. Mr. Griner was married a second time on August 5, 1900, in Moscow, the lady becoming his wife being Evabell (Williamson) Foley. Her parents were William W. and Manan (Myers) Williamson, the father being a railroad engineer, born in Ohio in 1832, and the mother born in Buffalo, New York, in 1832, while Mrs. Griner was born in Wisconsin, on December 2, 1863, and she spent some years in teaching school. Her brothers and sisters are Gertrude, wife of Frank R. Porter, in Illinois; George H., in Fort Dodge, Iowa, operating as a railroad engineer; Alta M., wife of Mr. Smith, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Griner is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Garfield, and has been affiliated with the W. of W., the A. O. U. W., and the Maccabees. They are members of the Methodist church. In 1892 Mr. Griner was nominated by the Populists for county commissioner, but while he ran ahead of his ticket, he suffered defeat with the entire ticket. He takes a zealous interest in educational matters and is at present endeavoring to arrange for a new school house.

JOSEPH GEIGER. The well known and representative business man whose name appears at the head of this article is one of the prominent men of Genesee, where he owns and operates a fine brewing

plant with an output capacity of three hundred barrels per year, and which he handles with skill and display of talent and good business ability. He was born in Baden, Germany, on July 28, 1853, being the son of Joseph Geiger. In the fatherland he was educated in the fine schools to be found there, and at the age of eighteen bade farewell to school-mates, home and native land and launched out into the world for himself. With stout hands and a courageous heart, he was prepared to do good work, and when he landed in America, after a short time spent in visiting friends in New York, we find him busily engaged in rail-roading in Texas, whence two years later he went to Iowa. Farming engaged him there for a time and then he went to Milwaukee, where he learned the brewing and malting arts, working there until he was a master hand in the science. Then he came to Idaho, took up a homestead and pre-emption, and for twelve years he wrought for their improvement and in the production of good crops. Then he sold out and put up the brewing and malting house that he now owns and operates in Genesee. He has been at this business since 1888, and has accumulated a goodly competence of this world's property owing to his skill and industry, and he is one of the substantial men of the county.

Mr. Geiger married Miss Meta Smith in 1880, and one child was born to them, Anna Geiger. In 1890 Mrs. Geiger was taken from her home and family by the cold hand of death.

In 1893 Mr. Geiger contracted a second marriage, the lady of his choice on this occasion being Charlotte Prager, and two children have been the fruit of this union, Matilda, going to school, and Freddie, the youngest. Mr. Geiger takes an active part in the local politics and matters of government, and is always allied on the side of sound principles and progress. He affiliates with the Catholic church and is a staunch supporter of his faith.

ALEXANDER H. CHARLES. This well known gentleman is one of the prominent citizens of Latah county and a man who is worthy of the trust of his fellows, having been repeatedly called to serve in public office, and to his credit it is to be said that in all this service he has evinced a faithfulness to the trust imposed and for the welfare of the people that has enabled him to discharge in a conscientious and capable way all duties.

Mr. Charles was born in Vernon county, Missouri, on February 26, 1862, being the son of Benjamin and Rachel (Zellar) Charles. He was left an orphan at an early age and secured an education by dint of hard labor, and also mastered the carpenter trade, a goodly showing for one thus thrown out in the world. He followed farming mostly until 1890, when he came to Troy and took up building for a time. He continued at the same for four years and then determined to launch into the mercantile realm,

and accordingly he learned the apothecary's art and opened a drug store. He has a fine stock of drugs, paints, oils, stationery, and so forth, and does a good business and is one of the leading mercantile men of the county. In addition to this business, Mr. Charles has a well improved farm one-half mile south from Troy, which supports an orchard of twenty-five acres.

Mr. Charles married Miss Martha, daughter of John and Julia (Summers) Daniels, in Vernon county, Missouri, and they have two children, Maud and Edith. Fraternally Mr. Charles is affiliated with the K. of P., Lodge No. 11, and with the W. of W., Lodge No. 248, both at Troy. Mr. Charles is very active in the political realm, and is now serving his second term as county commissioner from the third district, while also he has served a number of terms as city councilman. He is allied with the Republican party and is faithful in the discharge of duties of both a public character and in business enterprise.

Mr. Charles held a captain's commission in Company M, Idaho National Guards, for three years.

WILLIAM N. THOMPSON. Five miles southwest from Cora, Idaho, is the estate of the subject of this sketch. He bought it some years since and has constantly farmed it, raising abundance of various crops and horses, cattle and hogs. William N. was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1860, being the son of John E. and Easter A. (Love) Thompson. The father was born in the same county in 1837 and his father, Edward Thompson, was a native of Ireland, and the wife of that gentleman was Jeannie Carnahan. The mother of our subject was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and her father was William Love and her mother Mary Thompson. Our subject was educated in the common schools and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one, then migrated to Pottawatomie county, Kansas, and farmed and raised stock. He landed there on March 6, and seven years to a day after that he came thence to Spokane, Washington. He drove a team for the C. & C. Mill Company of that city for a time and then came to Latah county and settled on a piece of land which he afterward abandoned, because it was lien land. In 1892 he purchased his farm, as described above.

The marriage of Mr. Thompson and Miss Anna, daughter of John and Martha (Carnahan) Dial, was solemnized in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, on November 6, 1884, and they have six children, Millie, John, Orville, Ruth, Elsie and Inez, all at home. Mr. Dial is a farmer and a large operator in stock and was born in Ohio on October 14, 1833, while his wife was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on November 21, 1840. Mrs. Thompson was born in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, on October 4, 1864, and was educated in the public schools and the Manhattan high school. Mrs. Thompson has brothers and sisters as follows: Lewis, in Latah county; Millie, wife of

Elmer Whitmore, in Spokane, Washington; Mary, wife of Shafer Carnahan, in Kansas; Samuel, in Oklahoma; Haley, wife of Eli Carnahan, in Kansas; John, in Manhattan, Kansas; William, in Kansas; Grace, Jesse, Lihl and Charles, all in Kansas. Mr. Thompson's brothers and sisters are named as follows: Margaret I., deceased; Sarah J., wife of William Moody, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Edward C., in Kansas; John F., in Latah county; Mina B., deceased; Mary I., wife of Lewis Diel, in Latah county; Agnes, wife of John Lindsay, on Meadow creek, in Latah county; Robert and Harry, on the Nez Perces reservation; George, in Latah county. Mr. Thompson is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was delegate to the grand lodge in Spokane in 1901 from Empire Lodge, No. 51, at Garfield. He was a member of the board of education and of the Mountain Home district and succeeded in establishing a fine school. His father's brothers were all Union soldiers and the father was rejected on account of a defect in hearing. His mother had several brothers in the war also.

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NAPOLÉON B. LONG, deceased. Our volume would not be complete were there omission of a memorial of the good man whose name is at the head of this page, and because of his faithful labors, his worthy life and his own real worth of character and uprightness we with pleasure accord space to him. Mr. Long was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, on April 7, 1844, being the son of John and Margaret (Barker) Long. The father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1815, and the mother was born in West Virginia, on February 17, 1828. Besides our subject, they had children as follows: Samantha, wife of John Yarbrough, in Latah county; Columbus C., in Arizona; Mary, wife of John Butts, in Arizona; Ella V., wife of George Wikoff, in Oregon; America, deceased; Emma, wife of Simon Elcoks, in Oregon; John J., in California.

While our subject was a child the family came to Iowa and shortly came west, settling in the vicinity of The Dalles, Oregon. Napoleon B. enlisted for three years in the First Oregon Infantry, Company G, under Captain A. J. Barland, to fight the Indians. He was a drummer boy, and after eighteen months' service he was discharged. Following the Indian war, the family went to Salem, and thence to Modoc county, California, and there our subject took a mail route from the Rogue river across the mountains, which was a very dangerous employment, especially during the Modoc Indian uprising. Two years later they returned to Linn county, Oregon, and thence engaged in farming and labor in the timber. It was in October, 1883, that Mr. Long came to Latah county, his parents having preceded him hither. He purchased a farm and homesteaded a forty, the place being seven miles east from Garfield, where the family now reside.

The marriage of Mr. Long and Emma (Blalock) Seits was solemnized on November 29, 1876, in Mo-

doc county, California, and the following children have been born to them: Freddie Q., deceased; Minnie, at home; Jesse A., married to Amanda Augir, and residing at home; George E., Anna E., Henry L., Robert E., Charles A., Vina E., deceased, Mary M., deceased. Mrs. Long's parents were Abraham and Mary Seits, the father a farmer and born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and the mother born in Missouri in 1831. Mrs. Long was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, on March 30, 1841, and has brothers and sisters named as follows: Nancy, living in Oregon; Henry, in Oregon; Mary E., deceased; Frances, in Oregon; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Heath, in Okanogan county, Washington; Josiah, deceased; Harriett, deceased; Lincoln, in Oregon.

Mr. Long was not a politician and would never accept office at the hands of his fellows. He was a member of the Farmers' Alliance and of the Farmers' Club. His fine farm of two hundred and forty acres was well kept and he was skillful in his labors. He was an active member and worker in the United Brethren church and was always zealous in the progress of the faith. The death of Mr. Long came suddenly, on May 3, 1902, falling from sudden failure of the heart. He stood beside his faithful wife and as the spirit took its flight he fell forward into her arms. To the ones left behind there is much comfort in the thought that while it was death here, to this noble Christian man it was but "absent from the body, present with the Lord." The One whom he had served so long and faithfully called to the eternal rewards his child, and hope may well brighten the darkness of the valley of the shadow of death.

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JAMES E. DAILEY. The esteemed pioneer, whose name heads this article, is one of the substantial men of the county and a leader in many lines, and is accredited with the distinction of living longer in Latah county without using whisky than any other man in the Palouse country. He is a man of sound principles and unswerving integrity and is highly esteemed by all of his fellows. James E. was born in La Salle county, Illinois, on April 16, 1858, the son of Robert and Eleanor (Hughes) Dailey. The father was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and is now living in Latah county. His grandfather, James Dailey, was a native of the same place and died there. The mother of our subject was born in Greene county in 1836, and is now living in Latah county. Her father, John Hughes, was born and died in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and his father was killed there by the Indians in an early age. Our subject's parents removed to Story county, Iowa, in 1864, and four years later went thence to Hamilton county and farmed. Our subject attended school and later came with his parents to San Francisco, thence to Portland by steamer and on to The Dalles, whence they made their way by teams to the Palouse river, there being no Palouse City then. They took land and at

the age of twenty-one James took a portion of his present place, seven miles northeast from Palouse. Since he has purchased more and is one of the substantial farmers of the county and raises abundant crops of hay and the cereals from his half section of fine land. He took part in the defense of the settlers at the time of the Indian outbreak. He was packing to Canas prairie at the time and assisted to take all his people to Colfax.

The marriage of Mr. Dailey and Miss Ida, daughter of Talbott and Sarah (Haynes) Ingraham, was celebrated on January 1, 1882. They have five children: Blanche, deceased; Ward E., deceased; Robert T., at home; Maud I., and Sarah Onda, at home. Mr. Ingraham was a farmer, born in Ohio on May 6, 1833. His grandmother was Jemimah Birch and his grandfather Ingraham was born in Wales. Mrs. Dailey was born in Knox county, Illinois, on November 23, 1864, and gained her education in the public schools. Mrs. Dailey has brothers and sisters as follows: Warren S., in Pennsylvania; Eliza J., wife of Bert Trownfelter and living in Lewiston; Daniel S., deceased. Mr. Dailey's brothers and sisters are named as follows: Louisa, wife of Walter Dean, in Latah county, John L. and Hughes I. on Nez Perces reservation; Anna E., wife of W. W. Davis, of Latah county; Robert R., at home in Latah county; Charles M., also at home in Latah county. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey are members of the Christian church and he is a member of the school board. It is of note that six uncles of Mr. Dailey fought in the Civil war, one, I. I. Hughes becoming captain. Mrs. Dailey had five uncles in the Civil war and three died there, one in Andersonville prison. They were fifers and one was a drum major. In 1875 Mr. Dailey carried the mail from Lewiston to Spokane, Lewiston being the distributing point then. And it is of note that at that time J. M. Glover kept a little store in a box house in Spokane and there was no accommodation for a horse to be found and Mr. Dailey was obliged to feed him on a picket rope.

EDWARD T. PLATT. No man is better known throughout Latah county, both for the ability in business matters and the sound principles that dominate a faithful personal walk, than the subject of this sketch, to whom we grant a representation in the volume of his county's history. He is one of the heavy property owners of the county, has a fine estate of four hundred acres adjoining the town of Genesee, maintains a large and fine orchard, has all kinds of important and comfortable improvements, and is one of the up to date and intelligent and progressive business men of this section of the country.

Edward T. was born in Highland, Iowa county, Wisconsin, on November 1, 1852, being the son of Edward and Susanah (Jones) Platt. He received his early education in the native place and at the age of twenty entered the state normal at Platteville, Wisconsin, where he completed a two years' course. He

then followed teaching for two and one-half years in the vicinity of Lemars, Iowa, whence he then went to Allentown, Dakota, and in the spring of 1881 took a trip to his native place. Then he went to Omaha, Nebraska, bought a ticket for Lewiston, Idaho, and at that time a train of sixty-five cars, bringing seven hundred people to settle in that country, came through, consuming one month on the road. This large reinforcement arrived in Lewiston on October 9, 1881, and soon after we find our subject in the vicinity of Genesee, where he engaged to work for John Evans and in the spring of the next year he entered into partnership with this man and together they wrought for five years. Then Mr. Platt bought the James Hansen farm, which he still owns and where the family home is. His residence is one of the most sightly and elegant of the city, overlooking the town and his farm, which comprises four hundred acres and is handled half for stock, of which he owns three hundred head, and half for farming purposes. He has an excellent orchard of one thousand trees, and his buildings, as barns, outbuildings, and all necessary equipment for the farm, are all of the best, and commodious and comfortable. In March, 1902, Mr. Platt sold from his herds two thousand five hundred dollars' worth of fine beef stock, and he is one of the heaviest stockmen in the county. In political matters he has also been a leader and in 1892 he was nominated by the Republican party for county commissioner and was elected by a handsome majority. He has served as justice of the peace and in numerous other offices. In 1889 he was instrumental in assisting to lay out the town of Genesee and handled much of the property. He was one of the organizers of the Genesee Bank and acted as its vice president. He also owns four houses and lots, besides his elegant home, in addition to the other property mentioned.

Mr. Platt married Miss Carrie, daughter of John M. Harris, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on November 6, 1875, and the fruit of this union is as follows: John, born April 5, 1877, married and living on the Salmon river, in the stock business; Laura born December 24, 1878, wife of W. Dorchester, also residing on the Salmon river and in the stock business; Susie, born May 27, 1881, wife of W. Hickman, operating a livery in Genesee; William, born July 14, 1884, going to school. Mr. Platt is a charter member of the Genesee Lodge of the K. of P. and has passed all of the chairs. He is also a member of the Free Methodist church, and is a man with the courage of his convictions, both in religious life and business enterprise, while his walk is one of exemplary worth and he is entitled to the generous bestowal of confidence and esteem which he enjoys from his fellows.

HARTZELL COBBS. Doubtless no profession to which the lot of man has fallen is so productive of good or evil as that of the instructor, hence it is that popular sentiment demands, and rightly, too, that the men who fill these responsible positions should be the

choicest in demeanor, integrity, ability and sound principles. As one of the leaders in this line of work in this county, we are bound to mention the subject of this article, whose work is in every respect of high order, and has placed him in the enviable position of one of the most prominent educators in this section of the country.

Mr. Cobbs was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, on August 2, 1865, being the son of Amasa and Annie M. (Schaeffer) Cobbs, now deceased. Our subject received his primary education in the schools adjacent to his native place and then he took a term in the Damascus Academy and one year at the Hiram College. He completed his education at the Northeastern Normal College, at Canfield, Ohio, in 1887, then inaugurated his career of teacher in the public schools. Two years were thus spent in the country schools and three years in Petersburg. In the fall of 1889 he came west, teaching first in the country schools, then taking the position of principal of the Russell school in Moscow. Following this he came to Genesee, assuming the principalship of the city schools. This was in the fall of 1894 and since that time he has continued in that department. The work that came to his hand was to grade and properly arrange the rooms and grades for the three hundred pupils that were under his charge, also map out the work for the five teachers who assisted him. This was completed in a fine manner and the Genesee schools are as well graded and in as good shape as any in the entire county. Mr. Cobbs has done a fine work and much credit is due to his faithful efforts. As a sample of his faithfulness in instruction, eight of his pupils applied to pass the examination for teachers' certificates. Five of this number received second grade, one first grade and two received standing for the second grade, but on account of their age were unable to have a certificate. These have made successful teachers and are doing good work in the county. It is the intention to handle the school as a preparatory course to the freshman class of the State University. The school property in Genesee is well furnished, admirably located and under the charge of their efficient and capable principal is a busy and bright place for the assembled youth of the city.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS. An enterprising and capable agriculturist and patriotic citizen, the subject of this article is deserving of consideration in the history of his county, since also he has labored here faithfully for many years in the upbuilding and improvement of the same and doing labors which deserve much credit. He was born in Lane county, Oregon, on May 18, 1860, the son of James G. and Martha (McCulloch) Davis, born respectively in 1826 and in Ohio in 1823. William W. remained with his parents until he had reached the age of eighteen years and then went to work for himself. He had acquired a good education from the district schools and his first move was to Latah county, where he squatted on a piece of land until he was twenty-one and then he took the

same as a homestead. He worked for neighboring farmers and also conducted a stock ranch in Lincoln county, Washington. This latter industry he withdrew from in 1892 and put in his first crop in Latah county. Since that time he has continued here entirely and has a fine farm, with good orchard, and which produces abundantly. His farm is located four miles northeast from Palouse.

The marriage of Mr. Davis and Miss Anna, daughter of Robert and Ellen (Hughes) Dailey, was solemnized on July 3, 1893, in Latah county. They have two children, Rosco J. and Roy R. Mrs. Davis' father was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1826 and the mother in the same county in 1836. The father is a farmer now in Latah county. Mrs. Davis was born in Story county, Iowa, on October 29, 1869 and was educated in the public schools. Her brothers and sisters are named as follows: James E., in Latah county; Louisa A., wife of Walter Bean, in Latah county; John L. and Hughes I., in Nez Perces county; Robert R. and Charles M., in Latah county. Mr. Davis has the following named brothers and sisters: Nancy A., wife of James Fairchild, in Whitman county, Washington; Joseph H., in Colfax; Angeline, wife of W. J. Breeding, in Palouse. Mr. Davis is a member of the Woodmen of the World and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is active in politics and holds the principles of the staunch old Jeffersonian Democracy. In school matters Mr. Davis is also zealous and always laboring for the best. His mother's brother was Captain McCulloch, in the Civil war.

DANIEL LACKNER is one of the leading farmers in the vicinity of Princeton, his fine estate of three hundred and sixty acres lying one-half mile east from the town. In addition to his farming Mr. Lackner has also operated as a blacksmith for many years here and he is well known all over this section of the country as a fine workman, a capable and upright man and a loyal citizen. His birth occurred in Ontario, Canada, on December 23, 1866, being the son of Conrad and Caroline (Leusing) Lackner. The father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1824 and the mother was born in Germany in 1835. Her mother died in Ontario, Canada, in 1890, being aged eighty-nine years. In addition to our subject, this worthy couple had other children as follows: Henry, in Ohio; Catherine, wife of Henry Sinkpihl, living in Ontario, Canada; Lucy, wife of Sam Stauffer, of Ontario; William, in Golden, Oregon; John, in Ontario; Mary, wife of Mr. Purdy, of Ontario; Lydia, in Ontario. When quite young, Daniel was apprenticed to a blacksmith and he worked at that trade until 1883, when he came to the United States, landing first in Detroit, where he labored at his trade for a time. In 1888 we find him in Palouse, whence he came to Princeton and opened a shop for himself. He soon had a good trade and he purchased land until he has the fine estate which was mentioned above. In 1901 he dropped shop work and

retired to the farm, where he makes his home at the present time.

On February 7, 1893, at Moscow, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lackner and Miss Dora, daughter of Frank and Mary (Austin) Bull, and four children have been born to them: Nellie, eight years old; Percy, seven years old; Jesse, six years old; and Bertha, four years old. Mr. Bull was a preacher in the Christian church and was born in Ohio in 1856 and is now living at Eugene, Oregon. Mrs. Lackner was born in Anoka county, Minnesota, on October 14, 1875. She is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Lackner has brothers and sisters as follows: William; Etta, wife of Clinton Trotter; Sarah, wife of Bert Scott; Ivan, with parents; all living in Jasper, Oregon. Mr. Lackner is a member of the school board and has been for many years and always labors for the betterment of educational facilities. Mrs. Lackner's uncle, D. Austin, and her grandfather, Isaac Mendenhall, were both soldiers in the Civil war. Mr. Lackner is a man of sagacity and industry and he has done much for the substantial improvement of the county.

OLOF OLSON. This esteemed and capable business man of Latah county is senior member of the firm of Olson & Johnson, hardware and furniture merchants of Troy, Idaho, which is one of the leading mercantile firms of the county, and they handle a full line of general and building hardware and house furnishings, being enterprising and wide awake business men, whose deferential treatment of patrons and wise handling of business with strict integrity and uprightness, have given them the reward of a large trade from the surrounding country.

Mr. Olson was born in Norrland county, Sweden, on January 10, 1855, being the son of John and Martha Olson. His early education was gained in his native land and in 1870, with the balance of the family, he came to the United States. They settled in Pike county, Pennsylvania, and two years later they migrated to Tennessee, and in 1874 a move was made to Pawnee county, Kansas, where they remained, farming. Our subject left that place in 1882, coming to Washington, and labored one year at the carpenter trade, which he had learned previously. This was in Tacoma, and in 1883 he came to Moscow and there operated at contracting and building until 1891, when he came to Troy, as a member of the Vollmer Mercantile and Milling Company. In 1898 this concern dissolved, and with his partner, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Olson bought their hardware stock. To this they have added a complete line of house furnishings, besides making the stock of full assortment. Mr. Olson has considerable farm land south of the town and also a fine residence in the town. He has been the postmaster for the past three years and he has discharged the duties of that important office with capability and in a manner pleasing to all patrons.

The marriage of Mr. Olson and Miss Amanda, daughter of Andrew and Charlotte Johnson, was sol-

emnized in Larned, Kansas, in 1880, and they have been blessed by the advent of five children, named as follows: Alma, wife of Peter Olson; Edla, wife of August Johnson, partner of Mr. Olson; Hilda, Nora and Elof. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are members of the Lutheran church and they are exemplary people and valuable members of society.

THOMAS STINSON. The varied and excellent talents of our subject have found ample opportunity for operation in the resourceful country of our county and he has put to good use the abilities with which nature has endowed him, as will be seen from the following. Mr. Stinson was born in Tuscola county, Michigan, in 1859. April 29th, being the son of William and Eliza (Brophy) Stinson. While still a child he went with his parents to the province of Ontario, Canada, where the family remained until Thomas was eighteen years of age. He labored on a farm and gained meanwhile his education from the excellent schools of that country. Then they removed to Douglas county, Minnesota, and for eight years our subject operated a threshing outfit, being excellently fitted for it and making, therefore, a good success of the enterprise. It was 1886, when he headed toward the west and settlement was made in Latah county, a homestead being selected one-half mile east from where Troy now stands. He improved the farm in an excellent manner and in addition to that labor he also operates each year in the proper season, a threshing outfit, and at the present time he has about the finest outfit for this purpose that is in the county of Latah. He has become an expert in separating the golden grain from the chaff, which also characterizes Mr. Stinson in all of his business dealings, for he is a man of keen perception and sagacity and has had ample and broad experience. In addition to the callings mentioned above, we must add another to have the full quota of Mr. Stinson's labors, for he is proprietor of the Hotel Rietman, in Troy, and handles it in a becoming manner.

The marriage of Mr. Stinson and Miss Grace, daughter of Albert and Mattie (Stitt) Parker, was solemnized in Troy, on July 17, 1889, and they have one child, Roy H. Mr. Stinson is a member of the W. of W., Lodge No. 248, in Troy. Mr. Stinson is a man of excellent standing among his fellows, has labored faithfully here for the advancement of the interests of the county and is highly esteemed and respected by all, being a man deserving and dominated by sound principles.

SAMUEL T. CHAMBERS. The great-grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as were also his nine brothers, and the same spirit of patriotism and loyalty stirred in the heart of this, his great-grandson, for when the call came for men, staunch and true, to defend the flag and save the Union, Samuel T. was ready and quickly signed the

roll and seized the musket which never left his hands until the entire work was done and well done. He was a member of Company B, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and was ordered to Missouri to reinforce Mulligan, who stood against Price. Our subject fought at Prairie Grove, Utonia, Springfield, Keatsville, and other engagements, and then was sent to Mississippi, where he participated in the siege of Vicksburg until the place capitulated in 1863. He then fought at Yazoo City, Milligan's Bend and at the siege of Mobile. At the battle of Prairie Grove a man was killed on either side of him and one behind him and a bullet took a piece from his ear, but he did not stop fighting. He was mustered out on January 22, 1866, serving about four and one-half years. Following this excellent service, he went again to private life and its duties, visiting Indianapolis first and then his old home, where he went to farming. He remained in Knox county and shipped stock until 1872 and then, having met with reverses, he decided to migrate, and we next find him at Walla Walla, Washington, in 1872. He settled six miles above Colfax, there being but one family where the city of Colfax now stands. He took land and sold and removed three times before 1883, when he came to Latah county and took his present place, three miles east from Princeton. He has a quarter section of good land and raises hay and stock and is numbered with the leading men of the section.

Mr. Chambers was born in Knox county, Indiana, on June 20, 1832, the son of Levi Chambers. The father was born in 1796 and married Miss Beverton, a native of England, who died July 1, 1832. After the death of his mother, Samuel was sent to live with his uncle, James Chambers, and at the age of sixteen he was left alone in the world by the death of these relatives also. He worked on the farm until 1861 and then commenced the military record which we have briefly outlined and which is a credit to him and his family. Mr. Chambers was married on March 22, 1866, in Indiana, Joanna Bell becoming his wife, and they are the parents of the following children: Eudorus and Ulysses, twins; Orpha, wife of G. T. Cochran, in Latah county; Osla, deceased; Corinne, wife of G. F. Bay, in Latah county; Joe, at home. Mrs. Chambers was born in Knox county, Indiana, on October 4, 1830, the daughter of William and Nancy (Lemon) Bell. The father was a farmer, born January 22, 1813, in Harrison county, Indiana. The mother was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, on April 4, 1820, her father's name was Friend Lemon and he was born in Kentucky in 1783. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Chambers are: F. L. Bell, living in Garfield; Mary E. Stephenson, deceased; Achsah Shields, deceased; Kittie, deceased. Mr. Chambers' brothers are: William C., deceased; Levi, in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are members of the Christian church and he has been a director in the school district for many years. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Palouse and is a highly respected man and citizen. For his excellent service for his country Mr. Chambers draws a modest pension.

CHARLES E. BOWMAN. The thrifty farmer whose name appears here, is the possessor of a fine estate in Latah and Nez Perces counties, and is living at the present time one mile east from Genesee, where he has a good farm, well improved and productive of abundant crops. His real estate holdings amount to over four hundred acres and one year's crop has amounted to more than ten thousand bushels of wheat, besides other productions, thus demonstrating the richness of the land and the skill of its owner. He has a fine home, good outbuildings, well selected orchard of choice varieties, plenty of stock and much other property. Mr. Bowman took a homestead in the Nez Perces reservation in 1895, proving up on the same in 1902, thus adding another quarter to his valuable properties.

The birth of Charles E. occurred on June 8, 1857, in Oregon City, Oregon, he being the son of Joshua and Emaline (Loveland) Bowman, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New York. The father died in 1877, aged sixty-seven years, and the mother is still living in Genesee, at the age of seventy-nine, and is well and smart. Until he was thirteen years of age our subject attended the schools in Oregon City and then the father moving farther out, where there were no schools, he was denied any further schooling, except what was gained from the school life, in which he has manifested a precocity, however, that has given him the meed of fine success and sagacity. The first eighteen years of Mr. Bowman's career were spent in the service of his father and then he started in the battle of life for himself. He bought eighty acres of railroad land and for five years farmed it, then sold out and removed to Genesee, Idaho. Here he rented his father-in-law's place for eight years and then purchased one hundred and twelve acres where he now resides, one mile east from Genesee. In addition to the other items mentioned in his industries, Mr. Bowman devotes much attention to handling and raising cattle, of which he has a large number at the present time.

On June 16, 1881, Mr. Bowman married Miss Emma A., daughter of Daniel B. Markham and a native of Marion county, Oregon, and they have been blessed by the advent of the following children: Roy D. and Rolla E., twins; Clayton C., Hattie M., all living with their parents. Mr. Bowman is active in political matters, being allied with the Democratic party and a great admirer of Bryan and his methods, while also in local matters he is intelligently active and progressive. He is a member of the W. of W. Both he and his family are members of the Methodist church, South, and they are staunch supporters of the faith.

JOHN C. MILLER. From Germany, whence come so many of our most thrifty agriculturists, hails the subject of this sketch, and with industry and wisdom he has labored in his chosen land with manifestation of talent that has brought a bright success in his ef-



JOHN C. MILLER.



MRS. JOHN C. MILLER.

forts, proving himself to be a capable and worthy citizen. Mr. Miller was born in Wurtemberg on April 1, 1840, being the son of Frederick and Christiana (Wurst) Miller. The parents were farmers of Germany, and our subject received a good training in the agricultural art and a common school education, and on April 25, 1867, we find him in New York ready to seek his fortune in this new world. He went direct to Detroit, Michigan, and thence to the copper mines on Lake Superior, where he labored three and one-half years. Next he removed to Joliet, Illinois, and worked in the coal mines for two years, then in the vicinity of Peoria he labored on a farm, and in 1872 he went back to Germany and the following year returned to the United States and labored at Chico, California, and later in the mines in that state until September, 1879, he came to Latah county. He searched the country and finally took as a pre-emption his present place and added one half section by purchase, of which he has recently sold one hundred and sixty acres. He improved his farm in a becoming manner, follows the diversified plan of cropping, has erected an elegant residence and commodious barns, with all the accessories needed on a first class estate. He is sowing grasses at the present time and is intending to raise much stock. The town of Viola was located on Mr. Miller's land, the name being first, "Four Mile."

While in Germany in 1872, Mr. Miller met Miss Loeffler, who came to America with her brother at the time Mr. Miller went to California, and the acquaintance ripened into a courtship which on September 29, 1873, resulted in the happy marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Katherine Loeffler, in Sacramento, California. The parents of Mrs. Miller, Emmanuel and Christiana, are farmers in Germany. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Fred C., who has attended the university at Moscow; John H.; Clara P., attending the university at the present time; Louise K., at home; Bace, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Lutheran church, and he has served for a number of years on the school board. There is no more thrifty and enterprising farmer in the county than the subject of this sketch, as his excellently kept farm shows, and he is a man of honor and dignity and is the recipient of the esteem and confidence of his fellows.

CHRISTIAN WAHL, deceased. It is very fitting that a memorial of the esteemed gentleman and faithful citizen whose name appears above should be granted place in the history of Latah county, since he was one of the sturdy men who wrought here for the development of nature's resources and assisted materially in building up the county, being also wise and enterprising in his own business ventures.

Christian was born in Baden, Germany, on February 14, 1831, being brought while very young to America by his parents, who settled in New York,

where our subject received a fine education, which was very useful in after years. At the age of his majority he started for himself and in 1860 he came to California, via Panama, and for two years he taught school in the Golden state. Following that labor, he and his brother engaged in hop raising for five years, then he farmed for two years, after which he moved to Petaluma and did surveying for a number of years. Thus did his early education, which was thorough, stand him well in hand. In 1872 he came to Lane county, Oregon, farmed there for three years, then moved to Harrisburg, remaining two years, then came to eastern Oregon, spending one year. Later we find him on McKenzie river, Oregon, farming and making shingles, after which he was in Whitman county, Washington, and in 1880 he came to Genesee. He took a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres, seven miles east from Genesee, and devoted his attention to farming and raising stock. He wrought faithfully until the time of his death, which occurred in 1887, and his remains lie buried in the Genesee cemetery.

Mr. Wahl married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Caroline (Jagar) Churchman, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New York. Eleven children, as follows, were born to this union: Ada C., wife of A. Maxwell, living near Johnson, Washington; John C., deceased; Sherman L., living in west Latah county and a member of the W. of W.; Phillip G., living in Ferdinand, Idaho county; William H., living in Latah county; Saloma A., deceased; Diantha F., living at home; George A.; Edward E. and Edna M., twins; Mathias W., the last three going to school at the university. The family are adherents of the Methodist church and are faithful supporters of the faith.

CYRUS L. KINMAN. William Kinman was born in Fort Knox, on May 6, 1812. His father, Levi Kinman, was born in North Carolina and his mother was a native of Indiana, born in 1794. William was in the Black Hawk war, was a captain in the Mexican war and served in the Civil war as lieutenant colonel until his death, which occurred on September 20, 1893, being killed at the battle of Chickamanga. William Kinman married Miss Ann Shinn, who was born near Camden, New Jersey, on October 26, 1812. Her father was a Methodist preacher and her mother's name was Lipencott. To this marriage of William and Ann born the subject of this sketch, on August 31, 1839, in Pike county, Illinois, and Rose, deceased; Milton, deceased; Sue, living in Morgan county, Illinois; Clarissa, in Canada; Warren, deceased; Newton, deceased; Jennie, in Morgan county, Illinois; Rachel, deceased; William, deceased; Edwin, in Illinois. The parents removed to Jacksonville, Morgan county, when Cyrus L. was fourteen years of age, and they farmed there until the father went into the war in 1862. In April, 1861, our subject enlisted in Company L, Tenth Illinois Infantry, serving four months, until his discharge, and then he re-enlisted as captain of

Company I. One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1862. He was in the Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans, and fought in the battle of Chickasaw, where his father was killed. In October, 1863, he was discharged and went home to settle up his father's estate. Later he removed to Johnson county, Missouri, and there farmed and raised stock. Nine years later he sold out and went to Sonoma county, California, thence to Oregon and in 1876 he landed in Latah county. He settled six miles east from Palouse and lived there for fourteen years. Then he sold out and bought a section of land near his present home; hard times coming on he lost all but one hundred and seventy-five acres. It was in 1890 that he removed to his present place, seven miles east from Princeton. He raises hay and stock and has a fine home, a commodious barn and is one of the prosperous men of the section.

The marriage of Mr. Kinman and Miss Jennie, daughter of William R. and Elvira (Carlock) Smith, was solemnized on August 14, 1862, in Morgan county, Illinois, and they are the parents of six children, as follows: Nellie, wife of O. B. Danborn, in Spokane; Fredrick, in Latah county; Albert, at Crafton, Washington; Maude, wife of A. E. Daily, in Latah county; Gustave, on Puget Sound; Claude, at home. Mrs. Kinman was born in Morgan county, Illinois, on July 22, 1844, and the other children in her father's family are: Malinda, Elvira, James, all deceased, and Henry. Her father was a carpenter and farmer and was born in Indiana.

Mr. Kinman is a member of the G. A. R., at Palouse, and was at one time a member of the Grange. In 1890 he was nominated by the Republicans for representative to the state legislature and made a fine race, being beaten only by eight or ten votes. He is an ardent advocate of good schools, is always active in the cause and gives his time for the service of the board. He is one of the leading men of the community and is highly esteemed and respected by all.

FRED W. JONES. It is with pleasure that we are permitted to grant to the estimable gentleman mentioned above a representation in the history of Latah county, since he is one of the largest property owners of the county, being one of the heaviest grain raisers in this section, since also he is a man of good business ability, which has been demonstrated in the manipulation of resources in this county, since also he is a man of stanch and unswerving integrity and upright character. Mr. Jones lives one-fourth of a mile east from Genesee, or rather in the eastern outskirts of the town, having a good farm, with an extra fine residence, commodious barns, and all necessary outbuildings and improvements incident to a first class establishment. His land is level as a floor and presents an interesting and striking view when waving in bounteous crops of grain, of which an annual output will reach many thousand bushels. He devotes a portion of the estate to stock in addition to his grain.

The entire premises of Mr. Jones present an air of thrift, care and attention and wise handling. He is one of the most thorough and up-to-date farmers in the country.

The birth of Mr. Jones occurred in Oregon City, Oregon, on January 28, 1862, and his parents were Charles and Margaret (Bowman) Jones. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and died in 1883, being buried at Silverton, Marion county, Oregon, while the mother was born in Illinois and still lives with her son, Fred W., in Genesee. The parents removed to Portland, where our subject received a good education before he was sixteen years of age. Then the family removed to Scott's mill, where they remained eight years and then our subject came to Genesee, Idaho, where he purchased the land before mentioned and turned his attention to farming and building up the county and its interests. In political matters Mr. Jones is always active and allied with the side of right.

On November 7, 1888, Mr. Jones married Miss Ethzelda M. Gentry and they have one child, Bessie M., attending school. Mrs. Jones' parents, John and Mary (Simmons) Gentry, were natives of Indiana and Iowa, respectively. The mother died in March, 1901, and the father is still living on his farm close to Genesee. Mr. Jones affiliates with the W. of W. and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, South. Mrs. Jones is the Sunday school superintendent in her church and takes a prominent part in church work, as does Mr. Jones, who teaches in the same school and also acts as steward of the church. They are prominent and intelligent people, dominated with wisdom and geniality and are highly esteemed and beloved by all.

CHARLES F. SMITH is one of the leading and progressive farmers of this section of Latah county, his estate lying seven miles east from Princeton, and consisting of one quarter section, which is mostly devoted to hay. Mr. Smith has also a dairy and owns his own separator. He is prosperous and one of the prominent men of the community. His birth occurred in Mecklenburg, Germany, on October 25, 1852, being the son of John and Christina (Otto) Smith. The father was a drayman, born in Germany in 1822 and came to America in 1856 and is now living in Michigan. The mother was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1827 and died in 1895. The children of this worthy couple, in addition to our subject, are named as follows: Minnie, wife of Gotlieb Ewald, living in Ludington, Michigan; Sophia, wife of Horace G. Nichols, living in Grand Haven, Michigan; William, living in Grand Haven, Michigan, also; Harry, died in 1872; Edward C., proprietor of the Palm Garden in Grand Haven. The parents came to America in 1856, landed in New York and then at once removed to the mouth of the Grand river, near Grand Haven, Michigan. Work was obtained at the sawmills and later the father started a dray line. Charles F. received his education there and assisted his father until the years of

majority had arrived and then he went to logging. This was continued until 1879, when he became foreman of the mill yard for the **Grand Haven Lumber Company**. It was 1886 that he started west, coming by train to Colfax, Washington, where he landed on September 25th and went thence by team to Latah county. He took a preemption at the mouth of Big Creek and for five years we find him toiling here and then he sold out. He had also kept postoffice, hotel, and packed supplies to the miners. In 1891 he purchased the farm where he now lives, but sold it later and went to Palouse and took up draying. In 1893 he sold that business and went to logging but after a couple of years or so he saw the value of his present place, which lies seven miles east from Princeton, and purchased it back again and Mr. Smith says that if he is living one hundred years from now it will be on this place, so well is he satisfied with the country. The farm is a model of industrious activity and thrift and is well improved in every way.

The marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Annie C., daughter of James and Susan Welch, was celebrated in Grand Haven, on October 22, 1879, and they are the parents of four children: Forrest S., at Moscow, attending commercial college; Gracie B., died April 27, 1883; Harry S. and Elva M., at home. Mrs. Smith's father was born in England on January 1, 1826, and came to America in 1847, settling in Canada, whence he removed to Michigan in 1877. The mother was born in Canada on April 3, 1833, and Mrs. Smith was born May 25, 1852, in Ontario, Canada, and received her education in the famous schools of that province. Her brothers and sisters are named as follows: Naoma, wife of Solomon Fess, living in Lakeview, Michigan; William, in Grand Haven, Michigan; James, at Spring Lake, Michigan; John, at Grand Haven, Michigan; Samuel, at Lakeview, Michigan; Joseph, deceased; Mary F., wife of Benjamin Brough, at Minica, Michigan. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Palouse, Lodge No. 49, and also of the M. W. of A. He has served on the school board for many years and is a zealous advocate of good schools. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Eastern Star.

ENGEL C. SWENSON. Many of the most substantial and thrifty citizens of the United States are the people that come to our borders from the old historic land of Norway, whence the early explorers of this country sailed. Thither came the father and mother, Colbern and Mary Swenson, of the subject of this sketch. They settled in Wisconsin, then removed to Cottonwood county, Minnesota, and are now living in Latah county, the mother aged eighty and the father seventy years of age. 1864 was the date they landed on American soil. It was during their residence in Cottonwood county, Minnesota, that the immediate subject of this article was born, the date thereof being March 15, 1868, and there also he received his education in the country schools. At the age of

sixteen years he came west, working as a farm hand for six years. Then he purchased the land where he now lives, having a quarter section at first and later selling a portion. His farm lies four miles east and one-fourth of a mile north from Genesee, and he is one of the thrifty and progressive farmers of the section. In political matters Mr. Swenson is active, and always allied on the side of good men and sound principles. He has served as road supervisor at different times, and all his public duties are performed with the same thoroughness and dispatch that characterize him in his private efforts.

The marriage of Mr. Swenson and Miss Emma, daughter of Stiner and Annie P. Knudson, was solemnized in 1896, and they have two children,—Altha E. and Cordelia S. Mrs. Swenson's parents came from their native land, Norway, to this country in 1867, first settling in Kansas, then migrating to Latah county in 1878, and thence to Nez Perces county in 1897, where they dwell at the present time. Mr. Swenson is a member of the W. of W. and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Swenson is a man of good ability, sound principles, and has wrought here with display of acumen and wisdom, and is entitled to the esteem of his fellows, which he richly enjoys

HOMER W. CANFIELD. Six miles east from Princeton we are greeted with the elegant home of Mr. Canfield, it being a commodious structure of nine rooms, of modern architectural design and tastily set, while about it are the well kept acres of his estate, which produces abundance of tame hay, fruits and grains. Mr. Canfield devotes much attention to handling stock, and is one of the leaders in his community.

The family history of our subject is as follows: Marcus R. Canfield was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 23, 1824, the son of Gideon Canfield, who was born May 14, 1776. M. R. Canfield grew up and enlisted in the Civil war, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, in 1861, and fought bravely for the subjugation of rebellion. Being wounded, he was sent to the hospital and later became hospital steward. He married Miss Margaret A., daughter of Hiram Meacham, she being born in Ashby Falls, Massachusetts, Berkshire county, on October 7, 1834, and to them were born the subject of this sketch, on December 22, 1858, in the home county, and also Ellen A., wife of Mark Hartwell, who is now dead; Raymond R., in New Hampshire; Clara L., wife of Walter Dunbar, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Our subject was educated in the public schools and the South Berkshire Institute, having also spent some time as clerk in a drug store at Rockland. In 1877 he came to Bakersfield, California, and worked in a dairy and then went at the business for himself, and one year later sold out and came to Walla Walla, taking up the same business. One year there and then he became a real cowboy for a time, enjoying it hugely. Next we see him assisting in the construction of the O. R. & N. and the

N. P., and he helped to raise every trestle from Sand Point to Ainsworth. Next he was on the Palouse, where he took up a half section of land and logged, but becoming tangled in a joint stock mill, he lost twenty-five hundred dollars and then took his present place. He is doing well now, for energy and wisdom are bound to succeed.

On November 1, 1885, at Deep Creek, Nez Perces county, occurred the marriage of Mr. Canfield and Miss Rhoda L. Peterson, and they have five children, —Kate, Oroha, Cecil, Ruby and Maude. Mr. Lorenzo Peterson was a farmer, born in New Jersey. His wife died when Mrs. Canfield was an infant, and she was raised in her uncle's family, that of Frank Peterson, now living in Latah county. Mrs. Canfield was born in Newport, Cumberland county, New Jersey, on September 10, 1864, and her brother and sister are: Rosella, wife of Frank Cosier, in New Jersey; George, living in New Jersey. Mr. Canfield is a zealous advocate of good schools and is a member of the board. In 1896 he was a nominee for county commissioner on the Free Silver Republican ticket, but while that ticket made a good race it was defeated.

JAMES R. VASSAR. This veteran of many struggles on the field of battle in the Civil war, as well as in the battle of life, is now one of the respected and influential citizens of Latah county, living on a farm two miles east from Princeton. He was born in Gentry county, Missouri, on July 14, 1845, being the son of Joshua and Nancy (Summers) Vassar, natives of Cannon county, Tennessee, and dying, respectively, in 1862 and in 1857, the mother being in Barry county, Missouri, at the time of her demise. The parents removed to Newton county, Missouri, when our subject was eight years of age, and in 1856 they went thence to Barry county, having also spent some time in Franklin county, Arkansas. In July, 1864, our subject joined the army, Company G, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, being mustered out on July 30, 1865, at Springfield, Missouri. Subsequent to this, he went to Neosha, Newton county, Missouri, worked on a farm and farmed for himself. In 1867 he came to Barry county and followed agricultural pursuits, and in 1886 he came to Spokane, and then to Princeton, where he landed on February 14, 1886. He farmed for a time and then went to Shoshone county and took government land, which he sold later and then bought on Bear creek, and since that time he has traveled some, lived with his son, Thomas, and is now located as described above.

The marriage of Mr. Vassar and Miss Ollie, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Green) Crumley, was solemnized on New Year's day, 1866, and they have become the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Thomas J., living in Latah county where his father lives, which place the father presented to his son. Mrs. Vassar was born in Georgia in 1840, and died July 16, 1888. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Vassar are Mary M., wife

of George Hoatch, in Kansas; Levi, living in Latah, on Crane creek; Thomas L., living in Barry county, Missouri. Mr. Vassar was a member of the Union League at the close of the war, and is now a member of the G. A. R. He is also a member of the Methodist church and in politics he is a Republican, voting it straight. Mr. Vassar is the recipient of a stipend from the government for his faithful service and he is a man of uprightness and is respected by all.

JOHN B. HAON is a son of the bright land of France, being born in Lardèche department in 1831, where he passed his youthful days, and where also his parents were born and died, the father being John E. and the mother Janne. The father was a blacksmith and died in 1862. In 1855 our subject migrated to England from Paris, and thence to New York, landing on September 18, 1856. The next spring he was in Chicago, and worked there at brick making. Thence he went to St. Louis, then to Leavenworth, Kansas, and one and one-half years later we find him in St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1860 he started for Pikes Peak, driving team, and mined there for three years. From there he went to Montana, mining there until 1867. After that he mined a couple of years on Napah creek, Idaho, then on to California and back to Montana. It was September, 1870, that he came to Lewiston. He worked at placer mining in the Moscow mountains and in 1871 came to Jeromie creek, and there mined. He says that while on this creek at work the Indian outbreak of 1877 and 1878 occurred, and the Indians came by and talked with him, and the Chinaman and others ran to the timber, but he remained and conversed with the savages and was unmolested. In 1878, when the country was surveyed, he took his present place one and one-half miles east from Princeton. He has devoted his attention to mining, farming and stock raising since that time. He has a quarter section of good land and raises much hay, which he sells and feeds to his stock. Mr. Haon is a man of vigor and capabilities that tell in pioneer work, and he is deserving of much credit for the way in which he has labored for the upbuilding of the country.

THOM ANDERSON. Although Mr. Anderson has not been in Latah county as long as some, still he is one of the younger men who add life and energy to its development, being one of the force of agriculturists who have wrought out the wealth of the county and are at the present time pushing it on to greater commercial prominence in the west. Mr. Anderson was born in Norway, whence come so many of the stanch citizens of this free land. His parents were Andy and Anna Mary (Thomson) Peterson, natives of Norway and land owners there, where also both passed away in the fall of 1885. The date of the advent of Thom into mortal existence was September 3, 1862, and the first sixteen years of his life were de-

voted to assisting his father on the farm and in acquiring the lore of school books. At the interesting age mentioned he hired out as a sailor, and for seven years followed the sea, then in 1885 he came to America, settling in Manistee, Michigan, where two years were spent, whence he came then to Tacoma. He drove team for a time, then went to Seattle and shipped on board the steamboat Union. He worked on this coast plying boat until 1893, then went home to Norway, spending six months in seeing old acquaintances and living over again the joys of childhood. Returning to Seattle, he went to Alaska, and for two years he placer mined for himself in the vicinity of Circle, doing well. Then he went to Dawson and mined with three others on a claim that they purchased, and there they also did well. He returned to Seattle then and sold his dust, then came on to Spokane, and it occurred to him that the best way to save the money was to purchase a farm, and accordingly he came to Genesee and bought eighty acres where he lives at the present time, two and one-half miles northeast from Genesee. He has a fine farm, all finely improved, elegant residence, large barn and outbuildings and everything in first class shape. He raises wheat and oats and is prosperous and a leading figure in the community to which he is a valuable acquisition. Especially in politics is Mr. Anderson interested and is always laboring for measures of general benefit and men of sound principles.

On March 31, 1900, Mr. Anderson married Miss Mary, daughter of Andrew Asplen and Anna (Peterson) Anderson, natives of Norway. The father died in that land in 1901, but the mother still lives there, aged sixty-seven years. One child has been born to our subject and his estimable wife,—Theodore E.

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HAMLIN MCCOY. One mile northeast from Princeton is the fine home of Mr. McCoy. It consists of a good farm of one-quarter section of fertile land, well improved with good buildings and productive of various crops, as grasses, grains and fruits. Mr. McCoy also handles a first class orchard. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, May 7, 1852, the son of Benjamin and Mary A. (Ballard) McCoy. The father was a farmer and a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, born in 1808, and he died in 1875. His mother's name was Sherrick. The wife of Benjamin McCoy was Miss Ballard, born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1812, and her death occurred in 1867. Our subject remained with his parents until the father's death, in 1875, and just previous to that he had purchased land with his father and brother, James H. He sold this land in 1875 and removed to West Virginia, where he purchased land and remained until 1888. Then he sold and removed to Latah county, getting here in the spring of that year. The following summer he bought his present place and has resided there since.

The marriage of Mr. McCoy and Miss Phoebe, daughter of Andrew and Drusilla (Forrest) Boyd, was solemnized in the home county in Ohio, on Sep-

tember 9, 1875. The following children are the fruit of this union: Mintie B., deceased; Emma F., wife of A. H. Miller, living near Moscow; Venia L., wife of J. D. Miller, in Moscow. Mrs. McCoy was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on March 23, 1855, and she has the following named sisters and brothers: George G., at the native place; Mary, wife of George McPeak, in Ohio; Isaiah, died March 5, 1902; Elizabeth, deceased; Jane, deceased; Emma, wife of Thomas Daugherty, in Ohio. The brothers and sisters of Mr. McCoy are named as follows: Samuel, deceased; Cornight C., deceased; Benjamin F., in Cole county, Missouri; John T., died at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, during the war; James H., deceased; Stephen, in Ritzville, Washington; Phoebe J., deceased; Henry W., in West Virginia; Mary A., died in Missouri; Joshua, deceased; and William R., deceased. Mr. McCoy has five brothers who fought in the Civil war with distinction. One of them, Henry, being a member of Company B, Fifteenth Ohio, received a wound, which disability caused his discharge. Mr. McCoy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 46, in Palouse. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Mr. McCoy has always been zealous for good schools, serving as president of the board in West Virginia, and also on the board much in Latah county.

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HERBERT L. HAWKINS. Buell J. Hawkins, a farmer, born in Ohio in 1824, whose father was Amos Hawkins, married Miss Mary A. Custard, and to them were born the subject of this sketch, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on July 9, 1853, and also the following children: Charles, deceased; and Rufus, who is living at Aromas, California. Mr. B. J. Hawkins took his family to Crawford county, Kansas, near Ft. Scott, in 1858, where he took up land and farmed. He joined the Home Guards during the war and did good service, but in 1863 his wife died, and after the war he married a second time. Our subject remained with his father until he had reached the age of fourteen, and then started out for himself, having gained his education from the district schools previous to that age. He worked for wages at farming, riding the range and other labors until he reached his majority, then went to farming for himself, also mined for coal. He was a resident of Kansas until 1879, then sold out and went to Redwater, Michigan, where he worked at saw milling for four years. The next move was to the vicinity of Spokane, Washington, in 1883, and three years later he came thence to Latah county. He preempted land on Bear creek and gave his attention to handling it until the present time, having also a hotel at Princeton, now in connection with his farm. His home is now at Princeton, and he has also the mail route from Palouse to Princeton.

On March 7, 1876, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hawkins and Miss Mary E., daughter of William N. and Arilda (Green) Green, and they have been blessed by the advent of the following children: Mirance, attended school two years at Pullman, and now living

in Moscow; Charles, on the Nez Perces reservation; Elsie, wife of Alexander Black, of Princeton; Ethel Maude, Stella and Herbert, at home. Mrs. Hawkins was born in Springfield, Illinois, on January 15, 1857, and her father was a farmer, born in Ohio in 1823. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and also served three and one-half years in Company A, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, during the Civil war. Her mother was born in Illinois in 1835, the father of this lady being William Green, and his wife, Mary (Hogge) Green. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Hawkins are Lizzie, deceased; John, deceased; Abraham, in Texas; Agnes, deceased; Mary, deceased; William, in Texas; Millie, wife of Elijah Saunders, of Oklahoma.

Mr. Hawkins is a member of the American Yeomen, and he and his wife adhere to the Baptist church, their membership being at the Fine Grove church. He has been a member of the school board for twelve consecutive years and is always laboring for the welfare of both school and state.

NICHOLAS OLSON. It is a pleasure to grant to the subject of this sketch a representation in the history of his county, for he justly deserves it, having labored faithfully here for many years, being a man of ability and energy, and having maintained a walk of unswerving integrity and uprightness. Mr. Olson is one of the real builders of Latah county, and is one of the heavy property owners in it today, having five hundred acres of land eight miles west from Kendrick, which his skill and energy have made one of the choicest farms of the section, and an abundant producer of valuable crops. His farm is improved in a skillful manner and manifests the taste, wisdom and thrift of its owner at every turn.

Reverting to the personal history of our subject, we note that he was born in the land of Norway, near Burgen, on April 12, 1852, being the son of Ole and Sarah Olson. Norway has furnished some of the most sturdy and patriotic citizens within the border of our free land, and much is due the arduous efforts of this worthy class of people for the development and upbuilding of the country. For twenty years Nicholas remained in his native land, gaining a good education and laboring for his parents on the home farm. Then he bade farewell to the home land, friends and relatives and embarked for America. He labored in the lumber woods of Minnesota and Wisconsin until 1870, when he came to Latah county, or the territory embraced in this county, it being then Nez Perces county, and after due search he selected a homestead, which forms a part of his mammoth estate. He went to work with a will and little by little he added land until the property now is as stated above, one of the finest estates of the county. Mr. Olson has an orchard of thirty acres, and is one of the leading fruit growers of the county.

Fraternally Mr. Olson is affiliated with the A. O. U. W., being popular there as in his other walks of

life. It has never been a part of Mr. Olson's conquests to yet sail the matrimonial seas, having always preferred the quieter and more peaceful joys of the celibatarian.

ANDREW LYND. One of the capable and prosperous farmers of Latah county is named at the head of this article, and it is with pleasure that we are enabled to incorporate an epitome of his career in this volume, since he has labored long for the upbuilding of the country and has conducted himself in a commendable manner. Mr. Lynd was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, on September 21, 1848, being the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Tipton) Lynd, the father a native of Ohio, born in 1816, and the mother born in Virginia in 1820. Mr. Tipton was born in North Carolina in 1807 and died in Latah county. The parents of our subject removed to Illinois when he was a lad of five, and thence they went to Ringgold county, Iowa, took land and farmed for three years and then removed to Andrew county, Missouri. Three years were spent there, and then they went to Washington county, Kansas, and in 1858 took a homestead. Our subject attended school there and worked with his parents, also doing freighting on the plains. The family home remained in that place in Kansas until 1883, when the father sold out and migrated overland to Latah county. He took up the farm where Andrew now lives, ten miles east from Palouse. The next year our subject came to Latah county and purchased a piece of land near Palouse and farmed it for eleven years. When the father died the old homestead was sold, and seven years since the subject of this article purchased it. It consists of one hundred and seventy acres, and is well improved, and produces abundance of timothy hay. Also Mr. Lynd owns another quarter section of good land.

The marriage of Mr. Lynd and Miss Mary M., daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Harlan) Gray, was solemnized on November 16, 1873, and they have become the parents of the following children: Alice E., deceased; Albert J., deceased; Millie, teaching in Latah county; Francis M., deceased; and the rest are all at home.—Elsie, Seth J., Harvey H., Reuben E., Homer J., Mary B. Mrs. Lynd was born in Putnam county, Indiana, on October 1, 1856, and she had one brother, Andrew, now deceased. Her father was born in Putnam county, Indiana, on June 9, 1831, and her mother was also born in Indiana, her birthday being January 11, 1832. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Lynd are as follows: Jane, deceased; Mary A. wife of William Eastow; Amanda, wife of P. Hanshaw, of Salem; Charles, in Ellis county, Kansas; Rebecca, wife of Ralph Traver, in Oregon; Elizabeth, wife of F. H. Brown, in Whitman county; Julia, wife of David Gover, in Oregon; Phoebe; Celia, deceased; Effie, wife of J. J. Hafer, in Latah county; Laura, wife of Theo. Smith, of Oregon; Samuel, in Walla Walla; Massam, in Walla Walla; James, in Palouse. Mr. and Mrs. Lynd are members of the Baptist church at Palouse, and for that institution he liberally gave two

hundred dollars in gold for the first building. He has always been faithful in the support of the faith. Politically Mr. Lynd is always active and is also a member of the school board. He believes in diversified farming and each year he clears upward of three hundred dollars on his hogs alone, being also prosperous in other lines as well.

JAMES W. ROSS. Ten miles east from the town of Palouse lies the estate of the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, the family home having been here since 1883. James W. was born in Page county, Iowa, on October 9, 1847, the son of James and Rachel (Jones) Ross. The father was born in Jackson county, Missouri, and his father was a native of Kentucky. The mother died in Wilson county, Kansas, in 1858. In 1857 the parents removed to Missouri, and thence to Wilson county the following year, taking up land where Coyville is now located. Our subject was reared on a farm, attended school and when the terrible strife that rent our land in twain was precipitated he joined the forces of the Union and fought for the country that he helped to save from destruction. 1863 was the year, and James was but sixteen years of age. He enlisted in Company M, Ninth Kansas Cavalry. He was ordered to Kansas City, where he was stationed a few months, and then went to Lawrence, and he was there taken with the smallpox, and this prevented him from going south, but was out and able to chase Price the last time he ventured into Missouri, and at the end of the war was honorably discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas. He then went to Allen county and shortly afterward to Wilson county, and took up farming, continuing the same there until 1883, at which time he sold out and started overland to Latah county, landing here on September 23, having been four months on the road. He purchased the farm above mentioned and has constantly remained here since.

On December 20, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ross and Miss Rosanna, daughter of Abijah and Nancy (Oaster) Hampton, in Allen county, Kansas, and the following children have been born to them: Nancy E., deceased; Mary L., wife of James Lynd, of Palouse; Anna N., wife of Joe Davis, in Missouri; Albert F., on the Nez Percés reservation; Jordan J., at Wardner, Idaho; Charles E., at Chatteroy, Washington; Lottie V., at Milan, Washington; Minnie, deceased; Daniel E., at home; Bertie M. and Bertie J., twins, also at home. Mrs. Ross was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, on November 13, 1847, and has the following brothers and sisters: Leonard, deceased; Lucinda, wife of E. E. Howard, in Iowa; William, deceased; Joseph, in Iowa. Mr. Ross has the following brothers and sisters: Nancy J., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; John A., deceased; Benjamin F., in Idaho; Louisa, deceased; George W., in Latah county. Fraternally Mr. Ross is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., while he and his wife are members of the Christian church. He served on the school board for

a term and has always manifested a great interest in the advancement of educational facilities, as well as the general welfare of the county.

JOHN W. PLEDGER. This enterprising agriculturist is one of the substantial men of Latah county, capable, upright and ever displaying wisdom and vigor. His estate lies three miles northwest from Princeton, contains one hundred and sixty acres, is well improved and presents a very thrifty appearance. The buildings of all kinds are tasty and commodious, while the land produces abundantly of the cereals and timothy, and Mr. Pledger also devotes much attention to feeding hogs.

Noticing more particularly the personal history of our subject, we see that he was born in Bellville, Canada West, on May 20, 1839, being the son of Charles and Rebecca (Wessles) Pledger. The father was born in London, England, on March 8, 1817, and the mother was born in the Mohawk valley, New York, her parents being John and Elenor Wessles. In 1853 the family removed to Dane county, Wisconsin, where they gave attention to farming. Our subject attended school and remained with his parents until 1861, he being then twenty-two years of age. Then he responded to the call of his country and enlisted in the Third Battery of Wisconsin Light Artillery. He was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and the first engagement was at Fort Donelson. After this he participated in the battles of Stone River, Nashville, Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, and Corinth, besides several others. He served his three years and then received an honorable discharge at St. Louis and immediately re-enlisted in the Forty-seventh Wisconsin, serving there until the close of the war. After his discharge at Nashville he went to his home in Wisconsin and one year later went to Kansas on the government survey of Osage reservation. After two years of this work he bought a tract of land near Fredonia, Kansas. Later he sold out and went to South Dakota, and there farmed until 1887, the year in which he came to Latah county. He first bought land on Palouse river, and then sold and purchased his present farm, which has since been the family home.

The marriage of Mr. Pledger and Miss Rachel, daughter of James and Polly Gardner, born, respectively, in Maryland on January 24, 1804, and in Ohio on September 22, 1813, was solemnized on January 12, 1875, and they have become the parents of the following children: Martha, deceased; Wallace and Walter, twins, at home; Gertrude and Grace, twins, deceased; John W., at home. Mrs. Pledger's brothers and sisters are as follows: Honor, in Wilson county, Kansas; John, also in Kansas; Joshua, deceased; Lorenzo D., in Kansas; Elizabeth, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Mary, in Kansas; Samantha, at Moscow, Idaho; Lovisa and Louisa, twins, deceased; David, deceased; James B., deceased. Mrs. Pledger was born in Moultrie county, Illinois, on October 10, 1844. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Pledger are named below:

Mary A., deceased; Ruth, living in Minneapolis; Elenor, at Oregon, Wisconsin; Elizabeth, deceased; Mahalah, at Bellville, Wisconsin; Sabra, at White Rock, South Dakota; Joseph, in Wisconsin. Mr. Pledger is an Odd Fellow, holding his lodge relations in Fredonia, Kansas. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church and they are highly respected people and valuable members of society.

FREDRIC F. BURDIC. A worthy scion of a stanch family who braved the storms of ocean in the little Mayflower to settle among the wilds and savages of the new world, and the descendants remaining in Massachusetts and Vermont until this day, the subject of this sketch has also had a part in the opening of this vast country to the settlement of those who sought homes, and he has manifested the same worthy qualities that were so commendably displayed by his ancestors. Our subject was born in Vermont, Windham county, on February 19, 1835, being the son of Jerread and Letrancy (Franklin) Burdic, also natives of the Green Mountain state, who emigrated to Indiana in 1837, in Steuben county, of which state they both passed away in the spring of 1882, and are now buried in the Jamestown cemetery. Fredric F. was educated in the public schools in the interims between labors on the farm, and at the age of twenty-two went to Nebraska, where he worked on a farm for one year and then returned to Indiana and took up study in the school again, realizing that he needed better fortification for the battles of life. After completing his education he went to work on a rented farm and five years later he had been successful enough to purchase the same. He continued there until 1871, then went to Nebraska, purchased a farm in Washington county and to farming and buying and shipping cattle he devoted his energies until 1895, when he desired to search the west further, and accordingly he sold his entire property and came to Latah county and purchased a farm, which he sold two years later, buying where he is at the present time, two miles east and three-fourths of a mile north from Genesee. He has a good estate, fine residence, large barns and convenient outbuildings, with over six hundred apple trees, besides pears, plums, prunes and all other kinds of fruits that flourish here. In political matters Mr. Burdic has always been active, being allied with the Democratic party. He has served as county assessor and in other capacities in Indiana. Once he received the nomination for the legislature, there being two counties in the district, and three men in the field, and although his county was five hundred Republican he carried it by three hundred and eighty-four majority, but the other county changed the vote.

The marriage of Mr. Burdic and Miss Nancy A., daughter of Major Benjamin and Catherine (Jackson) Pratt, was solemnized on December 22, 1857, and they have trod a happy journey together for nearly one-half a century. Mrs. Burdic was born on March 29, 1840, her father being a native of Vermont, and her mother

of Ohio. Our subject and his wife have become the parents of four children, as follows: Elvie M., wife of John C. Nordby and living in Genesee; Eugene W., married to Cory Rose, and being a stock and grain buyer of Nebraska, having headquarters in Washington county; Ruric L., married to Mae Sampson, living in Ashland, Oregon, where they own two thousand, eight hundred and sixty acres of land and a fine saw mill; Maud L., teaching school in Genesee. Mr. Burdic is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in religious belief is allied with the Unitarians. Mr. Burdic and his estimable wife, who has been especially helpful and gracious in all the walks of life, are valuable additions to the society of Latah county, and they are highly esteemed by all.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN. From the far away, famous Emerald Isle, whence comes some of the most enterprising and plucky men that ever stood beneath the stars and stripes, hails the subject of this article, and his career here has fraught with numerous incidents of interest, and has ever manifested that genuine grit, sagacity and energy which characterize his race, while his individual exemplification of sterling virtues has placed him among the most substantial and capable men of this section, where he has labored with commendable zeal in the affairs of business, gaining a proper success as the reward of his wisely bestowed labors.

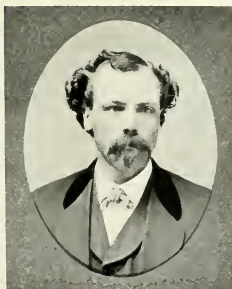
Mr. Sullivan was born in county Kerry, Ireland, in 1847, being the son of John and Mary Sullivan. He spent the earlier years of his life much as the youth of his land do, laboring faithfully and gaining also a good common school education; but when manhood's years began to dawn, it was evident from the extra ways of industry and wisdom that our subject manifested that he was possessed of no ordinary ability. In 1880 he put into execution a long desired plan, that of coming to the United States. He located in Michigan, and by hard labor and careful attention to business, accumulated a good start, then went to California, but not finding conditions there as he desired, migrated to Latah county in 1884. He bought eighty acres, and later took forty as a timber culture, where he now lives, eight miles west from Genesee. He put forth the accustomed labor and skill that he was wont to do and soon the place became a fertile farm and a good home. In 1892 he bought two hundred and twelve acres of land, and raised as high as ten thousand bushels of grain in one year. In 1893, the noted year of flood and water fall, he was destined to lose the entire crop and this misfortune paved the way for him to lose this fine land, for which he had paid as high as fifty-eight dollars per acre. Not to be daunted, however, Mr. Sullivan, in 1896, bought one hundred and sixty acres, paid for it, and in 1900 he purchased four hundred and fifteen acres more, which gives him the large estate of five hundred and seventy-five acres of land, which he holds in company with his boys, and one hundred and twenty acres in his own right. This mammoth domain produces abundant crops, and



JOHN S. SULLIVAN.



GILLIS J. McBANE.



BENEDICK B. REKDAHL.



MRS. BENEDICK B. REKDAHL.



CASPER JOHNSON.



MARTIN ANDERSON.



GOSWIN SIEVERT.

gives annually a handsome return for the labor bestowed.

The marriage of Mr. Sullivan and Mary Sullivan was celebrated in 1870, and they have been blessed with five children, four of whom are living, as mentioned in another portion of this work. Mr. Sullivan and his family are deserving of great credit for the faithful and persevering manner in which they have labored and endured the hardships of starting in this western country, and the fine stretch of fertile land, well tilled and productive, is the reward of this careful and continuous labor. And this bespeaks the keen foresight of our subject, and the careful planning and skill to accomplish the desired end, which demonstrates him of fine ability and equal energy and executive force.

GILLIS J. McBANE. To this esteemed and well known business man of the city of Moscow, we are constrained to grant a representation in the history of Latah county, since he has wrought here with energy and skill for the development of the county for many years, and has doubtless, as much or more than any other one man, assisted in the upbuilding of the city, having been a practical builder and painter, while also he has displayed those qualities of moral worth and stanch characteristics that have commended him to the esteem of his fellows.

Gillis J. was born in Logansport, Cass county, Indiana, on December 30, 1820, being the first child born there, and the son of Gillis and Elizabeth McBane. The father was a farmer and the first representative from his county to the state legislature. The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of Logansport, and then learned the carpenter trade, and to this he has devoted the major portion of his life, becoming an expert builder and skillful artisan. In addition he learned the art of painting and wrought at that in connection with building. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, he was one of the brave boys who shouldered the musket and fought back the hordes of rebellion until their last gun was silenced and then returned to the quieter walks of industrial life. He enlisted in 1862 as sergeant in Company G, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was a part of the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Decatur, Perryville, Athens, and many skirmishes, being in all the action wherein the regiment participated. On December 30, 1862, Mr. McBane was taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River and placed in Libby prison. He was there for three months, and when finally released was nearly starved to death. Many died from exposure and starvation. The building had no windows and the men were obliged to run and exercise to keep from freezing. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major, and after the war returned to Logansport and worked at his trade. In 1882 he came to Walla Walla, where he spent one winter, coming on to Moscow in the spring. He took a piece of land on Potlatch creek

and sold it when proved up on. Then he transferred his residence to Moscow, and here he has remained since. He has a fine home of eight rooms, situated so that it overlooks the city park, and there he is spending the golden days of his career, having retired from the activities of business, and enjoying the competence that his skill and industry have wrought out of him. Mr. McBane is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 36; of the Crescent Encampment, No. 12; of the Rebekah Star, No. 15; and also of the Major Anderson Post, No. 5, of the G. A. R. Mr. McBane has always enjoyed the quietude and retired pleasures of the celibatarian and has never ventured on the sea of matrimony, and he is now among the most highly respected and esteemed citizens of the county, being the recipient of the confidence and good will of all.

BENEDICK B. REKDAHL, deceased. The subject of this memorial was one of the first settlers in the district where the widow resides today, four miles north from Genesee, and he was a true pioneer in the full sense of the word, and he was a potent factor in development and laboring for the advancement of the country, while his life was always with that stability and uprightness which characterizes the true man. His demise was sincerely mourned wherever he was known.

On September 18, 1848, in the far-away land of Norway, our subject was born, his ancestors also being natives of that stirring land. He remained under the parental roof until 1866, being then eighteen years of age, then sought the new world, and bravely started out to seek his fortune in the industries of the lumber woods in Michigan. Later we find him in Nebraska farming, whence he went to South Dakota, and in 1877 he migrated to Portland, Oregon. In that city he worked one year in the ship yards, then came to Idaho and homesteaded the place where his family resides today. The estate is one-half section of rich soil, four miles north from Genesee. He improved his land and spent each summer working in Portland, until the date of his marriage, then settled on the farm for good, giving his entire attention to the improvement and cultivation of the farm. He was successful in these pursuits and his farm became one of the best handled in the entire section.

The marriage of Mr. Rekdahl was solemnized in Portland on August 23, 1881, Miss Martha Gunderson becoming his bride at that time. She is a native of Norway, as also are her parents, Goodwin and Johana Gunderson. Four children were born to this happy union, as follows: Adolph G., who died on November 8, 1901, aged nineteen years; Belva J.; May B.; Agnes M., who died on June 28, 1901. On November 11, 1886, death came into the household and took thence the father and husband, and his remains are buried in the Lutheran cemetery near the home place. The remains of his children have since then been interred beside the father. The death of Mr. Rekdahl was a severe blow, but the widow has nobly taken up the

burdens of life and the added responsibilities and has demonstrated her ability to handle them in a commendable manner. She and her husband were members together of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and they always manifested a true devotion to their faith. The husband was here during all the Indian troubles, and was also one of the first to break soil in the virgin soil.

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CASPER JOHNSON. This well known and representative agriculturist of the county of Latah is a man of fine capabilities, a citizen of patriotism, and withal a good neighbor, affable and genial, and industrious and sagacious in the prosecution of the enterprises that come to his hand. Mr. Johnson was born in Inherit, Norway, on October 31, 1840, being the son of Joe and Martha (Roli) Johnson, natives also of Norway, where they remained until the time of their death, the father passing away aged fifty-five and the mother living to be eighty-seven. Both are buried in Hanning cemetery. Our subject received a good education in the country schools and at the age of eighteen years started out for himself. 1866 marks the time of his advent into this country and settlement was made at St. Croix, Wisconsin, where for four years he labored faithfully in the saw mills of the country. Then he bought a farm and for six years he tilled this one hundred and twenty acres. Then he sold his property there and came to Latah county, Idaho, or the territory that is now embraced in this county. He selected a homestead three and one-half miles north-east from Genesee and settled down to make a home and a fine farm, which he has accomplished in a very commendable manner, having now well tilled fields, good comfortable buildings and a nice orchard and is reckoned with the leading men of the community. Mr. Johnson raises wheat principally and is very successful in its culture. In political matters, Mr. Johnson always evinces the interest of the intelligent citizen, has allied himself with the Republican party and is active in the promotion of all things that are for the welfare of the county and its inhabitants.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Bertina, daughter of Tena and Engabore Raiten, natives of Norway, occurred in 1872. Mrs. Johnson's parents came to America in 1871 and located in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where they now reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson there have been born the following children: Martin, living in Nez Perces county, Idaho; Otto, married to Manda Peterson, and living in Idaho county, Idaho; Charley, living with his father; Oscar, married to Ionia Alexander and living in Latah county. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are devout members of the Norwegian Lutheran church and are estimable people and stand high in the community.

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MARTIN ANDERSON. One of the oldest pioneers of the section now embraced in Latah county is named at the head of this article and it is fitting that he should be granted representation in the volume

that has to do with the county where he has labored so long and faithfully, being now one of the best known men of the county, and favored with an enviable standing wherever he is known, being a man of excellent ability and sound principles, while he has done much for the upbuilding and advancement of the country.

Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden, on June 13, 1846, being the son of John and Mary Anderson, natives also of the same country and farmers there, where they remained until the time of their demise. At the early age of fifteen years he started for himself in the activities and cares of life, going first to sea, where he continued for three or more years when in 1865 he landed at Boston, remaining a short time, when he embarked in the coast service on the Atlantic where six years were spent, half of which time was on a United States revenue cutter. In 1871, Mr. Anderson came west to Portland, spending one winter in Oregon, then migrated to Idaho, taking a preemption six miles north from where Moscow is now standing. One year later, he sold this property, and took a homestead where he now lives, nine miles northwest from Genesee. Here he has bestowed his labors in the art of agriculture and stock raising continuously since that time being crowned with abundant success. He has an estate of five hundred and twenty acres of land, well improved and adorned with comfortable and substantial buildings and completely stocked. Mr. Anderson also owns a good residence in the city of Moscow.

Mr. Anderson married Miss Eva C. Peterson, a native of Sweden, in Moscow, on December 13, 1878, and they have been blessed by the advent of seven children, Laura, Alfred, Hattie, Oscar, Mary, Clarence, and Printiss, all of whom have been well educated. Mrs. Anderson's parents, Eric and Christina Peterson, were natives of Sweden. Mr. Anderson and family are identified with the Methodist church, and are devoted supporters of their faith, while he is considered one of the leading men of the county, having manifested intrinsic moral worth, and a noble character in all his ways, and being really one of the prominent builders of this county, having labored long even before the county was organized.

By way of reminiscence it is interesting to note that Mr. Anderson built a fort on his farm during the Indian war of 1877 and remained there all the time. Many deserted their places and abandoned all their improvements.

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GOSWIN SIEVERT. Like many of the most thrifty and substantial citizens of free America, the subject of this article was born in Germany, but transferred his residence to the new world and here he has wrought out a competence, becoming one of the prominent and prosperous citizens of Latah county, where he owns a half section of rich land three and one-half miles northwest from Genesee. The birth of our subject occurred on November 28, 1838, and his parents were Frank and Mary (Pieper) Sievert,

natives also of Germany, where they tilled the soil until the time of their death. When a small boy, Goswin started to learn the cabinet maker's trade, and he became master of it in every department, manifesting excellent skill and industry. He wrought at this until 1873, when the time came for him to try his fortune in the new world, and hither he came, landing in Philadelphia, where he took up his trade for a short time, then he made his way to Chicago and there wrought for one and one-half years. Later he worked in Davenport, Iowa, at the same business for six months, then he came to Portland, Oregon, and there six months were spent with the tools of his craft. In the spring of 1876, he came to Idaho and after investigating the merits of the various parts, took a homestead and preemption where he now resides, and has been since that date. For over a quarter of a century he has wrought with display of the substantial qualities of industry, thrift, wisdom, and energy, of which he is happily possessed. He has made his estate one of the best improved in the county, and it annually returns abundant crops as a revenue. Mr. Sievert is one of the oldest settlers in the section now embraced in this county and he is deserving the title of real builder of the county and pioneer of its territory. He is a member of the German Lutheran church and a staunch supporter of the faith. In political matters, Mr. Sievert is active and takes the part of the intelligent citizen, always allying himself with the measures that are for advancement and the benefit of the people. He holds with the Republican party and while he labors for good men to hold office, he has constantly refused any preferment for himself.

Mr. Sievert has two sisters and one brother, all living in Germany. It is interesting to note that Mr. Sievert is a thorough military man and has had much experience in handling arms on the field of battle. He was in the Prussian army in 1864 against Denmark, in 1866 against Austria, and in 1870-1 against France, and in all this arduous and faithful service he escaped without being wounded.

NILS P. PERSEN. This capable and enterprising agriculturist is one of Latah county's leading citizens, having wrought within its precincts his present wealth and prominent position. His fine large farm of one-half section is located about four miles north-east from Genesee, and it is one of the best improved and kept farms in the entire county, being embellished with proper and comfortable buildings, and all conveniences that make a rural home both comfortable and valuable. Mr. Persen was born on June 24, 1855, being the son of Per and Karstna Persen, natives of Sweden, our subject also being born in Skone, that country. The parents remained in the native country until the time of their death, the father passing away at the age of ninety-two and the mother at the age of seventy-six, and both are buried at the Grefvie cemetery. Ten children were the offspring of this worthy couple. Our subject received his education at the

common schools in Grefvie Skone, and at the age of nineteen severed the home ties and started in life for himself. He soon bade good-bye to home, loved ones, friends, and native land and embarked for America. He first went to California, thence to Nez Perces county, now Latah county, in 1879. He selected a good piece of land and used his timber culture right on it and the adjoining quarter he pre-empted and then went to work to make a home. The unbounded success that has crowned his efforts shows the exceeding skill, industry and sagacity that have been bestowed. Mr. Persen has a fine home and in addition to raising cereals, fruit and vegetables he also handles considerable stock, in which line he has made his usual success.

In 1885 Mr. Persen married Miss Johanna A., daughter of Andrew and Mary Ruberg. She was born in Sweden and came to this country when she was young, the marriage occurring in Latah county. The following children have been born to them: William C., Naeme L., Walter E., Esther M., Adolph N., Edla C., Clara J., Joseph E. Mr. Persen and his estimable wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and are devout followers of the faith. Mr. Persen is one of our contented citizens, being well satisfied that he is in one of the best of countries, and he determines to make this his home until the time of permanent departure. Mr. Persen recently purchased another fine farm, the same being on Burnt ridge, four miles south-east from Troy, and this place is to be the family home, and he is fitting it up in excellent shape.

LOUIS B. McCOWN, deceased. This faithful and capable gentleman was for a long time one of the leading citizens of his portion of Latah county, being an enterprising agriculturist and an upright and faithful member of society, and it is with pleasure that we accord to him this memorial. His birth occurred in Henry county, Missouri, on March 2, 1840, being the son of William and Jerusha (Kuntz) McCown. The father was a farmer and a native of Virginia. The mother died in Henry county, Missouri, in 1853. In 1850 the father died also. The other children of the family are: Clark, Lovel, Mary E., John, Adron and William. Lovel is in California. Our subject remained at home until the death of the father, and then went to St. Louis, living with his uncle Kuntz for two years, when he returned to the home place and farmed until 1861, in which year he joined the army, enlisting in the first six months' volunteers. He went to Manhattan, Kansas, and in 1863 and 1864 he handled a government wagon to Fort Laramie. After the close of the war he returned to the home place in Missouri and farmed until 1870, in the spring of which year he went to the Willamette valley, Oregon, purchased land and farmed for twelve years. Then he sold and removed to Wasco county, thence to Walla Walla and then came over into Latah county. The first settlement here was made at the Cove and one year or so later a move was made to Deep Creek, and in 1884 a residence was established on the present home place,

a quarter section four miles northeast from Freese. He took it as a homestead and there devoted his labors until the day of his death. He was a capable man, a good neighbor, and beloved and esteemed by all. It was in 1807 that he was taken sick with neuralgia of the heart, and after four months of suffering he was called to lay down the burdens of life and enter the realities of another world. A wife and the following children were left to mourn his decease: John H., in Latah county; Dora E., married to Mr. Hopkins, and now deceased; James A., in Latah county; Albert E., at home; Holly O., at home; Frank L., at home; Louise F., deceased.

Mrs. McCown was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, on July 1, 1844, being the daughter of James and Mary (Hudson) Caldwell. The father was a farmer, born in Virginia in 1804, and the mother was born in North Carolina in 1803. The children of this worthy couple, in addition to Mrs. McCown, are: Henry, who served under General Price; Susan; Elizabeth; Nancy; Melvina; Lucinda; Mary; Sarah L.; Jesse; and William, who also served under General Price. Mrs. Violet J. McCown remained with her parents until the date of her marriage, which was October 3, 1867, the same occurring in Missouri. Since the death of her husband Mrs. McCown has taken up the burdens of life in a commendable manner, and still presides over the family home, while her three sons handle the estate.

JOHN REAM. On January 1, 1844, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, the career of the subject of this article was inaugurated. His immediate ancestors were Phillip and Christina (Schrull) Ream, born, respectively, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and in Little York, Pennsylvania, in 1816. Our subject remained at home until 1861, and then responded to the call of patriotism, enlisting in Company B, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was at once sent to South Carolina. He participated in the battle of James Island and then was placed in the army of the Potomac, and there engaged in the battles of second Bull Run and Chantilla Court House. In this last engagement, as he was in the act of firing, he received a minie ball in his left eye. The missile ranged downward and lodged in the left tonsil. Three weeks later it was taken out. At this engagement he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged, and it was six months before he was able to be sent home from the hospital. After getting reasonably well he returned to the front and received his discharge. His brother, David R. Porter Ream, was poisoned by drinking water from a well which the rebels had poisoned. After his discharge our subject went to California and there, in Butte county, he mined and prospected, and also in Oregon, for some twenty years, then returned to Pennsylvania in 1884, and the following year he came west again, and settled on his present place, four miles east from Freese. He has one hundred and sixty acres of good land, and it is well improved. Mr. Ream remarks that he tried to raise hogs on grass and pine

cones, but the scheme did not work. But today he is one of the prominent men of his section and has a good showing in the agricultural line. His brothers and sisters are named as follows: Anna M., widow of Milton Ray, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania; Sarah C., wife of James Elder, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania; Christiana, deceased; Hanna, deceased; Jane, deceased; Melissa, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, wife of William Love; Phillip M., in California. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Ream are Hamilton, deceased; William, deceased; Catherine, wife of John Bonner, and living in Ohio; Matthew, living in Pueblo, Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Ream one child has been born, Mary, now deceased. Mr. Ream owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land, has it improved in an excellent manner with buildings, orchards and all accessories that are necessary. He is prominent in politics, being allied with the Republican party, and is a member of the G. A. R., while he and his wife affiliate with the Methodist church. Among the fine homes of Latah county there is none that shows more taste and skill and thrift than the comfortable premises of the subject of this sketch.

LLOYD D. COPELAND. Among the noble band of men who left all and fought through blood and danger to save our union we should mention the subject of this sketch. From Minnesota, where he enlisted in 1862, in Company C, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, to the gulf of Mexico he fought and rendered excellent service. He assisted to thrash the bloody Sioux Indians, who were murdering settlers, the battles being Birch Cooley and Wood lake. After this he was taken to Helena, Arkansas, and there fought Price. Later he was at New Orleans, Mobile bay, Fort Blakeley, at which place there were thirteen holes put in his clothes by bullets, and then on until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at the close at Montgomery, Alabama, three thousand five hundred miles from home. Returning home, he was so worn out by terrible hardships and exposure that he did not recruit for many months. At the present time he is receiving a stipend for injury to his eyesight. Mr. Copeland remained at home until he was thirty-five, purchasing land in the meantime. In February, 1882, Mr. Copeland married Miss Ida L., daughter of William and Elnor (Finch) Wickson, and to them were born William T., attending school; Royal, at home; Lula F., attending school at Moscow. Mrs. Copeland was born in Minnesota in 1850, and her father was a carpenter. Mr. Copeland remained in Minnesota until 1886, and then came to Medical Lake, Washington, for his wife's health, but after a few months there he died and he returned to Minnesota with his family. Two years later he came to Latah county, and in December, 1888, he took land, where he now lives, and has remained ever since. His farm is a quarter section and lies ten miles east from Palouse. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Copeland are named as follows: John, a soldier in the Civil

war; William, also a member of the Fourth Minnesota; Martin; Rose M., wife of Hawley White, who was a soldier; Emma, wife of George Scribner, an old soldier; Josephine, wife of Nual Woods, an old soldier; and one more sister, married to David Lowton. The other children in Mr. Copeland's father's family are: Parrion L., deceased; Loyal A., in Elk River, Minnesota; Elington G., in Brooklyn Centre, Minnesota; Agernon T., in Latah county; Ortgal L., deceased. Mr. Copeland is a member of the Methodist church and of the G. A. R., and is a respected and capable citizen. Referring now to his early history we note that Mr. Copeland was born on December 10, 1843, in Cattaraugus county, New York, to Samuel T. and Lenora (Morton) Copeland. The father was a farmer, born in Utica, New York, in 1814, and was a member of the state militia. His mother was also a native of New York, being born near Lake Champlain, and her father, a carpenter and joiner, was Lyman Morton. The family came to Columbus, Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and two years later went to Anoka county, Minnesota, where they pre-empted a place and later removed to the town of Anoka, where our subject was educated and worked until the time of his enlistment.

ANDREW D. WILLIAMS. A potent factor in the development of the county of Latah, having brought two farms out of the wilds of nature and fitted them for productiveness, while he still manifests energy and skill in the agricultural art, the subject of this sketch is entitled to representation in this volume. He was born in an emigrant wagon on October 3, 1862, in Illinois, while his parents, Zebadec and Sarah M. (Warren) Williams, were en route to Missouri. The father was a native of Tennessee, born in 1819, and died in 1891, March 12. The mother was born in Virginia in 1840, and her father was Andrew W. Warren, a farmer. In 1862 the family came to Woodson county, Kansas, where they took land and farmed, our subject attending school. In 1877 the father came west with his family, landing in Dayton, Washington. They wintered there, and the sadness of standing by the grave of the mother and wife was theirs to endure that first year in the west. Eight children were left motherless. The father then came to Latah county and selected the place where our subject now lives, and there lived until the time of his death. Andrew D. went to work for himself at seventeen, and in 1884 he took a pre-emption, which he sold later; then in 1887 he took a homestead, which he sold in 1891, and in 1898 he removed to his present place, the old family homestead. He raises wheat now, but is fast turning toward the diversified plan, which is becoming more popular among the leading farmers.

The marriage of Mr. Williams and Miss Mabel, daughter of Frank W. Webster, a farmer of this county, was celebrated on January 31, 1886, and they have become the parents of the following children:

Fred E., deceased; Iva V., at home; Roy D., at grandfather Webster's home; Bessie O., deceased; Frank N. and Leo C., at home. Mrs. Williams was born in Washington county, Oregon, on March 8, 1871. Her father is now interested in the mill business as well as farming, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1850, and his parents were Milo and Adaline Webster. Mr. Williams' brothers and sisters are named as follows: Harriett, deceased; William Z., at Waha, Idaho; Martha M., wife of James Silvey, of Palouse; Minerva E., wife of George Layton, of Palouse; George A., at Palouse; Reuben D., deceased; Atha T., wife of Charles Berry, of Melrose, Idaho.

GEORGE W. MICHAEL. From a family of staunch patriots comes the subject of this sketch and it is with pleasure that we are enabled to rank him among the prominent and influential men of Latah county where he has labored long and faithfully, ever manifesting those rare qualities of unswerving integrity and worth that commend him to the good will of all upright men. George W. was born in Wilson county, Kansas, on April 4, 1868, the son of William H. and Cordilla (Williams) Michael, born respectively in 1835 and in 1849, in Indiana. The father fought the battles of the Union for three years and six months, and his brother also did the same. The brothers, John and William, of the mother were also participants in retrieving our flag from insult and preserving the Union from dismemberment, while the latter one gave his life for the cause of his country. The father of our subject died in Kansas in 1873 and in 1877 the family, the mother having married A. A. Anderson, came across the plains to Latah county. Our subject remained at home attending school and assisting on the farm until he was eighteen years of age and then started for himself in the struggle of life. He worked for wages and in 1888 bought a farm, where he lived until 1894, when he sold out and removed to his present place, a farm that lies seven miles east from Palouse, and which he purchased in 1889. This farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Michael sold it and bought back eighty acres which is the home place now.

On July 26, 1891, Mr. Michael married Miss Ollie B. Thomas, who died on March 7, 1895, leaving one child, Charles L., now living with his grandparents in the Grande Ronde valley, Oregon. On December 7, 1898, Mr. Michael married a second time, the lady being Jennie Ullery, and to this union there have been born two children, S. Angelo and Warren E. Mrs. Michael is the daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Poe) Ullery, natives respectively of Oregon and Kansas. The father was born in 1853 and farmed near Viola, Latah county, where he died June 2, 1902. Mrs. Michael has brothers and sisters as follows: Oliver, attending business college at Spokane; Clarence, Nora, deceased, and Floyd, at home. Mr. Michael was one of three children, the other two being Henry, deceased, and Etta, wife of J. L. Dickenson, of Melrose, Idaho.

Mrs. Michael is a native of Latah county, being born on October 10, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Michael are members of the Methodist church and he is superintendent of the Sunday-School. Mr. Michael advocates the betterment of educational facilities and also the taxes sufficient to pay for them and he is an active and enterprising citizen. In addition to the farm home, Mr. Michael has a good residence property in Viola.

OLIVER S. PETERSON. The building of Latah county has required much diversified talent and energetic effort on the part of the hardy and faithful pioneers who came here when it was raw and wild wastes, and who have continued in constant and arduous labors since, with the happy result that this is now one of the leading counties of the state, and ranks well with sister political divisions in the west. Prominent among that band of intrepid builders, stands the well known and capable gentleman, whose name initiates this article.

Mr. Peterson is a native of the land whence came the discoverers of the new world and he is possessed of a goodly share of the daring and adventuresome spirit that characterize this hardy race of people, coupled with which he had a fine fund of practical wisdom and keen foresight, which, dominated with excellent executive force, have made him a forceful and leading man in the county. He was born in Sweden, on August 13, 1845, being the son of Swan and Cecilia Peterson. He remained in his own country, gaining a good education, until he was twenty-three and then set out for America with the determination of making a place and name for himself in the wide domain of that land. He spent several years in Utah and then travelled up and down the Pacific coast at different occupations and finally in 1879, came to Moscow, locating at once, as he saw the possibilities of the country. He opened a butcher shop, it being the first in the new town, and to the careful and vigorous prosecution of this business, Mr. Peterson devoted his energies until 1890, when he sold out the entire business. It is needless to say he had success, for the stirring qualities, tireless energy and wisdom of our subject are bound to bring success, and that too, in no small measure. He had been busy in the prosecution of his business but he had also been carefully and wisely investing and now he is one of the wealthy and heavy property owners of the county. He has several business properties in Moscow, which are good dividend payers, and also much other property in different localities, while his residence in the southern part of the city of Moscow, is one of fine proportions and value and is one of the many elegant homes of the thrifty city, having spacious grounds, with choice orchard and tasty ornamental surroundings.

The marriage of Mr. Peterson and Miss Eugenia Montgomery was solemnized in Moscow, in November, 1880, and they have three children, Milliard, Oliver, and Mamie, all at home. We desire to mention also that Mr. Peterson owns heavily of dwelling prop-

erty in Moscow. He is esteemed as one of the leading men of the county, and his wisdom, integrity, activity, enterprise and skillful management of business enterprises, amply justify the statement and it is with pleasure that we grant him space with the prominent pioneers of the county.

OLIVER W. KNOWLES. The prosperous and intelligent citizen, whose life's review it is our pleasant task to chronicle, is a native of Ohio, being born on August 17, 1866, the son of Markis E. and Ann (Hubble) Knowles. The father was a farmer, born in 1826, and served as a soldier in the Rebellion. The mother was born in 1836. Our subject remained at home until nineteen years of age, working on the farm and acquiring a good education, then started for himself. In 1877, before this, however, the family had removed to Wilson county, Kansas, and thence in March, 1888, our subject started westward with Latah county as the objective point. In due time the destination was reached and after a couple of years he took his present place as a homestead. It was timber land and Mr. Knowles has done much hard labor to fit it for crops. In addition he has gained an eighty of prairie land and raises oats and wheat principally.

On December 7, 1898, occurred the happy event of the marriage of Mr. Knowles and Miss Minnie, daughter of Joseph and Almeda (Williams) Merica, born respectively in Indiana in 1842, and in 1856 in the state of Missouri. Mrs. Knowles was born in Latah county, on May 7, 1882, in the present home neighborhood. Her brothers and sisters are named as follows: Edward, in Latah county; Essie and Millie, near Princeton. Mr. Knowles was one of a family of twelve children, the others being named thus: Lafayette, in Michigan; Dana; Mary, wife of John Smith and living in Chicago; Eva; John, near Moscow; Ira; Nettie; Nina; George; Frank and Maude at Bozeman, Montana. To Mr. and Mrs. Knowles one child has been born, Lucille. Mr. Knowles is a member of the Farmers Club and is an active member of the community in all that is for the general welfare.

JAMES D. BERRY. In Montgomery county, Illinois, on September 15, 1826, James D. Berry was born, his parents being natives of Kentucky. He was a soldier in the Rebellion and acquitted himself in a becoming manner. In due time this gentleman married Miss Eluor Granthum, who was born in Montgomery county, on September 17, 1828, and her father and mother were born in Pennsylvania, and one grandfather was a native of England and one grandmother a native of the Keystone state. To this marriage were born the subject of this sketch on June 20, 1856, in Albany, Gentry county, Missouri; William H., on the Nez Perces reservation; Mary J., wife of Oscar Craig and living in Bossburg, Washington; Jacob N., at Palouse; Thomas H., on Nez Perces reservation;

George R., a preacher in the Congregational church in Ohio and interested in Nome mines; Lowery L., on Nez Perces reservation. At the age of twelve, our subject began to work out and returned his wages to his parents. In the winter he attended school and he continued with his parents until of age and then went to farming and working at the carpenter trade, which occupied him for six years. Desiring to come west, he sold his property and migrated to Potter county, near Gettysburg, South Dakota. He took a farm and tilled it four years to a day, and being burned out completely with prairie fires, he sold what little he had left and journeyed from that land a sadder and poorer and wiser man. He made his way westward amid much misfortune and discouragement and in September, 1887, he landed in Latah county. Sickness had to be battled with and he knew what it was to labor against the tide. In 1891 Mr. Berry bought forty acres of land which he tilled until 1897, when he sold it and purchased his present place of eighty acres, seven miles east from Palouse. His farm is well improved and handled in a becoming manner.

Mr. Berry married Miss Cynthia E. White, in Gentry county, Missouri, in 1877, and to them were born three children, Arleany F., wife of Roscoe Green and living in Latah county; Cyrus C. and Nash N., both at Hatten, Washington. Mrs. Berry died in Dakota in 1883. The second marriage of Mr. Berry was celebrated in Dakota in 1887, Ida B. Wallace becoming his wife then and one child blessed the union, Anna E., at home. In Latah county, on September 24, 1889, Mr. Berry was called to mourn the death of this good woman. On June 7, 1891, Mr. Berry contracted a third marriage, Lauraney E. Williams, daughter of Manassa and Mary E. Camp, being the lady led to the sacred altar this time. Her father is a farmer in Latah county and was born in New Jersey, on July 16, 1816, while the mother was born on October 1, 1821, in Tennessee. Mrs. Berry was born near Hillsborough, Illinois, on August 22, 1848, and the children in the family are named as follows: Susana, John W., Thomas R., George W., Jacob R., James W., William A., Elva M., Edward R., Cilia N., Mary C., Monassa J. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Methodist church and Mr. Berry is a staunch worker in the cause of prohibition.

ELI M. JOHNSON. This intelligent, enterprising and industrious farmer and stock raiser has a fine body of land consisting of two hundred and fifteen acres five miles north from Genesee, where he is constantly demonstrating his ability as a producer of the fruits of the field in a paying manner and in handling stock, being also a man of integrity and uprightness. Eli M. was born in Blaking, Sweden, on February 24, 1851, being the son of Johns and Bangta (Ols) Johnson, natives of Sweden, where also they remained until the time of their death. From the common schools of his native country, he received his education and at the age of eighteen immigrated to America. He landed in Chicago, May, 1868, and soon en-

gaged on the railroad and spent three years in that labor and in 1871 he came back to Chicago and took up carpentering, that being the year of the great fire, and one year later he installed himself as a retail liquor dealer, following that avocation for four years. Then he came west, landing in Port Townsend, Washington, where he engaged in a saw mill. Two years later, he started out to find a place for a home and Latah county was his final choice, where he located a quarter section under the homestead right, the same land being part of his estate at the present time. He has his land all under cultivation, house, barn, and all outbuildings necessary, good orchard, and a nice bunch of cattle, from which he sells about ten head every year. He produces about three thousand bushels of good grain each year, operates about eleven head of horses for the farm work and is withal a prosperous farmer, intelligent citizen, an upright man, and good neighbor.

In 1872 occurred the marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Maria Martins, daughter of Martin and Botella (Carlson) Swenson, natives of Sweden. They have one child, Berna S., now the wife of Dr. William Noblet, and they live in Honolulu, where they expect to make their permanent home. Mr. Johnson is a member of the W. of W. and is active in the matters of progress and advancement of the interests of the community and country.

GUSTAV DANIELSON. Although the subject of this article has not been in the county of Latah as long as some, still he has made a commendable showing in his faithful labors and marked industry which have characterized him here, while in his personal qualities of worth and integrity, he is none the less prominent. Mr. Danielson was born in Stavanger, Norway, on June 24, 1862, being the son of Daniel Christensen and Elizabeth (Oleson) Danielson, and the other children of the family are Maline, in San Francisco; Minnie, in Iowa; Dorothea, at Emmerson, Nebraska; Ingeborg, in Omaha, Nebraska; Christian and Anna, deceased. The father was a blacksmith, born on February 21, 1836, while the mother was also a native of Norway, born August 20, 1837, and her father was a farmer, but she lived when young with her grandparents. Our subject received his education and remained at home until fourteen, at which time he began a seafaring life which continued without interruption until he was seventeen, when he visited his old home. Then came the time when he bade farewell to home, friends, and country for good, and went again to sailing the high seas. He visited various points in the world, among them the leading ports on the western continent, then came to Nebraska in 1882, remaining until 1886. Again the desire for the sea became too strong to subdue and he returned to his first love for three and one-half years, visiting this time the western ports, among which were Honolulu, San Francisco and others. He then returned to Madison county, Nebraska, and farmed for one year. Then he determined to try the west and accordingly

came to Palouse and in 1892 he took up his present place, seven miles southeast from that city. On April 6, 1893, he settled there with his family and since that time has made it the family home. He has forty acres of fine land, well improved and provided with good buildings, and the annual income from the farm under his skillful management is a handsome dividend.

On February 15, 1890, Mr. Danielson married Miss Amela, daughter of Conrad and Gurine (Rasmussen) Aamensen, and they have been blessed by the advent of one child, Mary E., attending school. Mr. Aamensen was a blacksmith on Utsire island, Norway, being born there on February 15, 1842, and he married Miss Rasmussen, whose father was a pilot at the same island, and the wife of our subject was born on that island, on October 9, 1868, and came to America in May, 1880. The other children in her father's family were: Martha, living in Wardner, Idaho; Julia, in Wallace, Idaho; Karine and Regina, in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Danielson are members of the Lutheran church, and he is active in politics and especially zealous for good schools, while he has so conducted himself that he enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellows.

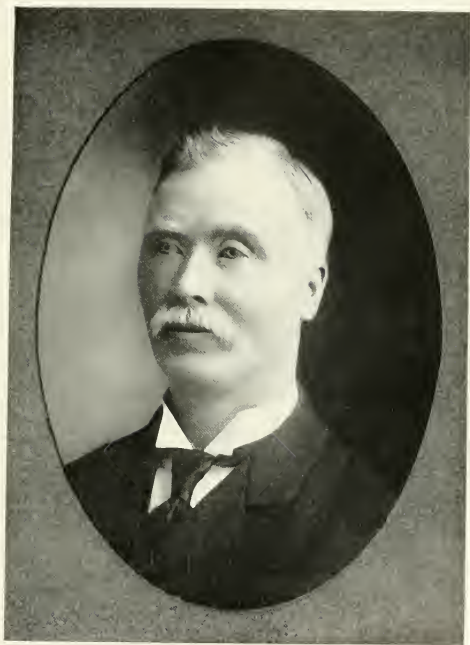
ANGUS MCKENZIE. This well known and enterprising citizen of our county has wrought for the advancement of Latah territory since before the organization of the county, and has the distinction of being one of the very first settlers here, having done much since that time to develop the country, and conducting himself with manifestation of sound principles and integrity and faithfulness. We have to cross the wide Atlantic to the stanch land of Scotia to find the birth place of our subject, Rosshire being the spot and the date being March, 1855. His parents were William and Isabella McKenzie, who brought their family to the land of the new world, and settled in Stark county, Illinois. There they labored until 1863, when they undertook the trying and dangerous trip across the plains, the father walking from Omaha to the Grande Ronde valley in Oregon, where they settled until 1871, when they came to this region and took the place where the son now lives, two miles south from Moscow. The father passed away in the 'eighties, being aged seventy-five, and the mother died in February, 1891, aged about eighty years. Our subject has constantly remained on the homestead, and has it developed into a fine estate now. In addition to the farming, Mr. McKenzie operates a first-class threshing outfit, having done business for several years in this line with excellent success and satisfaction to his patrons.

Mr. McKenzie is an elder of the Presbyterian church and is a worthy supporter of the faith and liberal donor to the church, while in private and public life he has demonstrated the virtues of that which he professes. Mr. McKenzie is one of the substantial citizens of the county, has done a large amount for its welfare, has demonstrated himself a capable and pro-

gressive business man, and has the confidence and esteem of all. He has never yet taken to himself a companion for the journey of life, preferring the celibatary enjoyment to further responsibilities of the connubial relation.

JACOB H. MILLER. The enterprising gentleman, whose name is at the head of this article, is one who has promoted the growth and development of the country by his faithful and wise labors and is one of the substantial men of the community. Jacob H. was born in Henry county, Iowa, on March 25, 1849, being the son of Henry and Martha (Allen) Miller, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. While a child, his parents came to Monroe county, Iowa, and there he was educated in the common schools. When he had reached the age of eighteen years, he left the parental abode and launched forth on the sea of life for himself. He bought a farm of eighty acres and for five years he produced the fruits of the field there and then sold and turned his energies to railroad grading and for six years we find him contracting in this line. Afterward he turned his attention to farming again and thus was occupied until he came to Latah county. First, however, he came west to Pullman, Washington, in 1881, and then in 1890, he came to this county, settling where we find him at the present time, about seven miles north from Genesee. He handles about two hundred acres of land, has a number of horses and is one of the skillful agriculturists of the section. In political matters, Mr. Miller is allied with the Republican fold and is active in local affairs and is ever on the side of progress and advancement. He is a member of the K. of P. and in this capacity he is popular and well thought of and so conducts himself that he has the regards and esteem of all who know him.

ANDREW J. SMITH is one of the enterprising and well known agriculturists of Latah county, whose estate is situated one mile north from Freese post-office, and consists of one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land which is well improved and provided with modern and commodious buildings and all necessities for a first-class farm. He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on January 10, 1851, his parents, John V. and Susanna (Thomas) Smith, being natives of the same county, and born on January 5, 1827 and February 9, 1829, respectively. The father was a cooper and a man of prominence in his county, being assessor for a number of terms. The mother was descended from German stock, her father, Peter Thomas, being a farmer. The family came to Iowa in 1855, settling in Dewitt, Clinton county, where the father took a soldier's right, and then went to farming. Our subject worked on a farm and attended school until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went to Monona county and took up farming for himself. Two



ANGUS McKENZIE.

years later he returned to the old home and then in 1875 came to Oregon, settling in Benton county. After one year of general work, he took charge of a farmers' warehouse, and at the end of 1878, came to Latah county just in time to assist in the construction of the fortifications and stand guard.

The marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Deborah C. Thomas was solemnized in 1879, at Walla Walla, Washington, and she died on June 3, 1888, leaving no children. Mr. Smith was married a second time, the lady becoming his bride on this occasion, being Callie E. Johnson, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Johnson, and the nuptials occurred on August 18, 1880. Mr. Johnson was a soldier in the Civil war and his health was broken through the arduousness of his service. He was also a native of Arkansas. Mrs. Smith was born in Greene county, Missouri, on June 14, 1870. Her brothers and sisters are, Albert, in Kansas, and Eva, wife of B. J. Jones, county assessor of Latah county. Mr. Smith's brothers and sisters are named as follows: Rebecca, deceased; Amanda B., Isaac, Katherine, Frank, William, John, Addison, Virginia, Cornelius, Daniel, Elizabeth. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been born one child, Ruby M., at home. In 1900 Mr. Smith was nominated for county commissioner but did not make a canvass. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, while in educational matters he is always zealous for good schools and strives for the same.

FRANK W. WEBSTER. This capable gentleman is one of the leading men of our county, being favored with an executive ability that has enabled him to manage the resources placed in his hands in such a masterful manner that he is blessed with abundant success at this time, having a farm of two hundred acres, eight miles northeast from Palouse, Washington, where the family home is now and which is one of the excellent estates of this section of the county. Mr. Webster is a native of Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, being born on June 21, 1850, the son of Milo and Adeline (Bartlett), natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. In 1862 the parents removed to Nicollet county, Minnesota, taking up land and devoting themselves to farming. Our subject attended school and remained with his parents until he had attained the age of twenty, when he stepped out from under the parental roof and faced the battles of life for himself. It was in 1870 that he decided to go west and soon we see him in Portland, Oregon. One year was spent there in general labor and then he took up land for himself. Six years were spent in tilling this, then he sold out and migrated to Latah county, settling on a preemption in 1877, which was his home for eleven years. Selling this Mr. Webster embarked in the saw mill business. For twelve years he continued at the lumbering industry and then bought his present farm, described above, and turned his attention to farming. He still retains an interest in the mill, however.

The marriage of Mr. Webster and Miss Lizzie S., daughter of Samuel H. and Dersey (Bean) Foster, was solemnized on January 11, 1870, and one child has been born to them, Mabel, wife of Douglass Williams and living in Latah county. Mrs. Webster was born in Maine, the native state of her parents, in July, 1850. The other children of her father's family are named below, Homer, deceased, Lawrence, Martha, deceased, Benton, deceased, Ruth, Mason, Lendell, Effie. Mr. Webster has the following brothers and sisters, Delancey, Oscar, Ardell, deceased, Arvilla, Minnie, Jesse. Mr. Webster is active in the political realm and labors zealously for the promulgation of the principles which he believes for the betterment of all. In 1892 he was nominated by the Populists for auditor of the county and he made a fine race, being defeated by only a very small majority. In educational matters, Mr. Webster manifests a zealous interest and believes in good schools.

WILLIAM W. THARP. Seven miles east from Garfield, Washington, lives the subject of this article on a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he took from the raw sod by a government right and has developed as one of the excellent rural abodes of this portion of the country. William W. was born in Callaway county, Missouri, on April 13, 1829, being the son of Stephen H. and Maria (McClure) Tharp, natives respectively of Madison and Montgomery counties, Kentucky, and the father was born in 1807. At the age of fourteen years, our subject went to live with his grandfather McClure and three years later he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, completing the trade at the age of twenty. At that time he returned to his grandparents and soon took the gold fever and on April 24, with good mule outfits, he crossed the Missouri at Nebraska City and eighty days later, on July 14, he pitched his tent in Placer county, California, and immediately went to mining. He continued at that until 1852, and then went to the territory now embraced in Douglas county, Oregon, and there located a donation claim and set to work to make a home. Twelve years were spent in the labor of tilling the soil there and then he sold the property and moved to the Grande Ronde valley, Oregon, where he bought land and farmed for sixteen years. It was 1880 that he sold and made another move, this time coming to Latah county, then a portion of the Nez Perces county. Here he bought the right of another to the quarter where he now resides and there he went to work to make the third home he had established in the west. He has been successful in his labors and also has always labored for the upbuilding of the country and the advancement of its welfare.

On November 1, 1854, Mr. Tharp married Miss Lucy A. Miller, in Douglas county, Oregon. Mrs. Tharp is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in 1832. Mr. Tharp's brothers and sisters are named as follows: John W., Mary A., deceased, George W.,

living near Eldon, Iowa. Mr. Tharp has done his share in pioneer work, and is entitled to the enjoyment of the competence that his skill and labors have gathered. He remembers when Oregon and Washington were one division and he voted on the Oregon constitution. In political matters, he is active, being several times elected justice of the peace. He organized the first greenback club in the Grande Ronde valley, and was the first populist elected to office in Latah county. This year he has been notified by the chairman of the national committee of the "Middle-of-the-Roaders," Joe A. Parker, that he has been chosen committeeman on this important branch. In school matters, Mr. Tharp is also zealous and labors for the betterment of facilities and the cause in general.

WILLIAM R. BELVAIL is one of the substantial men of Latah county, being an agriculturist of good possessions, having one quarter section where he resides five miles east of Palouse and another not far distant. Mr. Belvail is a native of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, being born near Galena, on June 1, 1861, to Joseph and Sarah (Mader) Belvail. The father was a native of Canada and a stockman. In 1861, he went to Pike's Peak and was killed on the North Platte by Indians. The mother was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1836, whose father, Abram Mader, was a shoemaker and farmer. After the father's death, his widow married again, and our subject remained under the parental roof until sixteen years of age, when he went to work in the pineries above Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Four years were spent in the woods and then he operated a camp for himself and rafted in the spring and summer. In 1882 Mr. Belvail went to Minnesota and one year later he was visiting his native place. 1885 marks the date when he set out for Nebraska and settlement was made in Boone county, where he bought land and tilled it for seven years, then sold out and came west. He first bought land on Camas prairie, near Grangeville, Idaho, then sold it one season later, wintering in Pullman, Washington, whence he came to Latah county and purchased a farm. It was in 1897 that he purchased his present place, which he devotes to the production of the cereals principally.

Mr. Belvail married Miss Florence, daughter of James and Bell Talbott. The father is a cabinet maker and farmer and was born in Pennsylvania in 1829, and the mother was born in Illinois in 1843. Mrs. Belvail had one brother and one sister, both deceased, namely: Raymond and Alma. Mr. Belvail's immediate relatives not already mentioned were two sisters, both deceased. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Belvail: Rosco A., Alma and Wallace L. Mr. Belvail affiliates with the A. O. U. W. and the Woodmen of the World, both at Palouse. He is also active in the realm of education, having been a member of the board for nine consecutive years, and ever laboring for the advancement of

the cause and the betterment of facilities. In 1900 Mr. Belvail received, entirely unsolicited, the nomination for county assessor, but was defeated by only a small majority. He holds with the Democratic party and has always labored for the proper administration of affairs of government.

BENJAMIN F. CONE is one of the capable and prominent men of Latah county, having displayed those qualities that make the true man and the stanch and patriotic citizen. At present he is engaged in tilling the soil of his fine farm seven miles east from Palouse, handling it in the diversified manner and having it well improved with orchard and buildings, and so forth. Mr. Cone is a native of the occident, being born in Marion county, Oregon, on September 24, 1851, the son of Gustavus A. and Emma R. (Iler) Cone. The father was a stockman, farmer and general business man, born in Rush county, Indiana, on November 21, 1823, came to Oregon, landing there on November 6, 1847, was one of the forty-niners of California and on December 26, 1898, he died, being a man of means. The mother was a native of Ohio, born in 1834, to James and Marie Iler. Our subject remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, having attended school and worked on the farm with his father. In 1869 he went to clerking and was soon appointed postmaster of Butteville, which incumbency he retained until 1881, in the spring of which year he went to Portland and in November journeyed to Latah county, settling near Princeton. March 8, 1892, he was appointed to the office of district clerk, filling the unexpired term of W. B. Kyle, which was completed ten months later, and then was nominated on the Republican ticket and promptly elected to the same office. At the expiration he was again nominated by his party, but the combination of the Fusionists and Democrats defeated him with the balance of his ticket. Just before going to Moscow he had purchased his present place, and after his retirement from office he returned to it and here he has remained since that time, being numbered with the leading agriculturists of the county.

The marriage of Mr. Cone and Miss Nancy J., daughter of Alpheus and Zibah U. (Evans) Jones, was solemnized on February 22, 1875. Mrs. Cone was born in Franklin county, Iowa, in 1856, her father being a contractor and farmer, and her brothers and sisters are named as follows: Elbert W., living in Nez Perces county; Ernest A., also living there; Flora R., wife of Charles L. Williamson in Moscow; Cora N., living in Latah county. The children of our subject's parents besides himself are named also: Louise M., wife of John Murray, of Aurora, Oregon; Laura B., wife of J. W. Long, at Silverton, Oregon; Heman B., at Portland; Mary A., wife of A. L. Rice, of Silverton, Oregon; Gustavus A., living near Butteville, Oregon. To Mr. and Mrs. Cone there have been born the following children: Ernest

El. in Latah county; Lewis C., at Princeton, Idaho; John M., at the same place; Herbert F., at home. Mr. Cone is a member of the Masonic lodge at Moscow and his wife adheres to the Christian church.

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OLE OTNESS. Our commonwealth is debtor much to the strong arms and brave hearts of the true and devoted immigrants who hail from the land of Norway, whence comes the subject of this article. He has displayed in this land the same characteristics which make his people a thrifty and leading nation in their domestic and commercial relations. Mr. Otness was born in Walsøfjord, in his native land, on February 18, 1860, being the son of Ole O. and Julia Otness, also natives of that country. The mother died in Norway, being interred in Walsøfjord cemetery, but the father came to America and located in Genesee, where he was called to pass the river of death. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native land, attending also the high schools, and at the age of twenty-two came to this country, locating first in Minnesota, where he gave his attention to farming for seven years, then returned to Norway and for five years was numbered with the tillers of the soil there. Also during that time he experienced a happy event of his life, his marriage with Miss Gertrude, daughter of Ole and Ellen (Walso) Olsen, the nuptials being celebrated in 1889. After his marriage Mr. Otness came to Latah county, purchased one hundred and twenty-two acres of land and commenced his career as a western farmer and stock raiser. While he has been successful in handling stock, still he has devoted most of his energies to the culture of the cereals and in this line he has been especially favored. He has a choicely selected orchard and his farm is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Otness has good barns and outbuildings and is planning for the erection of a fine dwelling. We find in the subject of this sketch one of those substantial men who form the real bone and sinew of our commonwealth and it is his purpose to continue in the improvement of his fine farm and remain here the balance of his days. He is active in the realm of politics, being allied with the Republican party, and also he takes a commendable interest in the affairs of education.

To Mr. Otness and his worthy wife there have been born three children: Oscar R., going to school, Ellen G. and Olga. Mrs. Otness' parents were natives also of Norway and there they lived until the time of their death. Mr. and Mrs. Otness are devout members of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and he is a respected and leading man in his community.

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JOHN J. HAFER. Among the representative agriculturalists of Latah county there should not be failure to mention the subject of this article, whose

wisely bestowed labors have done much for the general welfare of the county, being a man of sound principles and uprightness. His farm lies six miles east from Palouse, and is well supplied with fine buildings and produces abundantly the diversified crops, while also Mr. Hafer raises cattle and hogs.

Regarding his personal history, we note that he was born in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, on February 8, 1850, being the son of Andrew and Rosa (Wing) Hafer. The father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1827, and after coming to this country he served in the Mexican war. The mother was also a native of the same place in Germany. Our subject remained with his parents until twenty years of age, they moving from Ohio to Michigan, thence to Iowa, and in 1870 the family, except our subject, went to Texas. In Iowa Mr. Hafer remained until 1873, then determined to come to the west and accordingly we soon see him in San Francisco, whence he came to The Dalles, thence on to this county. In 1876 he took up a pre-emption on the Palouse river, where he farmed until 1890. Then a move was made to another farm two miles east. In 1897 Mr. Hafer sold this property and bought a farm in the Potlatch, which, however, he sold in six months and returned to the vicinity of his first place and bought his present farm six miles east from Palouse. During the Indian outbreak of 1877-8 Mr. Hafer assisted to build the fortifications in Palouse and did his share of watching in the nights for the savages.

The marriage of Mr. Hafer and Ethie (Lynd) Hamilton, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Tipton) Lynd, was solemnized on June 22, 1884, in Latah county. They have two children, Henry and Ethel, while by her former marriage Mrs. Hafer has two children, James and Robert Hamilton, on the St. Marys river. Mrs. Hafer has one brother, James Tipton, living near Grangeville, Idaho, and Mr. Hafer has the following brothers and sisters: George, Caroline, Rosa, Henry, all in Texas. Mr. Hafer always takes an active interest in the political matters of the county, and has served as justice of the peace and also he is zealous in the cause of education, being school director. He affiliates with the I. O. O. F. at Palouse and Mrs. Hafer is a member of the United Brethren church.

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HENRY HANSON. To the labors of the stockmen and agriculturists of Latah county more credit is due for the development of the resources of the county than perhaps to any other class of men, and it is with pleasure that we accord to this member of that class a representation, being assured that he is one of the substantial and capable men of the country. Henry Hanson was born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on May 17, 1863, being the son of Knute and Betsey Hanson, natives of Norway, who came to America, settling in the county above named in 1862. The father promptly enlisted in the army, Thirtieth Wisconsin Regulars, to fight the battles

of the Civil war, and, being taken prisoner, he languished in Andersonville until death relieved him of his terrible sufferings, thus giving his life for his foster land. The mother still lives in Winnebago county, being sixty-six years of age. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and being the only son of the family the support of the family devolved upon him, and in a manly manner he took up the burden and did it thoroughly, being twenty-five years of age when he started for himself. At that age he came west to Walla Walla, worked there for one year and then made his way to Genesee, where he worked out for two years. At that time occurred the happy event of the marriage of Mr. Hanson and Miss Bell, daughter of Eric and Olea Flamoe, natives of Norway, who immigrated to America and are now living in Genesee. Immediately subsequent to his marriage Mr. Hanson rented a farm for one year, then bought a farm and two years afterward sold it again, renting for the next two years. After this he spent one year in working for others and then purchased a farm for himself, where he lives, four miles north from Genesee, being included in the rural free delivery route, No. 1. Mr. Hanson has his farm well improved, it being in a high state of cultivation. He has good buildings, a fine orchard, and a nice band of cattle. In politics, our subject is always active and displays that patriotism and intelligence which are the part of every true citizen. He is allied with the Republicans. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanson there have been born the following children: Clara, Palma, Nora, Roy and Helma. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are faithful members of the Norwegian Lutheran church and they are people who are deserving and enjoy in a good degree the confidence of their fellows, while they have always displayed industry, uprightness and integrity.

JOHN HJELM. This esteemed gentleman is one of the well-to-do and industrious farmers of Latah county, having a good farm of eighty acres four and one-half miles north from Genesee, where he has bestowed his labors in a commendable manner in raising the cereals, fine fruit, and handling all with skill and thrift. Our subject, as many of our most substantial citizens, was born in Norway, Throndhjem being the spot, and November 14, 1844, the date, while his parents were Iver N. and Gunelje Hjelm, natives of Norway also, who died there. John was educated in the schools of his native place, and remained with his parents until the age of twenty, then started in the battle of life for himself and took up farming until 1882, when he came to the United States and located in Nez Perces county, Idaho, purchasing a quarter section of land. This continued to be the family home until 1890, when he sold it and returned to Norway, where he remained for one and one-half years. At the end of that period he came to this country again, this time locating in Latah county,

and purchasing his present farm. He has demonstrated himself to be a capable man, a good citizen, a genial and affable neighbor, and has manifested industry and good judgment in all his ways.

Mr. Hjelm married Miss Mary, daughter of Thorsten and Kanie Mitling, natives of Norway also. To this happy marriage there has been born the following offspring: Charles T., working in the mines at Burke, Idaho; Ida M., married to John Mortinson and living in Latah county. Mrs. Hjelm's parents came to America and remained for ten years, then returned to Norway, where they are living at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Hjelm are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church and are exemplary people and highly esteemed.

JOHN P. FREEZE is one of the oldest pioneers now in Latah county, coming here long before Latah was thought of as a county and even before its county seat had an existence as a village, there being at that time one log cabin in which a few groceries were retailed where Moscow now stands. John P. was born in Salisbury, Rowan county, North Carolina, on February 10, 1833, being the son of George and Sophia (Bost) Freeze, natives of Rowan county, North Carolina. The father was a farmer and tanner and was born in 1801; the mother was born in 1803, and her father, John Bost, was a cabinet maker. Our subject remained with his parents until 1858, then started in life for himself. He had gained his education from the public schools and at the time of his start in life he migrated to Woodruff county, Arkansas, near Augusta, and there farmed and raised hogs. In 1870 he moved to Benton county, and in 1873, with a train of friends and relatives, started across the plains on April 5, reaching Walla Walla on August 4. They started with twelve outfits, but at Big Thompson creek, west of Denver, they joined David Notman's train and traveled together the remainder of the way. Mr. Notman came direct to his present home in this community and our subject went to Yakima river and mined, then on to Seattle, and later returned to Walla Walla and thence to what is now Latah county. He took a claim on Cedar creek and returned to Walla Walla to bring his stuff and a person had jumped it when he returned, so after due search he selected his present place in the vicinity of Freeze postoffice. He has a quarter section of good land well improved and which produces abundance of timothy hay. In 1877 the Indians stole their horses but did no further depredations. He assisted to build the fort at Palouse at this time and the following year he assisted to build the one near his place.

When the Civil war broke out Mr. Freeze enlisted in Company G, Arkansas Infantry, but was discharged on account of sickness, but upon his recovery he enlisted again, this time in Company A, Arkansas Cavalry, and in this he served until the

close of the war. In the battle of Big Creek, near Helena, Arkansas, he was wounded through the hips and for five months he languished in bed and for seven months after that he was bound to crutches. Mr. Freeze has brothers and sisters as follows: Elizabeth, wife of John Yost, in North Carolina; Anna, wife of Daniel Corral, in North Carolina; Caleb M., living on the home estate; Pameloe P., wife of Cornelius Overcash, in Arkansas; Mary, deceased; Sarah, wife of William Goen, but now deceased; Margaret, wife of William Perkins, in Arkansas; Monroe, in Texas; Flora, deceased; Jacob, deceased. Mr. Freeze is a member of the Lutheran church and is well esteemed among his fellows.

MICHAEL C. FREEZE. The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch needs no introduction to the dwellers in Latah county, since he was one of the first to settle here and has spent the intervening years in noble labor both to develop the resources of the county and to elevate all in moral and educational lines, having been the promoter of both schools and churches, and being a man of prominence and ability in the community.

Mr. Freeze was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, on February 19, 1859, the son of John and Betsy (Lipe) Freeze, both natives of North Carolina and born in 1829. The father was a farmer and Michael has always followed that basic industry. When a child he was brought by his parents to Woodruff county, Arkansas, where the father bought land and farmed for eleven years, our subject attending school. In 1870 a move was made to Benton county, and one year later they sold out and provided teams for the long overland journey to Washington. Dayton was the objective point, which was reached four months after starting, but in 1876 they decided to make another move and came to the territory now embraced in Latah county, it being then Nez Perces county. The father took the quarter where he now lives, just north of our subject's place, and he lives there still. Michael remained with his father until the time of his majority and then took the pre-emption where he now lives and bought another quarter section. During the Indian scare of 1878 a fort was built near the residence of Mr. Freeze and he assisted in the construction and the settlers were fortunate in getting through the trouble with no fatalities.

The marriage of Mr. Freeze and Miss Mattie, daughter of Benjamin F. and Ann (Powell) Peterson, was solemnized on August 7, 1881, and they have become the parents of the following named children: Estelle, John F., Daniel, deceased, Anna, all at home. Mrs. Freeze was born on October 17, 1861, near Newport, New Jersey, and had one brother, Daniel J., deceased. Her father was born in New Jersey, on June 27, 1839, and farmed in that state. The mother was born in New Jersey, on August 29, 1841. Mr. Freeze has brothers and sisters as follows:

Salvin E., living near Freeze; Mary, deceased; Daniel, deceased; Sarah, wife of Wilber Watkins, and living in Texas; Caleb, deceased. Mr. Freeze now has a farm of two hundred and twenty-seven acres, well improved with fine buildings, orchards, and so forth, and it produces abundantly of timothy and the cereals. He has always been active for the advancement of educational facilities, and was one who led in securing a subscription of fourteen hundred dollars which erected a union meeting place in the neighborhood, which is open to all denominations.

JOHN A. STARNER. The well known business man whose name is at the head of this article has been prominent in business in different localities of Latah county for a number of years, and now holds the important office of postmaster at Freeze, at which place he gained the establishment of the office. He is also carrying on a general store and does a good business from the surrounding country.

John A. was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on May 9, 1837, being the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Byers) Starnier. The father was a blacksmith and native of Pennsylvania, being born in 1806, and the mother was born in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania in 1817. Until fifteen years of age our subject was with his parents acquiring a good education, which he finished later, as will be noted. Leaving home, he went to work on a farm until 1856. Then two years were spent in attending school, after which he joined the ranks of the educators, and on January 15, 1860, he migrated to Salem, Illinois, and taught school. He went to Stephenson county after this and attended commercial college, and then went to teaching again. Next we see him in Dixon, and afterward in Central City, Colorado. Eight months were spent there in mining, and then a move was made to Virginia City, Montana, where he mined also. In 1865, at Blackfoot, Montana, he was crippled while operating in the placer mines, and the next place we find this traveller was in Umatilla county, Oregon, whence he went to Walla Walla, and then to Dayton, Washington. He taught school and engaged in business, and in 1878 he was selected probate judge of Columbia county, and so well did he discharge the duties of that office that he was promptly elected his own successor. He took government land five miles from Dayton, gaining the third patent issued for timber culture and the first in Walla Walla county. In April, 1886, he went to Endicott, Whitman county, and in 1888 he came to Latah county. He prospected for a time, and in 1890 went to the vicinity of Princeton and started a general merchandise establishment. He was enabled to gain a postoffice for that place and there he did business for nine years. It was 1899 when he came to his present place, opened a store, and on June 22, 1900, gained a postoffice, which he handles now.

On March 27, 1873, in Columbia county, Mr. Starnier married Miss Bell, daughter of Hugh and

Jane Glen. Mrs. Starner's father was a weaver and worked in the factories in New York and Illinois. She was born in Delhi, New York, on July 16, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Starner have one foster son, Stanley (Matthews) Starner, a farmer in Latah county. Mr. Starner was a member of the Maccabees, and his wife is associated with the Congregational church. At present Mr. Starner is also justice of the peace. On May 19, 1902, Mrs. Starner was called from her home and family by the cold hand of death, and her remains lie buried in the Deep Creek Union church cemetery.

RICHARD F. RICHARDSON. This industrious and enterprising gentleman is one of our substantial citizens, having a fruit farm in Genesee, where he does also a garden business. His possessions are ten acres of this valuable land, and it is improved in good shape and handled in a creditable manner. Richard F. was born in Myricks, Massachusetts, on March 20, 1859, being the son of Steven and Orisa (Hamm) Richardson, natives, respectively, of Maine and New Hampshire. The father lived to the age of sixty-six and the mother died at a ripe age. Our subject was educated in the village schools and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age, and then went to California, where he remained for one and one-half years. Following that period he went to Nez Perces county, Idaho, and there took a homestead near the city of Lewiston. 1879 was the date of this venture, and in 1882 he sold the property and bought a quarter section close to Genesee, which in turn was sold in 1895, and a trip was made to California. Six months later he returned to Genesee and bought the land where he lives at the present time, as described above. In politics Mr. Richardson is with the Republican fold, and he displays a commendable activity and zeal in the affairs of county and state.

The marriage of Mr. Richardson and Miss Lucy, daughter of Cyrus and Mary Southard, natives of Maine, was celebrated in 1886, and they have become the parents of eight children, as follows: Grace, Maurice S., deceased, Helen, Cornelia, Blanche, Lucy, Esther and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are members of the Methodist church and are generous supporters of the faith and maintain a wise and unselfish life in their walk, both public and private.

JOHN A. ANDERSON. As this work purports to chronicle the lives of the leading citizens of Latah county, it is quite fitting that mention be made of the industrious and enterprising gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, since he is one of the worthy farmers and stockmen of the county, living about four miles northeast from Genesee, where he handles three hundred and twenty acres of land, raising principally the cereals. John A. was born in

Sweden, northern part, being the son of Andrew and Ellen Anderson, and the date of his advent into this life was January 22, 1864. His parents were natives of the same country, and the father died there at the age of fifty-nine and the mother is still living at the age of seventy-two. When he had arrived at the age of twelve years our subject was sent out into the world to stem the tide of existence for himself. He worked in the woods and learned the art of the axe and saw, as well as developing a good physique. In 1883 he came to America, and the first location was in Minnesota, where he labored seven years on a farm. The date of his advent into Latah county was 1890, and here he worked on the railroad for a time and then labored for wages on a farm until 1898, when he rented a farm of one-quarter section, and three years were spent in the cultivation of that place, with successful results, when he added as much more land, all of which is in a good state of cultivation, and he is the recipient of abundant harvests for the skillful labor bestowed. Mr. Anderson uses eleven head of horses for the cultivation of his farms, having also cattle for domestic uses. He raises as high as four thousand bushels of wheat besides other cereals and fruits and vegetables.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson and Miss Carrie Wnusen, a native of Sweden, was celebrated in 1898, and to them have been born two children, Carl E. and Helma. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are worthy members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and they are good citizens and excellent people.

DAVID NOTMAN, JR. As one of the earliest settlers of the territory now embraced in Latah county, as a man who has always been foremost and active in the upbuilding of the country, as one who has always maintained an untarnished reputation, receiving the approval of his fellows, and as one of the substantial and capable men of the county of Latah at the present time, we are glad to accord to the subject of this article representation in this volume.

David Notman was born in Scotland, ten miles distant from Glasgow, on April 24, 1840, being the son of David and Christina (Kirkwood) Notman. The father worked at the trade of calico printing, but after coming to America worked in the lead mines and then farmed. The maternal grandfather of our subject was James Kirkwood. When the lad had reached the age of eight he accompanied his parents to this side of the Atlantic, and a settlement was made in Wisconsin. At first all hands earned money as wages and then purchased a farm, where they devoted their energies to tilling the soil. David was educated in the schools in Wisconsin and in Scotland. He remained at home until the war broke out and then enlisted in Company D, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and at once they were ordered to Virginia, arriving there in time to assist in finishing the battle of Cold Harbor. He was with the army of

the Potomac and engaged in the siege of Petersburg, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, in August, 1865. The father had sold the Wisconsin property and migrated to Colorado, whence went the young soldier, joining his loved ones on Big Thompson creek, fifty miles north from Denver, where the home then was. He engaged with his father in stock raising until 1873, then sold out and came to the territory now embraced in Latah county. He was accompanied on this trip overland with teams by John, Peter and Michael Freeze, who remained at Walla Walla, but he came direct to his present place, at Freeze, landing here in August of that year. He took a pre-emption and afterwards a homestead, and to the cultivation of this land he has devoted his energies since. He has it well tilled, a fine house and barn, and is a well-to-do and prosperous farmer. During the Nez Perces war he and a neighbor built a small log fort and remained on their farms while all the others went to the fortifications at Palouse. The Nez Perces Indians passed by with their families en route to the Coeur d'Alene reservation to leave the families, but no harm was done to our subject or his friend. He was the first settler on Deep creek and has done much to build up the country since that time. He is a member of the G. A. R., has served on the school board, and always conducted himself in a commendable manner.

Before Latah county was cut off Mr. Notman was elected county commissioner of Nez Perces county, and such was the satisfaction with his official acts that he was elected a second term. Mr. Notman is affiliated with the Methodist church and a faithful supporter of the faith.

AUGUST JOHNSON. One of the men who have wrought here for the development of the county is mentioned at the head of this article, and he is a citizen of capabilities and good standing, while he is also an enterprising farmer, owning eighty acres of good land six miles north from Genesee and renting one hundred and forty-five. Mr. Johnson was born in southeastern Sweden on February 28, 1859, being the son of Swan and Cecelia (Swanson) Johnson, also natives of Sweden, where the father still lives, the mother dying while our subject was young. August was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at the age of twenty-one he bade the land of home and friends farewell and came to the United States, locating first in Prospect Grove, New York, where he labored for four and one-half years, when a removal was made to Kansas, where he remained three years, at the expiration of which time he came direct to Latah county. Here he rented a farm until he was satisfied that this was a country to settle in and then he purchased his farm of eighty acres. Mr. Johnson produces about four thousand bushels of grain each year, besides having much fruit, some stock, and other general productions of the farm. Politically

Mr. Johnson is allied with the Democrats, but at the time of the election of the late William McKinley he voted for that good man. Mr. Johnson always evinces a good interest in the politics of the land and is ever on the side of progress.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson and Ida M., daughter of John and Margaret (Johnson) Johnson, was celebrated on February 4, 1885. Mrs. Johnson's parents were natives of Sweden, where also she was born, and they came to this country in 1877, locating in Brooklyn, New York, where she was educated. Our worthy subject and his estimable wife are the parents of the following children: Pearl E., Olof V. and Mary C., twins, Ethel E., Mabel L., Hattie H., George H. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and are generous supporters of this denomination as of the faith in general.

PETER CLYDE. This enterprising and progressive agriculturist is one of Latah county's established and capable citizens. His family home is on his estate of three hundred and twenty acres which lies eight miles east from Palouse. He has a valuable farm, in a high state of cultivation, and handled after the plan of the diversified farmer, and the buildings are excellent and commodious and altogether it is one of the attractive rural abodes of the county. Mr. Clyde was born in Ontario, Canada, on September 22, 1850, having six brothers and sisters as follows: Katherine, Joseph, Grace, deceased, Robert, Mary, and Wilfred T., the parents being Alexander and Anna B. (Graham) Clyde. The father was a native of Ireland and came to America at the age of twenty-one. The mother was born in Scotland and came to the new world when small. Her father was James Graham, a farmer and stonemason. At the age of fifteen years, our subject left the parental roof and sought a place in the world for himself. He first went to Michigan and worked for a time on a farm and then made his way to Truckee, California, in 1876, associating himself with a half-brother, Andrew Clyde, in the lumber business. In 1879 he left there and came to the Palouse country, working for a time on log contract. He filed a homestead right on a quarter section in 1883 and that, with as much more which he had purchased formerly, makes the home place.

On May 27, 1885, Mr. Clyde married Miss Mary L., daughter of Francis M. and Martha J. (Sealions) Adair, and they have the following named children, Ellen, Mary M., Addie B., and Joseph Elwyn. Mrs. Clyde's father was born in Alabama in 1831, and the mother in Arkansas in 1850. She was born in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on June 26, 1869, and the other children are named below, Francis, Matilda L., Benjamin F., John S., Itha B., Clara A., Edgar M., Mattie, and Freddie, deceased. Mr. Clyde is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Palouse Lodge, No. 46. He is also one of a committee of five who have

erected a church for union services in the neighborhood. He always takes an interest in church work, in the general welfare of all and manifests it by wise counsel and faithful labors. Mr. Clyde has been road overseer for two terms, and is zealous that the highways be in good condition, a very worthy labor. He is also director of the schools and evinces great interest in furthering the cause of education.

WASHINGTON WOLHETER is descended from a line of ancestors who have all been devoted Americans. His grandfather, George Wolheter, was born in Pennsylvania in 1790 and died in 1853. He married Barbara Cop, who was born in Ohio and outlived him some years. To this worthy couple were born seven children, the third of whom was George Wolheter, the father of our subject. George was born in Pennsylvania on October 22, 1814, and was a carpenter and cabinet maker. His brothers were all good business men. At the age of twenty-one he married a widow with three children and to this union three children were born. Upon the death of his first wife, George Wolheter married Mrs. Susanna (Myers) Falons, who had two children by a former marriage. To this last union, our subject was born in Hancock county, Ohio, on July 2, 1844. He has one brother, Israel E., in Latah county, and one sister, Mrs. Viletta Lamb, in Lowe, Idaho. The mother of our subject was one of a family of eight children, her father, Mikel Myers, being a patriot of the war of 1812. She was born in Marion county, Ohio, in 1812 and died in Circleville, Kansas, on January 2, 1876. When our subject was seven years of age his father went to California and searched for gold two years. In 1857 the family went to Jackson county, Kansas, where the father wrought at his trade. Washington was educated in the public schools of that frontier region and in 1862 enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Kansas Infantry and eighteen months later was transferred to the cavalry. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Maysville, Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Lexington, Westport, Big Blue, and many other battles and skirmishes. Mr. Wolheter was one of the boys who chased Quantrel out of the country. After that Mr. Wolheter went with his regiment to the west and fought Indians. These experiences were times of great suffering from cold, hunger and arduous marches. In one battle he was one of seventy-five soldiers who fought off the savages for three days and at the end of that time found forty of their number either dead or wounded. Following this service he was mustered out and in 1867 went to Nevada mining.

On September 14, 1871, in Circleville, Kansas, Mr. Wolheter married Sara (Elliott) Price. Mrs. Wolheter's paternal grandparents were Samuel and Margarette (Styles) Elliott, born in New York city on September 4, 1770, and in Paris France, on September 1, 1772, and died on September 24, 1860, and August 4, 1860, respectively. To this worthy couple thirteen children were born and to each the father, who

was a patriot of the war of 1812, gave a quarter section of land. James, one of these fortunate children, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, on December 31, 1828, and chose to carve out his own fortune. He was the father of Mrs. Wolheter, and married Miss Anna Moore, in Jefferson county, Iowa, on July 8, 1849. The Moores were a prominent family and Dr. Black, one of the family, as well as others were noted men. Mrs. Wolheter was well educated in the various places where her father's family lived and in 1865 married Mr. J. W. Price. To that union one son, George, was born on August 9, 1867. He is now living near Nezperce. In 1870 Mrs. Price went to Circleville, Kansas, and there occurred her marriage with Mr. Wolheter. In 1874, after the great grasshopper raid, Mr. Wolheter came west and lumbered in Santa Cruz county, California, for three years, after which he came to the Palouse country. On July 9, 1877, he came to Latah county and took his present place five miles northeast from Palouse. He has nearly a section of fine land and the industry, skill and wise business methods of Mr. and Mrs. Wolheter have given them a goodly competence. They have one of the finest residences in the county and other buildings to match. Mrs. Wolheter is a member of the Christian church and he is affiliated with the G. A. R. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolheter have been born three children, Estella, born at Felton, California, on March 24, 1876, and now the wife of Dr. J. T. Moser, of Kendrick; Lulu, born on the farm on December 3, 1881, and now married to Dr. J. E. Prencel, of Dayton, Washington; Mildred, born on the farm on July 29, 1888.

ALFRED COLBURN is one of the earliest settlers of the section now embraced in Latah county and he has been one of the hard workers to make it one of the leading counties of the state as well as gain for himself the handsome holding that now belongs to him. His fine farm of two hundred and forty acres lies seven miles east from Palouse, is now the family home and is improved in a very tasty and wise manner. He has all kinds of stock, raises various crops, has excellent buildings and good orchards. Mr. Colburn was born on March 25, 1834, at Lyme, New Hampshire, being the son of Abel and Martha (Rice) Colburn. The father was born in 1792 and he and his wife travelled the pilgrim way together for sixty years, passing away at a good ripe age to the reward laid in store for them in another world. The mother was born at Brattleborough, Vermont, in 1794. Our subject was well educated in his youthful days and in 1852 was making ready to come west when his parents decided to come also and together they journeyed to Wisconsin, settling in Waupaca county, being the second family in the township of their home. Alfred secured a piece of land which he deeded to his parents and there they lived until death. He secured this land by working on the river to earn the purchase price. In 1858 he removed to Isanti county, Minnesota, and there was elected county surveyor. In 1861, No-



Residence of Washington Wolhuter.



WASHINGTON WOLHETER.



MRS. WASHINGTON WOLHETER.

ember 4, Mr. Colburn enlisted in Company K, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and being wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was discharged August 9, 1862, in New York harbor. But on August 28, 1864, he sought the ranks again, enlisting in the Second Battery of Light Artillery, where he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged on August 16, 1865, having left a military record which deserves great credit. After the war, Mr. Colburn was elected by his fellows as county surveyor and for sixteen years he filled that important office. In 1875 he came west, settling at Stayton, Oregon, where he operated a saw mill and later built a flour mill at Oakland. In 1878, during the Indian outbreak in northern Oregon, our subject was on his way to Latah county with his family and a band of five hundred sheep. His travelling companions took refuge at The Dalles but Mr. Colburn pushed ahead regardless of the Indians and arrived at his destination in safety. He took as government land his present place already described, and here he has labored since. Before Latah county was set off from Nez Perces county, Mr. Colburn was elected county surveyor and with credit to himself he discharged the duties incumbent upon him in that capacity.

In May, 1866, Mr. Colburn married Miss Mary M. Henry, who died on February 8, 1871, leaving two children Ruth E., now dead, and Harriet M., a teacher living at home. On November 28, 1873, Mr. Colburn contracted another marriage, Mrs. Cassandra (Whitaker) Morton becoming his wife at that time. To this union were born Effie B. and Pearl V., deceased; Grace L., a graduate from the Pullman College, at Pullman, Washington, and now assistant principal of the Waitsburg high school. Mrs. Colburn had four children from her former husband, named as follows: Clara E., living in Spokane; Cora M., in Latah county; Ellen E., living in Pullman, Washington; Calvin H., also living in Pullman. In political matters, Mr. Colburn always takes the part of the intelligent citizen, and is ever found registered on the side of progress and good government. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and he affiliates with the G. A. R. Mr. Colburn is now enjoying the golden years of a well spent life and is secure in the good will and admiration of his fellows, while his life is exemplary in all respects.

JAMES GRANT is one of Latah county's substantial and well respected agriculturists, being a man of great industry and thrift and bestowing his labors with wisdom and discretion. During the early days of this county he labored with great zeal, carrying at times flour fifteen miles on his back while he made shingles in the woods. This being but a sample of the arduous labor undergone by the pioneers, such as our worthy subject. The birth of Mr. Grant occurred in Inverness county, Scotland, on April 5, 1845, being the son of Donald Grant, a cabinet maker. James secured a good education from the common schools

and in 1870 came to America, landing first at Toronto, Canada, whence one year later he came to the United States. He worked in the steel mills in Chicago for two years, then came to San Francisco in 1873. Three years were spent in various labors in the Golden State and then he made his way to Oregon in 1878. That was the year when also he came to the territory now embraced in Latah county. He filed a preemption and afterward a homestead on his present place, which is one quarter section of good land five miles east from Palouse. It is now the family home and there Mr. Grant has labored faithfully for the years succeeding his advent here. He has a good place, fine house, and commodious barn, well selected orchard, and raises timothy, the cereals, and also handles some stock.

On June 10, 1888, in Latah county, Mr. Grant married Miss Ella, daughter of Abijah and Rhoda Whittenback, natives respectively of Indiana and Pennsylvania, and whose children, in addition to Mrs. Grant, are named as follows: Emma, Alma, William and Mary. Mrs. Grant was born October 11, 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Grant there have been born two children, Rhoda, at home, and Harry, deceased. Mr. Grant had one sister, Jane, wife of W. F. Johnson, editor of the Banffshire Advertiser, at Buckie, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Grant are members of the Methodist church, at Palouse, and are substantial in the support of their faith in precept and example and contributions. They are highly respected and esteemed people and maintain an enviable standing among their fellows.

THEADORE RILEY. It was in the year 1886, that the subject of this sketch made his way into the territory of Latah county and after due search, found the spot where his home is at the present time, homesteading a quarter section to the cultivation and improvement of which he has devoted his time since. His farm is located seven miles northeast from Kendrick and produces diversified crops.

Reverting to the personal history of Mr. Riley, we note that he was born in Jackson county, Kansas, on August 9, 1860, being the son of Allan and Elizabeth (Kline) Riley. The father was a farmer in that state and the family remained there until 1875, when they made the journey to Washington, landing in Whitman county, where Pullman now stands. The father took land there and he has lived on it since that time, being one of the real builders and pioneers of Whitman county. Our subject remained at home, being educated in the schools of Kansas and Washington until his majority, when he started for himself.

On December 30, 1882, Mr. Riley married Miss Eva, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Hull, the nuptials occurring in Moscow and the following named children have been the fruit of the union: Jesse, Frank, Mathews, Harry, John, Daisy, Alva T., Gilbert, and May. Mrs. Riley was born in Kansas and her parents were early settlers in Whitman county, Washington, where her father resides at the present

time. Mr. Riley has labored here for many years and much credit is due him for the faithful manner in which he has performed the duties of the pioneer, and he is secure in the esteem and respect of his fellows.

OSCAR V. MOREY. Among the sturdy sons of toil, who have made Latah county to enjoy her present state of prosperity and enviable standing in the state, we are constrained to mention the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph and who is one of the substantial agriculturists of the county, owning a quarter section of fertile land seven miles north from Kendrick, which is the family home at the present time.

Mr. Morey was born in Henry county, Illinois, near Rock Island, on August 7, 1859, being the son of Oscar and Anne (Wolsey) Morey. For ten years he remained in his native state and then the family removed to Bates county, Missouri, where they farmed until our subject was twenty-one years of age. Then he stepped forth from the parental roof to encounter the battles of life on his own resources. He first came to Idaho in the fall of 1880, locating at Bear Ridge, on a preemption one-half mile east from his present home and later a homestead a little farther east from that. He improved and tilled them until 1892, when he sold them both and purchased his present place. He has as fine improvements as are on the ridge and he is one of the thrifty and enterprising farmers, as his premises indicate, gaining good dividends of crops from his skillful management of the soil and being a man of unquestioned integrity and standing among his fellows. Mr. Morey has a good orchard of three acres but devotes his land mostly to the raising of wheat.

The marriage of Mr. Morey and Miss Emma, daughter of Adam and Augusta Alber, was solemnized on April 18, 1894, on Bear Ridge, and they have been blessed with the advent of four children: Clarence C., Rena, Ollie, and Clara. Mr. Morey is a man who takes the part of the intelligent citizen in the affairs of the county and in the betterment of educational facilities, and is a valuable member of society.

CHRISTIAN HANSON. It is with pleasure that we are enabled to grant to the estimable gentleman and industrious farmer and patriotic citizen of this county a representation in the volume which chronicles the events of Latah county, since he has wrought here with faithfulness and display of wisdom and thrift, having accumulated a goodly holding of property by his hard labor and careful management. Mr. Hanson was born in Lowland, Denmark, on October 13, 1851, being the son of Hans Jacobson and Enger Hanson, both natives of Denmark, where also they died. Our subject commenced to work out at the age of nine, having gained considerable schooling previous to that time. He would come home each night. But

when he was thirteen years of age, he worked where he could only come home once each week. He continued this life of industry and hard labor until the time of his departure for this country, in 1892. He came direct to Latah county, where he worked out for two years and then bought eighty acres of land and in 1902 bought ninety-three acres more, his estate being six miles north from Genesee. Mr. Hanson has a good orchard on the place and a good residence and out buildings, as barns and so forth, which make his farm one of value and it is handled in a skillful manner and produces abundant crops.

The marriage of Mr. Hanson and Miss Johanna, daughter of Swen and Christen Johnson, was consummated in 1880. Mrs. Hanson's parents were natives of Sweden, where also they are buried. Mr. Hanson is a man of industry and good capabilities and also his wife is a true helpmeet, having wrought out much income for the home by her industry in the manufacture of butter and cheese and so forth. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are not allied with any denomination, believing in the scriptures as the divine word and guided in all their ways by its precepts alone and their lives are as lights in the community, being faithful, kind and substantial.

ALBERT HOWELL. This intelligent agriculturist has added his faithful and wisely directed labor for the advancement of the interests of Latah county, while he has wrought out for himself in the business world a good success. Mr. Howell was born in Morgan county, Indiana, on August 22, 1860. His father, William D. Howell, married Miss Sarah J. Diley, a native of Indiana, and to them were born: Dora A., deceased; Edwin, living in Latah county; Franklin, also living in Latah county; these in addition to our subject. Mr. Howell enlisted in the Union army and in 1866 was taken sick in the army and died. The mother married Mr. Rudd, and to them were born: Charlie, deceased; Lethia J., wife of Birt Crooks, in Latah county. Following this last marriage the family removed to Indianapolis and remained there two years and then a move was made to Tipton county, where eight years were spent, after which, in 1877, they all came to Kansas and settled in Wilson county. There they engaged in farming and remained for ten years. Our subject remained on the farm with his step-father. In 1888, they all sold out and came west, landing first in Colfax, Washington, whence they removed to Palouse. About that time, our subject took a preemption claim which has been his family home since. It lies four miles southeast from Palouse and is well improved and produces abundant crops under the wise husbandry of the owner. Mr. Howell raises cattle, horses, and hogs, practices diversified farming, raising alfalfa and brome grass, having also a good orchard. His place has comfortable buildings and is one of the fine farms of the section.

On January 1, 1882, at Coyville, Kansas, Mr.

Howell married Miss Mary L., daughter of Napoleon and Mary L. Sharrai. The father was a carpenter and Mrs. Howell was born in Topeka, Kansas, on May 22, 1866. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Howell are named as follows: Nettie M., Ada E., Dora A., deceased, Eva J., Bertha A., Mary, Etta O., Josie, Willis, deceased, Ralph, Alva, Hattie, Albert C. The children are at home and attending school. In the winters Mr. Howell moves to Palouse for school advantages. Mr. Howell is a member of the W. of W., Star Camp, No. 97, at Palouse, and his wife is a member of the Circle. Mr. Howell pays much attention to the advancement of the educational interests and has given faithful service on the school board. He is a man of careful and wise ways, possessed of vigor and enterprise and is one of the respected and substantial citizens of the county.

ISAAC W. LAZELLE. In numbering the leading farmers of Latah county, there must not be failure to mention the estimable gentleman whose name appears above, since he has labored here for many years and his wise efforts of industry have been fittingly crowned in abundant success in financial holdings, while he stands high among his fellows as a man of integrity and sound principles. Isaac W. was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on May 15, 1858, being the son of Sumner C. and Malinda (Angle) Lazelle. The father was born in Vermont in 1819 and is now living in Latah county, in his eighty-fourth year. The mother was a native of New York and was born in 1825. The other children of this worthy couple are named as follows: Inez E., at home with her father in Latah county; Cynthia M., wife of Wm. Eddy, in Whitman county, Washington; Charles F., on the old home place; Oscar W., in Okanogan county, Washington. Isaac W. remained in New York with his parents until 1873, then the family came to Nevada county, California, where the father engaged in lumbering and our subject worked with him until 1877, at which time they bought teams and came overland to Latah county. The father took his present place as a homestead and in 1880 Isaac W. preempted his place. It lies three miles east from Palouse and consists of one quarter section. In 1882, he proved up on the place and since that time it has been his home.

On January 8, 1888, Mr. Lazelle married Miss Ruby, daughter of Walter and Caroline McLam, retired farmers living in Palouse. To this happy union there have been born the following children: Walter, Hazel, and Warren H., all at home and attending school. Mrs. Lazelle was born in Isabella county, Michigan, on September 12, 1862, and she has brothers and sisters as follows: Evaline, wife of A. Harvey, and living in Latah county; Frank C., living in Palouse; Ella, wife of A. W. Litke, living in Palouse. Mr. Lazelle is a member of the W. of W. In school matters he is much interested and has served on the board of directors for three terms. The farm of our

subject is one of value and is handled in a capable and excellent manner, and produces abundant returns of the cereals and fruits. In 1884 Mr. Lazelle made a trip to Humboldt county, California, and for nine months there he was attending to his interests in the lumber woods. He is a man of stanch worth of character and has always maintained an untarnished reputation and been faithful in laboring for the general welfare of the county.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. Three and one-half miles southeast from Palouse is situated the fine farm of the subject of this article. It consists of one hundred and twelve acres of fertile lands which is productive of rich returns in crops, because of the skillful husbandry of the proprietor. The residence is an elegant structure of modern design and conveniences, while commodious barns, out buildings and so forth add beauty and value to the establishment. Mr. Anderson has fine orchards, practices diversified farming and is setting much of his ground to grasses.

George W. Anderson was born in New York, near Malone, on November 12, 1858, being the son of Rufus and Amelia (Freeze) Anderson. The father was a native of New York, born in 1827, gave his attention to farming and now lives in Palouse, Washington. The mother's parents are both dead and we are not favored with their names. To this worthy couple there have been born, in addition to the subject of this article, Amelia, wife of George Degowin; Rufus J., living at Weippe, Idaho; Enos, living at Malone, New York; Ruth, at Westville, New York; Edward, in Palouse. Our subject remained at home with his parents until 1872, then farmed for himself and in 1888 went to Michigan. In 1883, the parents came to the vicinity of Palouse and settled and in 1891, George W. came west and engaged in farming and in 1896 he selected his present place, three and one-half miles southeast from Palouse. Here he has bestowed his labors since that time, doing both general farming and fruit raising, handling also stock.

On December 10, 1882, Mr. Anderson married Miss Emma Degowin, in New York, and they have become the parents of one son, Russell E. Mrs. Anderson was born in Constable, New York, on April 28, 1855, being the daughter of William and Mary Degowin, farmers of New York state. Her brothers and sisters are named below. Harriett, living in Sheboygan, Michigan; George in Palouse; William A., in Constable, New York; Fred, in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts; Carrie; Elmer; Isaac; John, in Constable, New York. Mr. Anderson is active in politics but does not desire public office, for being elected justice of the peace in 1901 he refused to qualify, but has served as road supervisor. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church in Palouse and are highly esteemed there as in all their associations. Mr. Anderson is greatly interested in school advantages and always advocates the highest tax for furthering them.

CHARLES CHANDLER is the senior member of the firm of Chandler & Davis, liverymen, of Kendrick, who do a thriving business and handle a full equipment of fine rigs and horses. They are especially zealous in the care of their business that their patrons should receive proper attention and are solicitous to this end by wise management and providing the best equipments and horses. The immediate subject of this sketch was born in Delaware county, Ohio, on September 19, 1871, being the son of Stephen H. and Josephine (Klapp) Chandler. The father was a farmer and remained in the native place until the death of his wife, which occurred when Charles was twelve years of age. Then the family removed to Howard, Elk county, Kansas, and four years later they went thence to Sedgwick county, in the same state, and there our subject remained, laboring at farming until he was twenty-one years old and then he came to Latah county. He engaged in farming here, renting land, until the fall of 1901, when in company with S. Davis, he purchased the livery barn above mentioned, from J. S. Crocker. They are doing a splendid business and are building up a large patronage.

In fraternal relations Mr. Chandler is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Neperce Lodge No. 37. As yet, Mr. Chandler is quietly pursuing the way of the celibatarian, having never launched on the sea of matrimony. He is one of the most substantial men of the town, and is highly esteemed by all, being possessed of fine ability, good executive force, and dominated by a keen sagacity and sound principles, while his geniality and affability have won for him many friends.

LIVEY J. CHANEY. Who have contributed more to the wealth of Latah county than the farmers and fruit growers? Of this worthy class the subject of this sketch is a representative, having a fine farm six miles southeast from Palouse, where he raises fruit from twenty-five acres and grain from the balance. His place is well improved and handled in a skillful manner. March 1, 1864, marks the date of the birth of Livey J. and his parents were Lewis S. and Martha (Sly) Chaney. The father was born in 1833, in Indiana and his father, Lewis Chaney, was a native of Maryland. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio, in 1838 and her father, George Sly, was a farmer of that state. In 1872 the family came to Kansas, and in Greenwood county they bought land and farmed until 1879. Livey J. attending schools meantime. Then the father sold the farm and spent one year in Colorado in hunting. 1880 was the year in which they came to Latah county, settling on their present farm, purchasing the right of a former resident. In 1886 our subject went to Shoshone county and preempted a quarter, which he afterwards sold. Aside from that venture he has nearly always made his home with his parents, and has given attention to farming and fruit raising.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. Chaney and

Miss Minnie, daughter of Louis Reed, and one child, Jesse L., was born to this union. Jesse is now living with his grandparents in Oregon. Mr. Chaney contracted a second marriage, the lady becoming his bride being Perlina, daughter of Eli Burcham, a farmer, now deceased. The nuptials were solemnized on July 4, 1891, and they have become the parents of five children: Emery O., Sarah E., Edith M., Dewey C., Silvey, all at home. The brothers of Mrs. Chaney are named below: Eli, Milton, John, and Thomas. Mr. Chaney's brothers and sisters are: George, living in Latah county; Sarah, wife of Abraham Dewese, living in Palouse; Douglas, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney are members of the Methodist church. They are valuable members of society, have always labored for the up-building of the community and have the respect and confidence of all who know them.

HOMER A. THOMAS. To this veteran of many conflicts on life's battle field, and pioneer worker in Latah county and many other frontier places, we are constrained to grant a representation in this volume, since he is one of the men who have made good success in labor. He has always maintained an unsullied reputation and is one of the highly esteemed men of the community. Homer A. was born in Allegany county, New York, being the son of Edward and Polly (Bacon) Thomas, natives of Vermont. The date of our subject's birth was December 7, 1835. The parents removed to Richland county, Ohio, in 1845, and thence to Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1851. The father farmed there and was one of the leading men of the section. There the mother died in 1888 and in 1897, the father also died, aged ninety-two years, and they sleep in the Platteville cemetery. Homer A. was educated in the common schools in the various sections where he resided and at the age of twenty-four left the parental roof for the wide and unexplored west. A train of seventy-five wagons and one hundred and fifty persons was formed to go to the Salmon river mines, in Idaho. This was in 1862 and Mr. Thomas was one of the number. They became lost and hired a man for one hundred and fifty dollars to pilot them out of the wild territory to Deer Lodge, Montana. They finally arrived there and thence to Walla Walla, arriving in September, having crossed the Rockies three times on the trip. From Walla Walla Mr. Thomas went to San Francisco and worked for one year in a grist mill, then freighted for a year and rented a farm which proved unsuccessful. Then Mr. Thomas took up the operation of an eating house on the overland stage line, continuing in the same for two years. Then he ran the Wayside house at Soledad for six years, afterwards kept a boarding house in San Luis Obispo for a year and then we find him again in Walla Walla, where he worked for one year in a grist mill. Following this he spent one winter in Seattle and visited Goldendale, Washington, and there painted for two years. Thence he came again to Walla Walla and later took a homestead where he now



RESIDENCE OF HOMER A. THOMAS.

resides, six miles northeast from Genesee. This settlement was made in 1882, and six years later he bought an additional eighty. He has a fine farm, well cultivated, embellished with excellent residence and all good substantial out buildings and barns that are needed, orchards and so forth. Mr. Thomas has fine cattle, horses, and hogs, having the Jersey breed of cattle, Norman horses, and Berkshire hogs. He is a leader in the realm of stock raising and farming and is one of the leading citizens of the county.

Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Sarah J. Dagget, daughter of Acel and Eliza (White) Dagget, natives of Vermont, whence they came to Illinois and thence to Wisconsin, where they died. Mr. Thomas is a member of the I. O. O. F., and for three terms was elected justice of the peace and then he was obliged to refuse a re-election, being determined to rest from the more active public duties. Mr. Thomas is a man who has labored very much for the welfare and progress of the county, has always been upright and faithful, and now as the golden years begin to run apace he is enjoying the fruits of his labors, the respect and admiration of the people and is to be commended on the wisely spent years of a useful career.

BENJAMIN F. ALDRICH. The venerable gentleman: of whom we now have the pleasure of writing, is one of Latah county's early settlers and has labored here continuously since, in the good work of development and upbuilding, being now one of the prosperous agriculturists and orchardists of his section. He was born in Springfield, Vermont, on March 13, 1822, the son of Benjamin and Hannah Aldrich. The father was a tiller of the soil and this son remained at home busied in the invigorating labors of the farm and in acquiring a good education until he was twenty years of age and then his adventurous spirit led him to go on a whaling voyage. After the thrilling and arduous experiences of that trip had whetted his appetite for further acquaintance with the sea, he went into the merchant service, where he completed a nine year ocean service. In 1852 he came to California and for four years he mined and prospected and then went back to Wisconsin and thence soon after to Minnesota, settling near Austin, Mower county, where he farmed for twenty-one years. At the expiration of that time he came west to The Dalles and one year later from there to Latah county. Two years after his first settlement here he came to his present place, the year being 1880, and homesteaded a quarter section. This land lies one mile west from Juliaetta and in the intervening years Mr. Aldrich has improved it in good shape, erecting buildings and cultivating it, while also he has planted a fine orchard of ten acres, which is an excellent dividend producer.

The marriage of Mr. Aldrich and Miss Almira, daughter of Jonas and Catherine Boyer, was solemnized in Milford, Wisconsin, on September 9, 1851, and they have become the parents of the following

children: Francis L., Harvey C., Allan F., Edward, deceased, Willard N., Mary A., Nellie, Fred B., Anna L. and Rose B. Mrs. Aldrich is a native of New York state. This venerable and worthy couple have long trod the pilgrim way of life and are now enjoying the golden time of life amid the good things that their faithful labors have provided and also they rest secure in the esteem and good will of all who may be favored with their acquaintance, being good people, upright and kind.

HEZEKIAH M. SMITH. A resident of the thriving village of Juliaetta, and one of the men whose labors have made our county what she is today, the subject of this article is deserving of mention in any work that purports to give biographical review to the leading citizens of the county. Mr. Smith is a native of Pennsylvania, being born in Elk county, on May 12, 1847, the son of Benjamin and Eliza (Micks) Smith. The father was a farmer in that section and our subject received his education from the common schools of that place and remained on the home farm until he had reached the age of twenty-three. At that time of budding manhood, he made a journey to the west, finding no stopping place until he came to Columbia, Oregon. One year later he came thence to Idaho and in 1871 he came to Lewiston and for the next seven years he followed rafting and lumbering on the Clearwater. 1878 marks the date when he retired from that line of enterprise and went to work in a butcher shop in Lewiston. Four years was the time of his service there and in 1882 he came to Cedar creek, now in Latah county, and there acquired title to one-half section by preemption and homestead. Upon this piece of land he bestowed his labors for a score of years and then sold out his entire interests, including stock, of which he had raised much. In January, 1902, he came to Juliaetta and purchased his present home in the village. He has a fine residence and a small tract of land and he devotes his time to gardening, retiring from the more arduous duties of the stock ranch. He has a tract of land adjoining the town, which he intends to use for the garden purpose. His family came to Juliaetta in April, 1902.

Mr. Smith married Mrs. Mary Hilt, a native of Connecticut, in August, 1894, at Kendrick, Idaho, and they have one child, Lane. Mrs. Smith had three children by a former marriage.

AMON K. BIDDISON. This enterprising and well known gentleman is one of the leading vine dressers in this section, having a vineyard of two and one-half acres, besides considerable more that is being started. He dwells in the village of Juliaetta, owning a block upon which is a fine residence, also has another block that is not improved and twenty acres of fine vineyard land that adjoins the town. Mr. Biddison is a native of Ohio, being born near Wilmington, in Clinton county, on September 18, 1852, the son of

John and Nancy (Martin) Biddison. His parents removed him to Iowa when he was two years old and settlement was made in Appanoose county, near Centerville, where he remained with them until his twentieth year. In 1874 he went to Kansas and settled in Coffey county, near Neosho Falls, and there he remained until 1882, when he sold his property interests there and came to Idaho. He located two miles north from where Troy now stands and in partnership with his brother purchased a sawmill that had just been built there. It was the second mill erected in that section. For four years we find him there in the manufacture of timber products and then he went to farming on Big Bear creek. He remained there until 1897, when he again sold out and went to Columbia county, Washington. He devoted his attention to raising stock there until very recently, when he sold his entire interests there and came to Juliaetta, where he purchased the property above mentioned. In addition to handling his vineyard, he devotes much time and attention to raising vegetables for the market and he is one of the prosperous men of this section. Mr. Biddison has always taken a lively interest in political matters, and while on Big Bear creek he served as deputy assessor for the years 1895-6-7. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., at Pomeroy, Washington.

Mr. Biddison married Miss Nevada, daughter of William and Nevada Fowler, at Centerville, Iowa, on December 24, 1882, and they have the following children: Crayton S., Elmer F., Noyes A. and Olive. Mr. Biddison is one of the men of vigor and thrift who have done much in the real building of our county and he is deserving of great credit for his wise and vigorous efforts in this line, while he has also exemplified in his life those rare virtues of worth and quality that characterize the real man of principle and the patriotic citizen.

AUGUST AND CHRISTIAN NELSON.

These worthy and industrious men are brothers and are leading agriculturists of Latah county, where they have displayed in the past years commendable zeal, enterprise and wisdom in the prosecution of their business, in which their thrift and sagacity have brought them good success. They are located on a farm seven miles north from Genesee and have a fine lot of horses and sufficient stock for the use of the farm. They are the sons of Nels and Pemilla (Jenson) Nelson, natives of Sweden, where also they remained until the time of their death, being buried in the W. Kasup cemetery. Christian was born July 22, 1866, and August was born February 1, 1871, both being natives of W. Kasup, Sweden. At the age of sixteen Christian started for himself and in 1892 he bought his father's farm. At the age of sixteen, also, August started in life for himself and in 1891 he came to America. He soon discovered that this was the place for one to do well and accordingly wrote to his brother to come hither, which he did in 1893, after renting the old home place, which was his by purchase, as stated above. They both located in the vicinity of Genesee

and for several years they worked for wages. In 1898 they rented two hundred and twenty-four acres of land, which they still occupy and farm. In 1901 they raised four thousand bushels of wheat in addition to what they had of other productions. In addition to these brothers there was one sister in the family, Hanna Liberg, married and living in the old home place in Sweden and she is the mother of five children, Nils Theodore, Martin W., John W., Anna L., Lars J. Christian still owns the farm in W. Kasup. These brothers are highly respected citizens and are among the leaders in the art of farming successfully, having demonstrated both their capabilities in this line as well as the stanch qualities of integrity and worth of which they are happily possessed.

NOYES B. HOLBROOK is one of the earliest pioneers to this section of the west, and since his advent here he has been a constant and prominent figure in the development of the various resources of the country and in the management of the political affairs, in which he has always evinced a great interest, and today he is one of the heaviest property owners of Latah county and a leader in its business world, although of late years he has retired more from the activities and cares of business, still at present he is in charge of the large flour mill at Juliaetta and also personally supervises his various estates and properties. Mr. Holbrook came from far away Connecticut, being born in Derby, New Haven county, on March 29, 1830, the son of Thomas C. and Maria B. (Benham) Holbrook. The father was a farmer and our subject remained with him, assisting on the farm and gaining a good education from the public schools until he had reached the age of seventeen and then he went to Bridgeport in the same state and there learned all the branches of the mason's trade. He followed this trade in various parts of the state until he was twenty-three and then came to California, via the isthmus. He mined, contracted and worked at his trade for eight years in Marysville, California, and then in 1862 came overland to this country, making his headquarters in Lewiston. He mined and prospected in Montana and Idaho until 1871, when he took up the livery business at Lewiston and for fourteen years he followed that. Then he retired to look after his property interests in various portions of the country. He had much live stock, two good farms, seven dwellings and much other property. In 1896 he came to Juliaetta and took charge of the grist mill there. He built the mill, it being the first building in the town, and sold it but it came back into his hands and he devotes himself to its management. It is a mill of full roller process equipment, of fifty barrels capacity per day and is run by water power.

As stated before, Mr. Holbrook has always manifested great interest in politics. He was mayor of Lewiston for a term, during the Nez Perces war in 1877; he has been deputy sheriff for two terms; sheriff one term; county commissioner two terms; and has

always been elected on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Holbrook has been married twice, the first time being in 1880, at Lewiston, Miss Eliza Armstrong becoming his bride at that time, but she lived only two years. In 1890 he contracted a second marriage, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Eliza Colwell, and the wedding occurred in Vollmer. Mrs. Holbrook had three children by her former marriage, two married daughters, and one son, Fred C., at the present in the mill. Mr. Holbrook handles much wheat, buying and storing and shipping. He stands as one of the leading business men of Latah county today.

JOHN HALVERSON. Surely any compilation having the province of portraying the lives of the leading citizens of Latah county would be seriously at fault were there failure to incorporate within its pages an account of the leading and estimable gentleman whose name is at the head of this article and who has demonstrated in such a commendable manner his ability as a wise husbandman, upright man and patriotic citizen. Mr. Halverson was born in Sand, Norway, on August 3, 1851, being the son of Halverson and Engeborg (Johnson) Halverson, natives also of Norway, where the father died, being buried at the old home place. In 1860 the mother came to the United States. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the age of fifteen went to sea, following this vigorous and hardy life of freedom for five years, when he came to America, landing on Chicago soil, whence he soon went to sailing on Lake Michigan, following it for three years. At the expiration of that time he came to Astoria, in Oregon, and the occupation of fishing engaged his energies for nine years. Then he came to Latah county and took a homestead five miles north from Genesee. He devoted himself to the cultivation and improvement of this farm in the years that followed and the excellent results that he has achieved speak loudly of his energy, wisdom and untiring care for business. In 1899 Mr. Halverson bought a quarter section across the road from his original farm and now he has a fine estate of three hundred and twenty acres, all paid for, improved in a becoming manner, and each farm having fine barns, houses, outbuildings and orchards. Mr. Halverson is the most successful farmer of his section, having as high a yield as seven and one-half thousand bushels for one year's harvest of wheat, besides other products of the farm. He has a goodly number of cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. Halverson's good management is manifest in the fact that he has accumulated such a fine holding without a dollar's incumbrance of any kind.

The marriage of Mr. Halverson and Miss Ienger, daughter of Jacob and Julia Johnson, natives of Norway, was celebrated in 1882, and to them were born six children, as follows: Henry L., Engle M., Jennie A., Antone O., Ida J. and Eddie C. In March, 1900, Mr. Halverson was called to mourn the death of his faithful wife. Our subject is one of the leaders of the sec-

tion, a man of wisdom and is deserving of much credit for the skill and enterprise manifested in the conduct of his business, as well as for the energy manifested in the accomplishment of measures for the upbuilding and development of the county, and the natural result is, that he is highly esteemed by his fellows and is rightly looked up to by all.

GEORGE H. SAWYER. This thrifty and enterprising farmer and gentleman is a valuable citizen of Latah county, being both a man of fine capabilities and of good business talent, and also one of those who have labored well here for the advancement of the county's interests and the development of its resources. His father, Mark Sawyer, was born in South Carolina on September 28, 1813, and died in 1884. He was a county commissioner of Yam Hill county, Oregon, where he did good work for the advancement of the country. This gentleman married Miss Susana James, a native of Indiana, born October 22, 1821, and died in 1895. To this union were born our subject, on November 20, 1847, in Linn City, Oregon; Ellis, wife of M. B. Hendrick, and living in McMinnville, Oregon; Margaret, now deceased, being formerly wife of Daniel Osborne; Almira, widow of Truman Sherwood, and now living in Eugene, Oregon; Jordan, deceased; John R., in Portland; Andrew J., at Philomath, Oregon; Evangeline, wife of John Smith, in Yam Hill county, Oregon; Jane, wife of George Michael, in Yam Hill county; Franklin L., deceased; Arthur W., deceased; Damon; Mark E., deceased; Emmet, deceased. Our subject came with his parents to Yam Hill county, Oregon, in 1847, and the father took up donation land there in 1849. George H. remained in the Web-foot state until 1883 and then removed to Latah county, taking government land, to which he bought the right of another. He has resided on this land continuously since that time and has it well improved. He has added by purchase until he owns one half section. Wheat and oats form the staple crop and three orchards produce abundant fruit, while his barns, residence and all about the premises proclaim the proprietor a man of thrift and care and industry.

Mr. Sawyer married Miss Itha Gant, on October 30, 1870, in Yam Hill county, Oregon, and they have been blessed by the advent of the following children: Laura E., wife of Enoch S. Reeves, living in Peck, Idaho, and mother of the following children, Millie M., Pearl A., Rubena M., Enoch L., Elmer S., deceased, who had one child, Jessie E., having married Edith Miller; Charlie F., attending high school and university at Moscow. Mrs. Sawyer was born near Sheridan, Yam Hill county, October 14, 1853, and she has brothers and sisters named as follows: John W., in Yam Hill county; Martha A., wife of W. J. Sargeant, of Yam Hill county; Sarah J., wife of T. B. Mitchell, and living in Chehalis, Washington; Mary E., wife of John Hinkle, in Portland; Henry, living at Elk, Washington; Carmy and Albert, deceased. Mr. and

Mrs. Sawyer are members of the Christian church at Palouse, and are forward in supporting the faith. Mr. Sawyer takes an interest in school matters, always laboring for advancement in educational facilities, while in political matters and all that pertains to the welfare of the county, he is ever active and shows, both by thrifty example and wise counsel, the proper walk and wise methods, both of business enterprise and public concern.

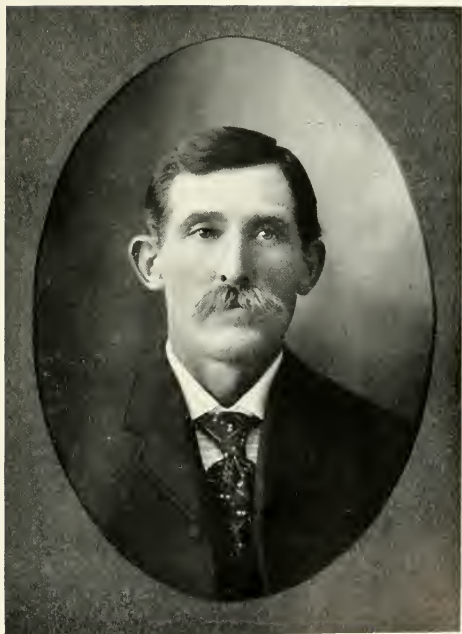
JOHN H. HORTON. A man of a goodly property, possessed as well of ability and executive force which have made him a prominent citizen in the county, while his walk has manifested uprightness and sound principles and a worthy integrity, the subject of this sketch is eminently fitted for representation in this volume of Latah county's history. Mr. Horton is a native of Wayne county, Tennessee, being born on December 4, 1854, the son of George and Jane (Pigg) Horton. The father of John H. was a farmer born in Tennessee in 1820, and his father was a native of England. Mrs. Horton was born in Tennessee in 1822. The family came to Searcy county, Arkansas, in 1859, shortly after which event the father was called hence by death. The mother bravely held the little flock together, providing for them until they were able to meet the responsibilities of life for themselves. Our subject remained there, gaining an education and laboring with the others until 1876, when he started out across the plains with a train of twelve teams for the west. Part of the time they were alone, he and his brother-in-law, Neal Bohanan, but they had no trouble with the Indians although they met many of them. April 8 was the day they started and July 11, the day when they came to Latah county. John H. bought the improvements of a settler to the land which is now his family home and placing a homestead right on it he at once set about building a home and making a farm from the raw sod. His industrious labors have met with proper reward for he now owns a fine estate of four hundred and thirty acres of fertile land, well improved with orchards, buildings, and which produces abundant crops of the cereals.

On February 23, 1875, Mr. Horton married Miss Sarah, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Lucinda Jameson, natives respectively of Missouri and Arkansas. Mr. Jameson was a prominent man of his section, being sheriff of Searcy county for two terms. To this marriage there have been born nine children, Mattie, deceased, George E., Cordelia, deceased, Ralph, attending the university at Moscow with George; Jennie, Carrie, Lucy, Edna M., John, at home. Mr. Horton has brothers and sisters as follows: Nathaniel, Sarah, Mary, Ellen, Martha, all in Arkansas. Mr. Horton is an advocate of good schools and labors for that end, being also prominent in political matters. In 1898, he was nominated for county commissioner on the Republican ticket and was elected with a good majority; he was renominated after a faithful service of two years but on account of the fusion he was defeated, but by only thirteen votes. He is a member of

the Farmer's Club, while he and his wife are also members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Horton does not believe in going in debt and does not practice it, consequently he is free from all worry and detriment from that quarter.

JASPER P. SHARP. This enterprising gentleman is one of the leading farmers of Latah county. His estate lies five miles east from Palouse and is one of productiveness and is handled in a becoming manner to a thrifty western farmer of energy and capabilities. Mr. Sharp has done his part in the development of the country since his advent here in 1887 and is one of the substantial citizens of the county. The ancestral history of our subject would be interesting, consequently we append a portion. In 1808 Andrew Sharp was born in New York state and he married Miss Hester O. Hubble, a native of Pennsylvania and whose father was a farmer. They removed to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled in what is now Green Lake county, taking a preemption. In the spring of 1859 they sold out and moved to Woodson county, Kansas, taking up land and giving attention to tilling the soil. On July 12, 1864, while the father was enroute to the Black Hills in a wagon train, he was massacred by the Indians. At this same time Fannie Kelly was taken prisoner by the savages and detained some time and after her release wrote an account of the thrilling adventures that befell her. Our subject was with his parents until their move to Kansas, gaining an education at the various public schools. He remained with the mother until he had reached twenty-one. He enlisted in what was known as the "Irregulars," troops responding to the call of Governor Lane, and to use Mr. Sharp's own words, "We stole horses from the Cherokees and Missourians and raised 'commotion' and then the company busted." He continued with the army until the close of the war, at which time he took up land on Elk river, Kansas, and went to farming.

On September 21, 1862, Mr. Sharp married Miss Emma, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Neely) Murden, and to them have been born the following children: Cyrus A., Alice, Charles, Minnie, all deceased; Nettie O., living at St. Marys; Myrtle, wife of A. D. Smith, in Latah county. Mrs. Sharp has the following brothers and sisters: Rowland, deceased; Nancy, living in Iowa; Elizabeth, deceased; Frances, living in Missouri; Aris, deceased; William, deceased; Scott, in Oklahoma. Mr. Sharp has the following brothers and sisters: Delila A. and Pernina, deceased; Burbridge D., an old soldier, now deceased; Agnes, deceased; Letta, living in Moscow, Idaho; Lemuel, Pearl and Jaymon, all deceased. In 1873 Mr. Sharp sold his place in Kansas and went to Coffey county in the same state. Buying land he tilled it until 1887, at which time he came to Latah county. Here he bought his present place, five miles east from Palouse, where he is doing commendable work in the agricultural art. Mr. Sharp was born in Knox county, Ohio, on March



JOHN H. HORTON.

21, 1842. He had been an Odd Fellow for years, believes in good schools and holds with the Socialists. His wife is a member of the Methodist church and they are both highly esteemed people.

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FRANKLIN M. BERRY. A good citizen, a capable man and an enterprising farmer and stockman, the subject of this article is worthy of representation in this volume and we accord space to him with pleasure. Mr. Berry is one of a family of ten children, the date of his birth being April 24, 1841, and the others named as follows: Amanda E., married to Bert Craig, but now dead; Matilda, wife of Benjamin Skallions, and living on Deep creek; Thomas, died in 1870; Anna E., wife of James Carr, and then of Colonel James Shadrick, of Arkansas; Ira J., in Arkansas; Felix, in Arkansas; Minerva J., married to Green Brummett, who was killed in the war, and his wife is now also dead; Reddick H., died during the war; Rachel, wife of Joseph Favors, of Arkansas. Our subject's parents, Andrew and Minerva W. Berry, were natives of Virginia, the father a farmer and the mother being born in 1811, and her mother's name was Rachel Wiley. In 1851 our subject removed with his mother to Arkansas, settling twenty miles south from Pine Bluff, in Bradley county. That continued to be the family home until 1874, when our subject came to the west, locating first in Yam Hill county, Oregon, where he was a tiller of the soil. The mother joined him in 1875. In 1879 he sold out his property in Oregon and came to Latah county, taking his present place as a homestead. His farm is located four miles east from Palouse and is well improved, having excellent buildings, good orchard and produces abundant crops.

On March 6, 1864, in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Mr. Berry married Miss Missouri A., daughter of James Willson, a farmer and carpenter and a native of Henderson county, Kentucky. The other children of Mr. Willson's family were Samuel and John, both died in the war; Emma, wife of Fred Powell, a merchant in Henderson county, Kentucky; Nancy, wife of Mr. D. W. Chance, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Berry have been born the following children: James, living on Bear creek in Latah county and the father of four children; William H., living near Moscow and the father of four children; Charles, living on Bear creek; Frank L., living near Garfield, Washington; Emma, wife of J. Campbell, and living in Latah county; Minnie, wife of G. Campbell, and living in Latah county; Moses, at home. Mr. Berry is a member of the Masons and of the A. O. U. W. He takes an active interest in politics, being allied with the Democratic party. In educational matters he is always laboring for the best and votes for tax sufficient to make good schools. For nine consecutive years he was a member of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church and are faithful supporters of the faith, being well esteemed and respected by all.

PORTER D. SARDAM. The representative stockman and farmer whose name initiates this sketch is one of the enterprising men of Latah county, owning a half section of good land five miles east from Palouse, where he does a general farming business, handling also considerable stock. He believes in diversified farming and produces everything on the farm that is of profit in this section. His estate is well improved and kept and he is a man of uprightness and good ability. In 1816 William H. Sardam was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, and he married Miss Delia Sardam, daughter of Solomon Sardam, also a native of Connecticut. Miss Delia was born in Litchfield county in 1818. To this union were born our subject, on January 18, 1853, and also three others, who are dead, named as follows: Martin, Philander and Darius. Porter D. was born on the same farm where his father was born. Our subject was educated in the common schools and at the age of sixteen went to rustling for himself, his parents both dying at that time. He worked on the neighboring farms until he was twenty-one, and then started for Nebraska, settling there in 1874, in Madison county. For eight years he tilled the soil, and then sold out and came to Palouse, via San Francisco and Portland. One year after landing in Palouse we find Mr. Sardam in Spokane, and six years were spent there by him in the lumber business, after which he came to Latah county and selected his present place. He bought a quarter section at first, and later has added as much more. 1887 was the year when he first moved onto this farm, and he has lived continuously ever since, gaining a good success in his endeavors all the time.

On November 26, 1881, in Spokane, Washington, occurred the marriage of Mr. Sardam and Miss Kate A., daughter of John and Alice Conner. Her father was a merchant and farmer and a native of Ireland, where also he married, his wife also being a native of the Emerald Isle. To them were born Ellen, deceased; Julia, living with Mrs. Sardam; Mary, living in San Francisco; Martin, deceased; William, in the Hoodoo mines; Margaret, deceased; and Mrs. Sardam, who was born in 1854 at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson. To Mr. and Mrs. Sardam have been born two children, —Gertrude M. and Walter R., both dead. Mr. Sardam has been justice of the peace for ten years, and he has always been active in the political matters of the county, while in educational affairs he is a warm advocate of the high tax for long and good schools. In religious persuasion he is identified, as also his wife, with the Catholic church, and they attend in Palouse. Mr. and Mrs. Sardam raised four children who were her sister's. Mrs. C. W. Kimball, and they are named as follows: Alice M., now Mrs. T. F. Russell, of North Dakota; Charles J., John C. and Gertrude K., all at home.

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PETER PAULS. The land of the hardy Norseman has furnished the United States not only the true discoverer of the western continent but many of our best citizens, among whom must be mentioned the

estimable gentleman whose biography it is now our pleasant privilege to transcribe. Mr. Pauls is one of the substantial farmers of Latah county, as well as being one of the oldest pioneers, and at the present time he is living on the original homestead that he took before Latah county had a separate existence, the same having been increased to the generous dimensions of three hundred and sixty acres of fertile soil. The family home is on this estate, which is located three miles northeast from Genesee. Mr. Pauls has a fine farm in every respect, good land, well cultivated, properly laid out, good buildings, plenty of stock, such as horses and cattle, having especially fine horses and thirty-five head of meat cattle, while everything about his abode marks the thrift and wisdom and industry that have been manifested by him in the years wherein he has labored not only for the accomplishment of the good purpose of making a fine home, in which efforts he has been eminently successful, but also for the amelioration of the condition of his fellows, the building up of the country, and the advancement of the interests of the country.

Reverting more particularly to the personal history of our subject, we note that he was born on August 7, 1848, to Nels and Truen (Nelson) Pauls, natives of Sweden, where also Peter was born. In their country the parents spent their lives, and they now sleep in the Vestre Kaups cemetery, there. At the age of fifteen Peter started a sea faring life, and soon he had experienced all the dangers, hardships and freedom of a position before the mast. On one trip he landed in San Francisco, and after a stay there he came to the Columbia river, and thence in 1877 to the territory now embraced in Latah county. He took a homestead, as mentioned above, and then, fourteen years later, bought one hundred and sixty-six acres more of land adjoining, and this he has made into one of the finest estates in the county.

In 1886 Mr. Pauls married Miss Emely, daughter of Ole P. and Johanna Nelson, natives of Sweden, and eight children have been born to them, as follows: Arthur L., attending the normal school in Lewiston; Jarl T., Bror A., Edward F., Halmer A., Clarence R., Emel V. and Oscar F.

BIRT CROOKS. This enterprising and capable agriculturist is one of the substantial men of his community and a faithful laborer for the advancement of the interests of Latah county, where he has put forth good efforts for a number of years. His farm of three hundred and twenty acres is situated about six miles east from Palouse, and is well improved and one of the good places of the vicinity. He is putting out a good orchard, raises abundance of the cereals and is one of the thrifty and capable men of our county. In addition to his farm he handles land a mile east from Palouse.

Mr. Crooks was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on August 23, 1865, being the son of Albert and Miranda (Spalding) Crooks. The father was born in

January, 1841, and did valiant service in the Civil war. The mother was a native of Cattaraugus county, being born in 1845, and her father was one of the thrifty farmers of that section. Birt was educated in the public schools and at the age of sixteen years started for himself, going to Pennsylvania, where he labored in the mills for three years. Returning to New York, he remained until 1880, working in the mills, and then came west, landing first at Palouse. He worked on the adjacent farms for two years, then took the position of sawyer in the mills, and in 1891 secured a homestead and pre-emption on Bear creek. He bached there for two years and worked his place, and then, on December 24, 1893, he took as wife Miss Lithia J. Rudd, the wedding occurring at Princeton. Mrs. Crooks' father, Bryant Rudd, is a farmer living at the Cove, Latah county, and by his first wife, Sarah J., there were born to him two children,—Mrs. Crooks, and Charlie, deceased. Mrs. Crooks has the following half-brothers: Albert Howell, Ed. Howell, Frank Howell, James, Tamsy and Alexander Rudd. Mrs. Crooks was born in Tipton county, Indiana, on December 20, 1876. Mr. Crooks' brothers and sisters are named as follows: Ella; Cora, deceased; Riley, in Idaho; Minnie; Lee, deceased; Lynn, Geniae, Lyman, Lydia, all in New York who have not otherwise been located. To Mr. and Mrs. Crooks have been born two children,—Orville and Floyd. Mr. Crooks is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Palouse Lodge, No. 47. In addition to his general farming as mentioned he also handles a threshing machine in the fall of the year, and is a skillful hand in this line.

JOHN H. HARRELD. About four miles east from Palouse we come to the home of John H. Harreld, which is one of the finest in every particular that is to be found in the county of Latah. The farm is especially valuable on account of a meadow that is subirrigated and produces abundant crops of fine timothy, and also on account of the fertile fields and extra good buildings that adorn and make the place valuable. The residence is one of elegance, being a structure of modern architectural design of nine rooms and finished in the most desirable manner, while the entire premises manifest the thrift, good judgment and enterprise of the worthy owner.

Mr. Harreld is the son of Cyrus H. and Rebecca (Dunn) Harreld, and was born in Marion, Grant county, Indiana, on July 31, 1861. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1839 and in 1863 enlisted in the Union army, and died in a hospital in North Carolina in 1864. Our subject's mother was born near Marion, Indiana, in 1841, and died in 1876. Her father, John Dunn, was a native of Massachusetts, and during the famine in Indiana he freely gave corn both to whites and Indians. John H. was educated in the public schools and staid with his mother until her death, and then went to live with an uncle, who removed to Kansas in 1879, taking this nephew with him. When our subject had arrived at the age of majority he went

to Puget Sound and there purchased land, which he farmed until 1892, when he sold out and went on a tour, landing in Latah county, and bought his present farm. As stated above, it is subirrigated from the Palouse river and is a very valuable piece of land. Success has crowned the efforts of Mr. Harreld on account of his thrift and industry, and he is blessed with a good competence, being one of the most substantial men of the community.

On September 10, 1889, at Puget Sound, Mr. Harreld married Miss Alice, daughter of David and Frances Fulk, and to them have been born three children,—Burr, Howard and Lawrence, all at home. Mrs. Harreld was born near Fort Wayne, Indiana, on May 21, 1873, the other children of her father's family being: Della, Minnie, Ad, George, Pearl, Nettie and Puget. Mr. Harreld had one sister, Della, wife of Thaddeus Shaw, living near Marion, Indiana. Mr. Harreld is a member of the W. of W. and of the Fraternal Union of America, while he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Palouse. Mr. Harreld takes an active part in church work and has served as member of the church board, where he does efficient work, being also a liberal supporter of his faith.

A. HENRY ROBERTS. A capable and upright man, skilled in various callings in the industrial and commercial world, in which he has had abundant success, and possessed of those qualities of worth that make the leading man, the subject of this sketch is justly entitled to representation in this volume, and we accord him such at this time. A. Henry Roberts was born in Bloomington, Macon county, Missouri, on March 4, 1850, being the son of Charles and Eliza (Hull) Roberts. The father was a farmer and died when our subject was three years of age. Then in company with his mother and brothers he was taken to Shelby county, Iowa, where the family resided for ten years, when another move was made, this time to Washington county, Kansas, where they remained for three years, and then the mother died, in 1867. After that sad occurrence he went to Iowa, whence a couple of years later he went to Dallas, Texas, and from 1871 to 1873 he was engaged on the Texas Pacific railroad there. After that service he returned to Iowa once more, farmed a couple of years there and in 1875 came west to Portland. Two years were spent there in a shingle mill; then in company with his brother, John, he bought a steamboat, the Rescue, and one year they operated it between Portland and Lewis river, then they sold out and for a time thereafter he was acting in the capacity of purser on the Gazelle, another boat that ran from Portland. He also farmed for one year at about this time, and then he brought into requisition his knowledge as a carpenter and went to contracting and until 1888 he was steadily engaged at that in Portland. In the year last mentioned he came to Latah county, purchased forty acres where he now lives, four miles west from Kendrick, and has devoted his time and energies to fruit raising since that time. He has

added forty acres more to the land and he has a fine orchard of twenty acres, and his farm is well improved.

In fraternal relations Mr. Roberts is affiliated with the W. of W., at Juliaetta, Lodge No. 203. He and his wife are also members of the United Brethren church on American ridge.

Mr. Roberts was first married in 1880, August 22, Miss Samantha, daughter of Price and Martha Fuller, becoming his wife then, the nuptials occurring in Portland, and to them were born two children,—Odessia and Ralph, both at home. In 1889 Mr. Roberts was called to mourn the death of his wife. On April 16, 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Roberts and Miss Melinda, daughter of Charles and Christina Hickenbottom, and they have become the parents of four children,—John, Ada, Daisy and Vinnie. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were married in Glenco, Oregon. They are highly respected people and stand well in the community, being enterprising and wise.

PAUL SCHARBACH. The brawny Teutons built from the wilderness of central Europe one of the grandest empires now upon the face of the earth, and many of the sons of this strong land have found their way to the various sections of the United States, and among the descendants of this number is to be numbered the worthy subject of this article, who is today one of the staunch citizens of Latah county, being a capable man, ever displaying integrity, industry and real worth of character. Paul was born in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, on January 25, 1863, his parents, Joe and Appellona Scharbach, natives of Germany, having come thither in an early day and then later transferred their residence to Oregon, where also they were called to pass the river of death. Our subject came to the Web-foot state, having first received an education from the country schools of his native county, landing in Marion county in 1884, having also been working out on a farm in Wisconsin since his fifteenth year, thus being rugged and replete with valuable experience in how to manage a farm. He worked in Oregon, purchased a farm, tilled the same, until 1887, then sold and went to one of the prairies of the western part of the state, and then used his right to take a homestead, which he improved, and where he resided, raising stock and devoting himself to general farming, until 1898. This last date marks the time of his advent into Latah county, where he first rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Some years later he rented two hundred and forty acres, where he lives at this time, six miles north of Genesee. He raises abundant crops on this farm, has a good holding of stock, is well-to-do in the line of all necessary equipment for the farm and is one of the progressive men of the county.

In 1887 Mr. Scharbach married Miss Anna M., daughter of William and Henriette (Mellmann) Baumgartner, and a native of Germany, as also her parents were. The latter came to Minnesota and in 1885 came to Latah county, where they live at this

time. To our subject and his estimable wife there have been born the following children: Hubert P. N., Henriette T., Alfred W., Dora E., Matthew I. and Caroline F. Mr. and Mrs. Scharbach are devout members of the Roman Catholic church and are substantial members of society, being esteemed by all who may have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

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WILLIAM BARTROFF. The sturdy and independent nature that led our subject to break the restraints of the contracted conditions of the native land has made his life one of success and enterprising labor in this country, where he has prospered on account of his wisdom and industry and skill, being also a man of sound principles, and dominated with a sagacity that is becoming, and possessed of a keen discrimination. William was born in Bavaria, Germany, on April 8, 1842, being the son of John A. and Dora Bartroff, natives also of that land. At the early age of fourteen years he came from the old country to New York, where he learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked until the time of the Civil war, when he promptly manifested the devotion he possessed for his foster land by enlisting in Company E, Forty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was at Baltimore when the mob occurred in 1861, and was at the second battle of Bull Run, and also fought at the great struggle at Gettysburg. Then he was transferred to the western army and went to Atlanta with Sherman, and after that returned to Nashville, being in Tennessee until the end of the war. After an honorable discharge he returned to New York, and in that city labored at his trade until 1891. That was the year in which he came to the west, locating in Latah county. He purchased forty acres where he now lives, three and one-half miles west from Kendrick, and here he has devoted his energies mainly to raising fruit. He has fifteen acres entirely given to fruit trees, and his annual return from this orchard is good. He has good buildings and his place is a model of thrift and industry.

Mr. Bartroff married Miss Emma, daughter of Adolph and Terisa (Barner) Luger, in New York, on May 10, 1870, and they have been blessed by the advent of five children.—John W., a miner at Republic; Clara, Lizzie, Mamie and Sophia; also Katie, who died at the age of fifteen. Mr. Bartroff made a military record that is a source of pride to him and his family, rising from private to corporal, and later he was sergeant in the Forty-fifth regiment.

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ROBERT S. WHETSTINE. In a work of the defined province of the history of Latah county there should be accorded consideration to the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, and it is with pleasure that we are enabled to grant this epitome of his career. Robert S. was born in Washington county, Iowa, on February 16, 1858, being the son of John and Mary J. (Norman) Whetstine. The

father was a farmer and dwells at the old home place. Our subject received a good education in the district schools and remained with his father in the farm work until eighteen years had elapsed, and then he started in life for himself. He first came to Oregon, where he remained for four years, visiting different portions of the state, then in 1880 he came to the region now embraced in Latah county. He settled north from Troy and engaged in saw milling for six years, and most of the early houses built here were from the output of this mill. In 1888 he sold out his plant and bought the farm where he now resides, three miles northwest from Kendrick, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres. He does a general farming business and raises considerable fruit, having six acres devoted to orchards.

The marriage of Mr. Whetstine and Miss Jennie, daughter of George and Mary J. (Mooney) Price, was solemnized on December 20, 1887, at Moscow. Mr. and Mrs. Whetstine are upright and capable people, well liked in the community and are leaders in substantial qualities and virtues, while they are ever on the side of progression in the affairs of the county and those things which will benefit the people.

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BARNEY BROEMMLING. This capable and enterprising gentleman whose works in this county have demonstrated him to be one of the substantial and wise citizens and leading agriculturists, is eminently deserving a representation in this volume, and it is with pleasure that we accord such to him. Mr. Broemmling was born in Albany, New York, whither his parents came from Germany, their native country. The date of this birth was July 8, 1853, and the parents, Rodger and Katherine (Bruntz) Broemmling, soon removed from Albany to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where the father bought and sold wood and ties for five years, when they removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa. Thirty-one years were spent there in farming and raising stock, when another move was made, to Latah county, and here the father died in 1896, seven years after coming hither. His remains are interred in the Catholic cemetery in Genesee. The mother is still living in Genesee, with a daughter. 1853 was the date when the parents came to America, and 1889 the time of the removal to Latah county. Our subject was educated in the village schools in Winneshiek county, Iowa, and there remained working with his father until he had attained the age of twenty-seven, when he determined to try the west, and accordingly went to California in 1882. He was busied with various avocations for a time, and then came north to Whitman county, Washington, taking a homestead and timber culture claims, which he soon sold, as the drouth was too severe to permit of raising crops. He came thence to Latah county, rented land for a time, then bought eighty acres, after he was satisfied that the country was good. For four years he farmed this tract and then sold it to his brother and bought an adjoining quarter section, where he still lives, six

miles northwest from Genesee. He has a good farm, well tilled and finely improved. Mr. Broemmling has demonstrated that he is a capable farmer, and he enjoys annually bounteous crops. His brothers and sisters are named as follows: Herman, married and living in Genesee; John, married and living in Genesee; Gerhard, married and living adjoining the farm of our subject; Katie, married to John Johann and living in Genesee; Johanna, married to Pete Johnson, who is now deceased. Mr. Broemmling's brother, Gerhard, came west with his parents in 1889, bought the quarter section where he now lives, and where he has since operated a first class farm. He was married in 1894 to Mary Brachtendorf, a native of Germany, and four children have been born to them: Rodger, going to school; Lizzie, Regeana and Peter. As is our subject, so this brother and his family are strict adherents of the faith and belong to the Roman Catholic church. Our subject and this brother are closely allied in their work and dealings and have wrought thus together for many years, and they are both capable and upright men and valuable additions to the society and citizenship of Latah county.

FRANK MAY. This gentleman has been a great traveller, and consequently his career is filled with many incidents of interest and covers a wide range of information, of which he has taken great advantage. Mr. May is a man of great capabilities, and has manifested in a becoming manner his ability to gain the wealth of this world. He came to this section of the country, took a pre-emption, and with his own hands improved it. He now is the proprietor of eight hundred acres of fine soil, which he lays under tribute to produce handsome dividends annually. Mr. May was born in Port Washington, Wisconsin, on November 17, 1850, being the son of Peter and Mary (Mass) May. The father was a farmer and our subject remained with him until the age of sixteen, having acquired meanwhile a good education from the district schools, and then he started out for himself. He first went to Waubeek, Wisconsin, and there learned the trade of the shoemaker, in which he became very proficient. With this as his capital he began a tour of travels and investigation and before 1871 he had explored twenty-nine different states and territories. At the date mentioned above he found himself in Albany, Oregon, and there he remained for eight years, or until 1878, when he again made a move, this time to the fertile region now embraced in Latah county. He came to the spot where his home now stands, and pre-empted the place, and as stated above, the pre-emption has increased to the princely domain of over eight hundred acres of land. This is five miles northwest from Kendrick. Fifteen acres are devoted to fruits of various kinds, and the balance of the land is given to the production of grains.

Mr. May married Miss Elvira, daughter of Mark H. and Martha N. (Geer) Hobart, on August 20,

1882, in White Pine gulch, and they have become the parents of three children, Archie A., Warren H. and Dora G., all at home. Mrs. May is a native of Illinois, and her father was one of the early settlers of this county. To Mr. May there is much credit due for the faithful labors and wise counsels that have emanated from him for the last quarter of a century in his endeavors to assist in the upbuilding of this section of the country, and he has been eminently successful in all this as in the business enterprises that have been the work of his hands.

FRANK CAMPBELL. The subject of this article is one of the leading men of the county, a large real estate holder, a capable and enterprising business man and highly esteemed and popular throughout the entire county, having held the office of sheriff for two years subsequent to 1894, being elected on the Populist ticket. In this position he gave efficient and satisfactory service to all. Mr. Campbell has a farm of four hundred acres three miles east from Palouse, and has it well improved with good buildings, and as fast as possible he is turning the entire estate into the production of general crops, rather than farming to wheat alone. For a number of years Mr. Campbell has been a member of the school board, and he always votes the highest tax for the assistance of the cause of education.

The birth of Mr. Campbell occurred on May 3, 1842, in Sangamon county, Illinois, being the son of Robert and Mary (Hill) Campbell. The father was a blacksmith and farmer, born in South Carolina on January 1, 1800, while the mother was a native of North Carolina, born in Cabarrus county. He remained with his parents until 1866, and then went to Wilson county, Kansas, and the following year his parents came there also. He took one claim and gave it to his brother and then secured a farm which he tilled until 1889, when he sold out, chartered a car and brought his goods to the west. He landed at Pullman, then went to Palouse, renting a farm for one year, and then in the fall bought his present place, and has lived here ever since.

The marriage of Mr. Campbell and Miss Kate, daughter of Richard Bradley, a farmer of Kansas, was solemnized on October 27, 1869, and in 1876 Mrs. Campbell was called to pass away, leaving the following children: George, married to Minnie Berry and living in Latah county; Mary, deceased. On March 12, 1878, Mr. Campbell contracted a second marriage, the lady being Miss Millie, daughter of James C. Hall, a merchant at Springfield, Illinois, and to them there has been born one son, Walter, working on the farm. Mr. Campbell has the following brothers and sisters: Samuel, deceased; Wiley, at Pullman; Nancy J., married to W. Williamson, and living in Kansas; Green L., deceased; James H., lives in Kansas; John H. and Robert C., twins, both of whom are dead. Mrs. Campbell's brothers and sis-

ters are named thus: Henry, John, James, Walter, Albert, Charles B., Cora, Clark, Mary and Lizzie. Mrs. Campbell was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on May 26, 1844. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Campbell enlisted in Company A, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, on August 16, 1862. He did some hard fighting, was at the siege of Vicksburg, went on the Louisiana raids, was on the Little Rock campaign, and in June, 1865, he was mustered out at New Orleans, having the satisfaction that he had faithfully served his country, made a fine record and had assisted to stem the tide of treason. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Palouse Lodge, No. 47, where he is as popular as in his standing throughout the county.

LEWIS SISK is one of the earliest pioneers of Latah county, coming here in 1877, and locating, on July 25 of that year, a pre-emption, and later he added another quarter section by the homestead right, where he now lives, and the home place is one-half section of very valuable land, well improved with good residence, barns and out buildings and orchards, and all accessories that make a rural abode a place of comfort and valuable dividend producer. In addition to this half section Mr. Sisk has enough valuable land to make eight hundred acres, which he oversees and handles himself. He is one of the heaviest land owners of the entire country, and his wisdom and careful management make him a man to whom his neighbors look for advice and in whom they confide.

Alexander Sisk, a farmer and stockman, born near Newport, Tennessee, in 1828, married Miss Mary Netherton, born at the same place in 1833, whose father, James Netherton, was a Tennessean, and occupied in stock raising and farming. To them was born our subject on October 14, 1833, also near Newport, Tennessee, and James P., married and living in Latah county; Joan, deceased; Lafayette, deceased; Andrew, living at Newport, Tennessee, on the old homestead; Cordelia, deceased. Our subject remained at home until 1875, attending school, then went to southern Oregon, and engaged in farming near Oakland, and from that place he came to Latah county as stated. When he came here one could ride many miles without seeing even a log cabin, and now the portion of Latah county where he lives is equal to the best.

On June 4, 1884, Mr. Sisk married Miss Cora M., daughter of Calvin and Cassandria (Whitaker) Morton, distant relatives of Levi P. Morton. Mrs. Sisk is a native of Wisconsin, born June, 1864, and the other children in the family are: Clara, wife of William McCune, living in Spokane; Ellen, wife of A. White, and living in Pullman; Calvin, living in Pullman. To Mr. and Mrs. Sisk there have been born the following children: Della I., deceased; Nellie M., deceased; Allen, deceased; Stella, at home; Lewis, deceased; Alexander, at home. Mr. Sisk is a member

of the Masons, Palouse Lodge, No. 46. In political matters he has been active, and in old Nez Perces county he was deputy sheriff for six years. He is at present a member of the school board and takes great interest in the advancement of the cause of education, while in every respect he is an exemplary citizen.

AUGUST BECKMAN. This gentleman is one of Latah county's well known and capable men, having demonstrated here as well as elsewhere his ability to cope successfully with the forces of the world and bring success as the reward of his faithful and wisely bestowed labors, while also he has been a potent factor in the upbuilding of the county. Mr. Beckman is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born, October 22, 1852, being the son of John and Wilhelmina (Gergus) Beckman, natives of Germany, and coming to this country in 1848 and 1849, respectively. Our subject received a good education from the excellent schools of Ontario, and in 1871 was permitted by a wise father to try for himself in the affairs of life. He worked in the lumber woods for a time, about seven years, and then had accumulated sufficient to purchase a farm, which he did, got married, and settled down to build a good home. This he accomplished, and in 1881 his residence and all he had were consumed in a conflagration. Such a catastrophe would have overwhelmed a more irresolute spirit, but our subject was not to be daunted thus, and so he soon sold his farm and came to Dakota, and for seven years he farmed there, then rented his farm and came to Oregon, settling in the Willamette valley, and went thence one year later to eastern Oregon, where he remained for two years, and then in 1893 he came to Latah county. He rented a half section for about four years, and then bought a quarter, where he now lives, five miles east from Genesee. He has a good farm, a nice orchard, comfortable improvements, and is displaying excellent ability in handling the same. Mr. Beckman has forty head of neat cattle, fifty hogs, and horses sufficient to handle the entire estate.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of Mr. Beckman and Miss Emma, daughter of John and Dorothy (Stetck) Dibben, natives of Germany, but immigrants to Ontario, where the father died in 1882, and the mother was called hence in 1888. Our subject and his wife have seven children: Albert F., William H., Emma O., Clarence O., Emil A., Ruben D. and Clara M.

In the political world Mr. Beckman has always been active and displayed the intelligence that becomes the patriotic citizen. He was appointed assessor in 1884 in North Dakota, serving two years, and in 1886 he was elected county commissioner on the independent ticket, then later was appointed justice of the peace, was a member of the school board, and also in this county he has filled that office for three years. He is a member of the W. of W., while he and his

family are members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Beckman is a capable and wide awake business man, a good citizen, and always displays integrity and force of character.

LEWIS MICHELSON is one of the younger men of Latah county, which class have infused new life and energy into the channels of development and progress throughout the entire county and have nobly done the part of the work that has fallen to them from the older and earlier pioneers of this favored section. He is one of the substantial farmers of the county, living at the present time on a ranch six miles north from Genesee, where he manifests that commendable zeal and vigor and wisdom that have stamped him as one of the leading tillers of the soil in the section. He produces as high as seven thousand bushels of wheat in one year, has plenty of horses and cattle to stock the farm, and is prosperous and well liked in his community.

The birth of our subject occurred in Kallunbarg, Denmark, on July 14, 1872, being the son of Christian and Sophy (Anderson) Michelson. The father was an educator in his native land, and there they reside at the present time. Our subject was well educated in the village schools, and at the age of nineteen bade farewell to parents, associates and native land and embarked for the land of the setting sun. He had an uncle in Latah county and he naturally came thither. For the first few years he worked for the farmers and then bought a team and for three years was diligent in freighting and then he rented the farm where he is now living, as mentioned above. The ranch contains two hundred and forty acres, and is handled in a commendable manner, which accounts for the abundant returns in crops.

In 1895 Mr. Michelson married Miss Mary, daughter of Peter and Marie (Johanson) Gerther, natives of Denmark, where the mother died in 1890, but the father is still living. To our subject and his esteemed wife there have been born three children, Roy, Marie L., and Sophie. Mr. Michelson is a member of the M. W. A., while he and his wife affiliate with the Lutheran church. Among the younger men of Latah county there are none that surpass our subject in thrift, wise management and careful industry, and the results are apparent in the goodly holding that he has accumulated as a direct result of this enterprise, and he is justly numbered with the leading men of his section.

JOHN I. ANDERSON. About six and one-half miles east from Palouse we find the fine farm of the subject of this sketch. The estate consists of two hundred and forty acres of valuable land, which he settled upon in 1878, it then being raw timber and prairie land, and by the industrious labors and careful

management of Mr. Anderson this has been transformed to a beautiful farm, well improved and productive. Mr. Anderson believes that wheat is the staple of this section, still he rotates his crops and raises stock, and has a fine orchard.

Mr. Anderson's father was James L., a farmer in Cumberland county, Kentucky, and born in 1828, being the son of James C., a Virginian, and he married Miss Martha Ross, who was born in Kentucky in 1820. Miss Ross's parents were Martin and Betsey (Winfrey) Ross, and the father was a farmer. To this marriage were born A. A. Anderson; Martin, deceased; James, deceased; Fannie, wife of L. C. Roberts, in Pierce City, Idaho; and our subject, who was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, on November 4, 1857. He came with his parents to Kansas in 1868, returning again to Kentucky, and in 1869 migrating again to Kansas, settling at Abilene, Dickinson county. The father took up farming there and died in 1873. Our subject received his education there and also spent considerable time in hunting buffalo, securing many. In 1877 he started across the plains, the journey beginning in the early part of May and continuing for five months. He was in company with his brother A. A., and the first winter was spent in Walla Walla, and the following spring he took the land above described. His faithful labors here and his steady endeavors for the upbuilding of the county's interests have justly entitled him to the place of one of the real builders of this county.

On October 20, 1886, in Latah county, the marriage of Mr. Anderson and Miss Bell, daughter of Enoch and Matilda (Gordy) Reeves, was solemnized and they have become the parents of the following children: Eva, Fay and Flossie, twins, all at home attending school. Mrs. Anderson's parents were farmers, her mother being a native of Ohio, and their children are named below. Mrs. Anderson, born near Toronto, Kansas, in 1867; Enoch, married and living at Peck, Idaho; Anna, deceased; Ora, at home with her parents, who live in Latah county. Mr. Anderson is always actively interested in politics, being allied with the socialistic teachings, and in the matter of educational progress he shows zeal and great interest. He is one of the capable and faithful citizens of our county and is justly deserving of the esteem and confidence of the people, which he generously receives.

MARTIN V. THOMAS. There is real and proper admiration for the man who can take hold with his hands and by genuine wisdom and industry work out a fortune for himself from the raw resources of nature, as has done the subject of this sketch, who is one of Latah's heaviest property owners, having over eight hundred acres of fertile farm land in the vicinity of American ridge, about four miles west from the town of Kendrick. It is interesting to note the personal history of such a man, and we turn to that chapter in his career. He was born in Yancey county,

North Carolina, on January 12, 1854, being the son of Nathan and Obedience (Forbes) Thomas. The father was a farmer there and in 1805 he came with his family to Kentucky, settling near Barboursville, in Knox county. Four years later the family removed to Howell county, Missouri, settling near West Plains. There our subject remained until 1877, when he came to Idaho and pre-empted a piece of government land five miles west from Genesee, also taking a timber culture claim. In 1888 he sold that land and bought a half section on American ridge, to which he has added until he has a mammoth estate, as mentioned above. He gave his personal attention to the improvement and cultivation of this fine body of land until the fall of 1900, when he removed to Kendrick with his family in order to school his children. Since that time he has leased the land and oversees the property. He has thirty acres of orchard and his farms are well improved. Mr. Thomas has a fine residence in Kendrick and there the family abide at the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas and Miss Lucy E., daughter of John and Sarah (Zumwalt) Lemons, was solemnized at Moscow on February 14, 1888, and they have become the parents of three children, as follows: Walker, Elsie, and the baby not yet named.

In earlier days Mr. Thomas gave much attention to buying and selling cattle, and has dealt much in all kinds of stock, but at the present time he does not devote so much time to this industry. He is one of the wise, enterprising and substantial men of the county, and is secure in the esteem and confidence of all.

CHARLEY J. SCHARNHORST. Without peradventure there are within the borders of Latah county some of the finest farmers that can be found anywhere, which demonstrates both the excellency of the country and the ability of these individuals, and among this worthy class must be mentioned prominently the subject of this article. Although a young man, still there is no doubt in the mind of any one who will look over his fine estate that Mr. Sarnhorst is one of the most thrifty, careful, judicious and enterprising agriculturists and stockmen that are to be found.

Charley J. was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, on October 13, 1871, being the son of Christian and Frederica (Neighbour) Sarnhorst, natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1862, locating in Iowa, whence ten years later they went to Kansas, where one year was spent, and then another move was made to Oregon, and settlement made in Eugene, whence they came to Latah county, where they reside on a fine farm now. Our subject received his schooling from the districts of Latah county and the wise training of a sagacious father in the art of agriculture and thrift. He remained with his father for twenty-three years, and then was presented by the generous parent with a fine large farm, which he added to until it is of the broad proportions of four hundred

and ten acres, and lies five and one-half miles west from Genesee. The estate is provided with an elegant residence, commodious barns and all needed out buildings, and is most carefully attended and skillfully handled. A fine orchard also beautifies the premises and provides fruit for use. Plenty of stock for use are at hand, the fields all fenced and cross-fenced, and all presents one beautiful picture of prosperity and thrift and happiness.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Sarnhorst and Miss Mary G., daughter of John and Margaret (Brandt) Bottjer, and a native of Germany. The parents of Mrs. Sarnhorst were also natives of Germany, and the father was a sailor. Eight children were born to them: Mary C., Louise, William J., Henry G., Johanna J., Margaret C., Henriette A., and Johan H. Mr. Sarnhorst is an active participant in the realm of politics and there as everywhere he is characterized by display of the same sagacity, keenness of perception, wealth of resource, and thoroughness in execution that have brought him his unbounded success. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, and they are generous supporters of the faith and lead an exemplary life in all their walk, being highly esteemed and respected.

HORACE E. GILBERT. We are pleased to grant to Mr. Gilbert a representation in the history of Latah county since he is one of the real builders of the county; being a man whose life here has always been spent in laboring for the advancement of the county's interest, and having displayed great sagacity and enterprise in these labors, much credit is due him for the benefit that has accrued from his efforts, and while this is true it is no less true that he is possessed of the happy qualities of worth, affability, uprightness, and integrity that find pleasant exemplification in his daily walk. He was born in Bremer county, Iowa, on January 25, 1858, being the son of John S. and Maria S. Gilbert, farmers. He remained at home until twenty and then set out to seek his fortune in the west. He came via the Union Pacific to San Francisco and thence by ocean steamer to Portland and soon he was in Junction City in the Willamette valley, where a few months were spent, when he came to Moscow. He soon selected a homestead near where he now lives and set to work to improve it in good shape. In 1891 he traded that place and \$1800 for the farm where he now lives, three miles northeast from Moscow. His present farm is one of the finest kept estates in the county of Latah, an air of thrift and business enterprise being patent everywhere. He has a nine-room residence of modern architectural design and tastily kept, is building a large barn, has some fine herds, and everything that would make a rural home profitable and comfortable. Mr. Gilbert has one hundred and two acres set to timothy and intends to put the balance of the home quarter to clover. He takes great interest in the production of grasses, and also has a



HORACE E. GILBERT.



HON. CHARLES J. MUNSON.



WILLIAM M. FRAZIER.



JOHN FREEZE.

fine large orchard. In addition to this farm Mr. Gilbert possesses as much more land about one and one-half miles north from the home place.

October 12, 1886, was the date of the happy occasion when Mr. Gilbert took to himself Miss Florence, daughter of Lewis and Sarah Miller, as wife, and to this union have been born Jessie, deceased, and Eva, five years of age. Mrs. Gilbert's father was a prominent citizen in his home county in Illinois, being justice of the peace and county commissioner for years. His great work in life was along the lines of church work, being allied with the Baptist denomination. He was a real philanthropist and spent much time and money in assisting the poor. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are members of the Baptist church, affiliating with the Moscow congregation, and they are faithful in the support of the gospel. In the person of Mrs. Gilbert we have a lady of true devotion and dominated by a gracious spirit, being given to hospitality and manifesting a refined dignity in presiding over her household. Mr. Gilbert is one of the up-to-date men of the county, active and prudent in business, far sighted in matters of importance and withal thrifty and careful in all his enterprises.

HON. CHARLES J. MUNSON. Like so many of the successful business men of Latah county, the subject of this sketch was born on a farm, reared amid its healthful exercises, gaining his education from the public schools. When man's estate arrived he was well fortified in bodily vigor and mental training to take up for himself the duties of life. His parents were Peter and Mary Munson, natives of Sweden, and he was born in Attica, Fountain county, Indiana, on August 14, 1861. When nineteen years of age he struck out into the western world, landing first at the Rockies in Colorado, where he mined for two years, then prospected in Utah and later in Butte, Montana, whence, in 1883, he came to the Coeur d'Alene country. The year following found him in Latah county and in 1890 he purchased the farm where he now resides, four miles east from Moscow. The estate is well kept, consists of one hundred and sixty acres, and is the home place of the family. In 1898 Mr. Munson was nominated on the Republican ticket for representative to the state legislature and promptly elected, and in that body he acted on the ways and means committee, and also on the committee on roads, bridges, and ferries. So faithful and efficient was the labor performed, that at the expiration of this term, he was elected by an appreciative constituency to serve another term, and this time he acted on the committee on public bridges and had to do with the special road tax on real estate. Mr. Munson made a commendable record in the fifth and sixth legislatures of the state.

On December 28, 1890, Mr. Munson married Miss Clemma E. Roadruck, and they have become the parents of four children: Oscar C., Vivien O., Goldie E. and Burton L. Mr. Munson is affiliated with the I.

O. O. F., Lodge No. 31, of Moscow, and is popular among his associates as well as throughout the county, having in his long residence here manifested stanch qualities of worth and uprightness, and showed excellent wisdom in the affairs of life and commendable skill in the management of business.

Mr. Munson has always been a warm friend of the cause of education and he has labored faithfully for its advancement. The State University has been the recipient of much favor from him and through his efforts the appropriation has been more than trebled.

WILLIAM M. FRAZIER is one of the oldest pioneers of Latah county, an esteemed citizen, a prominent and capable man, and one of the substantial and well to do farmers and stockmen of this section and is eminently fitted for representation in the history of his county.

Entering at once into the details of his life's career, we note that he was born in Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on June 27, 1844, being the son of Peter and Lucinda (Providence) Frazier, now of Sacramento, California. While an infant he was taken by his parents to Grundy county, Missouri, where he went to school in the winter and toiled on the farm in the summers. At the age of nineteen he was ready to start for himself and for three years he worked on adjacent farms and then joined his fortune with an ox train and began the weary journey toward the Pacific coast. He brought mule teams with him and settled in eastern Oregon, taking a claim. For five years he worked there, then spent one year in California and then came to Moscow, arriving here on May 5, 1871, taking the place where he resides to-day, about three miles northeast from Moscow. He devoted himself to farming and raising stock and success attended his efforts from the start. He purchased a half section in 1885, and sold a quarter in 1901, still having a half section, well improved and producing abundant crops.

In 1864 Mr. Frazier married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Collins) Warmoth, and two children were born to them: John S., married and living near Moscow; Annie, wife of Homer E. Burr, and living four miles northeast from Moscow. In 1869 Mrs. Frazier was called away by death.

In 1876 Mr. Frazier contracted a second marriage, the lady then becoming his wife being Mrs. Elizabeth P. Dilman, widow of William Dilman, and she had one child, Sarah, by her first husband. To our subject and this wife there have been born eleven children, nine of whom are living, as follows: Ada M., wife of Amos R. Greer, living near Moscow; William F., married and living near Moscow; Daisy M., wife of George Collins, living near Moscow; Effie, with parents; Marion M.; Edna; Charles L.; Harry; Olive. The last five named are attending school. At the time of the division of Latah county from Nez Perces, Mr. Frazier was appointed one of the commissioners to effect this. He has for years been a member of the

A. O. U. W. and in religious persuasion, he is affiliated with the Adventist church. Mr. Frazier is richly deserving of great credit for the commendable and sagacious manner in which he has walked in the years of his labors here and he receives the confidence and esteem of all.

JOHN FREEZE. To the labors of such worthy pioneers as the subject of this article, Latah county owes her present prosperity and prominent position among her sister counties of the state and it is with pleasure that we embody a brief resume of his life in the volume of his county's history. Mr. Freeze was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, on May 4, 1828, being the son of Caleb and Polly (Willhelm) Freeze. The father was a tanner and farmer and a native of the home county. The mother was the daughter of Louis Willhelm, a cooper and farmer. Our subject remained with his parents until he was thirty years of age and then started for himself. He was educated in the subscription schools, the public schools not being introduced until he was a man, and then he assisted to lay out the districts of his county. He moved to Arkansas soon after 1858, living in both the southern and northern portion of the state. In 1873 he sold his interests there and came overland with a train of twelve outfits of friends and relatives to Walla Walla, falling in by the way with the train of David Notman, a near neighbor now. On August 3, 1873, they camped at Walla Walla and Mr. Freeze went to vacant land near Waitsburg, Washington, and farmed for three years, when he sold out and went to Deep creek, then Nez Perce county, having explored the country the year previous. In April, of the Centennial year, he took his present place in the vicinity of Freeze postoffice. He has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres well improved. When he settled, Walla Walla was the trading post and one week was consumed to travel the one hundred and ten miles and return. He assisted to erect the forts in 1877 and 1878 and when they were done, the Indians retired and the people went to their homes.

In 1849, while in North Carolina, Mr. Freeze married Miss Elizabeth Lipe, and six children were born to them, three of whom are living and named as follows: Sarah, Calvin, Michael. Mr. Freeze was married a second time, Miss Polly Lipe becoming his wife on that occasion, and she died in Arkansas in 1891, having left no children. On September 7, 1892, Mr. Freeze went to the sacred altar for the third time, this time leading Mrs. Addie (Woodard) Bates, widow of John Bates. This lady had two children by her former husband; they are Willard, who died in Ohio, in 1895, and Estella, wife of A. M. Grinnell, now living at Washington, Michigan. Mr. Willard Woodard, father of Mrs. Freeze, was born near Montreal and her mother, Mona Woodard, was born in New York, while her birthplace was Romeo, Michigan, and the date 1841, and 1884 was the time when she came to this state. Mr. Freeze is a member of the Lutheran church, while his wife affiliates with the

Methodist. He is a member of the Farmers Club and also of the school board, having served in this latter capacity for a number of years. He was on the first school board of his district.

SAMUEL P. CALLISON. This well known gentleman and enterprising agriculturist of Latah county is one of the men whose skill and industry have given to him a goodly competence, so that he is justified in retiring from the more active parts of business and giving himself to the oversight of his property. He has a comfortable home in Kendrick, a farm of two hundred and forty acres on American ridge, four miles west from Kendrick, besides other property. Mr. Callison was born in Adair county, Missouri, on January 11, 1850, being the son of John and Mary (Page) Callison, and one of eighteen children, nine of whom are living. The father was one of the earliest settlers in Adair county and built the first frame house in Kirksville, the county seat of Adair county. He was the proprietor of a fine, large farm, and he and three of his sons fought in the Civil war. The first seventeen years of our subject were spent at the home place in the acquisition of a good education and in learning the art of agriculture, then he journeyed to Hancock county, where he lived with an uncle for six years. Then he went to Elk county, Kansas, took a pre-emption and tilled it for six years; after that time he removed to Linn county, the same state, and spent eight years in ranching there. 1888 is the date when he came to Idaho and he at once purchased a ranch of one-quarter section, where his farm is now, and settled there until 1900, when he removed to Kendrick, where he resides at the present time. His farm is one of the well tilled estates of the section, is a fertile piece of land and is well improved, having about twelve acres of orchard.

Mr. Callison is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 37, at Kendrick, also of the encampment at the same place, and of the Rebekahs. The marriage of Mr. Callison and Miss Louisa, daughter of James J. and Margaret Rush, was celebrated in 1850, August 6, near Racine, Linn county, Kansas. Mrs. Callison was born in Kentucky, and her parents removed to Kansas, where she was married. Two children have been born to our worthy subject and his wife, Olive, wife of Frank W. Roberts, living on one of her father's farms; Benjamin, married to Minnie Thomas, living on his father's farm.

ALMARINE A. ANDERSON. This leading and enterprising farmer is one of the heavy property owners of Latah county, owning at the present a fine estate of five hundred and twenty acres, having also sold a quarter section recently. His estate lies eight miles east from Palouse, and is partly rented and all well improved. He is about to erect a commodious barn, and his enterprise and industry with wise management have gained him the reward that becomes

thrift and has placed his name among the prominent men of the county. Entering more especially into ancestral details we note that our subject's paternal grandfather, James C. Anderson, was a Virginian, and his son, James S., the father of our subject, was born in 1828, was lieutenant in the army, and married Miss Martha A. Ross, the daughter of Martin Ross, a farmer and stockman in Kentucky, whose wife was Miss Betsey Winfreg. Their daughter, Martha A., was born in Kentucky in 1829. To the marriage of James S. Anderson and Martha A. Ross were born the following children: Almarine A. Anderson, the subject of this sketch, born December 28, 1849, in Cumberland county, Kentucky; Martin P.; James S.; John I.; Fannie B. Our subject's parents removed from Kentucky to Kansas in 1868, returned to the Blue Grass State and settled on Green river in a short time, only to go back to Kansas in 1869, this time settling in Abilene, Dickinson county. There they farmed, and there the father died in 1873. Almarine A. worked for himself until 1877 and then started for the great northwest on May 3, and landed in Latah county on October 8, making the trip with teams. He took a homestead which forms a part of his present estate and continuously he has resided here since.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Cordelia (Williams) Michaels, daughter of Edward and Jane (Craig) Williams, was solemnized on March 7, 1874, at Fredonia, Kansas. Mr. Williams was a native of Tennessee, born in 1815, and was a carpenter. Mrs. Williams was also a native of Tennessee, being born in 1817. Mrs. Anderson was born in Illinois, near Hillsborough, and her brothers and sisters are named as follows: Thomas, Alfred, William, Robert N., Nelson, John M., Nancy J., James F., Edward P., Allen N., and Almada. To our worthy subject and his estimable wife there have been born the following issue: Ona, wife of Charles E. Ferry, and living on the Nez Perces reservation; John F., at home; Fannie J., deceased; Martin A. Mr. Anderson is a member of the school board and has been for a number of years and his policy is always to vote the highest tax for the advancement of educational interests. In the general welfare of the country he always manifests commendable zeal and is foremost in advancement and good government.

STEPHEN A. BOWERS. This well known and representative agriculturist and patriotic citizen is one of the early settlers of the territory now embraced in Latah county, and his labors here for the general progress and development have been faithful and deserving of much credit. Stephen A. was born near Watseka, Illinois, on December 21, 1858, being the son of John and Phebe Bowers. The father was a native of Maryland, born in 1808, and a farmer and stockman of Illinois. The mother died when our subject was one month old, and the other members of the family are as follows: Caroline, wife of Martin Fos-

ter, of Latah county; Sylvester, government agent among the Indians, and also a soldier against the savages, and now drawing a stipend from the government for his faithful and valuable services. Our subject remained in Illinois until twenty-one years had elapsed since his birth, having also taken care of himself from the age of sixteen years, his father dying at that time. By a former marriage of his father our subject had the following half-brothers: Jacob, John, William, Charles, all soldiers in the Civil war. In 1879 Mr. Bowers came west and took a pre-emption in Latah county, and in 1881 he went to the Snake river country and took a homestead, but one year later he sold it and returned to the farm in this county. He remained on this until 1896, when he sold it and bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which lies six miles east from Palouse. Mr. Bowers pays much attention to raising hogs and general farming and gains abundant success in these lines.

In August, 1877, Mr. Bowers married Miss Julia Davis, daughter of Henry and Mary Davis, farmers of Illinois. The wedding occurred in Illinois. In the same state also Mrs. Bowers was born on April 25, 1859, and there she gained a good education. The other children in her father's family were Mary, wife of Henry Hickman, and living in the Snake river country; George, married to Sarah Hickman, daughter of Richard Hickman, and living on the Snake river; Carrie, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowers there have been born the following children: George, married to Lizzie Craig, and living at Myers Falls; Walter, Jesse, Claude, Cora, and Nellie, at home. Mr. Bowers is a member of the W. of W., at Palouse. He takes a great interest in educational matters, having served on the school board for many years. Mrs. Bowers is now a member of the board. She is also a member of the Christian church. They are both upright and highly esteemed people, and much credit is due their enterprising labors for the welfare of the community and county in general.

LILES A. HOPKINS is one of the sturdy pioneers who have made Latah county prosperous and wealthy. He came here in an early day when settlers were few and the wilds of nature were unbroken. 1876 was the year when his conveyances brought his family from Kansas to where Pullman, Washington, now stands, and the following spring he hunted out a homestead and settled upon it, having been living on the same place ever since, it being four and one-half miles east from Palouse. He has given his attention to both stock raising and farming. He has a fine bunch of stock at the present time, but had the great misfortune to lose forty-five brood mares in Montana last year. His farm is half in timothy and the remainder raises oats and wheat.

Reverting more to the personal history of Mr. Hopkins, we notice that he is a native of Missouri,

being born in Phelps county, on May 8, 1843, to Eli and Susan M. (Dodd) Hopkins, the father a native of North Carolina, and having two sisters and three brothers, Andrew, Liles and Sandy. The mother of our subject was born in Tennessee, near Knoxville, whose brothers and sisters are named as follows: Robert Monroe, Caroline, Mary, and Louise, and whose mother was born in Wales. Our subject was taken by his parents to Lafayette county when six years of age and remained there for five years, then removed to Shawnee county, five miles east from Topeka, Kansas, and here he attended school at Tecumseh. He remained with his parents until he was of age, and then bought a farm for himself, which he sold in 1867 and removed to Chautauqua, where he bought land and settled down to raising stock, but on account of losing valuable Shorthorns by the Texas fever, he sold this property also and started across the plains as mentioned above.

The marriage of Mr. Hopkins and Miss Olive J., daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Jones) Smith, natives of Tennessee, was solemnized on September 8, 1864. The father was an Indian trader, and his children, the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Hopkins, are named as follows: Clarinda, wife of Wm. Barlow, and living in Joplin, Missouri; Elizabeth, wife of M. Tunnel, deceased; George, deceased; John B., whose address they have lost; Samuel, married and living in Joplin, Missouri. The brothers and sisters of our subject are also named as follows: Josiah T., at Rossville, Kansas; Elisha, deceased; George, deceased; Sarah E., wife of W. M. Ingham, of Hutchinson, Kansas; Polly L., wife of George Allen, in Cuba; Susan M., wife of Nesbith Elmore, in Kansas; Anna, wife of Mr. Mix, living near Tecumseh, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have been born the following children: Charles M., in Spokane; Thomas, in Spokane; William, deceased; Eli, married to Etta Billows, in Latah county; Liles, living in Latah county; Arthur, at home; Marion, at home; Cheyenne W., wife of Calvin Gallop, in Palouse; Bessie, wife of Roy Wallace, in Latah county. Mr. Hopkins is one of the leaders in the stock business and is one of the substantial men of the county, having conducted his business in a commendable manner with the crown of success deservedly his at this time.

GEORGE H. BRILLHART. On American ridge, three miles from Kendrick, is the farm and home of the subject of this article. Mr. Brillhart has been one of the faithful laborers of this part of Latah county, not only devoting his attention to general farming, but also has built most of the farm houses in this section of the county. The birth of George H. was on November 27, 1844, in Coshocton county, Ohio, being the son of John and Jane (Hall) Brillhart, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer and our subject was drilled in the agricultural art and in the schools of his section until 1863, when the call

of patriotism led him to enlist in Company I, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was under Sherman until they came to Atlanta. He was wounded in the battle of Resaca but was soon at the front again and after the fall of Atlanta he was under Thomas and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. In 1865, when the strife had ceased, he was honorably mustered out and went to his home place and took up the work of the carpenter. He worked at the trade in Spring Mountain until 1872, then went to Hopkins, Missouri, and for five years wrought there at the same occupation. In 1880 he came to Walla Walla and worked on a ranch for one year and then came to Latah county, taking the homestead where he now dwells. He has improved his ranch and added to it until he now owns the generous estate of two hundred and sixty-seven acres. He does a general farming business, raises some fruit, and works at the carpenter trade considerably in the neighborhood.

The marriage of Mr. Brillhart and Miss Sarah A., daughter of Nelson and Sarah (Ayres) Bartelett, natives of Ohio, where her parents are farmers, was solemnized on May 1, 1870, and two children have been born to them, one of whom is living, Alberta B., attending school at Kendrick. Mr. and Mrs. Brillhart are members of the Methodist church and are exemplary members of society.

DAVID J. WILLCOX. The subject of this sketch manifests in a practical manner the success that can be attained by one of genius and enterprise, who will take hold with his hands to manipulate the resources of this country, since he is blessed with bright success and has made it all by his industry and wise management since first coming to Latah county.

David J. was born in Larignal, Ottawa, Canada, on January 1, 1850, being the son of Edwin and Cynthia (Cass) Willcox. The father was a carpenter of Irish extraction, and his grandfather was a physician. Mrs. Willcox was born January 31, 1828, in Ottawa and died July 8, 1895, being one of a family of five boys and ten girls. Her father, Joseph Pomeroy Cass, was born in 1764, and was an English soldier under George Third in the Revolutionary war. He received for his services a grant of land in Canada and our subject now possesses his discharge papers. Our immediate subject had but one brother, Henry W., now living in British Columbia. David J. was taken by his parents to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, when he was but one year of age, and they took up land and remained there twenty-three years farming. He attended public school and worked on the farm until sixteen years of age and then learned the tinner's trade. Later he went to Minnesota and travelled until 1875 for a wholesale house, at which time he migrated to California and thence to Coos county, Oregon, and engaged with a saw mill company for three years. During that time, in 1877, he came to Latah

county and selected his present place, four miles east from Palouse. He returned to Oregon and the following year brought his family to the farm. He has made of the raw piece of land, where he landed without a dollar, a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, which produces abundant crops of the cereals and is improved in every way possible to make it a valuable rural estate. He has a fine house and doubtless the finest barn in the county of Latah. It cost about three thousand dollars, and has all the conveniences known to modern architecture in barns, with a capacity for stabling thirty-six cows, some horses, seventy-five tons of hay, wagon and carriage rooms, and so forth.

Mr. Willcox and Miss Ollie Ross Johnson, adopted daughter of John L. and Viletta Johnson, were married on August 4, 1877, at Marshfield, Oregon. Mrs. Willcox has the following brothers and sisters: Joseph Ross, married and living at Markham, Oregon; Mary, wife of James Markham, at Markham, Oregon; Robert Ross, married and farming near Dayton, Washington; George Ross, married and living in Palouse; Clara, wife of George Foster, and living in Portland. To our subject and his wife there have been born the following children: Edna V., now wife of Fred R. Vowell, she formerly taught school in Latah county, her home now being Easton, Oregon, Alex post-office; Edwin R., living at home and attending school in winter. Mr. Willcox is affiliated with the A. O. U. W. and is one of the leading and substantial men of the county.

FRED SCHARNHORST. The subject of this article is practically a product of Latah county, having spent the major portion of his life here and he is today one of the substantial and progressive men of this section, having a fine holding of one half section of fertile land, and being one of the men who make the real strength of the community, while he has displayed both wisdom and integrity in all his ways, thus demonstrating him a leader and one to be represented in the volume that has to do with his county's history. Our subject was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, on March 15, 1869, being the son of Christian and Frederica (Neighbour) Scharnhorst, natives of Germany, but immigrants to America while young. They located in Iowa and thence they went to Kansas and in 1872 came to Oregon and two years later to the territory now embraced in Latah county. Our subject received a good common school education in the county and remained with his father until twenty-two years had rolled by. At that time the father generously gave him a half section of fine land six miles west from Genesee, where the family home is at present. Our subject manifested his proper appreciation of this handsome legacy by handling it in a first class manner, producing as high as ten thousand bushels of wheat in one year. He has fine buildings, a good orchard, and plenty of stock to handle the farm, and everything about the premises manifests

that scrutinizing care, thrift, industry and wisdom that characterize Mr. Scharnhorst in all of his ways. In politics he is with the class of citizens who are always laboring for real progress and advancement. The school interests have profited by his wisdom for a number of years, he being director.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of Mr. Scharnhorst and Miss Rosa, daughter of Mike and Barbara (Schlee) Hoyer, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, where the father died in August, 1889, and the mother came later to America and is now living in Uniontown, Washington. To this union there have been born six children: Louisa F., Barbara F., Carry C., Christ F., George F., Fredrick. Mr. Scharnhorst and his family are allied with the Lutheran church, and he is one of the substantial and prominent men of the country, being accorded this position because of his worth and his capabilities that have wrought so well in our midst.

JAMES M. KINCAID. Among the enterprising farmers of Latah county who have made it a wealthy and leading political division of the state of Idaho, we are constrained to mention the subject of this article, who is the owner of a fine farm five miles east from Palouse, where he produces excellent crops of the cereals, fruits and vegetables, raising also some stock and having his estate well improved. James M. was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, on February 17, 1861, being the son of James M. and Olivia (Moss) Kincaid. The father was a native of Tennessee, and was a farmer and county commissioner in Whitman county, Washington. The other children of this couple are: Wm. M., living in Idaho county; Alvis A., in Grangeville; John C., living in Pomeroy, Washington; Garrett D., at Palouse; Benjamin F., deceased; Joseph E., in Lewiston; Lawrence K., Palouse; Sarah E., at home, Palouse. The parents journeyed to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1864, thence to Iowa, and one year later crossed the plains with ox teams to Utah, where they settled in Proro City and followed freighting for three years. Thence they went to Susan City, California, and farmed, and then removed to Shasta, same state, and devoted themselves to raising stock. Later, we find them in the vicinity of Roseburg, Oregon, farming, whence they went to the Willamette valley and one year later, 1877, came to the Palouse country, the father taking up what is now the old homestead of the family.

Reverting more particularly to the personal history of the subject of this article, we note that he attended school until he was thirteen and then assisted his father in the various employments at hand, remaining with the parents until he was twenty-four years of age. On February 7, 1886, he married Miss Anna, daughter of William L. and Rebecca (Davis) Powers, Mr. Powers being a saw mill man and Mr. Davis a farmer in the vicinity of Colfax, Washington. Mrs. Kincaid was born near Eugene, Oregon, on May 3, 1868, and has the following brothers: Benjamin W.,

John F., Clifford and Willis. To our subject and his wife there have been born the following children: George R., James V., deceased; Herbert A., Virgil C., Frederick M., Ethel, Allen, deceased; Clarence, Florence, deceased; Grace, deceased; Floyd T. Mr. Kincaid's farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres and produces diversified crops. He is much interested in good schools, and for six years he has been on the school board. Mrs. Kincaid is a member of the Christian church and they are both highly esteemed people.

SUMNER C. LAZELLE. The venerable gentleman, capable and enterprising, whose name is at the head of this article, is one of the early pioneers of Latah county and is one of its prominent citizens at the present time. He was born in Windham county, near Dover, in Vermont, on March 6, 1819, being the son of Isaac and Lucy Lazelle, natives, respectively, of Menden and Pelham, Massachusetts, the father being of English descent and born in 1787. Our subject was reared in his native place and well educated in the public schools and the academy. He remained at home until 1840 and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for president of the United States. He also voted for Fremont and has always been allied with the Republican party. In 1840 he went to Weston, New York, and there taught school, being also county superintendent of instruction in Cold Springs, New York. He taught and gave some attention to farming in the state of New York until 1873, being one of the successful educators of the state and time. In 1873 he came to Nevada, California, there taking up the lumbering business until 1877, at which time he came to the territory now embraced in Latah county, and after thorough search selected his present homestead and settled down to its improvement and to the substantial progress of the country. In both lines he has succeeded admirably, having a fine farm and being one of the respected men of the community. Mr. Lazelle had the following brothers and sisters, but they are now all dead: Houghton, Isaac W., Harriette, Abigail and Melantha.

On May 15, 1846, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lazelle and Miss Melinda, daughter of John N. Angle, a captain in the army and a farmer in Randolph, New York, where the wedding occurred. To this happy union there have been born the following issue: Inez E., widow, living with her father; Cynthia M., wife of W. K. Eddy, near Palouse; Irene E., deceased; Isaac W., farmer near Palouse; Charles F., married, but now a widower; Oscar W., married and living in Okanogan county, Washington. Mrs. Lazelle's brothers and sisters are named as follows: Nicholas and a half-brother Oscar died in the army; Elonor, wife of Rufus Spalding; Almira, wife of A. T. Covert, but now deceased; Eliza, wife of E. Brace, living in Cold Springs, New York; Lucindia, deceased; Phoebe, deceased; Adella, wife of Mr. John Huff, and living in Flourfield, St. Joe county, Michigan. Mr. Lazelle is one of the pioneers of this section, the country being

all government land when he came. He has now an estate of one hundred and sixty acres, well improved and cultivated after the diversified plan, and with good buildings.

BRYANT M. RUDD. About five miles east from Palouse lies the farm of the subject of this sketch. It is one-quarter section, well improved, having elegant new house, good outbuildings and barn, with large orchard. Mr. Rudd practices diversified farming and from the time that he settled here, 1877, until the present, he has been one of the leading men of this section, one of the prosperous farmers and one of the substantial and patriotic citizens, having continued on his place, which he secured by the right of homestead. Bryant M. was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, twenty-five miles west from Indianapolis, on December 27, 1837, being the son of Ausban and Elizabeth (Tisher) Rudd, natives of North Carolina. The father's father was a Spaniard and a farmer, while the mother's father was also a farmer. The brothers and sisters of Bryant M. are as follows: Sarah, Colvin, Daniel, James, Nellie, John, Louise J., Hutson, Melissa, John and Mary A. Our subject left home at the age of sixteen and labored in various occupations until he had reached the age of twenty-three, attending also the public schools at times. At the age of twenty-three he bought a farm at Martinsville, Morgan county, Indiana, and went to tilling the soil for himself. On July 7, 1860, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Louis Meridith, and seventeen years later he was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. Mr. Rudd removed from Indiana to Wilson county, Kansas, and there bought a farm and gave his attention to raising cattle, horses and hogs until 1877, when he sold his property also and came to Latah county, as mentioned above.

On March 5, 1879, in Morgan county, Indiana, Mr. Rudd contracted a second marriage, Mrs. Sarah (Dilley) Howell becoming his wife then. She is the daughter of Arthur M. and Elizabeth E. (McInturf) Dilley, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Tennessee. The father was active in the realm of politics, labored at the carpenter's trade, was a member of the Methodist church and a leading citizen of his community. To this marriage there have been born the following named children: Charlie, died on November 5, 1879; Letha J., wife of Birt Crooks, living one and one-half miles east from Palouse, and the mother of two boys, Orville and Floyd. By her former marriage Mrs. Rudd had the following named children: Albert, Edwin and Franklin. Mr. Rudd's children by his first wife are named as follows: Tyrannas, deceased; James H., married and living near Fredonia, Kansas; Tamsy, also married and living in the same place; Alexander S., married and living at Portland, Oregon. In the time of the civil strife Mr. Rudd enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and did faithful service until the time of his honorable discharge. Mr. Rudd is a member of the G. A. R. and in political matters he is always active,

being allied with the Republican party. He and his wife are devout members of the Methodist church in Palouse and he is one of the highly respected men of his community.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON. Since the days of 1879 Mr. Davidson has labored and toiled in this section of the country, having done commendable service as a citizen and tiller of the soil. His estate of one-quarter section lies three miles west from Kendrick. He homesteaded the land in 1879 and it has been the family home since that year. Mr. Davidson was born in Colechester county, Nova Scotia, on June 20, 1848, being the son of Thomas and Sarah (Fulton) Davidson. His mother died when he was ten years of age. Three years subsequent to that sad event the father removed with his family to Marin county, California, settling near Petaluma. Our subject was educated in his native place and in California he assisted his father in the business of dairying, which the elder Davidson had taken up, remaining with him until he had reached his twenty-second year, when he started in business for himself, taking up the dairying business on an adjoining ranch and following it for eight years. During this time he took a trip to Nova Scotia and in 1879 he came to Latah county territory and took as a homestead the land where he dwells today. This lies three miles west from Kendrick and is well improved, having comfortable buildings and an orchard of twelve acres which is devoted mostly to prunes.

The marriage of Mr. Davidson and Miss Margaret E., daughter of George and Margaret (Howard) Rutherford, was solemnized on June 6, 1879, in Colechester county, Nova Scotia, she being a native of that county and where her parents are farmers. To Mr. and Mrs. Davidson there have been born the following children, George T., Rilla M., Fred F., Bertha M., Byard and Clifford. Mr. Davidson and his wife are members of the Methodist church on American ridge and they are good citizens and have the confidence and regards of all who know them, being affable and genial neighbors, upright in their walk and capable and enterprising in all their business relations.

JAMES M. EMERSON, deceased. The good men who assisted to build Latah county are passing away and notable among that number is the subject of this memoir. He was a noble and good man, always allied on the side of progression and right, and being one of the brave defenders of the flag at a time when treason would have sullied its fair folds. James M. Emerson was born in Coshocot county, Ohio, on May 2, 1839, a son of Brown and Lucinda Emerson. He was educated there and part of his time was spent in clerking in a grocery store and part on the farm with his father. When the civil strife lowered, and the call came for men, brave and true, to stand for the honor of the country and the defense of our homes,

young Emerson was quick to respond and enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and for three years he served faithfully, being in Sherman's army. He was captured in the battle of Stone River, but was soon exchanged and continued in the service until 1864. Then he returned to Keene, Ohio, and there entered the mercantile business which occupied his attention until 1870, the date when he migrated to Elk county, Kansas. In that state he farmed until 1882 and then sold his possessions and came hence to Latah county. He homesteaded the land where the old home place is and there bestowed his labors and skill until the time when the summons came for him to pass within the veil that divides this world from that which is to come. He died as he had lived, a Christian and devout man. He was a faithful member of the Methodist church and his life was an example to all. The sad day of his departure was March 11, 1890.

Mr. Emerson left a wife and four children to mourn his demise. His marriage was celebrated on September 5, 1865, Miss Martha Brilhart becoming his wife at that time. Her parents, John and Jane (Hall) Brilhart came to Coshocot county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, her native state, when she was a baby. The children mentioned are Eugene, born June 22, 1866, at Spring Mountain, Ohio, married Miss India Bogue, a native of Canada, and he makes his home with his mother still; Arsella, Carrie and Edgar. They are all at home and the aggregate real estate holdings of the family amounts to ten hundred and forty acres of fine land.

JOHN SULLIVAN. To this enterprising and capable gentleman whose name heads this article we are pleased to grant a representation in this volume of Latah county's history since he is one of the prominent citizens of today and has labored in the years past with assiduity and sagacity both for the prosecution of his business enterprises and the upbuilding of the county, being also a man of integrity and worth and one of the heavy property owners of the county.

Mr. Sullivan was born in county Cork, Ireland, in December, 1875, being the son of John and Mary Sullivan, also natives of the same country, whence they came to America, settling first in Michigan, then migrating to California and in 1884 coming to Latah county. Here they bought a man's right on a timber culture and filed a pre-emption, later taking a timber culture where they still live. Our subject came to America with his mother, his father having come some six years previous, and he remained with his parents until 1892, then entered partnership with his father until 1900, at which time he bought two hundred and forty acres of land, six miles west from Genesee, where he lives at the present time. His farm is well improved with buildings and so forth and is one of the finest pieces of agricultural land in the entire county, producing as high as ten thousand bushels of grain in one year. Mr. Sullivan raises considerable stock, as cattle, hogs and horses. He is also interested much in the

local and state politics, always manifesting the concern that becomes the intelligent and progressive citizen. Mr. Sullivan has one sister, Mary Jacobs, living with him, and two brothers, Tim Sullivan, married to Loudena Reilly and living in Nez Perces county, and Dan Sullivan, living with his father. Our subject is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church and is a faithful adherent of the faith and supporter of the same.

DAVID R. DAVIS. The subject of this article, as will be seen by the outline of his life, is a man of great enterprise and energy, being dominated by a high order of wisdom and possessed of excellent practical judgment in all the business affairs that have been prosecuted by him in his eventful career, and he is now one of the leading agriculturists, stockmen, and fruit producers of Latah county, in many particulars taking the lead of all others. David R. was born in Denbigh, North Wales, on March 28, 1845, being the son of John and Elizabeth (Roberts) Davis. The parents were natives of Wales, and the mother died there at the age of thirty-six and the father passed away in Corwin, Wales, being aged seventy. Our subject received a good education in the practical lines and at the age of twenty-one started on a career for himself, emigrating first to America, where he followed mining for many years in various places and under various conditions. He mined coal in Virginia first, then two years was spent in the same work in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, three years were spent in Akron, Ohio, and one year in the coal mines at Murphysboro, Illinois. Then he turned to the west and mined for precious metals in Central City, Colorado, one year, then a year and one-half were put in at Rock Springs, Wyoming, mining coal, then we find him in Eureka, Nevada, digging silver two years, then to Butte county, California, mining for gold one year, and finally, in 1878, he came to Genesee, Idaho. He took a homestead six miles east from Genesee, and split rails to fence it with. He broke twenty acres the first year, and added some each year until the farm was well under cultivation. It has a hog tight fence all around it, and is cross fenced in the same way. He sells annually about forty hogs, having the finest breeds; markets three thousand bushels of grain each year, and a car load of dried prunes besides much other produce and fruit. The farm is laid out with excellent wisdom, planned and improved with a skill and taste that manifests rare ability. A fine residence is first to mention, then we find commodious barns and out buildings and everything that is useful and that adds comfort and attractiveness to a rural estate. Mr. Davis has a fruit dryer thirty-six by fifty-six with twenty foot posts, which handles a car load of dried fruit in less than a month. He has eight hundred and fifty Italian prunes, five hundred assorted peaches, cherries, pears, apples and all kinds of fruits indigineous to this latitude.

Mr. Davis is a power in politics and gives strong adherence to the tenets of the Republican party, hav-

ing done good work in its ranks. He has acted different times as road supervisor and has done a giant's portion to assist in the development of the county. Socially Mr. Davis is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and is highly esteemed by all.

CHRISTIAN SCHARNHORST. This worthy and venerable pioneer and substantial citizen of Latah county is eminently fitted, both because of his real worth as a man and because of the excellent work that he has done here for the development and upbuilding of the county, to be prominently represented in the volume that has to do with its history and we accord him space for the events of an interesting and well spent career, assured that no more worthy citizen can be portrayed in this work since his labors speak out his worth. Christian was born in Germany on September 26, 1834, being the son of Christian and Dorothy (Kraeger) Scharnhorst. They came to this country in 1844 and settled in Keokuk county, Iowa, where they tilled the soil until the time of their death, both being buried in the Methodist cemetery in Harper, Iowa. Our subject was educated in the schools of Germany and in Iowa, and remained with his father until he had attained his twenty-third year, then rented a farm there until 1872, when he went across the plains with mule teams to Oregon, intending, however, to go to California, but being turned toward the Willamette valley by favorable reports on the road. The train of sixteen wagons was five months on the road, and then he rented a farm for two years in Oregon, after which he came to Latah county and homesteaded and pre-empted a half section, broke it all up and then took eighty acres as a timber culture claim. He added an adjoining half section to his fine body of land by purchase then and later enough more to make seven hundred and eighty acres in all. When his boys came of age he gave them one-half section each, as stated elsewhere in this work, retaining only eighty acres for himself, which the boys farm.

In 1856 Mr. Scharnhorst married Miss Frederika, daughter of Carl and Charlotta (Krouse) Neubauer, natives of Germany, but migrating to America in 1856 and locating in Iowa where they rest at the present time in the Lutheran cemetery near Sigourney. To our worthy subject and his estimable wife there have been born the following children.—Dora F., married to Herman Nabslick and living in Genesee; Louise, married to Mathias Carhuin, living close to Uniontown, Washington; Dedrick J., married to Minnie Oldah and living in Genesee; Tenie F., married to Frank Sclator and living in Spokane county, Washington; Caroline L., married to Jake Seely, living close to Uniontown, Washington; Mary D., married to Henry Herman, residing in Latah county; Frederick, married to Rosa Haire, living in Latah county; Charles J., married to Mary Burchett, living in Latah county. Mr. Scharnhorst is a member of the Lutheran church as is his wife also. His brother is soon coming from Germany and they are representatives of a



FARM OF DAVID R. DAVIS.



DAVID R. DAVIS.

good family that has manifested great zeal and energy in labors for the good of their fellows and in building up and progress. Mr. Scharnhorst is one of the substantial men of Latah county and he is justly deserving of the honor that is due the true pioneer, the capable citizen, and the good man, and it is with pleasure that we have been enabled to give this epitome of a useful and interesting life.



VIRGIL RANDALL. It is exceedingly pleasant to be able to chronicle the points of the interesting career of the estimable and enterprising gentleman, whose name appears above, having come of a noted family and having fully sustained the reputation of his ancestors for skill and talent, both by his capable efforts in his labors and in working out the bright success that is now crowning his pathway.

Mr. Randall is one of the large farmers of Latah county, owns five hundred and forty acres five miles southeast from Palouse, upon which stands the first frame and painted building in northern Idaho. He has at present a new and commodious structure as the family home. His farm is well tilled, produces abundance of the grasses and cereals while also he raises considerable stock. The original quarter section of the farm was taken as a homestead by Mrs. Randall, who rode through a hostile Indian country forty miles on horseback to Lewiston to make the filing. The marriage of this worthy couple occurred on the farm adjoining the homestead, which also they now own, the date of the happy event being April 14, 1878, and to bless the union there have been born to them the following children, Dora and Cora, twins, Cora being a graduate of the Moscow high school and now attending the normal at Lewiston; Fannie, teaching; Grover, at home. Turning more particularly to the early personal history of Mr. Randall, we note that he was one of a family of eight children, his brothers and sisters being, Michael A., Elizabeth, Euler, Raphael, Euclid, Mary, and Emily. Our subject was born on July 13, 1843, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, at Anchor Tavern, a noted tavern of that country and run by his father. His parents were Reuben W. and Katherine Randall. The father was a man of great erudition, but possessed of becoming modesty that always precluded ostentatious effort for personal preferment in public, although he was offered the chair of mathematics in a number of institutions of higher learning. Such men as McCreary, Belknap, Story and others of Grant's cabinet were warm personal friends of Mr. Randall. Commodore Foote, a noted mathematician, frequently wrote to Mr. Randall for assistance in various problems, and the subject of this article has at the present time these letters which came to his father. Our subject came from a family of poets. His father published mathematical works and his grandfather was the author of several books of poems. Our subject came with his parents to St. Louis when three years of age and in 1847 the family went to Keokuk, Iowa. Twenty years they lived there,

the father being engaged in mercantile pursuits. Virgil was educated in the common schools and in 1864 made a trip to Virginia City, Montana. He drove four yokes of oxen and from the train one or two men were killed by the Indians. Later he returned to Iowa and ran on a steamer from Keokuk to St. Louis and in 1867 went to New York and took steamer via Panama to California. From San Francisco, he went to San Joaquin and six years later went to Butte county, being engaged in farming in both places. After that he came to the territory now embraced in Latah county, stopping first with a brother whose farm adjoins that of our subject, then later taking the farm as above mentioned.

Mrs. Randall was formerly Miss Dora F. Walker, being the daughter of Harvey S. and Lavisa (Morse) Walker, the mother being a distant relative of the great electrician Morse. The father and mother were natives of New York, and came from their farm in that state to California in an early day. Mrs. Randall was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and went with her parents to California. She has one sister, Susan, who is now deceased. Mr. Randall is a member of the A. O. U. W., joining in 1892. His wife is a member of the Christian church. He ran for the office of county commissioner and by only seventeen votes did his opponent win the day. His farm is one of the best and finest in the county, has fine buildings, twenty acres of orchard, forty of meadow, and produces abundant returns.



CHARLES H. ODERLIN. In every particular the fine premises of Mr. Oderlin manifest the proprietor of the estate a man of thrift, enterprise, and industry, while his capabilities and uprightness are no less manifest among his fellows, being a man of untarnished reputation and one of the substantial and leading citizens of the entire county. Charles H. was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on August 28, 1849, being the son of Nicholas and Katherine Oderlin. The father was a stone mason and a native of the old country and the mother also was born in Switzerland. At the age of five years, Charles was brought by his parents to Plainfield, Illinois, where the mother died in 1857. The father worked there at his trade until 1865, the son meanwhile attending school, and then a move was made to Woodson county, Kansas. The father bought a quarter section and went to farming. Our subject remained there until 1869, then farmed for himself until 1872, in which year occurred the happy event of his life, namely his marriage with Miss Malissa Dee, daughter of Jeremiah and Louise Dee, natives respectively of Ohio and Scott county, Illinois. Mrs. Oderlin was born in Hancock county, Illinois. Subsequent to his marriage, Mr. Oderlin rented his father's place and farmed it for two years, then raised stock and farmed until 1877, in which year he sold out and started on July 6, for Idaho, arriving here four months later. After due exploration and investigation, he selected his present place, five miles east from Pa-

louse. He pre-empted and then homesteaded and for twenty-five years he has been laboring for the improvement of his estate, for the advancement of the county, and the upbuilding of all its interests. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land, has an elegant residence, fine barns and the entire estate is tasty, attractive and valuable.

The following children have been born to our worthy subject and his estimable wife, Bert C., educated in the public schools and the university at Moscow; Katie, died in 1878; Iva, died in 1882; Ethel C., who will graduate from the university at Moscow in 1903. Mr. Oderlin always takes a great interest in politics, having been central committeeman for five years, and always laboring for good men in office, but ever refusing the offers for political preferment for himself. He has been urged to run for county commissioner but steadily refuses. In educational matters, Mr. Oderlin has always been zealous and active, believing in good schools and willing to pay the taxes to secure them. He is highly esteemed by all and a worthy citizen.

JOSEPH L. McCLELLAN. This capable and enterprising farmer, whose life has been filled with worthy labors for the upbuilding and advancement of the sections where his lot has been cast, was one, too, who quickly responded to the call of patriotism and gave his services faithfully for the defense of the country, in a time when fratricidal strife was rending the fair republic in twain.

Joseph L. was born in Noble county, Ohio, near Sharon, on December 3, 1847, being the son of John and Sarah E. (Smost) McClellan. The father was a locomotive engineer and was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1855. Then our subject went to live with his grandmother Smost in Lawrence, Kansas, where he attended the public school until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Kansas. He participated in the battle of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and his company was the first that went into Van Buren, Arkansas. He served over three years and was mustered out at Duval's bluff, Arkansas, in June, 1865. He returned to Lawrence and purchased a farm four miles from the city and devoted his energies to tilling the soil there for one year and then sold and went to Clinton, working in a flouring mill for two years. In 1868, he went to Quincy, Missouri, and two years later he returned to Clinton and worked in a mill, then went to Chautauqua county, Kansas, and took up a preemption and for eight years he raised stock and worked in the mill, and handled the land. 1878 was the date he started for Idaho with mule teams, being one hundred and six days on the road. On August 6, he landed in Pullman, Washington, and after due exploration he took his present place four and one-half miles southeast from Palouse, where he has lived ever since, being one of the leading farmers and respected citizens.

On January 11, 1866, Mr. McClellan married Miss Sarah E. Bell, daughter of Alexander and Bashabe

(Pell), the father being a farmer and sheriff of his county, and both being natives of Virginia. To this union there have been born two children, Kate A. and Ewart A. In the fall of 1894, Mr. McClellan contracted a second marriage, the lady being Amanda Brown, daughter of Zena and Mary Edwards, natives of Union county, Tennessee. Her father was a wagon maker and her grandfather was also a Tennessean and a blacksmith. Mrs. McClellan had four sisters and three brothers and by her former marriage she has the following children, Minnie, married and living in Palouse; Thomas belongs to the regular army in Missoula, Montana; Joseph, Frank, Effie and Roy at home. Mr. McClellan has two brothers, William J. and Finley W. Mr. McClellan is a Republican and active in politics and in his business enterprises he has shown marked enterprise and sagacity, having now a good estate well stocked and excellently handled.

ELMER P. PALMER. This real pioneer and builder of the county is eminently fitted for representation in any work that has to do with the leading citizens of this section, being a man of fine capabilities and having maintained an unsullied reputation through out his interesting career. Mr. Palmer is a native of Indiana, being born in St. Joseph county, on March 17, 1854, the son of Asher H. and Nancy Palmer. The father was born in Fredonia, New York, in 1801, and was an active pioneer, as was his father before him. The mother was a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, born in 1818 of Dutch lineage, and her father was merchant from New Amsterdam. The parents removed from Indiana, the birth place of our subject, to Minnesota when he was an infant. Settlement was made in this last state in Fillmore county, where a homestead was taken and there they farmed for about eighteen years. Then the father sold out and went to Nebraska, remaining two years, and in 1873 our subject came to Portland. One year later he came to the section where he now lives, it then being Nez Perces county. He settled on his present place and his brother, C. W., also came here at the same time. The first winter was very severe, and the game was slaughtered mercilessly by the settlers. At that time Walla Walla was the principal trading post of any importance and no settlers were between the high hills south of where Viola now stands and the Palouse river with the exception of three. Mr. Palmer and his brother still live on their original farms and they have been prospered. Our subject ships fruit and has for ten years and now has a large young orchard of about forty acres. He is at present milking fifteen cows and ships cream to the Hazelwood company at Spokane. Mr. Palmer has a fine farm adjoining Viola, an elegant residence, and is one of the most prosperous men of the section. He does not raise much wheat, but is sowing much clover for the use of his cows.

The marriage of Mr. Palmer and Miss Rosa L., daughter of James and Lucy Maxwell, was solemnized near Whelan, Whitman county, Washington,

and they have become the parents of the following children, Harry, M., F. Glen, and Claude E., all at home. Mrs. Palmer's father is a farmer near Whelan and served in the Civil war under Sherman for three years, being now the recipient of a pension for the valiant and hard service which he did, which broke down his health. Mr. Palmer is a firm believer in good schools and is an advocate of having them well supported by taxation. He and his wife are members of the Adventist church. They are leading people of the community and are well liked by all.

GEORGE H. DOUGHARTY. The thrifty and enterprising farmers and fruit raisers of Latah county have made her what she is today, one of the leading counties of the state; and among this number who have thus worthily wrought, we are glad to mention the name of the gentleman of whom we now have the privilege of writing. He has been here since the early days, being a pioneer when the stretches of wildwoods and prairies were to be seen on every hand, and he has steadily labored here since and justly deserves the place among the real builders of the county where he stands.

Mr. Dougharty was born in Amador county, California, on December 24, 1855, being the son of William and Elizabeth (Brown) Dougharty. The parents came to California from Illinois in 1850, and when George H. was four years of age, they removed from Amador county to Contra Costa county, sixteen miles from Oakland, and there they remained until our subject was twenty-three years of age. He was educated there and assisted his father in the work on the farm. In 1878 he came to the territory now embraced in Latah county, and at the spot where we find the family home at the present day, he took a homestead and his skill and industry and thrift have been displayed here ever since with the result that he has one of the well paying and highly cultivated estates of the county. It is located three miles west of Kendrick and in the finest fruit belt in the west. He has twenty-five acres devoted to apples and some few trees of other fruits and his orchard is a handsome dividend payer.

Fraternally Mr. Dougharty is affiliated with the W. of W., Lodge No. 204, at Kendrick. His marriage with Miss Dora, daughter of Tilman and Angeline (Turner) Jennings, was celebrated at Moscow, on October 31, 1884, and they have three children, Arie, Clarence and Lawrence. Mrs. Dougharty's father was one of the pioneers of this section and still lives in the vicinity of Genesee.

SAMUEL T. SILVEY is one of the enterprising men of the vicinity of Viola, Idaho, and a leading stockman, agriculturist and orchardist. He was born on October 4, 1861, in Marion county, Indiana. His

parents were Presley A. and Diana (White) Silvey. The father was a blacksmith at the home place, and was born in 1831, forty-five miles south from Indianapolis. He was drafted but never sent to the front in the Civil war. The mother was born in Ohio, in 1837, and came with her parents in early Indian times to Indiana. Her brothers were all soldiers in the Civil war and one perished there. Our subject remained in Indiana for eleven years and then came with the family to Lafayette county, Missouri, where the father followed his trade and Samuel T. learned carpentering. Fourteen years later the parents returned to Indiana, and this son came west to Hutchinson, Kansas, working one year there at his trade and then in 1887, he journeyed to Idaho, settling at Viola. Saw milling engaged him for two years and then he turned again to his trade, working also one year on the Nez Perces reservation, erecting houses for the Indians. About 1898 he settled on his present farm, one mile south from Viola and has given his attention to farming. Mr. Silvey practices the diversified plan, but derives his greatest revenue from stock and intends to soon raise much of the finer breeds. He also gives attention to the production of fine grasses, experimenting much with various kinds. Mr. Silvey has also a fine ten-acre orchard from which he derives a good revenue.

On July 23, 1898, at Moscow, occurred the marriage of Mr. Silvey and Hattie A. (Harrison) Holbrook, the daughter of E. B. and Jane (Sherer) Harrison, who lives one mile east from Viola. To this union there has been born one child, Earl. By her first husband, Mrs. Silvey has three children, as follows: Silas H., Roy H. and May A. Mrs. Silvey has been a teacher for a number of years and taught one of the first schools at Viola. Fraternally Mr. Silvey is a member of the Maccabees, Viola Lodge, No. 14. He was elected justice of the peace of his precinct, but not desiring public honors, refused to qualify. Mr. Silvey has always been active in the matter of educational affairs and strives for the betterment of the schools. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He is a progressive, enterprising and energetic man and good citizen and does much intelligent labor in his experiments for the betterment of the condition of all. He receives the esteem and confidence of all of his fellows.

RUFUS M. BOWLES. No citizen is better known and more highly appreciated and esteemed by the public in general about Viola than the gentleman, of worth and honor, whose name heads this article, being a general merchant at that place and postmaster. Mr. Bowles was born in Frederick county, Maryland, on November 4, 1855, being the son of Captain Samuel and Mahala (Gaver) Bowles. The father was a prominent man of that section, being representative from his county to the state legislature and captain of the home guards during the Civil war. Our subject

remained there until he was nineteen years of age, receiving a good education in the public schools and the academy, and a business training. 1874 was the date when he left the native place and went to Springfield, Ohio, acting as salesman in a store there for one year, then continuing his westward journey to Sioux City, Iowa, where he worked for two years and then went to Portland, Oregon, in 1877. He remained there until 1884. He taught school in The Dalles and went thence to Puget Sound, taking a timber claim in Lewis county and in 1889 he sold it and came to Spokane, Washington, arriving there two days after the fire. One year was spent there running a restaurant, then he sold out and came to Viola, opening up a general store here, succeeding Mr. J. H. Gilbert, whose store had been destroyed by fire. Mr. Bowles also was appointed postmaster as successor of Mr. Gilbert, and since that time he has steadily served in that important office, always laboring to conserve the interests of the people and for good service. Mr. Bowles does a thriving trade and is highly esteemed by his patrons for his prightness and integrity.

The marriage of Mr. Bowles and Miss Melinda, daughter of James and Melinda Hurst, was celebrated near The Dalles on November 15, 1880. Mrs. Bowles' father was one of the earliest settlers in that section, coming there in 1859 and settling on Ten Mile creek, where he is one of the leading stockmen of the country. To our worthy subject and his estimable wife, there have been born the following children: Samuel C., attending Moscow high school and assisting his father in the store during vacations; Archie E., also attending the high school at Moscow; Alvin H. and Edward, at Puget Sound at present; Floyd A., at home. Mr. Bowles is a charter member of the Knights of Macca-bees, being record keeper in Viola Tent, No. 14. He is greatly interested in political matters, being frequently delegate to the county conventions, while in school matters he is enthusiastic in the endeavors for betterment of the schools, improvements on all lines of education, and is forceful in assisting these good causes. He has served six years as school clerk and devotes much talent and energy to this cause.

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MICHAEL EVITS. This well known and representative agriculturist and stockman is one of the leaders in the county of Latah in his line of business, being also one of the early pioneers and a real builder of the county, having labored faithfully here long before there was a Latah county organization, and being now one of the heaviest property holders of the entire section, having about eight hundred acres of fine land, six hundred of which is under cultivation, and producing many bushels of grain each year.

Mr. Evits was born in Austria on September 15, 1837, being the son of Martin and Mary (Scholer) Evits, who were also natives of Austria, being buried in the old church yard there now. Our subject received a good common school education and at the

age of eight went to herding sheep and cattle in the summers and continued this enterprise until he was fifteen, when he learned the carpenter trade, laboring at the same until he was a score of years old. He was then put to serve his term in the Austrian army and nine years were spent in this occupation, four of which were as corporal. He was a participant in the French and German war of 1866. After leaving the army he came to America and located in St. Louis, where he was busied in driving an ice wagon for two years. Then he came to Latah county, by way of Panama, arriving here in 1870. He labored for wages for two years, then took up a pre-emption of one quarter section, and in 1873 took a timber culture of eighty acres. In 1885 he bought three hundred and twenty acres, in 1892 bought another quarter, and in 1896 bought an eighty. With one continuous round of success, Mr. Evits has gone steadily forward, his prosperity being the legitimate result of his boundless energy, wise management and keen foresight, backed by a fine executive force, all of which are happily resident in his make up.

He has raised much stock, but now handles the land largely to grain. He has an elegant residence, costing over five thousand dollars, a barn, sixty by eighty, a granary that will hold seven thousand bushels of grain, and all other improvements in proportion, making his estate one of the most valuable, beautiful and homelike in the entire country. Mr. Evits is justly reckoned as one of the leaders among men in both his business ability and in his exemplary walk as an upright man and patriotic citizen.

Mr. Evits married Miss Katherine, daughter of Mat and Maggie (Everts) Kambridge, also natives of Austria, where they sleep in the home church yard. Four children have been born to our worthy subject and his faithful and estimable wife, namely: Katie, married to Joseph Springer, living in Latah county; Louisa, married to William Teamer, living in Latah county; Mary, married to Pete Jacobs, and living in Whitman county, Washington; Annie, single and living with her parents. Mr. Evits has served two years as road supervisor in an acceptable manner to all. He and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic church and manifest a deep interest in the support of the faith. It is a matter of great credit to Mr. Evits to note that when he came to this county he labored two years for wages but is now one of the leading property owners and farmers of the whole country, having gained it all by wise investment of the hard earned money which his industry brought him and at the same time maintaining not only a reputation that is unsullied but also a standing for wisdom and enterprise that have always caused him to be consulted by his fellows and gives an enviable prestige in the community.

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JOHN BOTTJER. Among the representative property owners and leading agriculturists of Latah county there should not be failure to mention the sub-

ject of this sketch, since he has faithfully done the work of the pioneer here, manifesting zeal, ability and wisdom in the course of his pilgrimage, and withal has shown his financial ability in the fine accumulation of property with which he is blessed now, and which is handled in a becoming manner with wisdom.

The birth of Mr. Bottjer occurred on September 20, 1839, being the son of Henry and Louis (Luckan) Bottjer, natives of Germany, and being now buried in the Bloomingtauh cemetery, that town being the native place of our subject. John was favored with a good education in the common schools and at the age of fourteen years started to learn the trade of ship carpenter. For thirteen years we find him apt and successful in this craft and then he came to America, locating in New York, where he labored for seven years. Then followed a journey by Panama to California where he resided for four years and whence he came to the place where he now lives, the country then being in Nez Perces county. Two years were spent at the carpenter trade and then he homesteaded his present place, later taking a pre-emption of eighty acres. He has added by purchase since that time until he has four hundred and twenty-five acres of fine soil, which is embellished with a fine residence, a good barn and plenty of outbuildings, a choice orchard, the place being one of the elegant and home-like estates of the county, every portion of it bearing the marks of a wise owner and thrifty husbandry, which have brought the reward of honest labor, which is a goodly competence of worldly property.

In 1870 Mr. Bottjer married Miss Margaretha, daughter of John H. and Margaret Brandt, and eight children have been born to them, namely: Mary, married to Charley Scharnhorst and living in Latah county; Louise, married and living at home; William, at home; Henry G., Johanna J., Margaretha C., Henretha A., Johan H. Mr. Bottjer is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Bottjer is one of the prominent men of the community, has done much in the years that are past for the progress and upbuilding of the county, and is a genial, affable and well liked neighbor and gentleman.

JOSEPH SPRENGER. While the subject of this sketch has not been in Latah county so long as some, still his handiwork is manifest in a commendable degree, since he has always labored for the advancement of the interests of the county as well as laying and executing commendable plans for his own prosperity. Mr. Sprenger was born in Germany, Madfelt, the date of this event being February 1, 1865, and his parents being Frank and Josephine (Sebers) Sprenger, also natives of the fatherland, where they reside at this time. In his native village Joseph received a good education and learned thoroughly the carpenter trade before he was twenty-one years of age. At that important age his budding spirit looked for larger fields and more excellent opportunities and consequently he

came to America, locating in Iowa, where he labored in the car shops for two years, utilizing his fine trade, in which he was especially skilled. Following that period he came west to Spokane, Washington, the year being 1889, and two years were spent in that city at the trade and then in 1891 he came to Uniontown, Washington, and two years there he wrought at the same trade. Then for three years he toiled on the farm of Mr. M. Evits, after which he purchased one hundred acres of land for himself, where he now lives, five miles west from Genesee. He erected with his own hands a fine residence, barns and out buildings, so that his place is finely improved and is a scene of thrift and bears the marks of wise planning and faithful industry. He has the farm all under cultivation, handles a small bunch of stock and is in all respects a well to do farmer, and among the leaders in skill and execution of good methods.

In 1893 occurred the marriage of Mr. Sprenger and Miss Katie M. Evits, whose parents, M. and Katherine (Kimbetch) Evits, are residents of this county and are specifically mentioned in another portion of this work. To our subject and his estimable wife have been born the following children: Katie M., Mary J., Theresa A. and Gertrude L. Mr. Sprenger and his wife are adherents of the Roman Catholic church.

DANIEL HUNT lives five and one-half miles northeast from Moscow on a generous farm of two hundred and forty acres, which his skill and industry have wrested from the wilds of nature and have transformed into a fertile and abundant producer of the cereals, fruits and stock. He is one of the leaders in this realm of development, and has wrought out his present goodly competence from the resources placed in his hands in this country. Mr. Hunt was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on November 2, 1845, being the son of Seneca and Julia Hunt, farmers of that state. At the age of seven he was brought west by his parents who settled in Cresco, Howard county, Iowa, where he received a fine education and then devoted himself for ten years to teaching school, holding a first class certificate. 1880 marks the year in which a move was made to Council Bluffs, in the same state, and there he gave his attention to farming for two years and then turned toward the west to gain both health and wealth, having lost them both in an uncertain struggle in Iowa in the endeavor to raise wheat profitably. When he landed in Latah county he at once sought out the homestead where he now lives and settled down. Raw land, a frontier country, poor health, depleted finances and many other depressing circumstances thronged him, but despite it all his courage was as bright as ever and he started in to settle the question of existence. He began with the arduous labor of cutting and hauling wood, gained strength and later went to laying brick and plastering, which he had learned younger; he also logged for the mill companies and mined some and kept steadily improving his farm. The result was that he began to

prosper at once, gained slowly, improved his farm until he has now a model place and an abundant producer, well improved and handled in a commendable manner, while he enjoys a fine residence, commodious barn and all the accessories that make rural life profitable and comfortable. In 1873 he took a journey through Washington and taught school where Slaughter now stands.

On October 26, 1876, at Arcadia, Wisconsin, Mr. Hunt married Miss Pruda M., daughter of Alva and Pruda Yarrington. The father was sheriff of Hancock county, Iowa, was active in politics and an early settler there. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt there have been born the following children: Bertha E., wife of Luther Lowry, of this county; Meritt T., a school teacher; Almon D.; Katie E., deceased; Amabel M., Harvey E., and Bessie E., the last one being an adopted child. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Methodist church and are liberal supporters of that institution. Politically Mr. Hunt has been active, being a candidate for assessor in Iowa, and making a good race on the Republican ticket. He takes a great interest in educational matters and politics as becomes every loyal citizen.

WILLIAM S. MAGUIRE. Latah county is well supplied with stanch and enterprising agriculturists and one among this worthy number it is now our pleasant privilege to give consideration in this volume of the county history. Mr. Maguire is a wise and skillful farmer and also handles some stock and does mining. He was born in the city of New York to James and Catherine Maguire, on December 12, 1843. The father was a manufacturer of edged tools and removed his family to Cleveland, Ohio, while our subject was still a small boy, and there the latter received some schooling and the father followed his trade. In 1851 the father removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there prosecuted his trade for seventeen years. William S. completed his education in that city and also learned the sheet iron trade. It was in 1868 that he began to look toward the west and soon he was on his way to Iowa where he farmed in Harrison and Cass counties for several years. Thence he went to Portland, Oregon, arriving at the time the captured Snake Indians were hung for massacring the whites. He was soon in Walla Walla, Washington, and a little later he took up his present farm which is four and one-half miles northeast from Moscow, and the date when he settled was 1874. He was one of the oldest settlers in this section and he has the distinction of being one of the real builders of this county, having always wrought with energy and wisdom. Mr. Maguire pays attention to raising the king of cereals, wheat, almost entirely, also handling cows and horses.

It was in April, 1888, that Mr. Maguire and Miss Aphelia, daughter of Elijah and Anna C. Wilson, farmers near Beatrice, Nebraska, were married and they have become the parents of two children, Edwin and Bertha M., both at home. The wedding of our subject and his wife took place at Beatrice, Nebraska.

Mr. Maguire is a member of the K. of P. He and his family are not members of any denomination, preferring the real scriptural ground of simple belief in the Saviour of men and a close walk with Him rather than in human organization. Mr. Maguire is a man of good ability and sound principles and he has the esteem and confidence of his fellows.

CURRENCY A. GUMMERE. A stanch veteran of the Civil war, where he shouldered the musket of freedom and did the service of a patriot, shedding blood for the cause, and later assisting in various places to develop and build up the country that he had helped to save, and now one of the substantial and leading agriculturists of this county, we are pleased to grant to this gentleman a representation in his county's history, where he is eminently entitled to consideration.

Mr. Gummere was born in Clarke county, Ohio, on March 22, 1842, being the son of Harlan and Mary A. Gummere. The father was a carpenter and in politics an active Republican. The family removed to Indiana soon after the birth of Currency and there he received his first schooling, whence later they removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, and two years later to Oska-loosa, farming in both places. In 1859 they returned to Illinois. In 1861, at the age of nineteen, our subject enlisted in an Iowa regiment, having been twice rejected previous to that in Illinois on account of his size, or rather lack of size. His was the Sixth Iowa Infantry and he was soon plunged in the famous battle of Shiloh, where a musket ball pierced his lung and he was placed in the hospital for recovery but soon he was out and with the boys again handling the weapons of warfare as skillfully as before. At Kenesaw Mountain he stopped another Rebel bullet, this time in his left shoulder, and again he was sent for healing in the weary war hospital. He seemed to devote his energies to healing for soon he was out and this time just soon enough to join his command in the famous march to the sea. He staid in the conflict until the conflict was no more and then received an honorable discharge at Louisville, Kentucky. And for this loyal service he is now drawing a pension of seventeen dollars per month, which is dearly bought money. He left the ranks for the prairies of Illinois and two years later, at Champaign, in that state, he married Miss Elizabeth Huston, the date of that happy event being March 14, 1867. Six years later they removed to Aurora, Nebraska, and farmed a homestead for ten years, after which they went to Valley and did well in the stock business and farming for six years and then sold out and went to Sheridan county, and pre-empted a quarter and thence in 1893, they came overland to Latah county. He has a good farm six miles northeast from Moscow, and raises oats, hogs and horses and is prosperous and well to do.

The subject of this sketch and his estimable wife have become the parents of eighteen children, twelve of whom are living, as follows: William H. married

and in Oklahoma; Sheridan A., in Nebraska; Lottie, wife of Harry Hodden, in Colorado; Orison O., in Alaska; Anna M., wife of A. J. Draper, of Moscow; Daisy, wife of Oscar DePartee, in Moscow; Nellie, wife of Frank Frazier in Latah county; Curreney I. in Whitman county, Washington; Ida, wife of Gene DePartee; Frank R., in Montana; Mabel H. and Leonard R., at home.

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THOMAS TIERNEY. Few men have passed a more eventful and varied career than the subject of this sketch, a son of the Emerald Isle, and possessing all the fire, energy, skill, sagacity and brightness characteristic of his race, which has been manifested in various channels of his stirring walk through some of the most exciting regions of the world, the western part of the United States in the last fifty years. Our subject came to light of day on May 1, 1836, in county Galway, Ireland, being the son of Martin and Mary (Fahy) Tierney. He was educated until eleven years in his native land and then came with an uncle to America where he attended school for some years more and at the age of eighteen started for himself. He commenced operation by working in a brickyard, then worked on the Erie canal during the time of the last enlargement of that waterway. Two years at that and then we find him in Iowa, later in St. Louis, then in Mexico, laboring at various occupations, then in the time of the gold stampede to Pikes Peak he was with the first. After the excitement he went to Salt Lake, driving cattle, thence to Kansas, where he farmed a time and then he hired out to ride the famous Pony Express, riding from Marysville, Kansas, to Big Sandy, No. 3. Six months sufficed him in this dangerous and stirring occupation, then for one year he was at the no less hazardous work of herding horses in that country. Next we find young Tierney freighting from Kansas City to Colorado, and his energy was manifest in that he gained twenty-five thousand dollars in this business, which after the war, however, depreciated nearly fifty per cent. At this time he went into partnership and lost the major portion of his hard earned money. It was a great lesson and he collected his remnants together and came west to Nevada, thence to California, on to Oregon, and finally landed in Lewiston in 1870. After spending seven thousand more in these trips he went prospecting, then bought a team and hauled wood, and finally came to the place where he now lives and squatted on a quarter section of land, which he homesteaded, then continued to reside there and improve the same from that time until the present, purchasing additional pieces of adjoining land until he has four hundred and eighty-seven acres of fine, fertile land, which is mostly rented. Mr. Tierney retiring more from the arduous labors of the farm. It is of note that Mr. Tierney was one of the builders of the first telegraph line to Ft. Scott.

In 1866 Mr. Tierney married Miss Maria Beck in Kansas and four children were born to them, Thomas M., married and living in Ohio; Gerome, married to Nora Butler and living in Latah county; Anna

M., wife of Dan Haley, and living in Genesee; William, married to Louise Davis and living in Latah county; Mrs. Tierney died in 1873. Mr. Tierney married again in 1896 and in the same year he was called upon to mourn the death of his second wife. In 1898, in Howard county, Iowa, for the third time Mr. Tierney approached the sacred altar, this time leading Anna Drew, and to them have been born one child, Michael J. In early times Mr. Tierney was active and for a season served as postmaster, continuing in that capacity about four years. He affiliates with the Catholic church, and is one of the leading men of his section, being possessed of those happy qualities of geniality and real worth.

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JOSEPH C. DEPARTEE. This enterprising farmer and miner of Latah county is located six and one-half miles northeast from Moscow where he has a fine farm and manifests diligence and vigor in the care of his property, being a man whose life has been crowded with adventure, since he has wrought much in the mines of the different frontiers. Joseph C. was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, near Council Bluffs, being the son of James and Mary Ann (Schley) DePartee. The date of this event was October 8, 1844. The father was a farmer and went to California in 1850, also served in the Civil war and while in Arizona was killed by the Mexican bushwhackers. Our subject was taken at the age of two to Rockport, Missouri, remaining there until 1862, when he came across the plains with his uncle, Daniel Fuller, his mother, and brother James, and sisters Angelina and Elizabeth. They travelled with the ox team of the day and stopped at Salt Lake, where the family remained for fourteen years. Our subject farmed there for one year and then went to the mines in Montana, near old Virginia City and Bannock, returning to Utah and recrossing the plains as wagon guard in 1866. He came back and again went to mining but later assisted to take a band of cattle to Nevada for one, Mr. Hughes. In Utah Mr. DePartee saw the finishing of the first great transcontinental line of railway. In 1873-4 he mined at Pioche, Nevada, then returned to Utah and mined at Nebo and finally in 1876 came to Colfax, going to Dayton to winter and the following year came to the Latah country. He settled about one mile from his present place at the mouth of Gnat creek. He remained four years and then was tempted to the mines in the southern part of the state and also made a trip to Utah, whence he returned again to this section, taking his present place, six and one-half miles northeast from Moscow, as a homestead. In 1895 he made a trip to California which consumed one year. Upon his return to this country he followed mining principally, although he has a first-class farm and has developed it in good shape.

Mr. DePartee married Miss Jane, daughter of William R. and Jane (Gustin) Holden, farmers, on November 5, 1866, the nuptials occurring in Utah. The following children have been born to them: Jos-

cph N., married to Dollie Roland and living in the Nez Perces reservation; Oscar E., married to Daisy Bartill and living in Moscow; Charles E., married to Ida Gummery and living on the home place. This one was a soldier in the Philippine war; Tillie, married Al Draper and living at Orofino. Mr. DePartee is a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian type and is active in the realm of politics. He practices diversified farming, having also a fine orchard. While in Utah Mr. DePartee assisted to put down the Ute Indian uprising which was known as the Black Hawk war. This occurred in 1864-5. He was not allied with the Mormons in their religious belief in Utah and hence he preferred to leave their section.

N. M. HAWLEY. The gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, is one of the sturdy pioneers who opened this section to settlement, and he has labored continuously here since that date, building up and developing his properties, and augmenting the wealth of the county, being now one of the prosperous and progressive agriculturists, who form the substantial citizenship which has made the county what it is today.

Mr. Hawley was born in Knox county, Illinois, on January 9, 1843, being the son of Ira and Elvira (Riley) Hawley, the father a native of New York and the mother of Indiana. The latter's parents came to Illinois shortly after the Black Hawk Indian war. The father came to Illinois in 1835 and engaged in farming until 1850, when he was lured to the Golden state by the gold excitement, but returned home the next year. Then he sold out, and the next year crossed the plains with his family to Lane county, Oregon, taking there a donation claim of one half section, and purchasing from the government land until his home place was of the generous acreage of eleven hundred, and another place contained seven hundred acres. He was a prominent man in that section, and there in August, 1901, he passed to the other world, and the mother followed in December of the same year, and both are buried on the old homestead. Our subject remained with his father until he was twenty years of age and then went to farming on two hundred acres that the father had given him. Eight years he farmed there in Linn county, and then after the loss of his first wife, he went to railroading on the construction. Later he put his farm into the hands of his two oldest sons and went to Lake county, Oregon, and for five years raised stock. Then he returned on a visit to his sons, settled matters up regarding the estate, after which he came to Idaho in 1877, settling on a homestead adjoining his present place and until 1893 he engaged in farming there. He then bought one hundred acres just north of Moscow, where he lived until 1901. In that year he returned to his old home place, where he is living at the present time. He has sold the property near town and has purchased a half section adjoining his present home place.

On September 17, 1863, in Lane county, Oregon,

Mr. Hawley married Miss Arzella, daughter of John and Martha Willis, natives of Tennessee, who came to Oregon in 1855. This lady was a native of Missouri, and she bore three children: Lawrence, William H., and Walter R.

Mr. Hawley contracted a second marriage on January 13, 1884, in Moscow, and the lady then becoming his wife was M. Fanny, daughter of Archie B. and Sarah Estes, whose sketch is in another portion of this work. To this happy union there have been born three children: Ella, Eugene and Archie. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley are members of the Baptist church and are exemplary persons in every respect, being highly esteemed and having maintained an untarnished reputation. Mr. Hawley is one of the leading citizens of the county, has always labored for its advancement, is an enterprising and capable man, and has demonstrated his ability in the business world to be of a high order.

EDWARD P. ATCHISON. This well known and representative business man is proprietor of the Kendrick warehouse system which has its headquarters in Kendrick. He is a business man of keen discrimination, and careful yet vigorous methods, and has achieved a success that is quite satisfactory and gratifying. Mr. Atchison was born in Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois, on January 15, 1866, being the son of Edward and Elvira (Blay) Atchison. He was reared on a farm until his parents died, which was while he was very young. From that time onward, he made his way in the world alone, working at what he could find to do and attending school in the winters while he worked for his board. At the age of sixteen, he quit school and went to Parsons, Kansas, where he rail-roaded for about eleven years, much of the time being section foreman in Burton, Kansas, and also yard foreman there, on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad. He came west in 1892, landing in Kendrick, where he worked in the Farmers' warehouse one season and then went into business for himself, which he prosecuted for two years. Then he bought the Garfield storage and elevator plant at Garfield, Washington, and for four years he was operating that establishment. In 1899, Mr. Atchison came again to Kendrick and purchased an interest in the plant of the Kendrick warehouse with M. C. McGrew, and one year later bought the latter's interest, becoming sole owner of the system, which embraces a warehouse 54 by 140 in Kendrick, connected by a wire rope tramway of two thousand and eight hundred feet to a warehouse of 36 by 100 feet on the hill above Kendrick, one warehouse at Clyde spur 32 by 80 feet, and a hay warehouse 36 by 100 near the large warehouse in Kendrick. This system, Mr. Atchison manages, having a force of seven men and handling about one hundred and fifty thousand sacks of wheat each year in addition to hay and other grains. His business is increasing and he contemplates erecting other houses. His contrivance for handling the grain down the hill saves the farmers much heavy hauling. In addition to this



N. M. HAWLEY.

business, Mr. Atchison manages a farm of two hundred and thirty acres of wheat land adjacent to Kendrick. He owns a fine residence in the eastern part of the city, also a residence and store building in Garfield.

Mr. Atchison was married in Burton, Kansas, in 1888, to Vesta Howerton, a native of Wisconsin, who is deceased, leaving two children, Edward and Vesta, at home. In 1896 Mr. Atchison again approached the sacred altar, this time leading as his bride, Miss Anna, daughter of Angus and Anna McCleod, the nuptials occurring in Kendrick. Mrs. Atchison's parents live on a farm in the vicinity of Kendrick. Fraternally, Mr. Atchison is a member of the I. O. O. F., Nez Perces Lodge, No. 37, and also of the encampment; and of the K. of P., Lodge No 31, of Garfield, Washington; and also of the W. of W., White Pine Camp No. 204; and of the Rebekahs in Kendrick.

NELSON HART. In at least two distinct lines of industry has Mr. Hart succeeded in this county and at the present time he owns a fine farm six miles northeast from Moscow, where he not only raises the fruit of the soil, handles stock, maintains a fine orchard, but also is operating a good placer mine, having taken from the ground three thousand dollars already and he has just begun the operation of mining. He is to be congratulated on his good fortune in having these properties thus combined and he is a wise manager of his interests.

The birth of Mr. Hart occurred in Windsor, Nova Scotia, on July 19, 1840, being the son of William and Elizabeth Hart. The father was an old soldier in the British armies. At the age of fourteen he removed to Caribou, Maine, and there attended school, remaining there for twelve years. He enlisted in the Second United States Sharpshooters, afterwards being transferred to the Seventeenth, where he did valiant service in the Civil war, participating in all the battles of the Wilderness, and at the present time he is drawing a monthly pension of sixteen dollars for his labor and suffering in that awful struggle. In 1866 he went to Wisconsin, taking up lumbering and farming, and in 1876 came west, landing first in Tacoma. From that point he went to Walla Walla, Washington, and lumbered in the adjacent forests for two years and then came to Colfax, taking a homestead of one hundred and twenty acres, which he sold two years later and moved to Latah county, settling at Viola, in 1882. Thence he came to his present location in 1888, homesteaded twenty acres and bought eighty more and devoted himself to the improvement of his ranch.

In 1868 Mr. Hart married Miss Rosina Duel and to them were born Rosetta, Mary E., John N. and Cora E., all of whom are deceased. On January 1, 1877, death also claimed Mrs. Hart and the sorrowing husband laid to rest his noble and loving wife. On October 14, 1877, Mr. Hart contracted a second marriage, Jemima Meredith then becoming his bride. Her

parents were James and Ann Meredith. To this second marriage there have been born, Kate E., James W. and Everard W. The first two are dead and the latter one is attending business college at Moscow, having been well educated in the public schools also. Mr. Hart believes in and practices the diversified plan of farming, handling also stock and hogs. He is very successful in all these lines of industry and manifests commendable wisdom in the manipulation of his business ventures. Mrs. Hart is a member of the Advent church.

Mr. Hart is now erecting a beautiful home which when completed will be both commodious and comfortable as well as of excellent architectural design.

GEORGE E. YOUNG. This well known business man whose activities have placed him in a leading position in the business world of Latah county, is a man of excellent ability and in his chosen line of lumber merchant and general transfer business in Kendrick, he has made a good success. George E. was born in Washington county, Iowa, on February 21, 1863, being the son of James N. and Martha J. (Cones) Young. The father was a leading man in his home place, being a representative to the state legislature from his county. He owned a large tract of land, but later sold it and went to Howard county, Kansas, where also he was called upon to represent his county in the state legislature, being elected on the Republican ticket. He was also county superintendent of schools for his county for a series of years, having then removed to Elk county. In Elk county he finally resided and there in 1897 he was summoned to the world beyond, the wife following in about one week. Our subject received his education in Elk county and remained with his father until he had attained his eighteenth year. His first venture was in farming and that he followed until he came to Latah county, the date of his migration being 1893. He also was numbered with the agriculturists here for a time, then devoted a year to carrying mail from Southwick to Kendrick, then prospected, labored in a warehouse, and then clerked in a store until he determined to start a business for himself, this being in 1896. He opened a dray and transfer business in a small way, soon increased, added the sale of lumber and building material, lime and coal, and now he handles the representative business in his line in the town, buying for this year's trade already nearly half a million feet of lumber. Mr. Young has a fine residence, which he erected, also a good farm of one-half section of land, part in Latah county and part in Nez Perces county. Fraternally, Mr. Young is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Nez Perces Lodge, No. 37, at Kendrick. He was married in Elk county, Kansas, on February 28, 1880, Miss Annetta VanBuskirk becoming his bride at that time. The father of Mrs. Young is a carpenter and her mother is a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Young has an adopted child, Grace Gaynell Young. Mr. Young has won for himself a success here that dem-

onstrates his ability and keen discrimination and good practical judgment, and he stands in favor with all who know him.

JOHN ROBERTS. This capable and thrifty agriculturist and fruit raiser of Latah county lives about four miles west from Kendrick where he owns a fine estate of three hundred and sixty acres of fertile soil, which is farmed in a most excellent manner, and returns handsome dividends to its prosperous owner. Mr. Roberts was born in Macon county, Missouri, on November 15, 1848, being the son of Charles and Eliza A. Roberts. The father was a farmer and died when this son was eight years old. The mother then removed with her family to Shelby county, Iowa, settling near Harlan, and there our subject received his educational training, also studying some in Washington county, Kansas, whither he went with the family in his fifteenth year. In Kansas he worked at farming for three years then returned to Missouri for one year, after which time we find him again in Kansas, where three years more were spent. Then he took a trip to his old home in Iowa and worked there for two years. 1875 marks the year in which he came to the coast and he was engaged in the shingle trade for one year at Portland, then he purchased a steamboat and for one year he was occupied in steamboating on the Columbia. In 1878 he came to the territory now occupied by Latah county and settled on the place where the family home is today, which land he pre-empted, and since has added two hundred acres by purchase. He has the farm in a high-state of cultivation and in addition to general farming he produces abundance of fine fruit. Twenty acres are devoted to the production of the leading fruits and his success in this line marks him as one of the leading fruit raisers of the county. In early days Mr. Roberts raised and handled many cattle and horses.

Mr. Roberts was married where Kendrick now stands, September 30, 1880, Miss Louisa, daughter of Benton and Hulda (Sweener) Hill, early settlers of this section, becoming his wife at that time. Five children have been born to this happy household, as follows: Henry, Elva, Harvy, Cora and Gertie, all at home and attending school.

JOHN S. CROCKER. No one about the town of Kendrick is better known than the subject of this sketch, he being a representative business man, having now retired from the more active business and handling his various properties in a capable manner, having gained a goodly competence from his keen discrimination and energy in his business course. Mr. Crocker was born in Butler county, near Butler, Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1848, being the son of William and Alice (Sprott) Crocker. The father was a farmer and passed away there but the mother is still living in the native place. There our subject received his education from the district schools and labored with his

father until he had reached the age of majority when he went into the labors of life on his own account, farming there until 1878, when he sold out and went to Cass county, Missouri, purchasing a farm where he remained for sixteen years, in the vicinity of Harrisonville. It was in 1893 that he came to Latah county, and in Kendrick he soon purchased the two livery barns and operated them very successfully until recently, the fall of 1901, when he sold the stock and rented the buildings, retiring from the more active parts of business. Mr. Crocker handled many horses during the time he was in business, buying and selling numbers of them and also now he is dealing some in horses. He owns a blacksmith shop and considerable residence property in the town of Kendrick, all of which is rented and he is one of the prosperous and well to do men of the town.

In Centerville, Pennsylvania, he was married to Mariah L., daughter of Milton and Virginia (Seth) Cook, in 1860. Mrs. Crocker was a native of Pennsylvania and her father was a tailor in the town where she was married. To Mr. and Mrs. Crocker there have been born the following named children, Frank D., married to Jessie Lockins and a carriage maker; Fred D. living at Everett, Washington; Iva, in Spokane, Washington; George married to Trina Cragger and living in Everett, Washington; Lauren L., married to Jessie Steele, and living in Everett, Washington; Winona, at home; Earl, attending the Northwestern Business College in Spokane, Washington. Mr. Crocker is a man with much energy and possessed of fine executive ability, which is dominated with keen sagacity and has led the way in his successful business ventures and given him his goodly competence.

CHARLES E. RAY. The genial and hospitable gentleman whose name appears above is one of Latah county's prosperous and progressive farmers and stock raisers, having wrought here for many years and now owning one quarter section six and one-half miles northeast from Moscow, where he puts forth commendable effort in the production of the fruits of the soil and has the place well improved and one of the finest orchards in the county, which consists of ten acres set to the choicest varieties of all kinds of fruits that are indigenous to this section. Charles E. was born in Iowa, near Oskaloosa, on January 1, 1866, being the son of John M. and Jane M., farmers of that region, and both now living with this son. When Charles was an infant, the family removed to Belleville, Kansas, where they took up farming and stock raising. During their stay there occurred the great Indian raid of that country wherein much suffering was endured. In 1876 they crossed the plains to Portland. Four years were spent in that section and then another move was made to Walla Walla, Washington, whence after one year's farming there, they came to the Palouse country. The father sought out a place of government land and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. He filed a pre-emption and later re-

linquished it in favor of his son. This has been the family home since that time. In addition to handling the farm, Mr. Ray has paid considerable attention to mining in different localities of the state. He has operated around Florence, was in the Buffalo Hump excitement, and has done considerable work in the Moscow mountains, where he is busied at the present time. He has worked at the White Cross mine in this last vicinity, which is a promising property. Thus far in life Mr. Ray has decided to enjoy the pleasures of the celibatarian rather than gather the responsibilities of domesticity around him. He is a man of sound principles, dominated by wisdom and integrity and enjoys the esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JACOB KAMBITCH. It now becomes our pleasant privilege to chronicle the career of the estimable and doughty pioneer named at the head of this article, and we feel assured that to no more worthy builder of Latah county and substantial citizen of the same at this time could there be given due recognition of merit and labors since it has been the lot of our subject to have always been faithful in labor, upright in walk of life, and patriotic and brave in the defense of his chosen country in time of danger, and he is now worthy of the place of prominence that he is accorded among his fellows and in the recognition of a grateful people.

Our subject was born in Hungary, Austria, on July 20, 1831, being the son of Mat and Mary Kambitch, who were natives of that country and lie buried there now. He was educated in his native place and at the age of twenty years entered the army, serving five years, then returned to his father's farm where he remained one year and then came to America, in 1857, settling in St. Louis where he drove team for four years. Then came the trying time of the Civil war and young Kambitch manifested the metal of which he was made by offering his services for the maintenance of the Union, by shedding blood if need be, being a volunteer in the Second Light Artillery under Captain Stanga, and three years and three months he served in the cause of freedom and good government to put down forever the menace of treason. Following this time, he was promoted to the rank of corporal and served until the close of 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, Little Rock, Blue Field, Greenville, besides several others. He was a gunner and received a slight wound in the hand. After the war he teamed until 1867, then went on a steamboat to Fort Benton and there operated as a freighter from that place to Helena, handling seven voke of oxen and two wagons. On account of the hostilities of the Indians, he resigned this position and went prospecting. Later he started to Bitter Root valley and thence to Walla Walla and lost his way and finally brought up at Lewiston, having been three days without food. He received food from the hotel in that town and went to work thresh-

ing, having nine days of this labor, it being the entire season at that time. He worked at various occupations until he had secured a stake of two hundred dollars and then he sent for his family and took a claim and farmed for one and one-half years, selling the land at that time for seven hundred dollars.

In 1872 he took a homestead where he now lives, four miles northeast from Genesee, and built a house and settled down, and here he has been ever since that time engaged in tilling the soil, becoming one of the prominent men of the county. He has an estate of four hundred and eighty acres all tilled and well improved. He sells annually over ten thousand bushels of grain. For fifteen years, until the railroad came, he hauled all his grain to the river for shipment.

In 1865 Mr Kambitch was married to Miss Theresa, daughter of Simon Geiger, a native of Baden, Germany. The parents died in their native place and the daughter came to St. Louis in 1859, where also the wedding mentioned occurred. Eight children have been born to this worthy couple, six of whom, as follows, are living: Emma F., married to John Jacksha and living in this county; Anna, married to Frank Bruegemann, living in this county; Mary T., married to Joseph Shober and living in Cottonwood, Idaho; Joseph S., single and with his father; Louise M., single and with her parents; Clara C., married to John Hardeman and living in Latah county. Mr. Kambitch is a member of the G. A. R. of Genesee. He is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church as also are the members of his family. It is of note that in 1875 Mr. Kambitch lost twenty-eight head of cattle by freezing to death, the snow that year being five feet deep on the level.

MICHAEL C. NORMOYLE. One of the heaviest property holders and ablest business men of Latah county is named at the head of this article, and he is eminently deserving of mention in the volume that purports to chronicle the history of his county, both because of the excellent success that he has achieved and because of the intrinsic worth of his personality. Michael C. was born on September 8, 1853, in Troy, New York, being the son of John and Bessie (Clancy) Normoyle, natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in 1834, and the father worked at his trade of stone cutting in Troy, until he was aged forty-three, when he was called away by death. The mother died in October, 1890, being nearly four score years of age, and a devout member of the Catholic church. Six children were the offspring of this worthy couple and three are living.

Returning more particularly to the subject of this article, we find him at the early age of ten years operating as a bell boy in a leading hotel in Washington, D. C. He was educated in Denver, Colorado, working by day and studying in the night schools. This was continued until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Fairplay, Colorado, remaining until 1876.

Then he went to the Black Hills and returned in 1880, to take charge of the Lindell hotel in Denver, where he labored for five years, and was also proprietor of all the eating houses on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, five years being his allotted time in this capacity. Later he was in Palouse, Washington, and operated the St. Elmo hotel there. 1890 was the date of Mr. Normoyle's arrival in Kendrick. He erected the first hotel in the place, and for two years did a thriving business, and then the structure, being frame, burned to the ground, entailing a loss of fourteen thousand dollars. His enterprise was not to be thwarted and for a time succeeding this catastrophe, Mr. Normoyle cared for his guests in tents. Men of means had confidence in our subject and advanced him money to erect the present St. Elmo hotel and St. Elmo block, the former being a fine two-story brick with excellent parlors, office, cuisine, and twenty-four sleeping apartments, while the latter is a two-story brick structure used as a double store below and as an opera house above. Mr. Normoyle is an experienced host and handles his business in a most commendable manner, having friends in all the traveling public as well as all who know him. He is also president of the Kendrick water works, the supply coming from springs on his farm, a one-hundred-and-forty-eight-acre tract adjoining town. He is also president of the Coeur d'Alene Inn Company, operating the Coeur d'Alene Inn at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

In 1872, at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Normoyle married Miss Mary Azra. One son came to gladden the happy union, and he is a member of the Montana legislature. Mr. Normoyle was called upon to mourn the death of his wife in 1885. In 1891 he married a second time, the lady of his choice being Arra Nichols and they have become the parents of two sons, George W. and Edwin M., and a daughter, Ruth. Fraternally Mr. Normoyle is affiliated with the Masons, Kendrick Lodge, No. 26, being past master and now secretary; also with the Eastern Star and the I. O. O. F. Politically he is one of the staunch old Jeffersonian Democrats. It is gratifying to have in our midst a business man of such capacity, vigor and sagacity and Kendrick is to be congratulated in that Mr. Normoyle is domiciled within her borders.

ARTHUR A. DOBSON has the reputation of being one of the most progressive farmers and stockmen in the county of Latah, and sure it is that he has a fine body of land and does commendable work in these lines, while also it is interesting to note that he has led a life filled with adventure and energetic activity in various parts of the world, being what is termed by the English, a colonial, since he was born in Hobart, Tasmania island. His parents were Edwin and Caroline Dobson, the father being a magistrate in the native land. After seven years in attendance upon a private boarding school young Dobson at the age of thirteen scented adventure ahead and ran away from

home and went to sea. He went to London, England, thence to New Zealand, north island, then returned to London. Soon out on another trip which took him to Port Chalmers, New Zealand, south island, he then returned to England and afterwards to Hong Kong, China, and again to England and out to Calcutta, thence to Wellington, north New Zealand, and thence finally to Portland, Oregon. Then he left the sea and went to work on a farm. Later he went to San Francisco, then returned to Oregon with a pack train, and had a pow wow with the Modocs whom he charged with stealing an animal, which they found for him later. And two weeks after this exciting time that fierce tribe were pouncing upon the defenseless natives in bloody war. From the Willamette valley he came to Grant county and took up stock raising, later he went to Couer d'Alene with a band of horses and afterward to Colfax and in August, 1881, he came to Latah county and at once devoted his energies to logging for Northrup & Moore. In 1891 he took a homestead six miles northeast from Moscow and on December 12, 1899, he purchased his present place four miles north-east from Moscow and there he has been living since that time. Mr. Dobson owns three hundred and sixty acres of desirable land and practices diversified farming but is gradually placing his land all to the different grasses and handling stock.

The marriage of Mr. Dobson and Miss Callie M., daughter of Sherman and Caroline Finch, of St. Paul, Minnesota, was solemnized on March 23, 1880. Mr. Finch was sheriff of Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and chief of police in Mankato, that county. Mrs. Dobson attended school at Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota, having as classmate Miss May Haywood, the daughter of Mr. Haywood, the cashier of the bank, shot by the famous Younger brothers. Mr. Dobson is a member of the Elks, Moscow Lodge, No. 249, also of the W. of W. He and wife are members of the Episcopal church. In political matters Mr. Dobson is active and always allied with the Republicans.

JOSEPH C. JOHNSTON. In the course of the development of Latah county, how much faithful labor has been performed by the agriculturists and stockmen, and the present commercial importance of this county in the state is largely due to these same wisely bestowed labors. Among those who have done this commendable work is to be mentioned J. C. Johnston, whose life's career it is now our pleasant task to outline in brief review. Joseph C. was born in Iowa, on May 27, 1849, being the son of Bryan and Delilah (Phillips) Johnston. When he was four years of age, the family removed to St. Clair county, Missouri, later to Warren county, in the same state, and then about 1868, they removed back to Vernon county. Another migration was made, this time to Woodson county, Kansas, where our subject remained until 1882, engaged in the basic art of tilling the soil. At the date last mentioned, Mr. Johnston determined to try the west

and accordingly came to Latah county and took as homestead his present fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which is three miles west from Troy. He has transformed the wildness of the face of the land into well tilled fields, has comfortable improvements, a good orchard and is one of the substantial and prosperous men of the community.

Mr. Johnston married Miss Martha A. Rodgers in Woodson county, Kansas, and they have become the parents of three children, William F., Charles F. and Estella M.

GEORGE W. P. HILL. Among the younger men who are making Latah county what she is today, a leader in the state, is the gentleman mentioned above. He is one of the band of enterprising agriculturists who labor for the welfare of the county, the promotion of good schools and government, and the enhancing of his financial standing in a commendable manner and with wisdom and vigor. George W. was born in Nevada City, California, on May 8, 1867, being the son of H. D. and Martha (Price) Hill. The father was a carpenter and our subject was about the country considerably with him until the date when he migrated to this county, 1885. He was with his mother, who took a pre-emption for two years and then farmed around Juliaetta for four years, after which he was similarly engaged in Whitman county for one season, and then he made settlement where we find him at the present time, one mile south from Cornwall. He has there a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres improved in a good manner, and a fine orchard of three hundred and sixty choice varieties of fruit. In addition to general farming, Mr. Hill raises stock and he is one of the prosperous men of the community. Fraternally, Mr. Hill is a member of the M. W. A., Cornwall Lodge, No. 9645. In this capacity Mr. Hill is a popular associate, and he is an affable and genial gentleman and a skillful husbandman.

The marriage of Mr. Hill and Miss Martha, daughter of J. R. and Adella Dunham, was celebrated near Cornwall, on April 8, 1894, and to them have been born the following children: Walter, Blanche and Glen.

HENRY FLOMER. As many of the substantial and leading citizens of the United States, the subject of this sketch came hither from Germany, being born in Driftsethe, Hanover province, on December 22, 1867, the son of John F. and Meta (Spring) Flomer. The father is still living in the native country, but the mother died there. Our subject was educated in his native village and at the age of eleven began to work out for the farmers of his vicinity and this continued until he was sixteen, at which time he bade farewell to the fatherland, to home and relatives and embarked for New York. Landing there in good time, he engaged in a grocery store, where he clerked for four and one-half years. At the expiration of that

interval he bought an interest in the store with his brother and for one year operated the establishment, then sold out and came hence to Latah county, landing here in 1880. He immediately engaged in labor for the farmers, continuing it for three years, then bought his present place, two miles west from Genesee. He bought one hundred and twenty at first and later added forty more, giving him a full quarter at the present time. Mr. Flomer has manifested great industry, skill and wisdom in the management of his estate, having it well tilled and improved with excellent buildings, as residence, barns and outbuildings, having also a good orchard and a general air of thrift pervades the entire premises, manifesting the untiring care and enterprise of the proprietor. Mr. Flomer has a number of head of stock and is one of the most prosperous farmers in his vicinity.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Flomer and Miss Eliza T., daughter of Louis and Sophie (Bortels) Oldag, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1860, locating in Chicago and later coming to Latah county, where they reside at the present time. To our subject and his estimable wife there have been born three children, Clarence L., Carl H. and William D. Mr. and Mrs. Flomer are members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Flomer also affiliates with the M. W. A. He is a man of enterprise, fine capabilities, and is highly esteemed in all his relations among his fellow men.

JOHN D. JOHNSTON. Two miles west from the thriving town of Vollmer we find the home and fine farm of Mr. J. D. Johnston, one of the leading men of the community. His farm is of the generous proportion of two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and sixty acres of which he took from the raw sod as a homestead, and added eighty more by purchase. He has transformed it to its present high state of cultivation by his industry and skill, building one of the fine homes of the county. John D. was born in St. Clair county, Missouri, on October 27, 1861, being the son of Bryan and Delilah (Philipps) Johnston. The father was a farmer, and when this son was nine years of age the family removed to Woodson county, Kansas, where the succeeding nine years were spent. Another move was made at this time, the objective point being the vicinity of Central City, Colorado, where the time was largely spent in mining for three years. He then returned to Kansas, and then made the trip in 1883 to Idaho, locating his present farm. He at once set himself to make a fine home, which he has accomplished in a becoming manner, and in addition to handling the work of this fine estate Mr. Johnston has also done much carpenter work in different portions of the county, having learned the trade in younger years. He erected with his own hands his residence, and much is in evidence of his handiwork in the craft on the farm. Mr. Johnston has always manifested a lively interest in the affairs of the county and especially in educational work, which has

profited much by his service as trustee of his district for many years.

One of the happy and important events of Mr. Johnston's life occurred on April 7, 1889, when he led to the altar Miss Volumina, daughter of Thomas and Leannah (Julian) Woody. Three children have made their advent to the happy household, namely: Clarence E., Ethel E. and Leannah M. Mrs. Johnston is a native of Iowa, and Mr. Johnston has the distinction of being related to Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky frontiersman.



EZRA L. COLE is one of the prominent men of Latah county, especially active in the industrial world. He is a manufacturer of lumber and timber products, having at this time a saw mill located five miles north-east from Moscow, where he has a good plant and three fourths of a section of timber land and some farm property.

The birth of Ezra L. was on June 17, 1860, in New York, near Rome, his parents being Gideon and Ann Cole, the father being occupied in saw mill work. The family removed from Rome to Nebraska in 1871, settling twenty-five miles south from Yankton, near the town of Hartington, Nebraska, and there the father took a homestead and remained for twenty years. Then a trip was made to the west, our subject landing in Spokane, after which he went to Loon Lake and spent one year. Then came his advent to Moscow where he worked for some years and then bought his present place, it being one quarter, to which he added a half section since. Mr. Cole has an excellent run of business and has a fine plant, supplying the country adjacent with manufactured timber products.

The marriage of Mr. Cole and Miss Anna R., daughter of William D. and Ellen Burch, was solemnized in St. Helena, Nebraska, in February, 1883. To this happy union there have been born the following children: Claude B., Grace E., Violet M., the second one attending school in Moscow. Mr. Cole is a member of the W. of W. and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cole is not desirous of personal preferment in the political world and while he takes the interest that every intelligent citizen should, still he does not count himself a leader in this realm. He has a fine home, it being a residence of nine rooms and excellently appointed.



GEORGE SIEVERS. Although not one of the pioneer settlers of Latah county, still the subject is a pioneer in the realm of progress, being one of the intelligent and enterprising agriculturists and stockmen of the county, and displaying the skill and sound judgment, of which he is so happily possessed, in the affairs of his business. He was born in Wisconsin, on November 20, 1870, being the son of Claus and Margaretha Sievers. The father was an old soldier of the Civil war and a participant in the battle of Chatta-

nooga, and also marched to the sea, being in all the campaigns from Louisville, Kentucky, to Goldsboro, North Carolina. Our subject remained at the place of his nativity for eighteen years attending school, both the public and also at the Oshkosh normal, then a season at the Valparaiso Normal in Indiana, then spent two years teaching at Cedarsburg and four at Meggers. He also took up law at that place, but on account of his health breaking down he was obliged to forego the pleasure of further pursuit of his chosen studies. In the summer of 1895 he traveled through the north central states, visiting Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota. In 1897 he determined to try the west and accordingly came to Moscow. He soon went to Kendrick and taught school for a term and then bought in the spring of 1898, his present place, three miles east from Moscow, where he devotes himself to the art of agriculture, being much benefited in health by the bracing atmosphere and salubrious and mild climate of this region. Mr. Sievers practices the diversified plan of farming and has had abundant success and now contemplates putting out a large orchard. He owns a quarter section and has it finely improved.

In the beginning of 1898 Mr. Sievers returned to Wisconsin to claim the bride that was awaiting his coming out of the west, and on February 22, 1898, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Agnes Luedke, at Kiel, Wisconsin. Mrs. Sievers' parents are Henry and Gustine Luedke, the father being a carpenter and farmer. To our subject and his estimable wife there has been born one child, Edna, three years of age. Mr. Sievers is a member of the school board and has served as justice of the peace. He is actively interested in educational matters and also in the improvement and progress of the county and does a goodly share towards this praiseworthy end.



HERMAN W. MALLERY. The subject of this article is one of Latah county's stalwart and enterprising farmers, being a man of energy and ability, and having a fine home farm place four miles east from Moscow, where he does commendable work in the line of general agriculture and raising stock. Herman W. was born in Monterey, Allegan county, Michigan, on August 13, 1859, and his parents were Andrew J. and Ananda Mallery. The father was a blacksmith and an active participant in political affairs. He died when our subject was seventeen years of age. Herman then remained at home until his twenty-fifth year came, learning and working at the blacksmith trade and supporting the family. He wrought still three years after that time at the trade and then turned his eyes to the west and came hither over the Northern Pacific, landing in Spokane on March 4, 1887, and from there came to Moscow. He looked over the country and finally located on his present place, four miles east from Moscow, taking it as a pre-emption. He has devoted himself to the culture of the farm and development of the same, having it now well improved and a fine home place.

The marriage of Mr. Mallery and Miss Clara E. Casson was solemnized on November 27, 1885, at Wayland, Michigan. Her father, Edward Casson, was a plasterer and brick mason in the home state. The mother was Mrs. Amelia Casson. There have been born to our subject and his wife the following children: William A., Zelma, and Perry E., all at home.

Mr. Mallery is a member of the A. O. U. W. and takes an active part in the political affairs of the county and state and manifests an intelligent interest in the welfare of his country. In many minor offices he has done excellent service, using the same care and concern in the discharge of these duties as those of his own business. In school matters Mr. Mallery has evinced a great interest and the district has profited much by his labors on the board for twelve years and more. He is highly esteemed by all and enjoys the confidence of his fellows.

CHRIST BURGER. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch stands as one of the pioneers of Latah county, and as one of the leading farmers of today, having labored faithfully here in the cause of advancement and progression and development wherein he has had remarkable success owing to his industry and sagacity, being also a man dominated by true wisdom and sound principles of integrity and uprightness. He was born in Germany, Thierstein, on March 9, 1836, being the son of Lawrence and Anna (Bergmann) Burger, also natives of Germany, and who now sleep in the old home cemetery, the father dying in 1860 and the mother in 1858. Our subject was educated in the village schools, including a course in the high school, until he was fourteen and then he learned the butcher trade, taking two years and one-half in steady work at it. He then, as was the custom with the German youth, took a trip abroad, making his way for a time in the world apart from home influences, and then returning home, the father relieved him from going into the army, and he labored for him and the surrounding farmers until he was thirty years of age. At that time he embarked for America, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, being the objective point. He went into the butcher business with his brothers and there operated for two years, then sold out and travelled from place to place, and finally in 1877, came to California and there earned at his trade about seven hundred dollars. Then he went to Portland, where he fell in with a man wishing to start the butcher business, and went into partnership with him. Our subject had not learned the English language at that time and his partner took advantage of him and gained the entire capital, and Mr. Burger was forced out with nothing. He then came to Waitsburg, Washington, and there worked at the butcher business for one year and in 1879, came thence to Latah county, locating a preemption of one quarter section, then a homestead of fifty acres. This he has transformed into a fine farm and a good family home, the estate being situated seven miles west from Genesee. He has good land, well improved and it produces fine crops.

The marriage of Mr. Burger and Miss Bertha,

daughter of Henry and Amelia (Nosa) Burgwitz, natives of Germany, was celebrated in 1877 and they have become the parents of the following children: Emma M., married to L. F. Boyer and living in California; Ottelea L., married to Eugene Boyer and living in California; Henry, William G., Ludwig J., Clara G., and Malinda E. Mr. and Mrs. Burger are members of the Lutheran church and are highly respected citizens of the county, being capable and substantial.

HOMER E. BURR. Our subject lives four and one-half miles northeast from Moscow on a fine farm, which he took from the wilds of nature by the homestead right and has made into one of the most fertile and productive farms of the section, having it well improved and an exceptionally fine orchard on it, selling from the same last year five tons of bartlett pears. It is evident that Mr. Burr is one of the leading agriculturists and orchardists of the county and is also one of its most substantial men, skillful, sagacious and dominated by sound principles and an unswerving integrity. He was born in Clarke county, Iowa, on October 14, 1857, being the son of Alvin and Nancy Burr. The father was a saw mill man and stock raiser and died when Homer E. was seven years old. From that time until he was twenty, our subject remained with his mother and assisted in the support of the family. While he was an infant, the family had removed to Knox county, Missouri, whence in 1872, they went to Chautauqua county, Kansas, taking government land. In 1877 young Burr determined to seek his fortune and accordingly allied himself with a neighbor and drove a team overland to this country, getting here at the time of the Nez Perces Indian war, but being unmolested enroute. Two years were spent in a sawmill and then Mr. Burr took up his present home as a homestead. He built a log cabin thereon and enjoyed the life of a bachelor during the time he was endeavoring to improve the place. He saw the advisability of having a competent helpmate in his life of toil and so sought the hand of Miss Ann, daughter of William and Lucinda (Warmoth) Frazier in marriage and on November 20 the happy ceremony was solemnized, and since that time they have wrought together with great joy and success in the lines of their labors. Mr. Burr has bought and sold many pieces of land in the time he has lived here but still owns the old homestead.

This estimable couple have become the parents of the following children: Ella, wife of Sherman Towne of this county; Alvin, Audrey, Edwin A., Carl V., Amos B. and Leland C. In church and political relations, Mr. Burr is not particularly allied, being a man of independent thought and searching out for himself the various problems of existence. He is a disciple of diversified farming and shows forth great skill in producing practical proofs of this line, as well as in the orchardist's line, having made some commendable showings in that realm. Mr. Burr is a member of the W. W.

JAMES A. WOLFENBERGER. The capable and enterprising agriculturist whose name is at the head of this article is one of Latah county's substantial citizens, and a man of integrity and uprightness, which qualities have characterized him in all his ways. James is a native of Tennessee, being born in Granger county, on January 26, 1840, and the son of Peter and Lucinda, the latter having died in 1861. The father was also a native of the same state and remained there until 1882, when he came to this county, homesteading the place where he and his son now live, two miles east from Troy. He first preempted the land and later used the homestead right. He is now ninety years of age, having been favored with a long life and much blessing. Our subject remained at home with his parents until the time of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Second Tennessee Cavalry, the year being 1862. He participated in many skirmishes, but in no heavy battle except Chickamauga, yet he was in constant military duty until 1865, when he was discharged and returned to his home. He remained with his father on the farm until 1882, the date of the immigration to these sections. He took a quarter section adjoining his father's and then sold it in 1890. The home farm is well improved, has a fine orchard and is productive of abundant crops. They also own another quarter two miles south from the home place.

In 1883, at Cornwall, occurred the happy event of the marriage of Mr. James A. Wolfenberger and Miss Sarah E., daughter of John and Rebecca Branson, and the union has been blessed by the advent of two children, Hattie R. and Peter L. Mrs. Wolfenberger's father is dead but the mother is still living. Mr. Wolfenberger is a man of industry, and patient endeavor, which have given him a goodly portion of the property of the world, while he has always manifested those qualities of uprightness and sound principles that have given him the meed of the confidence of his fellows.

MOSES VANDEVANTER. The subject of this article is at the present time one of the business men of Cornwall, where he operates a general merchandise store, being a substantial and highly respected citizen of that town and a capable business man. Moses was born on May 28, 1861, in Guthrie county, Iowa, being the son of Israel and Rachel (Moore) Vandevanter. He remained with his father until twenty-two years had passed, gaining a good education at the country schools and sound principles of business operation from a wise father. At twenty-two years of age, Mr. Vandevanter came west and selected Union county, Oregon, as the place for his operations, engaging there in the vicinity of the town of Union in the manufacture of lumber with his brother, where he continued until 1890, when he came to this county and took up farming. Later he left that occupation and opened a general merchandise store in Cornwall and in that place he has done business since. He carries a good stock of well selected merchandise, and his kind and courteous treatment of his patrons has increased his

trade to goodly proportions and he is building up a fine business.

Fraternally, Mr. Vandevanter is associated with the M. W. A., Camp No. 9645 at Cornwall; also with the Mox Mox Tribe of Redmen in Moscow; with the Mystic Workers of the World, Lodge No. 281 of Cornwall, and in all of these relations Mr. Vandevanter is highly esteemed and well liked. He has never ventured onto the sea of matrimony, being in the quiet enjoyment of the celibatarian's life.

GEORGE W. WALKER. Among the very leaders in enterprising and progressive labors in the county, having done especially good work in the line of horticulture and in the instructor's chair, the subject of this brief article is eminently fitted to be accorded consideration in the history of his county, and it is with pleasure that we grant him such. George W. was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on September 23, 1855, being the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Walker. He was well educated in the public schools then attended Moore's Hill College for one year, then at the age of twenty went to Butler county, Kansas, near Eldorado and commenced his career as school teacher. Three years and one-half were spent thus and also in attending school at Eldorado, Augusta, Douglas, and Winfield schools, after which he returned to his native place, teaching there one year. Then he went to Grinnell, Iowa, and there attended Newton school in 1880, also teaching some. He was at Grinnell during the memorable time when the cyclone tore things to pieces. In 1883 Mr. Walker went to Kansas, purchased a quarter section near Kingman, taught one term there and then returned to his native place to take to himself the wife of his choice, the lady being Miss Estelle, daughter of a prominent Baptist minister there, and a school mate of our subject, her parents being Allen A. and Sarah Anthony. Together they returned to the Kansas home and there wrought with faithfulness until an attack of asthma, in 1888, permanently threatened the health of Mrs. Walker and they sold out and came to Latah county, where happily occurred the entire recovery from this painful malady. They landed in Moscow on October 18, 1888, and soon bought a quarter section on Big Bear ridge and homesteaded another, the same being thirty miles east from Moscow. He remained on the farm eleven years engaged in horticulture, apple raising, and general farming, besides teaching school. His place is improved in splendid shape and is one of the most productive in the country. In June, 1890, they sold some of their property there and came to their present place, two and one-half miles northeast from Moscow which he bought and where he has made a home since. Mr. Walker has made a special study of fruit raising and he intends to put out twenty-four acres of apples in the spring, using Gano and Roman Beauty varieties, believing these the best for this section.

Three children have been born to this worthy couple, as follows: Ray A., educated at the state uni-

versity, is now the possessor of a county certificate good for three years, and is teaching school; Edna S., attending school at Moscow; Glen S., going to school. Mr. Walker came to his present place to educate his children. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church and are active workers in this realm, he having been converted at the age of twenty. He is a staunch supporter of this faith. Mr. Walker was a settler on Big Bear ridge before Kendrick was started and had to come all the way to Moscow to do trading.

WILLIAM A. BUCHANAN. This gentleman is one of the well known and representative business men of Latah county and at the present time has the mammoth warehouse at Joel where he does a good business storing wheat for the farmers of the vicinity, while also he has a comfortable residence there. William A. Buchanan was born in Lee county, Iowa, on August 5, 1863, being the son of William H. and Phoebe (Short) Buchanan. His people removed to Newton county, Missouri, when our subject was a small boy, remaining there until he had reached the age of eight. At that time they removed to Oregon, settling east of Portland, where the family remained nine years. The father followed farming and after the residence at Portland, as mentioned above, he removed with the family to the Potlatch country and took a homestead, remaining there until the time of his death in 1886. Our subject operated the place at home for a number of years and then took a homestead in the same vicinity in 1880, remaining there for four years, and then he was appointed postmaster at Cornwall which he held for two years. Subsequent to that time he went to Moscow where he staid until the spring of 1898, being occupied in the grain warehouses. In 1898 he came to Joel and built the warehouse mentioned above. It is two hundred and seventy-six feet long and forty feet wide and is patronized in a generous measure. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 9645, at Cornwall. Socially he is highly esteemed and is an affable and amiable gentleman of worth and culture.

The marriage of Mr. Buchanan and Miss Lettie Alderman was solemnized on July 4, 1887, at Moscow, and they have become the parents of one child, Otis. Mrs. Buchanan's parents are E. W. and Joanna (Ellis) Alderman and her father has been a farmer for years in Idaho and at the present time is living on the reservation in Nez Perces county. Mr. Buchanan has displayed in the time of his residence in this county an ability and energy and uprightness that commend him to the confidence, good will and respect of all.

GEORGE W. HADLEY. Among the farmers of Latah county, there should not be failure to mention the capable gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, and who, although having been within the

precincts of Latah county but a short time, still has so identified himself with the interests of it that he is one of its substantial and enterprising citizens. George W. was born in Michigan, on March 8, 1848, being the son of Joseph and Julia (William) Hadley, natives respectively of England and Wales, who came to America in 1848, locating first in New York as farmers. They came west to Colorado in 1862, and thence in 1866, across the plains to Walla Walla, where the father identified himself with the agricultural population until the time of his death, which occurred in 1899. The mother died in 1879, and they both are buried in the Protestant cemetery in Walla Walla. Our subject received his first schooling in Denver, Colorado, being eighteen years of age when he started, and then in Walla Walla he also attended school some. He worked on the farms in the west until 1883, having come overland with his parents, then he bought a farm near Walla Walla for himself, raising wheat there until 1896, when he sold and came to Whitman county and from there to Latah county in 1901. Here he rented six hundred acres, seven miles west from Genesee and the first season he raised eight thousand bushels of wheat from two hundred acres of land. Mr. Hadley has twenty-seven head of horses and thirty-four cows and is well provided with all accoutrements to carry on the large estate that he handles.

In 1883 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hadley and Miss Anna, daughter of Robert and Jane (Scobil) Mathews; the mother died in 1873, but the father still lives in Lake county, California. Seven children have been the fruit of this happy union, as follows: Margaret J., married to J. P. Tady, living in Whitman county, Washington; Frederick W., married to Annie Klein, living near Uniontown, Washington; Emma, wife of D. C. Trimmer, living near Uniontown; Dora, Fay, George W., and Arthur. Mr. Hadley is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 90, in Uniontown, and Mrs. Hadley affiliates with the Rebekahs, Lodge No. too, in Uniontown. They are both members also of the Methodist church and are good citizens, faithful and dominated by sound principles and sagacity and integrity.

HON. DANIEL W. DRISKEL. This well known and representative stockman and agriculturist is one of the substantial men of Latah county and has wrought here with manifestation of ability and enterprise. His farm is located three miles northeast from Moscow and is handled in a commendable manner. He was born in Porter township, Cass county, Michigan, to Dennis and Mary Driskel, early settlers of the state. He remained on the farm with his parents until he was of age, attending the public schools, completing his education in the Constantine high school. At the age of twenty-four, in 1874, he bought a farm in the home neighborhood, tilling the soil there until 1883. Then he went to Monmouth, Oregon, purchased a farm and tilled the same and raised stock. He was overtaken with much misfortune here and the sad event of the death of his wife also occurred while

he was there. In the fall of 1888, he sold the farm and came to Latah county, purchasing the farm where he now lives, three miles northeast from Moscow.

The marriage of Mr. Driskel and Miss Nellie, daughter of Zachariah and Lucretia Denio, was solemnized on April 8, 1875, and two children were born to them; Fannie, wife of T. J. Taylor of Salmon, Idaho; Zach D., graduate of the high school and now assisting his father on the farm. On October 18, 1887, Mr. Driskel contracted a second marriage, the lady of his choice on this occasion being Emma N. Nelms, and the nuptials occurred at Farmington, Washington. Mrs. Driskel's parents are, Henry P., a minister of the Methodist church and a farmer, and Sarah A. Mr. Driskel is a Republican and an enthusiastic worker in the realm. In 1900 he was nominated for the state legislature and was elected by a handsome majority. But on account of his party being in the minority in the house, he was unable to do much legislation, although he was instrumental in assisting to gain an appropriation for the state university which enabled them to erect a girl's dormitory and the hall of science. Also, Mr. Driskel assisted to gain the passage of the bill providing for the property road tax which has been very beneficial to the country. Mr. and Mrs. Driskel are members of the Christian church and he holds the position of elder in the Moscow congregation. He has also been clerk of the school board for a number of years. Mr. Driskel is a firm believer in the diversified plan of farming and proves its value in practical work. He has improved his farm in a fine manner, has a commodious barn, good out buildings, and a fine residence. In the fall of 1901, he went to Michigan, called thither by the death of his father. He settled the estate and brought his aged mother home with him, where she lives at the present time. Mr. Driskel is one of the capable and progressive business men and has the esteem of all.

CHARLES HOBART. This gentleman is justly entitled to consideration in the history of Latah county since he assisted to open this country for settlement, has labored faithfully for its progress since that date, and has been a prominent citizen of the county, being a man of capabilities and integrity. Mr. Hobart was born in Licking county, Ohio, on November 17, 1845, being the son of Jonathan and Charlotte Hobart, who brought their young children to Iowa when he was ten years of age, settling in Fayette county. In that section our subject remained, acquiring an education, also gaining good exercise on the farm, until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Ninth Iowa Infantry and at once took part in the Civil war. He was with Curtis in the Arkansas campaign and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he was wounded. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, also at Jackson, then in the battle of Chattanooga. When his time was completed he returned to Iowa and at once reenlisted in the same company and regiment and went to the sea with Sherman and remained with him until the close

of the entire conflict. Returning to Iowa he farmed in Fayette county for about ten years, then went to Adair county, near Creston and farmed and raised stock for four years. Then he removed to northwestern Kansas and remained there until 1882, when the journey was made to Idaho. Arriving here, he selected a farm four miles east from Moscow and there settled to work, producing the fruits of the field and raising stock. Eighteen years were spent in this work, and then Mr. Hobart removed to his present place, seven miles east from Moscow. This farm has two hundred acres and is well improved. In addition to this labor, he has operated a threshing outfit for nineteen years, having had success in this line as in his other labors.

On January 27, 1868, in Macomb, Illinois, Mr. Hobart married Miss Lavina, daughter of James and Elizabeth Lenington, and the following children have been born to them; James L., married to Elizabeth Decker in Neperce; Edwin, married to Adella Denny also in Neperce; Jacob L., married to Elvira Dollard and living in this county; Leona, wife of Francis Hill, in Neperce; Clifton, at home; Nellie, wife of John K. Bruce. Mr. Hobart is one of the esteemed citizens of the county, has an enviable standing and receives the confidence of all.

THOMAS A. SMITH. One of Latah county's prosperous and enterprising farmers is mentioned above and it is with pleasure that we are enabled to grant him a representation in the county history since he has wrought with the true spirit of progress and energy that have made these vast regions the abode of civilization. He was born in the grand old country of England, in Leicester county, on March 8, 1836, being the son of Thomas and Ann Smith, the father being a farmer, baker and brewer. Thomas A. was an inmate of the parental household until the time of his majority came and then he started for himself, coming direct to the new world. He accompanied a neighbor and family, and it was their lot to land the day the famous battle of Bull Run was fought. From New York, he went to Illinois, and engaged in farming, but soon removed to Oceana county, Michigan, and farmed there for seventeen years. In that time he cleared one hundred acres of land from heavy timber and set it to orchard and produced the fruits of the soil. He then sold this property and came to Chicago and started a meat market. During the years in which he operated that, the great Chicago fire occurred, but he did not suffer from that conflagration. Soon after this event, in fact his certificate of marriage was the second recorded after the fire. Mr. Smith married Ann, daughter of William and Mary Johnstone, on October 12, 1871. Soon after this important event, they decided to come west and so took passage over the Union Pacific railroad to Washington, coming via Sacramento. Twenty-one days later, they landed in Lamota, and came thence direct to Whitman county. Mr. Smith bought a farm near the Idaho line in the

year 1887, and in 1890 he added another quarter section just across the line into Idaho, where he removed, renting the former land. Since that time, Mr. Smith has made Latah county his home and expresses a desire to pass the remainder of his days within its precincts. Mr. Smith has a very productive farm and in addition to the abundant crops of wheat, oats, and barley, he markets a great deal of fruit and vegetables. Mr. Smith is never forward in the political arena, being disposed to quietly pass his time in the prosecution of his private industries. He and his estimable wife are members of the Church of England, and regular attendants in Moscow.

SAMUEL H. TRITT. The subject of this article was born in Newville, Pennsylvania, on February 14, 1852, to Samuel and Julia A. Tritt. He received his education in the native place and was reared on the old homestead, where the father died when this son had reached the age of majority. This sad event transferred the responsibility of the control of home affairs upon Samuel for two years, when death claimed the mother also. The farm was then disposed of and the orphaned children were scattered. In the spring of 1876, Samuel H. came to Michigan and worked for his brother-in-law in a flour mill for two years, then went to Kansas, bought a quarter section near Russell, farmed it for two years, then sold out and went to Manhattan, Kansas, taking up the stock business. In 1883 he went to Ellis county, took government land and farmed for seven years, proving up on his land in the meantime. Selling out, he returned to Manhattan and two years later was determined to see the west and accordingly chartered a car, filled it with household goods, several head of extra fine Jersey cows, a team, and some farm implements and came direct to Latah county. He settled on eighty acres on American ridge, but sold it in one year later and took charge of the poor farm for three and one-half years. After that period he bought the farm where he lives now, four miles northwest from Moscow, it being a wild piece of land at that time. He has manifested great industry, wise management, and skill in the care of this land and has transformed it into one of the best farms in the county. He has fine buildings, as residence, out buildings, barns and so forth, while he has abundant returns from the crops each year. His herds are made up of excellent Jerseys and he does some skillful work in handling the different grasses as brome-grass, timothy, red clover, and so forth. He sold the seed of one and one-half acres of the first crop of brome-grass for thirty dollars, reserving the hay for himself.

Mr. Tritt has a very able assistant and sympathetic associate in his progressive farm work, in his wife, Catherine C. (Juvenal) Tritt, to whom he was united in marriage on June 3, 1880, at Russell, Kansas. The fruit of this marriage is Grace P., married to Lewis Kitley and residing in Moscow; Ladessa E., Erna H., and George G. Fay P., the fourth child, died in May, 1901. Mrs. Tritt is the daughter of J. C. and Martha

Juvenal, of Russell, Kansas. The father was a successful stockman, handling immense herds of cattle from Texas to the interior states, which was a very profitable business. He was also a large owner of Kansas realty. Mr. and Mrs. Tritt are valuable additions to the residents of Latah county, and have done excellent work in the development of the resources of the county and in augmenting its wealth.

CANUD MADISON. It is pleasant to have the opportunity to speak, though necessarily in brief, of the career of the esteemed gentleman and loyal citizen, whose name initiates this paragraph, since he has been faithful in labor, wise in business, kind and considerate as father and husband, and loyal and patriotic in the defense of his chosen country. From no spot on the earth come more loyal souls than from the far-away land of Norway, in Bergen district of which country our subject was born on April 28, 1833, being the son of Mathias and Susan Madison. For seventeen years, the youth remained under the parental roof, and then bade good bye to home, relatives and native land, and embarked for America. He settled in Leland county, Illinois, and straightway learned the carpenter trade and began the good labor of upbuilding. He continued at that for a number of years where he lived and then offered his services in Company D, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry in 1861. He was in the western army and did much hard fighting. He was in the battle of Shiloh, at Tallahassee, participated in the siege of Vicksburg, then on to Atlanta. Being taken a prisoner, he was thrown into the horrors of Andersonville, and for six months languished in that vilest of modern dens of suffering. Then being paroled, he again joined his command, was wounded at the battle of Jackson, being shot through the thigh. was sent to Illinois on a furlough in 1864, then went to St. Louis where he was discharged. Such in brief is the praiseworthy military record of this patriotic veteran and all honor be given to those who bore the flag, undimmed in its pristine glory, through those long years of internecine strife. Immediately following his discharge, young Madison returned to Leland, Illinois, and in 1868 came to Vermillion, Dakota, and there took a preemption and homestead and gave his attention to farming for eight years. Then came the long removal to Portland, Oregon, where one year was spent at the carpenter trade, then we find our subject making his way into the regions of Latah county. He took up a timber claim seven miles southeast from where Moscow is now and bought another quarter and settled down to farming and he has steadily pursued this faithfully until of recent years he has retired from the activities of the field to enjoy the hard earned competence with which he is blessed.

Mr. Madison married Miss Ellen Iverson, in 1866, at Leland, Illinois, and they have become the parents of the following children: Benjamin O., at home; Ulyses W., at home; Franklin F., married to Adelia Palmer; Sarah, wife of A. Bow; Stella, wife of C.

Symonson; Etta, wife of M. Madison; Clara, wife of E. Anderson; Frances, wife of J. Geer; Ellen, Ollie, and Eleda, the last three at home. Mr. Madison is a member of the Major Anderson Post, No. 5, of the G. A. R. at Moscow. He is a man who has the confidence of his fellows and is looked up to and greatly respected in the community.

CHARLEY EBEL. Five miles northwest from Genesee, we find the well kept farm of Mr. Ebel. It consists of two hundred broad and fertile acres, and is adorned and embellished with a good residence, barn, outbuildings and other improvements of a permanent and valuable character, and produces annually a handsome return to the careful husbandry of the proprietor, who is a man of ability, energy and enterprise, being well known and highly esteemed for his substantial qualities. Mr. Ebel was born in Germany, April 19, 1839, being the son of Christopher and Sophia (Quetso) Ebel, natives also of the Fatherland. The father was born there in 1797, and died in 1874, the mother dying when she was young, and both are buried in Mackelbesh. Charley was educated in the village schools of his native place and at the age of fourteen years left the school house to participate in the labors of his father's farm, continuing thus until he had reached his majority. Then he repaired to Berlin, Germany, and learned the brewer's trade, laboring for twelve years steadily at it, when he started a retail liquor store which he operated for four years. 1876 marks the time of his advent to America. He landed in New York and soon hired on board of ship to go to Savannah, Georgia, where he was occupied in fishing for two years. After this period, he came to the territory now embraced in Latah county, and he preempted a quarter section where he now lives and soon added forty more by the timber culture right. He settled down to improve his land in a becoming manner, building good house, barns and other necessary improvements and since that time until the present he has steadily pursued his way and has prospered in his labors.

In 1871 occurred the marriage of Mr. Ebel and Miss Francisco, daughter of Gearhart and Adelheid (Kreabich) Wilhelm, natives of Potsdam, Germany, where the father lies buried now, the mother being interred in Belgium. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ebel, namely: Charles F., married to Freda Mathonse, living in Latah county; George, living with parents; Max, married to May More, living in Ritzville, Washington. Mrs. Ebel is a member of the Catholic church.

NIELS MADSEN. This intelligent and capable agriculturist is one of Latah county's progressive citizens who has done a goodly portion toward the development of the county, having a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, seven and one-half miles south-

east from Moscow, and also another quarter of good farm land near by. Mr. Madsen was born in Denmark, on July 22, 1852, being the son of Mads and Johana Madsen, where he lived until 1871, at which time he bade homeland and all its associations farewell and turned his way to the land of America. He had been reared on a farm and naturally he went to work on a farm in this country, spending one year in Wisconsin, then removing to Clay county, South Dakota. In 1877 he migrated from that place to Oregon and lived in that state one year and in 1878 we find him in the territory that is now embraced in Latah county. He immediately took land where he now lives, and he has carved out of the wild land a fine farm. He has good improvements and everything about his premises bears the air of thrift and industry. Mr. Madsen has been chosen road supervisor for a number of terms in his district and he has displayed the same tireless care for the welfare of all in his hands in that position as for his private enterprises.

On November 17, 1880, Mr. Madsen married Miss Harriett, daughter of Ira and Sarah Lyon. The wedding occurred in the neighborhood where they now live. Mr. Madsen is a man entitled to the esteem and respect of his fellows and he enjoys it in a generous measure and he is counted one of the prominent citizens of his community.

FRANK RAYBURN. The subject of this review has been intimately connected with the business world in Latah county for sometime, being allied with the mercantile branch in various capacities in Moscow, and having manifested both good ability and faithfulness that have given him a prestige among his fellows that is pleasant and a proper recognition of worth and integrity. Frank Rayburn was born in Keokuk, Iowa, on October 1, 1847, being the son of Stephenson and Rebecca J. Rayburn. The father was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1819, moved to Illinois, thence to Iowa, and then to Salem, Oregon, across the plains with ox teams in 1852, that being the year of the cholera plague. He settled with his family at Maryville, now Corvallis, then the capital of Oregon. He wrought at the carpenter trade there until 1899, then came to Latah county, where he died in 1900. The mother had died in 1875. The immediate subject of this sketch came across the plains with his father, remaining with him in Oregon until 1878, when he set out on a traveling expedition that led him over the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, but finally, in 1882, he came to Moscow, being in the employ of McConnell & Company, dry goods merchants. Four years he was engaged with them, then two years with Durnham & Koffman and one year with James Shields, all in the mercantile business.

The marriage of Mr. Rayburn and Miss Lillian O., daughter of Charles V. and Lydia Vanderwalker, living near Moscow, was celebrated on September 25, 1887, and to them has been born one son, Charles

Franklin, attending school. Mr. Rayburn was chief of police in Corvallis for two years and deputy sheriff of Benton county for eight years. He is a member of the K. of P. at Pendleton, Damon No. 4; of the United Artisans, Columbia 104; also of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Rayburn has seen considerable Indian fighting, also much of their depredations. He was scout in the Modoc Indian war in California in 1872. All the families in the neighborhood where our subject's father lived were massacred, with the exception of Mr. Rayburn's family.

JOHN J. OWEN is of English and Welsh ancestry and was born in Birmingham, England, January 30, 1843, a son of John and Matilda (Jordan) Owen. In 1849, when he was six years of age, the family came to America. It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Owen, John J. and two sisters. Charles, an older son, had been lost at sea. W. H., the youngest of the family, was born after the others came to this country. He is now living in Minnesota. The family settled at Jacksonville, Illinois, where the father found work as a tinner, a trade which he had followed in England. Later the family lived in Mason county, and then in Iroquois county, Illinois. In the latter place John Owen died at the age of seventy-seven, having survived his wife several years. They had been reared in the Baptist faith, but later in life allied themselves with the Seventh-day Adventists. The two daughters married well.

John J. Owen was educated at the Grand Prairie Seminary in Illinois, and at Milton Academy, Milton, Wisconsin. He was in school when the war began, and threw down his books to respond to President Lincoln's first call for troops. He enlisted in Company C, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, while yet a boy in his 'teens, served with his regiment until the term of his enlistment had expired, and was the only member of it who made himself a veteran by re-enlistment. As a member of Company I of the same regiment he served until the close of the war. His regiment was attached to command of General John A. Logan, who was in charge of the Western Department and young Owen fought at Fort Donelson, Altona Pass, Goldsboro, Shiloh, Corinth, Buzzard's Roost creek, Bee creek and Resaca. After that the regiment was transferred to the command of General W. T. Sherman and followed him on his famous march from Atlanta to the sea. When the war was at an end he participated in the grand review of the victorious army at Washington. He received an honorable discharge from the service and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and returned to his home, a victor and a veteran, and at once settled down to the peaceful vocation of a tinner and a hardware dealer.

From 1868 to 1876 he farmed in Nebraska, then after a two years' residence in Sacramento, California, he went to Astoria, Oregon. The steamer Republic, on which he had taken passage with his wife and two daughters, was wrecked. The disaster occurred unex-

pectedly at four o'clock in the morning when all the passengers were asleep in their staterooms. They were kept one day on the wreck before being rescued by life boats. He lost his entire possessions that were aboard, but escaped with life and family. He went to Knappa, Oregon, and thence in 1885 to Moscow, Idaho. Two years later he went to Genesee, then a town of one shanty, and he purchased a lot and erected the first building that had a shingle roof in the town, and there he kept hotel for four years, being then appointed instructor in the Indian Industrial School, which was discontinued two years later, when Mr. Owen returned to his hotel and operated it until he sold the property. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster in Genesee and since that time he has faithfully fulfilled the duties of that office, giving the best service of mails the town has ever secured.

In 1867 occurred the marriage of Mr. Owen and Miss Thalia L. Krumm, a native of Ohio and they have become the parents of three daughters,—Mattie, wife of A. W. Conway; Nettie, wife of Captain A. McKenna, of the United States signal service in the Philippines; Carrie Matilda, at home. Mr. Owen affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and the K. of P. Mrs. Owen is a member of the Relief Corps and of the Rathbone Sisters. Mr. Owen has always been allied with the Republican party and has served as city marshal of Genesee and was a member of the first city council. Mr. and Mrs. Owen are among the leading people of the city and are esteemed by a large circle of friends and respected by all.

ELIAS TUCKEY. Among the leading agriculturists of Latah county may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He has labored long in this section and may really be classed as one of the builders of the county, having wrought faithfully for advancement and progress, displaying meanwhile enterprise and commendable zeal and wisdom. On May 3, 1847, Elias Tuckey was born in Bangor, Wales, to John and Sarah Tuckey. The father was a stone cutter, and a native of Wiltshire, England, being born in 1804, and dying in Montana in 1884. The mother was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1800. The father came to New York, thence to Wisconsin, and on to Iowa, in 1865, to California in 1874, and in 1876 to Idaho, this county, then Nez Perces. He worked on the first Potania bridge, across the arm of the sea in Wales, it being the first suspension structure in the world. He took government land near Lenville, Latah county, assisted to erect the first saw mill in the section, and also had many fights with the hostile Indians.

The immediate subject of this sketch came to this county in 1878, assisted his father in the improvement of the latter's farm, then returned to Iowa, and two years later came again to this section. He now owns a farm three and one-half miles northeast from Lenville, in Latah county, and is numbered with the prosperous men of the section.

On March 14, 1877, Mr. Tuckey married Miss

Carrie, daughter of Daniel and Carrie Stout, farmers of Iowa, the wedding occurring in Waterloo, Iowa, and three children have been born to the happy union,—Frank J., Sarah M. and Alice J. Mrs. Tuckey's parents died aged eighty-seven and eighty-eight. In political matters Mr. Tuckey is affiliated with the Republican party, and takes the interest incumbent on every good citizen in the affairs of the county. He has had many trying times in the business and industrial world, but it may be said that he has manifested commendable wisdom and enterprise in the management of his business affairs and his life displays the staunch worth of character and uprightness that are pleasing and praiseworthy.

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HON. DANIEL GAMBLE. Although the subject of this sketch is at the present time one of the successful and prosperous agriculturists of Latah county, yet he has served in various other capacities, as in the professional field and also as representative of his county in the state legislature, while he has ever manifested those qualities of worth and stability which have characterized his walk both in public service and private enterprise.

Daniel Gamble was born on October 24, 1857, in Milford, county Donegal, Ireland, being the son of Daniel and Hester Gamble. At the early age of fifteen he came to America, and for two years was employed in the chemical works in the city of Philadelphia. Thence he went to San Francisco in 1874, where for three and a half years, he pursued classical and scientific studies under the immediate direction of Professor John Gamble, B. A., Ph. D., Queen's University of Ireland, and Professor John Murphy, M. A., of Trinity College, Dublin. In January, 1878, he entered the San Francisco Theological Seminary, and graduated from that institution at the head of his class, on April 20, 1880. On the same day he was licensed by the Presbytery of San Francisco to preach the gospel, and on the recommendation of the faculty of the theological seminary was at once commissioned by the Presbyterian board as their missionary to the new regions of the northwest. In January, 1881, in connection with Rev. T. M. Boyd, he organized the First Presbyterian church of Moscow, and in the following spring obtained as a gift from Mr. John Russell the site on which the church now stands. A year later he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Victoria, B. C., where his labors were so successful that during his pastorate it was found necessary to enlarge the house of worship to twice the original size. While in Victoria he acted as chaplain of the Royal Hospital and also of the House of Parliament of British Columbia.

In 1884 Mr. Gamble returned to the United States in response to a call from the Presbyterian church of Goldendale, Washington. There he labored for five years, during which time he enlarged the house of worship to twice its original size, and also organized

the Presbyterian church of Centerville. In connection with his regular work as a pastor Mr. Gamble labored extensively as an evangelist throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia, until his incessant labors finally broke down his health, forcing him to retire from the work of the ministry to the quiet of his home at Moscow.

In 1894 Mr. Gamble was nominated by the Republican convention for state representative from Latah county, and was the only nominee of the convention who was elected. As a legislator he left an indelible impression on the statute books of Idaho. He introduced and succeeded in having passed a bill making a farm laborer's lien a preferred claim, and what is known as the Gamble exemption bill, granting to the citizens of Idaho such liberal exemptions as few other states can boast. He also led the fight against what is known as the validation bill, which was finally defeated, after a prolonged and bitter struggle.

On July 14, 1884, Mr. Gamble was married to Miss Isabella, daughter of James and Margaret Smith, of Victoria, B. C., and they have become the parents of four sons,—Daniel R., James R., Gustavus A. and William J., and two daughters,—Margaret Hester and Lola.

Mr. Gamble is one of the influential men of the county and has always been an active laborer for its advancement. He is highly esteemed by all who know him and, surrounded by his growing family and hosts of friends, he has just cause for abundant happiness and contentment with his earthly lot.

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DAVID CHAPMAN. The venerable gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article is one of the esteemed and substantial citizens of Latah county, having labored here for the general welfare and advancement of the interests of the county, and he is now one of the heavy property owners, and is highly respected by all, since he has displayed commendable enterprise and staunch integrity and sound principles in the affairs of public life and private business.

Mr. Chapman was born in Yorkshire, England, on December 14, 1820, being the son of William and Rachel Chapman. He spent the years of his minority in his native place, then in company with two brothers, at the age of nineteen, came to Ogle county, Illinois, settling in 1850, and engaging in farming. He was occupied there until 1860, then removed to Monona county, Iowa, taking a homestead of eighty acres where his home was until 1882, when he again removed, this time to Woodbury county, taking up carpentering, and in 1884 he came to Idaho, purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres four miles north from Moscow. He also owns a quarter section in the Big Bend country, Washington, and a fine residence in the northwest part of the city, which is the family home. Mr. Chapman recently sold a Latah county farm.

Mr. Chapman was married in January, 1854, in Ogle county, Illinois; the lady then becoming his wife

was Miss Lydia A., daughter of John and Theresa Herrington, and a native of Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of three children, living,—Melvin L., Miles W. and Theresa A.; and four who died in infancy.

In 1882, in Woodbury county, Iowa, Mr. Chapman married a second time, Mary Ann Thomas becoming his wife at that time.

In 1861 Mr. Chapman enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, under Captain John Steven, in the Army of Tennessee. He fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta and many other battles and skirmishes, until 1864, and was then honorably discharged, having made a military record of which his family and he may well be proud. And it is to such devoted, brave and intrepid men that we owe the preservation of the Union in those dark days of internal strife. Mr. Chapman is a man of excellent business ability, staunch character, untarnished reputation, and is a devoted supporter of the faith, being a devout member of the Baptist church. Now, in the golden time of his career, he is retired from the activities of business life, superintends the estates from his Moscow residence and quietly enjoys the fruits of his industry and thrift, being secure in the good will, esteem and confidence of his fellows.

JOSEPH RIELLY. In the grand old city of Dublin was born the subject of this sketch, and amid the beauties of the Emerald Isle were passed the days of his childhood, 1832 being the year of the inception of his career on this earth, and his parents were James and Mary Rielly, the father a printer, and passing from earth's cares in 1862, the mother also dying in her native land. At the budding age of twenty Joseph came to the new world, settling in Providence, Rhode Island, where he wrought at the machinist's trade for two years, after which, in 1856, he came to San Francisco, via the Isthmus, going thence to the mines in Plumas county, where he delved one and one-half years in the search for gold. He returned to Rhode Island then, and in 1859 was found again in California, whence he came to Boise, mining there for a time, also several years were spent in Montana in the same work. In 1879 he came to his present place, one and one-half miles north from Moscow, where he homesteaded a quarter section, and now owns a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres. Mr. Rielly gives his attention to farming, raising stock, raising fruit and mining, being a man of energy and fine capabilities.

In 1854 Mr. Rielly married Miss Lucy Lyons in Fall River, Massachusetts, and one child graced the happy union. In infancy the child was taken by death, and Mrs. Rielly, also, was snatched from her home by the monster, leaving her husband to mourn her sad demise. Mr. Rielly has stood against the storms of a buffeting world for three score and ten years, manifesting those staunch qualities of worth and integrity that only the brave and typical man can

produce, and now, as the golden years of a very active and adventurous career are drawing on apace, he maintains the same dauntless spirit and faithfulness toward his fellows, and is justly entitled to the enjoyment of the fruits of his worthy and arduous toils, while he is esteemed and highly respected by all. Mr. Rielly has never displayed any desire for personal preferment in the lines of politics, nor has he allied himself with any of the religious denominations of the day. It is of note that he trod the ground where Moscow now stands in 1866, when there was not a house between Lewiston and Spokane river, and from Spokane ferry to Bitter Root valley no civilized abode was found. Thus did the pioneer enter these solitudes of nature's wilds, and by faithful toil and daring intrepidity face the dangers and endure the toil to pave the way for the settlers of later date. Much honor and credit are due such as our subject for these trying and praiseworthy labors, and it is with pleasure that we are enabled to incorporate this review in the abiding history of Latah county.

GEORGE W. TUCKER. The subject of this sketch is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Latah county, being a leader in the praiseworthy labor of introducing fine stock into the county, having today one of the finest Percheron horses in the northwest. Mr. Tucker is also a farmer, and handles to advantage his fertile farm three and one-half miles southeast from Moscow. His birth took place in Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, on December 27, 1832, his parents being Thomas and Esther Tucker. In 1849, in company with his father, he made the trip across the plains to California with ox teams, and for two years they were busied in the search for gold. In 1851 they returned to the home place, via water. Soon, however, we find young Tucker again on the plains, this time headed for Salem, Oregon, where he arrived in due time. He soon was enlisted in Company A, First Battalion, Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Rob Williams, and he received his honorable discharge on February 6, 1856, having made a commendable record fighting the Indians in the Rogue river war. He participated in the hotly contested struggle at Hungry Hill, and also in several skirmishes. In 1855 he located in Lane county and there engaged in farming until 1878, when a move was made to Washington, whence in 1886 he migrated to Idaho, settling three and one-half miles southeast from Moscow, where he resides at the present time, owning here one hundred and twenty acres of fine soil, which is well improved and carefully tilled. Mr. Tucker takes a great interest in blooded horses, and had some fine specimens, among which is Poitoun, Jr., an excellent graded Percheron, being the finest in the county. On his farm Mr. Tucker has three acres of choice varieties of fruits.

Mr. Tucker was married to Miss Sarah H. daughter of Hiram Lemou, in 1858, and they became the parents of seven children,—Ella, Mary H., Alice T.,

Lily M., T. F., H. Elmer and George. On June 12, 1888, Mr. Tucker contracted a second marriage, the lady of his choice on this occasion being Mrs. Rebecca Wood, and the nuptials occurred in Ritzville, Adams county, Washington. Fraternally Mr. Tucker is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., Paradise Lodge, No. 17. He is among the substantial and enterprising men of the county, well known and universally liked, while his demeanor is such that he has won as friends all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THOMAS CROWLEY, deceased, was one of the earliest pioneers of this section, settling here long before Latah county had a separate existence, and laboring faithfully during the days of his sojourn for the upbuilding of the country and for general progress, always manifesting himself as a good, loyal citizen, and man of uprightness and integrity, while his industry and enterprise were patent to all, and it is with pleasure that we accord to his memory this review.

The birth of Mr. Crowley occurred in the Emerald Isle, in 1825, and while still a small boy he came to America, and for a good many years he traveled in various parts of the country, visiting about every state in the Union. Finally he came to this country and settled on government land three miles southeast from where Moscow now stands. He bent his energies to opening up a farm and improving the same, and his success is well manifested, for at the time of his death he left a fine estate of four hundred and eighty acres. He settled here first in 1872, and death called him away in 1889. Five sons are living on the place, the oldest, Frank Crowley, being born on January 27, 1876, and he now has charge of the farm, which is operated by him and his brothers, who are William, James, Joseph and John. The father was a successful raiser of stock, and the sons run a threshing outfit, Frank having managed one for the last five years. The estate is still undivided, and the sons are handling it together. The widow was married a second time, and is now living in Seattle. Mr. Crowley was a man of excellent qualities, and he wrought with a display of skill and good judgment, while his energy and capabilities in handling business affairs was manifest to all. He was well known and universally beloved and the day of his death was a time of sincere and wide spread mourning.

C. V. VANDEWALKER. Among the thrifty orchardists of Latah county must be mentioned the enterprising and well known gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, and who has spent a number of years in laboring for the development and advancement of the county, while his personal walk has been commendatory and fraught with expression of uprightness and faithfulness.

Our subject was born in Belvedere, Boone county, Illinois, being the son of Tuttle and Finetta Vandewalker. When this son was twelve years of age the

parents removed to Cumberland county, Illinois, and there he labored with his father on the farm until he had reached the time of his majority, when he removed to Pope county, Minnesota, taking up the occupation of the agriculturist for fourteen years in that state. In 1877 a move was made by wagon, in four months, to Dayton, Washington, and freighting was his labor until 1880, when he returned to Minnesota, by wagon, whence three years later he came to Spokane, Washington, and in 1884 made his way to Moscow. Different labors were engaged in for a decade, and then Mr. Vandewalker purchased his ten-acre orchard situated two miles southeast from Moscow. He has a fine orchard and comfortable buildings, and he annually markets a nice quantity of fruit.

The marriage of Mr. Vandewalker and Miss Ellen, daughter of Amos G. and Margaret F. Lacey, was solemnized in Cumberland county, Illinois, in 1865, and the children born are as follows: L. Olive, Carrie B., Franklin P., Margaret F., C. Henry and Amos G. Mr. Vandewalker is one of the substantial, faithful and public minded citizens of our county, and he is well liked and esteemed by all.

GEORGE M. BOOTH, D. D., is the pastor of the M. E. church at Moscow, Idaho, and is a man of sterling qualities of worth and integrity, having labored in the vineyard for many years, preparing himself when still a youth for this responsible and praiseworthy calling, and it may be said that now, as the zenith of life's walk is drawing nigh, that he is a man who has achieved success in the real meaning of the word, and a retrospective investigation but presages a line of accomplishment with ripper years and more mature talent from rich experiences and constant mental activity that will be a fitting crowning to a useful and highly commendable life.

George M. Booth was born in Des Moines, Iowa, on January 2, 1852, being the son of Robert and Mary Booth, both still living at Grants Pass, Oregon. The father was a Methodist preacher for fifty years, doing noble and faithful service in the ripening fields where his labor was bestowed. The father was a native of England and came to this country in 1830. The mother was a native of Indiana. Our subject was educated at the Wilbur Academy, at Wilbur, Douglas county, Oregon, attending college also for three years at Ashland, in the same state. 1873 was the year in which he retired from the collegiate course, and in 1882 he began his life's work by preaching the gospel, the inception labors being at Waldron, Oregon, where three years were spent. Two years were consumed in proclaiming the message at Columbus, Washington, and then he stepped aside for a time from the direct preaching of the gospel to accept the presiding eldership of the Columbia district, wherein he was retained for nine consecutive years, closing his services in that line in 1896, and then removing to Moscow, where he has been since as pastor of the church of his denomination.

The marriage of Mr. Booth and Miss Clara E. Staats was celebrated on January 3, 1878, and they have become the parents of the following children: Daisy, in the university; Winifred, teaching at Kendrick; Augusta, Wilford and Warren, the last three attending school also. Mrs. Booth was educated in the Willamette University, Oregon. Her father, Hon. Stephen Staats, came to Oregon in 1847, and was twice state senator from Polk county, in that state, also represented the county several times in the lower house, serving later as county judge. Mr. Booth has had the title of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him, through meritorious labors and manifestation of excellent ability, and he has displayed commendable zeal and energy in the cause, being a man of fine address and talent and taking a firm hold on the hearts of his people, with whom, as with all, he is very popular. Mr. Booth has been twice elected to represent his conference at the general conference, and by the latter body he was chosen a member of the Book Committee, where fourteen constituted the body of the committee.

HON. JOHN S. RANDOLPH. The subject of this article is well known throughout the entire county of Latah, being one of the most influential men and prominent citizens of the county, while in his business enterprise of farming and fruit raising he has won commendable success, being personally a man of attractive and upright characteristics, having maintained an unsullied reputation and has done much for the advancement of the county's interests.

John S. was born in Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, on June 15, 1832, being the son of Gardner and Betsey Randolph. The father was a farmer in that vicinity and the son remained with him until the age of twenty-nine had been reached, when he started for himself in the battle of life. He had been fortified by a good education in the district school, which was finished by a course in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington. In 1861 he removed to Riley county, Kansas, where he was numbered with the prosperous agriculturists until 1875. Then a move was made to California, and after two years of farming there he went thence to Oregon and farmed for a time, and in 1880 he came to Latah county. He purchased a farm twenty-five miles north from Moscow, and to the cultivation and improvement of this he devoted his attention, except during the time from 1894 to 1898, in which years he was representing his county in the state legislature, being called, as was the noted Roman of old, from the plow to the halls of legislation. And it is to be said to the credit of the subject of this sketch that, as the Roman did, so did he, standing there, as in all his life, for the principles of right and progress and upbuilding of the country. Also in Kansas he had been probate judge. After this extended service in the legislature Mr. Randolph purchased his present place of forty acres, two miles southeast from Moscow, where he resides, having an ideal home. Politically he is identified with the Populists, and in

fraternal affiliations he has been with the I. O. O. F. In religious persuasion Mr. Randolph is a member of the Methodist church, South.

The marriage of Mr. Randolph and Miss Mary Ann, daughter of William and Mary Tate, farmers of Nebraska, was celebrated in Perin, Nebraska, in 1861, and they have become the parents of the following children: Joshua A., Belle, Lily, Edith, Ora, Britton W. and Anna.

Mr. Randolph was in the legislature during the most terrible panic that has swept the western country. He introduced a bill to lower the freight and passenger rates in the state, as well as introducing many others for the amelioration of the condition of the people. Mr. Randolph has the distinction of having been a member of the convention in Kansas which formed the La Compton constitution.

RAY WOODWORTH is one of the thrifty and enterprising agriculturists of Latah county, having a valuable piece of land one-half mile east from Moscow, where his commodious and elegant residence forms the family home, whence also he directs the improvements and culture of his land. Mr. Woodworth was born in Williams county, Ohio, on December 10, 1836, being the son of Josiah and Mariah Woodworth. There he was educated in the public schools, and from the age of seventeen to twenty-three he was engaged in the manufacture of potash. Following this period he migrated to Pikes Peak, the Mecca of that time, crossing the plains in 1859 with ox teams. From that date until 1863 he was taken up with mining and freighting, then he went to Virginia City, Montana, and engaged in stock raising. He also built a flour mill nine miles from where Bozeman is now situated, which he sold later, and then went to Wyoming, with a large herd of cattle, selling them at camp Brown. 1878 marks the date of his advent into this section, his first settlement being at Genesee, then, afterward, he operated a general merchandise establishment at Uniontown, Washington, following which he went to farming on a large scale on the Snake river, where also he built a flouring mill worth twenty thousand dollars, which was destroyed by fire. Then he came to Moscow, the year being 1897, and purchased the farm where he now resides, and since then he has given his attention to general farming and fruit raising.

The first marriage of Mr. Woodworth occurred in Bryan, Ohio, on February 27, 1867, the lady then becoming his wife being Miss Martha Snyder, daughter of Samuel Snyder. Two children were born to them.—Jay, who was county auditor here for four years and is now deputy auditor at Wallace, this state; and Grace, teaching school in Spokane.

On February 14, 1881, Mr. Woodworth contracted a second marriage, the lady of his choice on this occasion being Arphema Starr, and the nuptials being celebrated at Bryan, Ohio. Two children have been the fruit of this union,—Maud, teaching school; and Roy, attending school in Moscow. Mr. Woodworth

is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 5. He is a man who has the confidence of his fellows, has made a good record in the years of his active life, has gained success and has conducted his business enterprises with commendable wisdom, while his personal walk has been such as to manifest the public spirit and integrity that are happy characteristics of his personality.

EDWARD L. BURKE. It is a pleasure to have the privilege to incorporate in the history of Latah county the life's record of the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, since he is one of the noble men who fought for the flag in the days of rebellion's woe, and since he has shown himself a worthy citizen of a grand nation that he assisted to establish secure for years to come.

Edward L. was born on June 30, 1848, in Adams county, Illinois, near the town of Quincy, being the son of Hiram and Rebecca Burke. His father was a farmer and he remained at home on the farm and in the pursuit of knowledge until February, 1865, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Welsh, and served until after the close of hostilities, in 1865. He did duty in Tennessee, but was not in any heavy battle. Subsequent to the close of the war he returned to Quincy and there engaged in farming, until 1879, at which time he migrated to Walla Walla, and thence a short time afterward to Lewiston, Idaho. In the vicinity of that city he was engaged in farming and stock raising for fifteen years, then removed to Moscow in 1896. In this city he selected a residence in the western part, purchased it, together with ten acres of orchard and five of garden, and here he resides at the present time. He devotes himself to market gardening and the duties of the orchardist, having excellent success.

The marriage of Mr. Burke and Miss Laura B., daughter of Benjamin T. Nelson, a farmer near Quincy, was celebrated on December 5, 1867. The following children have been born to this happy union: Cora E., wife of David Stevens, living in Lewiston; Lawrence, at home; John T., civil engineer; Daisy, wife of Joseph Knudson, agent of the Hazelwood dairy in Portland; Edward A.; Ralph E. Mr. Burke is a member of the G. A. R., Major Anderson Post, No. 5. He is a man of commendable energy and wisdom, having conducted himself in a loyal and patriotic manner, and demonstrated the ability with which he is happily possessed in good endeavors in the business world.

WILLIAM C. LAUDER. The representative and well known citizen whose name is at the head of this article is one of Moscow's leading builders and stone contractors, being a man of great experience and skill in this line of business, while personally he is marked by a public spirit and a progressiveness that have done much for the upbuilding of Latah county.

The birth of William C. Lauder occurred in Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York, on November 11, 1855, he being the son of William and Mary Lauder. The father was a lumberman and farmer. When the son had arrived at the age of fourteen he went with his father to Readsville, North Carolina, and there assisted the latter in the culture and manufacture of tobacco, remaining engrossed in that industry until 1881. Then he came west and went to work for the O. R. & N. Company as superintendent on the grade, remaining in that capacity until 1883. Two years later he superintended the putting in of the entire road from Old Mission to Wardner, Idaho, the same being the first railroad in that section and made for the Coeur d'Alene Railway & Navigation Company. From this he retired to Colfax, Washington, and engaged in stone contracting and the manufacture of brick until 1892, which is the date of his advent to Moscow. He does a general contracting and building business, and is also street commissioner of Moscow. While in North Carolina Mr. Lauder served in the United States revenue force. He is affiliated with the A. O. U. W., Moscow Lodge, No. 13, also with the Mox Mox Tribe, No. 7, of Redmen.

The marriage of Mr. Lauder and Miss Emma Briggs, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was solemnized on December 25, 1876, and they have one child, Margaret, now attending the University of Idaho. Mrs. Lauder's parents, Abner and Ann Briggs, were farmers of her native county. Mr. Lauder is an enterprising and industrious man, with excellent executive force and marked by his keen foresight and good judgment, while his business success stamps him a wise and capable man, and he is entitled to and freely receives the respect and confidence of his fellows.

BAYARD T. BYRNS. Any compilation purporting to give the history of Latah county and mention of its leading citizens would be open to serious criticism were there failure to incorporate within its pages a summary of the career of the representative business man and capable citizen whose name appears above, and who has done much for the advancement of the interests of the county, both in financial matters as well as in introducing excellent breeds of stock and many kinds of tame grasses for pasturage and meadows, and it is without hesitation that we proclaim that to Mr. Byrns very much credit is due for his untiring and wise efforts in these lines mentioned.

Bayard T. was born in Allegany county, New York, on June 9, 1854, being the son of Dr. W. and Priscilla Byrns. While he was still an infant the family removed to Bronson, Branch county, Michigan, where he resided until he was twenty-six years of age, receiving his elemental education in the common schools and then attending the Freewill Baptist College at Hillsdale, and spending some time in the Baptist college at Kalamazoo. At the age of seventeen Mr. Byrns had the distinction of operating a seven-

hundred-acre farm, doing the same with credit to himself. At the age of twenty-six he went to Oswego, Kansas, purchasing a large tract of land and devoting himself to raising and shipping cattle. He was soon engaged in the loaning business, in company with the Neosho Valley Investment Company, in Chetopa, and later was in the employ of the Winton & Diming Loaning Company, which afterward reorganized into the Diming Investment Company, at Oswego, Kansas. In 1889 he came to Walla Walla, Washington, for this company, placing farm mortgage loans. In 1891 the office was removed to Colfax, and in 1897 he left the company and engaged in the same line for himself, locating in Moscow. At the present time he owns about two thousand acres of good land in Latah, Whitman and Spokane counties. In addition he has a farm of two hundred and fifty acres one and one-half miles south from Moscow, known as the Meadowbrook stock farm, where he pays especial attention to handling thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, and breeding the same, also handling Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. He has about two hundred fine cattle, twenty-five head registered, and he constantly keeps excellent animals for sale. Mr. Byrns pays much attention to the culture and introduction of grasses adapted to the climate, and great good has resulted from his efforts in both of these lines. In addition to all this enterprising agricultural and stock raising labor, Mr. Byrns finds time to conduct a loaning business under the firm name of Bayard T. Byrns & Company, the offices being located in Moscow, and he does an extensive business, being one of the leading financiers of the county and in fact of the entire state. Mr. Byrns is a progressive and public minded citizen and has manifested marked energy and intelligence in prosecuting successfully the various enterprises which have come to his hand, and he has always maintained a leading position in these lines, accomplishing much for the advancement of the interests of the county and of his fellows. In political matters he is a Republican, and in 1890 he was the popular choice of the people for mayor of the city of Moscow, no one taking the field against him.

In Chautauqua county, New York, at Stockton, on October 10, 1895, Mr. Byrns married Miss Harriet, daughter of Mortimer and Geneva Ely, and a native of New York, and two children have been born to them,—Margaret and Mariold.

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O. BEARDSLEY. This gentleman is one of the heavy land owners of Latah county and has been an influential citizen in the advancement of the county's interests, while his own business enterprises have been conducted with admirable sagacity and practical judgment with the certain result of a good success in financial affairs. Mr. Beardsley was born in Genesee county, New York, being the son of A. W. and Mary Beardsley, and the date of his birth was January 15, 1826. While a small child his parents removed to

Crystal Lake, Illinois, where his childhood days were passed and he acquired the education that fortified him for the battles of life. In 1848 he settled on a farm in McHenry county, Illinois, in the vicinity of Crystal Lake, the town where his father did business as a general merchant, and to the occupation of general farming and stock raising he devoted his entire energies with the brilliant success that was to be gained from the fertile soil of Illinois prairie. The labor continued steadily until 1882, when Mr. Beardsley determined to view the west for himself, and accordingly he sold his property and came to the vicinity of Moscow, and he purchased a farm. One year was spent in the labor of farming and then he rented this property and removed to town to live, building a fine, commodious residence, which is occupied as the family home at the present time. Mr. Beardsley showed his keen foresight, and confidence in the future of Latah county by purchasing different farms in the county, until now he owns one section of rich soil, which is rented. During the interim from 1888 to 1896 he was engaged in buying wheat, but of late years he has retired from the activities of this business and superintends his farms and gives his days to the enjoyment of the competence that his wisdom, thrift and enterprise have accumulated.

The marriage of Mr. Beardsley and Miss Lucinda, daughter of William and Julia Jackman, was celebrated in McHenry county, Illinois, on March 16, 1848, and three children have been born to them,—Ella G., deceased, having been the wife of H. L. Coats, who came to this county with Mr. Beardsley; Flora, wife of Albert Dygert; O. W., married to Miss Phoebe Estes. Mrs. Beardsley's parents were natives of New York. Mr. Beardsley has been a member of the city council in Moscow for six years, previous to 1901, and in all his public service, as in his private walk, he has been characterized by uprightness, integrity and enterprise, while he has displayed praiseworthy ability and has been dominated by sound principles; and now, as the golden years of a well spent life begin to dawn, he is secure in the esteem and confidence of his fellows and may be cheered by the memory of well spent days of labor and faithfulness.

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LOUIS P. SCHUH. In the industrial and business world of Latah county the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph exerts a potent influence, being well known and capable, and a master in the art of building, while also he does a general contracting business and moves buildings.

Louis P. Schuh was born in Knox county, near Galesburg, Illinois, on January 25, 1849, being the son of Eberhart and Eveline Schuh. When a child of four years he was brought across the plains in an ox train by his parents, who settled near Vancouver, Washington. He passed his childhood days there, on a large farm, acquiring a good education, and also learning the trade of the carpenter and builder. 1871

marks the date when he removed to Oregon, locating at Pilot Rock, in Umatilla county, and there he wrought at his trade and also engaged in stock raising, until 1881. At that date he removed to Moscow, Idaho, locating permanently there. He erected a fine residence in the eastern part of the city and this elegant dwelling continues to be the family home. Mr. Schuh has been active in carpenter work and general contracting and house moving, displaying a master ability in it all and carefully conserving the interests of his patrons, until he now enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community and is a leader in his line of business.

The marriage of Mr. Schuh occurred in Pilot Rock, Oregon, in 1874, Miss Martha J., daughter of William and Martha Looney, becoming his wife at that time. The fruits of this union is as follows: Charles E., Ira D., Elsie, Orlin M., Elda E., Louis P. and three infants who died. Mrs. Schuh's parents were stock raisers in Umatilla county. Mr. Schuh is a member of the Methodist church and has been for twenty years. He is a man of broad public spirit, ever in the lead for progress, and enterprising in the development of the interests of the county, while his personal walk has been such that he enjoys an unsullied reputation and the good will and admiration of all.

During the Indian scare of 1878 Mrs. Schuh went to Walla Walla, and in that war Mr. Schuh served under General Howard. He participated in the fight at Birch creek, but General Howard's command was one day too late to take part in the Cold Springs fight.

CHARLES B. HOLT. Mention should be made of this active and well known business man among the representative men of Latah county, being now actively engaged in the butchering business on one of the principal streets of Moscow, where he does a fine business in partnership with his sons-in-law.

Charles B. Holt was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, on February 28, 1839, his parents being Nathaniel and Sarah Holt, both dying before he was eight years of age. Following this sad event he went to live with his uncle, who operated a butcher shop in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. There he learned the trade of the butcher and followed it there and in Brighton and in Boston, remaining with one employer for five years. It was in 1866 that he came west, stopping first in Springfield, Ohio, whence one year later he migrated to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where he remained engaged at his trade until 1877. This year marks the date of his crossing the plains, and for one year he was occupied with ranching in Wyoming; then he pressed forward to Washington, taking government land in Whitman county, about ten miles west from Moscow, which he owns at the present time. He gave attention to raising grain and stock, also operated a butcher wagon in the adjoining country, selling meat, which continued until 1884, when he removed to Moscow and opened a butcher shop. He has taken into the business Mr. George Cushing and Mr. Chris Hagen, his

sons-in-law, and together they operate a fine market, doing a general market business and enjoying a good trade. Mr. Holt still owns and superintends his farm. He is a member of the Pinery Lodge, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, also of the Star of Rebekah, Lodge No. 15, of Moscow.

Mr. Holt married Jennie Pike, a native of Massachusetts, in 1865, the nuptials occurring in Manchester, New Hampshire, and to them have been born one daughter,—Hattie, wife of Chris Hagen. Phenia, wife of George Cushing, is a step-daughter. Mr. Holt is one of the substantial and prominent men of the city and county and has wrought here with energy and faithfulness and is justly entitled to the confidence of the people, which he enjoys in a generous measure, and he can truly be called one of the builders of the county, for he has done much for the general advancement and improvement.

CHARLES W. PALMER. As an orchardist, a stockman and as an agriculturist the subject of this article has won distinction in Latah county, and is today numbered among the leading men of the county, having manifested during all the long years in which he has labored here a high order of ability and an unswerving integrity and uprightness that have given him an enviable prestige among the citizens.

Mr. Palmer was born in South Bend, Indiana, on May 19, 1838, being the son of Asher and Nancy Palmer. His early life was spent on the farm and in the district schools he received his education. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his parents to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in that section he engaged in farming until 1871, then removed to Nebraska, where the ensuing two years were spent, and in 1873 he made his way to the west, settling eight miles north from Moscow, taking government land, where he now owns a fine farm of five hundred and fifty acres. Upon this farm Mr. Palmer has the largest orchard of Latah county, it covering fifty acres. He has manifested commendable skill in handling this large enterprise, and deserves great credit for the benefit it has brought to his county. In addition to this he has done a general farming business, and has also paid attention to raising horses, for the last twenty years, having in 1898 three thousand head, but now he has sold until he owns four hundred. Mr. Palmer is living in Moscow, and from that point he superintends his estate and enterprises.

The marriage of Mr. Palmer and Miss Eliza J. Martin was solemnized in Fillmore, Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1850, and three children were born to them,—Charles, Alice and Minnie, all living in Washington. In 1868 Mr. Palmer contracted a second marriage; the lady of his choice at this time was Mrs. Lotta Philipps, of Moscow. Mr. Palmer is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 31, Star of Rebekah, No. 15, and with the G. A. R., Major Anderson Post, No. 5. He is highly esteemed by all and holds a prominent place in the business realm of the county, and by real merit and faithfulness he has merited this

position, and holds the same in a becoming manner, while he enjoys the confidence of all.

Mr. Palmer was in the First Minnesota Cavalry for fourteen months, and then in the engineer corps for two years. He assisted to repel the Sioux Indians, under General Sibley, and in all this service he was the faithful soldier and the true man.

GEORGE W. WOLFE. One of the highly esteemed and influential citizens of Latah county, and a prosperous tiller of the soil whose life has been marked with manifestation both of energy and capability is named at the head of this article, and it is with pleasure that we accord to him a representation in the history of his county.

George W. Wolfe was born March 11, 1853, in Peoria county, near Galesburg, Illinois, being the son of John and Nancy Wolfe. When he was an infant of two years his father was taken away by death, and when he was seven years of age his mother took him, with the balance of the family, to Kansas, settling in Brown county, where he spent the time until he was twenty-two years of age, having acquired an education from the public schools and giving his time to farming in addition. In 1875 he fitted conveyances and crossed the plains with the old "prairie schooners," spending the first winter in Walla Walla. Following this he located in Whitman county and devoted his attention to farming for twelve years, meeting with good success. He still owns this estate, comprising six hundred and eighty acres. It was in 1888 that he came to Moscow, and here he has since lived, superintending his farms from this point.

The marriage of Mr. Wolfe and Miss Amanda, daughter of Calvin and Nancy Brown, pioneer farmers of Whitman county, was celebrated on January 6, 1878, and they have become the parents of three children,—Guy W., Bertha and Mable. Fraternally Mr. Wolfe is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 31, being at the present time one of the grand officers of the state of Idaho; he is also a member of the W. of W., Lodge No. 228, holding the office of council commander of that order. Mr. Wolfe was one of the very few men who remained at home on the farm during the raid of the Indians at Camas prairie, the bulk of the settlers being huddled into the fortifications at Moscow and other points. He escaped unharmed and actively attended to the interests of the farm until the trouble had ceased. He is a man of excellent capabilities, and has managed his business affairs with such discretion and industry that he is the possessor of a handsome competence and is one of the potent factors of the county.

DONALD MCKENZIE. Among the business men of Moscow there should not be failure to mention the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, and who has wrought in Latah county since its organization and even before, manifesting an energy

and industry with excellent capabilities that have commended him to all, while he has carried on his business of farming and later of draying in a manner that betokens good management and sagacity, which have given to him the rewards attendant upon faithful and well directed labor.

We have to revert to Stark county, Illinois, to find the birthplace of our subject; the date of his advent into life there was July 10, 1859, he being the son of William and Elizabeth McKenzie. They crossed the dreary plains in 1863, using ox teams for conveyance and settling first in the Grande Ronde valley, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1871, when another removal was made, to the territory now embraced in Latah county. They took government land two miles south from Moscow and there gave attention to farming and raising stock, being attended with good success. In 1885 the father was called away by death, and then the mother lived with her son until 1901, when she, too, received the summons to depart this life. Our subject was educated in the common schools in the various places where he lived, and also gave attention to assisting on the farm until he arrived at manhood's estate, then took up the occupation for himself. He remained on the farm during the summer months and then repaired to Moscow in the winter, where he did draying. During the years of 1894-95 he was night marshal of the city, and in 1898 he sold his interests on the farm to his brother and removed permanently to the town of Moscow. He took up draying and transportation and does a good business, being favored with the patronage of many. He has fine equipment for his business and handles it with becoming energy and wisdom.

On February 14, 1881, the marriage of Mr. McKenzie and Miss Mary L., daughter of Samuel J. and Mary L. Langdon, whose life's history is given in another portion of this volume, was celebrated, and they became the parents of three children,—Daisy, Hollis and Alta May. Mr. McKenzie is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is highly esteemed in this relation, as in all the walks of life, being a man of integrity and real worth, which have won the confidence of all.

DAVID URQUHART. This capable and leading business man of Moscow has been actively engaged in the pursuit of business in various channels here for a number of years and is now the owner and manager of the Moscow brick yards, where he manufactures an excellent quality of brick and is doing a good business, besides which he owns much other property, which he manages in addition to this enterprise. Mr. Urquhart is one of the men of ability and energy who are blessed with a talent of practical execution that enables one to be successful in various lines, which has been exemplified in his life, for he has handled in a commendable manner various undertakings, while now he takes rank with the progressive and active business men of the county.

In Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania, on May 12, 1847, David was born to David and Sarah Urquhart, whence, while an infant, he was removed by his parents to La Porte county, Indiana—near the town of La Porte. There he obtained his education in the district schools and assisted his father in the work of the farm, until he was fourteen, when the family made another move, to Champaign county, Illinois, and there our subject enlisted in Company B, Second Illinois Artillery, in 1864. But it was his lot to be confined in the hospital during the year and a half of his service, and he never participated in the stirring scenes of the battlefield. After the close of the war he went to Joplin, Jasper county, Missouri, and there devoted himself to lead mining and freighting for five years, after which period he removed to Elgin, Kansas, in 1870, where he received the appointment of deputy United States marshal from General William Britton and continued in this office for four years. At the same time he was first lieutenant in the state militia. 1880 marks the date when he came to Moscow, and for twelve years subsequent thereto he dwelt on his farm three miles southwest from the town, paying attention to the production of the fruits of the field. He still owns this farm, which consists of two hundred and forty acres, and is rented. In 1891 he removed to Moscow and opened a real estate office, where we found him for three years. Also, in 1893, he opened a hardware store, conducting it for one year. Then it was that he perceived an opening in the manufacturing line in the city and accordingly opened the brick yard where he is operating today with excellent success. Mr. Urquhart is a thorough master of his business, and has a fine patronage that is fully merited by his excellent work and careful dealing. He is the possessor of an elegant residence in the city and is one of the leading men of the county.

The marriage of Mr. Urquhart and Miss Nancy, daughter of Joseph and Marie Edmundson, was celebrated in Winfield, Kansas, in October, 1874, and they have become the parents of the following children: Minnie, Lillian and Earl. Mr. Urquhart is a member of the Foresters of America, Moscow Lodge, No. 10, also of the Major Anderson Post of the G. A. R.

GOTTFRIED WEBER. The enterprising and industrious gentleman whose name introduces this paragraph is one of Moscow's well known and capable business men, and is conducting a harness shop and saddlery on one of the principal streets of the city, where he enjoys the extended patronage that his skill and affability deserve. We are led across the wide Atlantic to find the native place of Mr. Weber, it being in Baden, Germany. His birth occurred on May 4, 1858, and his father was Ignatius Weber, and his mother died before he can remember. At the early age of thirteen the lad left the fatherland and the parental roof and, in company with a cousin, Frank Weber, of Walla Walla, came to try his fortune in the new world. The details of the first few years of his

stay here are not chronicled, but in 1871 he went with his cousin, mentioned before, from New York to San Francisco, traveling by the Southern Pacific. Then they came up the coast to Portland, thence to Walla Walla, where he remained until 1873, then returned to Portland, and in that city he learned his trade, being especially skillful and apt in all of its branches. He came to Moscow in the spring of 1879, and immediately built the building where he is now located and opened a harness shop and saddlery. Success attended him and honest treatment and skillful work drew many of the inhabitants to his shop, and in 1892 he was proprietor of a shop that handled ten journeymen, and all was prosperous. Then came the financial crash that crippled every business man and farmer in the entire country, and for a time our subject quit the harness business and embarked in selling implements until 1896, then returned to his old business in the original stand, and at once the trade again came his way with generosity of numbers that soon made the business one of good proportions and worthy of the skill and ability of the owner. He has labored steadily on in this line since. He is numbered with the leading citizens of the county and has served as alderman from the First ward for the last three terms, manifesting in this public capacity the same energy and care for the affairs of the city that characterize him in his private enterprises. Fraternally Mr. Weber is united with the A. O. U. W., No. 13, also is a member of the Elks, No. 249. In religious persuasion he is identified with the Roman Catholic church and is a staunch supporter of his faith.

The marriage of Mr. Weber and Miss Kate N., daughter of John and Emmaline Price, early pioneers to Nevada, but now residing in Moscow, was celebrated at Lewiston, Idaho, on March 1, 1885, and they have become the parents of two children,—John and Emmaline,—both attending school.

CHARLES MOORE, deceased. The distinguished gentleman whose name is mentioned above was one of the well known and capable men of Latah county, being perhaps, more than any other one man, influential in gaining for his county a separate organization, and manifesting during a long life of usefulness and faithful labor those qualities of uprightness, integrity and ability which ever characterized him in all his relations, and it is with pleasure that we are enabled to grant to his memory this humble review of a worthy life, knowing while we recount his deeds that we are treading familiar ground to every citizen of the county, for he was well known and beloved by all.

Charles Moore was born in Ohio on October 1, 1841, being the son of Amos and Mary Moore, who removed with their family to Point Bluff, Wisconsin, and there the young man met and later married Miss Julia A., daughter of John and Margaret Kneen. She was born in New York, but had been taken by her parents to Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, where they be-

came leading citizens. This happy marriage occurred on October 13, 1864, and the following spring the young couple made the tiresome and dangerous journey across the plains with mule teams, landing in Walla Walla in the fall, where they both engaged in teaching in the public schools, remaining in this excellent work until 1869, Mr. Moore being in 1870 appointed postmaster of Walla Walla under U. S. Grant, which position he held for four years to the satisfaction of all. During this time he purchased the old Whitman mission farm and superintended it, selling the same in 1878, when he removed to Ahnoota, where he was the agent of the Oregon Steamship Navigation Company, being also engaged in the implement business. It was in 1880 that he settled in Moscow, and with his brother, Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla, erected a grist mill, the first one in the city. To the operation of that, together with attending to his farms, he gave his attention until the close of his life. In 1888 he was very instrumental in organizing the present Latah county, the territory being previous to that time a portion of Nez Perces county. In the prosecution of this work he made a trip to Washington, D. C., and the labors and care, together with his business responsibilities, were too heavy for his strength, and he sickened and was called from the duties of this world to participate in the realities of that to come. He was universally beloved, and his demise was a time of sincere mourning throughout the entire county, and also in all places where he was known, for he was a good man, capable and upright. At one time Mr. Moore was a member of the A. F. & A. M., in Walla Walla, but after coming to Moscow he had dropped the active affiliation with this order. The immediate relatives left to mourn his departure were his loving wife and four children, —Harry K., an attorney at Moscow; Flora P., instructress in the University of Idaho; Fred, a mining engineer in Wallace, Idaho; Edna L., attending the University of Idaho.

JOHN L. NAYLOR. A representative and well known business man of Moscow, where he conducts a real estate and insurance office, soliciting for some of the leading underwriting companies, the subject of this article is eminently fitted for representation in any volume that has to do with the annals of this section of the country.

Mr. Naylor is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the date of his birth is April 5, 1851, being the son of Aquilla and Sarah J. Naylor, who were numbered among the agricultural population of that section. He accompanied his parents to Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, in 1866, and there completed his common school education, later taking a course in the Central Commercial College, at Boonville, Missouri. Subsequent to this fortification for the battle of his life he turned his attention to the art of mining and wrought in the lead mines for a number of years. In 1874-75 he was foreman in the Lamine lead mines

in Cooper county, Missouri. In the Centennial year he made the journey to the coast, stopping the first winter in southern Oregon and then migrating to Nez Perces county, Idaho, locating three miles north from Moscow, where he secured a fine farm. To the cultivation and improvement of this property he gave his industrious effort and attention until 1892, when he removed to the city of Moscow and opened an office as mentioned above, and since that time he has done a prosperous business in these lines in addition to superintending his farms. He was chosen by the people as county commissioner of Nez Perces county on the Republican ticket in 1886, and when the county of Latah was organized, in 1888, he was chosen to a similar office in the new organization, filling both offices with efficiency and faithfulness. In 1892 Mr. Naylor was chosen for the office of sheriff of Latah county, and in this, as in other public service, he showed both ability and integrity in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon him. Fraternally Mr. Naylor is associated with the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 31, with the Crescent Encampment, No. 12, Canton of Idaho, No. 1; Star of Rebekahs, No. 15; with the A. O. U. W., No. 13; all of Moscow.

The marriage of Mr. Naylor and Miss Rebecca E., daughter of David and Diana Allen, who were among the earliest pioneers of the state, was solemnized in Moscow on August 7, 1881, and they have become the parents of four children,—Ruth, Roy, Ralph and Neppa. Mr. Naylor has conducted himself in the affairs of life, both public duties and private enterprise, with manifestation of vigor, enterprise, ability and integrity, and he has justly earned the competence that is his to enjoy, as also the confidence and esteem of the people which is generously bestowed.

HON. SAMUEL J. LANGDON is one of the highly esteemed pioneer farmers of Latah county, and is a native of Ohio, having been born at Granville, Licking county, on May 4, 1829, and being of Scotch-Irish lineage. His ancestors were early settlers of Connecticut and participated in the Revolutionary war and the events of colonial days. One of the Langdons served as commander of Ticonderoga at one time. Jesse Langdon, the grandfather of our subject, was reared in Connecticut and there married Miss Jewett, with whom he later removed to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, following there the art of agriculture. They were members of the Congregational church and lived to a good, ripe age. Their children were Hiram, Anson, Richardson, James J., Albert, Betsey and Eunice H. James J., the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in 1795 and when a young man removed to Licking county, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Mary White, a daughter of Captain Samuel White, a prominent citizen of the same county, having won his title by commanding a company of state militia. The maternal great grandfather of our subject was Thomas Philipps, a native of Wales, who crossed to Philadelphia, his son, John H. Philipps, being a member of

Anthony Wayne's staff during the Indian wars. He removed to Licking county, Ohio, when the war was over, and there became prominent. Samuel White married Martha Philips, daughter of Thomas Philips, and in 1810 went to Granville, Ohio. Their daughter, Mary, became the wife of James J. Langdon, and the mother of the subject of this sketch. James J. Langdon worked at coopering after his marriage until 1840, then removed with his family to southeastern Missouri. Five years later he returned to Newark, Ohio, whence he went to McLean county, Illinois, where he died in his sixty-fifth year. The wife survived him ten years, and died in her seventieth year. Their children were Martha, Mary, Samuel J., our subject, Albert E., Elizabeth D. and Ellen E. Mary, Martha and Elizabeth have passed away. Albert E. is a resident of Illinois, and Ellen, now Mrs. Calkins, and a widow, is residing with her brother, the subject of this sketch.

S. J. Langdon was educated in Newark, Ohio, and began life as a farmer, and on July 26, 1853, married Miss Martha Virginia, a daughter of Isaac Wilson, a pioneer of Ohio. In August, 1862, Mr. Langdon enlisted in Company G, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in Missouri, Arkansas, Vicksburg, and in the Gulf department. Nine battles and sieges, besides many skirmishes, were participated in by him, among which are Prairie Grove, Arkansas, Vicksburg, Mississippi, Fort Morgan, Alabama, and Spanish Fort, also in Alabama. He was never wounded and he faithfully fought until the close of the war, then retired with a most creditable military record, having been promoted to corporal during the first six months of service and later attaining the rank of sergeant. Returning to his home in Illinois, he farmed until 1866, then removed to Crawford county, Kansas, whence in 1874 he crossed the plains to Latah county, using a team of horses and a team of cows. His wife and one daughter had died in Kansas in 1872. He had left his children in Kansas when he started west and intended to go to New Mexico, but abandoned that project on account of hostile Indians, and settled in Grass valley, Utah, for a year and a half, then was joined by his children and came on to this country, spending one winter in Walla Walla, and in 1877 coming to Latah county. He took a quarter section of government land and embarked in lumbering with partners, manufacturing most of the lumber that was used in Moscow in early days. He served as deputy assessor, later as assessor, filled the office of deputy sheriff for two terms and that of sheriff for one term and was a member of the territorial legislature in 1880, having also served in that capacity four terms in Kansas. He gave his original farm to his daughter, and now owns three hundred and twenty acres on the Little Potlatch. He has recently removed to the city of Moscow, and from there he superintends the estate, which is a bountiful producer of the cereals and fruits. He has manifested capabilities in the management of his business affairs, and he is now spend-

ing the golden years of his life in the enjoyment of a handsome competence and the esteem and confidence of all. Mr. Langdon was one of the organizers of the Republican party and held with it until Grant's second administration and then joined the ranks of Democracy, remaining there until Cleveland's second term; then he went with the Populists, but of late years he has been independent, voting according to the question and the man. Fraternally he is identified with the Order of Pyramids, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic, having served on the staff of two of the national commanders of the last named order. Mr. Langdon is a loyal citizen, a genial and affable neighbor, and a true and substantial man.

GEORGE W. PIERCE. One of the earliest pioneers of Idaho, and a man who has been acquainted with the frontier all of his life, having ever displayed courage and those telling qualities of worth which have enabled him to carve out a successful career in the west, the esteemed pioneer and gentleman whose name is at the head of this article is deserving of especial mention in the volume of his county's history, which we are pleased to accord to him.

Mr. Pierce was born in Oxford county, Maine, on March 20, 1834, and there grew to manhood and was educated. In 1853 he came, via Panama, to San Francisco, and mined in Tuolumne county, where he was successful. Later he perceived the need of further educational training, and so spent some time at the Bryant & Stratton College in San Francisco. Then he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and bought stock in the Crown Point mines, which he sold later for fourteen thousand dollars. In 1870 he could have sold the same amount for five hundred thousand dollars. Next we see him in South America, prospecting in the Andes for two years. From that place he came to Idaho, and was one of a group of men who discovered the Oro Fino mines. He was the man from whom the well known point of Pierce City was named. It is supposed to be the oldest town in Idaho, and Mr. Pierce well deserves the credit and approbation given to the sturdy pioneer. He has done a lion's share in the praiseworthy work of developing this county and this state.

At the present time Mr. Pierce is located in the Hoodoo district, where he has some very fine properties. He has constantly followed mining, more or less, since his first trip to California, and he is acquainted with it in all of its phases, and is a practical man in these lines. Mr. Pierce has raised two adopted daughters. The youngest is married and living in Greenfield, Massachusetts. The eldest died in her fifteenth year. He owns a farm of one-half section in the valley in addition to his mines and other property. Wherever he is known Mr. Pierce is highly respected and enjoys a very enviable prestige.