He was found four days later hid in a haystack on the Puyallup bottom, having abandoned his horse on reaching the opposite side of the prairie, and crawling on his hands and knees through the timber and brush, at night time, until he reached this to him seeming place of safety. His horse was afterward shot, by mistake, by a picket-guard, and his saddle-bags and pistols were untouched by the Indians, they being afraid of the medicine carried. The remaining party laid Moses down by the side of a log, a short distance from the trail, covered him with their overcoats and left him to die, the poor fellow giving the Masonic sign of distress on their leaving him. They then took to the woods, and by dint of crawling and hiding during the day time, and moving cautiously at night, succeeded in reaching the settlements in a torn, bleeding and exhausted condition.

"The day following the above episode, the company of old residents above referred to, consisting of about twenty men, with Charles Eaton, as Captain (Eaton had an Indian wife), and James McAllister, First Lieutenant (the latter was one of the first white settlers in the country, and could talk with the Indians in their own language, as also could Eaton to some extent), who had gone out to

HAVE A TALK WITH THE INDIANS,

Reached the Puyallup crossing. Here the main company halted, while Eaton, McAllister and Connell, accompanied by two friendly Indians, went on and met the Indians near Connell's home. They went unarmed to show the Indians that they had come for a friendly talk. They had a talk with the red rascals, who professed friendship and promised that they would not join the hostiles, when Eaton and his little party started back to the Puyallup. They had just passed the big swamp above referred to, when they were fired upon by the savages in ambush, and McAllister and Connell killed; Eaton and one of the friendly Indians making their escape, while the other remained with the hostiles. The main company, having heard the firing, took refuge in a small log cabin, which Eaton reached just in time to save his scalp, when the red devils, drunk with the smell of human blood, made a furious assault on the cabin, keeping up the attack until daylight the next day, when they got wind of the return of Hays' company and hastily scampered off into the woods and mountains. It was from Eaton's company of "Puget Sound Rangers" that the white settlements first received warning of approaching danger.

"When Hays' company and the regulars reached Connell's Prairie, about this same time, they quickly discerned the state of affairs, and immediately attacked the Indians, driving them across White river, and up Green and Black rivers, towards the mountains to the northeast. It being impossible to follow them further into the mountains without opening trails, and heavy storms setting in, the troops returned to the settlements and went into winter quarters."

THE MEMORABLE EVENTS.

Of the contest which followed were the White river massacre, the death of Lieutenant Slaughter and the disastrous defeat of the force of regulars under his command, which occurred in the southern part of King county near the site of the town which bears the name of the unfortunate commander, the siege of Seattle in January, 1855, the crushing defeat of the Indians at Connell's prairie, March 10, 1855, and the proclamation of martial law in Pierce county by Governor Stevens.

The Siege of Seattle,

As it has been termed, is described at some length by Hon. A. A. Denny in his valuable and interesting little book entitled, "Pioneer Days on Puget Sound." From this work the following extract is taken.

"Within the time I had predicted to Capt. Sterrett the outbreak came and on the 21st of October, 1855, Wm. H. Brannan, wife and child, Harvey N. Jones and wife, George E. King and wife and Enos Cooper were killed, and an infant child of King's could not be found—whether it was killed or carried off will never be known certainly, though there is reason to believe it was killed and burnt in the house.

"The settlers lower down the valley narrowly escaped and succeeded in again reaching Seattle in safety. The consternation and alarm was now general, and none could be found to doubt the fact that the Indians were unfriendly. Those who a short time before insisted that the Indians were all friendly, would now declare most vehemently that all were hostile, and must all be treated as enemies.

* * * * * * *

"After the White river massacre it was determined to

PREPARE FOR DEFENCE

In case of an attack on the town. At the time there was a large amount of hewn timber on hand twelve inches square, which was well suited to the purpose. Two houses were built of this timber of sufficient capacity to hold the entire population at the time. One was located at the junction of Front and Cherry streets and the other at the junction of Main and South Second streets, and the two joined by a stockade which also ran from each blockhouse westward to the bay, and was well calculated for protection on the land side of the town from whence all attacks were likely to come. Early in the morning of January 26th, 1856,

THE TOWN WAS ATTACKED

By the Indians. They had congregated during the night and taken their position under cover of the timber, along the face of the hill, in readiness to make the attack as soon as the people began to stir, but their presence was made known by a friendly Indian before the attack was made, and a howitzer was fired by order of Capt. Gansvort in the direction indicated by the friendly Indians which was promptly followed by an answer of musketry all along the woods in rear of the town, fully demonstrating the fact that the place was really surrounded by the hostiles. Fortunately all the whites who were sleeping outside of the stockade escaped to the block houses without injury. The firing was kept up all day and two whites were killed, one, Robert Wilson, fell near the southern blockhouse, and the other, Milton G. Holgate, brother of Mrs. E. Hanford, and Lemuel J. Holgate, who still reside among us, was shot while standing in the door of the Cherry street block house. Two houses were burnt during the day, one near where the gas works now are and the other the dwelling of Mr. Bell; several other houses, my own among the number, were plundered during the evening, and everything of value carried off.

"It is a mere matter of opinion whether the town, without the aid of the Decatur, would have been able to withstand the attack, but with the help of the marines on shore, and the guns of the Decatur in the harbor, it was quite a different matter.

"Following the White river massacre the upper valley had been laid waste, and now, as the hostiles withdrew from the attack on the town, they completed

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION

With the exception of Alki, which was out of their range and escaped destruction. I do not think there was a house left standing outside of the present limits of the town. There were two or three that had been fired and not entirely destroyed. King county, at the commencement of hostilities, was in a fairly prosperous condition, but now all was in ruins, and the entire population was compelled to seek shelter in Seattle or elsewhere, and a great many were so discouraged that they left the country.

THE WAR CONTINUED

Until the fall of 1856, but I do not propose to follow the subject further, as the principal incidents of the struggle are matters of historical record already. I will say, however, that under protection of a company of volunteers there was sufficient ground cultivated in the lower valley to supply the few families that remained with vegetables for the next winter; but those were times of pinching want and great privation, such as we never experienced here except in the winter of 1852-3. Those who remained until the close of the war were so much discouraged, and so much in dread of another outbreak, that they were unwilling to return to their homes in the country and undertake the task of rebuilding them, and as a consequence it was years before we recovered our lost ground to any great extent. Business was generally stagnant. Little in the way of building or improvement was attempted. Roads that had been opened before the war mostly became well nigh impassable, and some of them entirely so, and active efforts were not resumed to improve our roads and open communication with the country east of the mountains until 1865, a period of ten years."

In order that Mr. Denny's reference to the assistance rendered the people of Seattle in the battle may be understood, it should be stated that the sloop of war Decatur was lying in the harbor at the time of the attack, and that by landing a force of marines and by shelling the woods in which the savages were lurking, she assisted greatly in the repulse of the savages.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

In 1859 may fairly be regarded as the close of the era of settlement. Then began the era of occupation, which still continues and which will continue for centuries to come, for the white race takes no step backward; when it takes possession of a land, it possesses it forever. To attempt a sketch of the progress of the territory during this era would be entirely foreign to this article. It is best, therefore, to leave the story of the young commonwealth at the end of the last struggle of barbarism against the advance of civilization.

A glance over the history of the territory from the separation from Oregon to the outbreak of the great rebellion cannot but lead to the conviction that the great man of that period, the man who shaped the laws and institutions of the new territory, the man who towered above all others as the leading genius of the pioneer days was

Governor Isaac I. Stevens,

Whose death on the battlefield of Chantilly stopped his steady progress toward immortal fame. Governor Stevens was in every respect a great man. In spite of a careless habit of dress and manners which he doubtless acquired during his career on the frontier, his greatness impressed itself upon all with whom he came in contact and men readily accepted him as their leader. Governor Stevens is, and perhaps will ever be, the central figure of the history of our commonwealth, and it is fitting that this rapid review of a portion of that history should close with the following tribute to that great man, which was included in the address of Hon. H. G. Struve already so largely quoted from.

"Governor Stevens was in many respects a very remarkable man. Endowed by nature with strong intellect, carefully educated in youth, trained by long use in places of high responsibility and with a heart filled with generous impulses, he was quick to grasp the real merits of every question presented for solution. Although a man of strong impulses, which at times led him astray, he was seldom perceptibly swayed by prejudice. He was quick to act and tenacious of purpose. Genial and kindly in disposition, making hosts of friends and rarely loosing the confidence of any one who once became attached to him, so pure was his character that, though passing through hotly contested political struggles, the most envenomed partisan never presumed to question his personal integrity. As governor he successfully conducted one of the most sanguinary Indian wars that ever devastated the Western frontiers. As delegate he was active, vigilant, able and influential; so much so, that he was unanimously selected as the chairman of the National Executive Committee of one of the wings of the great Democratic party during the presidential contest of 1860, although he only occupied the humble position of delegate from an obscure Western Territory. I well remember my last interview with him, when he felt deeply depressed over his defeat in the Democratic convention at Vancouver in 1861, when Selucius Garfielde, the silver-tongued orator, captured the nomination for congress, to be in turn defeated by Governor W. H. Wallace, of Pierce county, the Republican nominee. The news of the fall of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, had just reached Portland by pony express and his resolution was formed at once to offer his services to President Lincoln. I was a thoughtless youngster then, but I still feel the firm and cordial grasp of his hand; I still remember his wise counsel and advice for the guidance of my conduct; I still hear his parting words, 'Stand by the flag, young man,' in those days of darkness and doubt, as he kindly waved what proved to be an eternal farewell. He offered his services to President Lincoln, which were accepted. He rose readily to the rank of Major General. His war record was brief but brilliant. At Chantilly in 1862, bravely fighting in the front rank of his command, two bullets pierced his forehead and his noble life was rendered up as a sacrifice for the salvation of his country and flag."

Rockford Enterprise—The camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church this year for the Spokane district, will be held on the Rockford circuit in Rock Creek valley. The meeting commences on Thursday, June 21, and will hold over Sunday, July 1st. The camp ground is located in a pleasant little grove in the upper end of the valley with an abundant supply of fresh water. Good pasture near at hand to pasture horses of those who desire to camp. Some thirty ministers will be present and the meetings are hoped to be the best ever held in the valley. The meeting is of a union nature, and all are cordially invited to come and camp.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Notable Pioneers Present To-day.

Interesting Personal Facts Concerning them.

Brief Reviews of Personal Careers Before and Since Coming to the Territory.

Statements Showing the Sort of Stuff the Pioneers Were Made of—Those Who Were not Afraid of Toil and Danger.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE

Came to California in 1849, where he mined gold and worked on Pacific Mail steamers four years. In 1853 he settled at Whatcom, where he took a donation claim, and has since been farming. He has been in the legislature five times, was a member at large of the State constitutional convention, and has been probate judge of his county.

Mrs. Eldridge was the first white woman settler in Whatcom county.

O. C. SHOREY

Came to California in 1853, and to Steilacoom in 1858. He followed mining in the Golden State, but in this Territory has been a carpenter, contractor, furniture maker, undertaker, county treasurer, city councilman, school director, etc. His wife came to this country in 1852. They have been living in Seattle twenty-five years. They have two children; a son engaged in railroad work, and a daughter, the wife of Dr. E. C. Kilbourne.

HILLORY BUTLER

Arrived in Seattle in 1853, and has lived here ever since. He worked hard for many years in timbering and draying. In early times he was sheriff of King county for three years; was deputy provost marshal during the rebellion, and after the war agent for the Muckleshute and Port Madison Indians. Mr. Butler was a leading actor during the Indian war of 1855-6.

C. B. BAGLEY

Came with his parents in 1852, and lived with them in Salem and Seattle until 1866. He then went to Olympia, where he remained for nearly twenty years. He was clerk in the Surveyor General's office, was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue thirteen years, public printer twelve years, and publisher of the *Courier* twelve years. In 1886, after returning to Seattle, he was engaged as manager of the POST-INTELLIGENCER. He is now in the job printing line. Mr. Bagley was associated with the first coal mining enterprise in King county. With George F. Whitworth, Josiah Settle and Daniel Bagley he opened the Newcastle mine about twenty years ago. They spent all their own money and all the money they could borrow in the work, opened roads, carried out the first coal on the backs of men, and later built a tram road and barge, on which they brought the product of their mine to Seattle. They got so far as to sell the coal to steam vessels and to make small shipments abroad, when they sold out to Densmore & Shattuck in 1871.

ORANGE JACOBS

Was born in New York in 1829. In 1831 he went to Michigan, taking his father and mother along. There he grew up, and there he studied law. In 1852 he got a two-horse team and went to Oregon, settling in the southern part of the state, where, excepting four years spent in the Willamette valley, he mined for gold, taught school and edited a newspaper, and practiced law off and on for seventeen years. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant associate justice of the supreme court of Washington Territory, in 1870 was appointed chief justice, and in 1874 reappointed. In the latter year he was nominated for delegate to congress by the Republicans, and elected; being also renominated and re-elected in 1876. Upon his return from congress he resumed his residence in Seattle, and in 1879 was elected mayor of the city. From that time to this he has practiced law. For ten years he has been a regent of the University, and was treasurer of the board all that time. In 1885 he was elected to the legislative council. He is a partial owner of the Newcastle coal mine, and one of the owners of the Denny iron mine. The Judge has a wife and eight children.

M. R. MADDOCKS

Came from California to Port Gamble in 1858, where he logged for the company six years. In 1864 he moved to Seattle, and in company with Amos Brown and John Condon started the Occidental hotel, which, from a very unpretentious, modest concern, has since grown to the immense and palatial structure now adorning the business heart of the city. After a few years of hotel life, Mr. Maddocks tried drugs, in which line of trade he continued sixteen years. He has been a county commissioner, a city councilman and a legislator, but is now living quietly in the enjoyment of a fine farm in White River valley and of the rents from a number of buildings owned by him in the city.

G. O. HALLER,

In 1839, entered the United States Army, and served through the Florida and Mexican wars with distinction, coming out of the latter with the title of Major by brevet. In 1852 he and his company were sent on a war vessel around Cape Horn to the Columbia river, and stationed at Fort Dalles. He remained in that neighborhood until the termination of the Indian war. He made a number of expeditions in various directions, and caught and hanged several savages who had been murdering whites. With 80 men he met the Chiefs Kamiakim and Puepue-mox-mox, with 3000 hostiles. They fought him and his little command three days when he cut his way out. In 1857 he built Fort Townsend, and in 1859 was sent to San Juan Island. He was ordered next to Fort Moiave and San Diego, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was sent East. He was Provost Marshal of Maryland, was Commandant of the General Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, with the Ninety-third New York as guard, and was Major of the Seventh Regulars. He took an active and prominent part in resisting the advance into Pennsylvania of General Lee in June and July, 1863, and was on the staff of Governor Curtin at Gettysburg. After the war he came to Puget Sound, and made his home on Whidby Island, where he became a farmer and a merchant. For sixteen years he lived there, when, as the result of a careful examination, the charges that had blackened his name and fame during the war were proved groundless, and he was reinstated in the army, with the rank of Colonel and command of the Twenty-third Infantry. In 1883 he was retired, having reached the age of 64 years. He has held a number of honorable and responsible local trusts in civil life. He is now a citizen of Seattle, and is President of the Pioneer Association of Washington Territory.

G. M. HALLER

Was born in York, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents on a government ship to the Pacific in 1852. He studied law with McNaught & Leary and was admitted to the bar in 1875, by Judge Lewis. He practiced at Port Townsend as a member of the firm of McNaught & Haller, and for two years was city attorney. He came to Seattle in 1881, where he subsequently practiced as Haller & Engle and G. M. Haller. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Burke & Haller, where he enjoys a practice second to no other law firm in the country. Mr. Haller assisted in organizing the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railway company, is an officer of the Puget Sound Telegraph company, and is a land and house owner of local note.

MRS. ABBY HANFORD,

Widow of Edward Hanford, one of the original Seattle townsite owners, came here in 1854, and yet continues her residence among us. Mrs. Hanford is noted for charitable and Christian works. She is also a historian of local repute. She has contributed a number of sketches of value to the city press, and has furnished H. H. Bancroft much matter. Her children are five sons—Thaddeus, ex-publisher of the *Intelligencer;* Cornelius, lawyer; Frank, insurance agent; Clarence, job printer and A. E., lawyer—all living in Seattle.

L. J. HOLGATE

Came to the country in 1853, and took a donation claim on the west shore of Lake Washington. He is a bachelor, with home in Seattle.

THOMAS PRATHER

Came to Portland in 1852 and to Olympia in 1853. For short periods of time, he was in Idaho and in British Columbia. He has been a surveyor the greater part of his time, but has held a number of offices, and followed various lines of trade.

DR. J. C. KELLOGG

Came from Michigan in 1852. He stayed a few months each at Vancouver, Olympia and South Bay, but in the fall of 1853 got on Whidby Island, where he located permanently. There he has since farmed and practiced medicine. He has represented his county in the legislature, and has served it in various other capacities. The doctor is an enthusiastic pioneer, and attends all pioneer reunions. His only son, Albert, is running a dairy farm on Whidby Island; his daughter is Mrs. Roland Denny, of Seattle.

E. C. FERGUSON

Landed in California in 1854, and at Steilacoom in 1858. After a year or two at the latter place, he went into the big timber in the valley of the Snohomish, and platted and started the town of Snohomish. He has been a father to the town in more ways than one, and the people have shown their regard for him by electing him twice to the legislative house and four times to council, probate judge, auditor school superintendent, and so on to the foot of the ticket. He was commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition in 1885. He has a wife and three children.

CHAS' H. JONES

Came to California in 1854, and to Puget Sound in 1856. He has been clerking, sailing vessels and piloting. Port Townsend is his home port.

J. F. DAMON

Is a California 49er. He came north as a newspaper correspondent in 1858, and settled at Port Townsend in 1860, where he began the publication of the *Northwest*, a live, sharp journal, that soon brought its young editor into prominent notice. In 1863-4 he edited the *Oregonian*. In 1865, he entered the Congregational ministry, was in charge of the Portland church six months, and of the Albany church three years. He came to Seattle in 1869, organized Plymouth church here and was its pastor until ill-health impelled him to resign. He has since had a roving commission and has preached the word of God all over the sound country, but particularly at the different mill ports and Eagle Harbor. Mr. Damon has married more couples than any three clergymen in the Territory. Mrs. Damon is a pioneer in her own right, coming to the country in 1854.

CAPT. S. W. PERCIVAL

Has been living in Olympia since 1852. For many years he conducted a large store, had a wharf and warehouse, and was a leading man of the town. His sons, Sam and John, are in business in Olympia; his daughter, Mrs. T. N. Ford, also lives there.

GEORGE LOTZE

Has been a resident of Thurston county for thirty-five years. He is a farmer, and has a wife and four children.

D. N. HYDE

Came to Oregon in 1853; went to Idaho in 1864, and moved to Washington in 1869. During the first ten of his nineteen years residence in Seattle, he was a merchant and customs officer. He has a wife and five children, namely: Mrs. Huntoon, of Boise, Idaho; Mrs. James McNaught, of St. Paul; Mrs. Chick and Mrs. Kimball, of Seattle, and his son, Shelley, all of Seattle.

JOSEPH MORRISON

Came from Wisconsin in 1852. He lived in Oregon and California until 1879, when he came to Seattle, where he now lives. He has a wife and one son.

MRS. CLARA E. SYLVESTER

Came to Olympia in 1854, and lived there until two years ago when she moved to Seattle with her daughter, Miss May Sylvester. Mrs. Sylvester is the widow of Edmund Sylvester, who came to Oregon by sail vessel in 1844, settling for a few years at Albina, but in 1849 removing to Olympia, which town site he became proprietor of, laid off, sold and gave away.

JACOB HUNTINGTON

Came from Illinois in 1852, and settled in Cowlitz valley, at Monticello, where he has farmed to this day. He has one son, Henry V. Huntington, a farmer, and three daughters, Mrs. Smith of Monticello, Mrs. Thatcher of Lewiston, Idaho, and Mrs. J. M. Lyon of Seattle.

JOHN M. IZETT

Came to California in 1852 and to Puget Sound in 1854. Except five years at Utsalady he has made his home on Whidby Island at Oak Harbor. He has been nine years in the customs service, was nineteen years school director, was county commissioner, justice of the peace, &c. Mrs. Izett came to Oregon in 1847. They have four children.

JOHN T. A. BULFINCH

Came to California in 1857, to Vancouver Island in 1860 and to Puget Sound in 1865. He has followed lumbering, hotel keeping, mining and real estate; looking for gold in the mountains of British Columbia and for copper on Queen Charlotte Islands. He now lives in Port Townsend. Mr. Bulfinch is a grandson of Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, who originated the expedition of the ship Columbia, Captain Robert Gray, and bark Washington, Captain John Kendrick, in 1792, to the North Pacific, resulting in the discovery of the Columbia river, and giving the United States a hold upon this country. The Columbia was the first ship to carry the American flag around the world.

J. J. H. VAN BOKKELEN,

Born in 1816, came to San Francisco in 1849, to British Columbia in 1851 and to Puget Sound in 1853. He has lived thirty-five years at Port Townsend, during which time he has been sheriff, court clerk, justice of the peace and deputy collector of customs. He was major of volunteers in the Indian war. He has two children—Mrs. Sterrett, of Port Townsend, and John A. Van Brokkelen, an engineer in the Pacific Coast Steamship company.

WILLIAM BISHOP

Came to Port Townsend in 1855 and took a claim in Chimicum Valley, where he yet remains, a farmer. He served in the Indian war and has served his neighbors repeatedly in matters of local trust. His farm is one of the finest on the coast, and the reputation of Bishop's dairy products is unexcelled.

JOHN THORNTON

Came across the plains in 1850 to Willamette valley, and to Dungeness, on the Straits of Fuca, in 1851. Twenty-seven years he has lived there cultivating the soil, but last year moved up to Port Townsend.

W. H. TAYLOE

came to California in 1852 and to Port Townsend in 1858. In 1861 he moved to Seattle, returning later to Port Townsend, and afterwards living at different times in San Francisco, Portland and Kalama. He is now a resident of Seattle. During the thirty years of his life in this Territory he has been employed in the Custom House, has steamboated, railroaded, merchandised, sawmilled, and various other things. He was in the legislature, was treasurer of this city, was school clerk, but for a number of years past has confined his attention to the business of insurance. One of his early enterprises was the building of a large steam sawmill at Freeport, now Milton, in company with C. C. Phillips, Capt. George Plummer, J. R. Williamson and Stronach & Jackson. The mill was burned in 1867, when J. R. Williamson and G. W. Prescott rebuilt it. The 147 acres upon which this mill was built cost them in 1863 $1300. The same land was sold last month to Thomas Ewing for $147,000.

THOMAS WEBB

Came from Illinois in 1853, and settled at Skokomish in 1854, where he lived until 1886, when he came to Seattle. He was a farmer there, and by his industry and thrift was enabled to accumulate sufficient money to buy a few lots in this city and to build a number of houses, from the rents of which he can live easily the rest of his days.

ROBERT RUSSELL.

Came to Portland in 1852, and to Seattle in 1853. He has been city councilman two years. Has a wife and two children.

CAPT. HENRY ROEDER

came to California in 1850, and to this Territory in 1852. He settled at Whatcom, where he has carried on almost every line of business imaginable. He has run a sawmill and made lumber; a quarry, and sent stone all over Oregon and Washington; kept a store, farmed, run a free hotel, sailed vessels on and out of the Sound, been a legislator eight times, county commissioner, school director, etc. He has a wife and four children.

THOS. W. PROSCH

Came to San Francisco in 1855 and to Puget Sound in 1858. He has been engaged in various lines of business, but chiefly that of printing and publishing. For fourteen consecutive years he owned and published, one after the other, the daily and weekly *Pacific Tribune*, *Intelligencer* and POST-INTELLIGENCER, retiring from the latter two years ago. For two years he was inspector of customs and clerk in the custom house at Port Townsend, and for two years was postmaster of Seattle. He published the first paper at Tacoma. He is married, and has four children. His wife (*nee* McCarver) is a pioneer, and the daughter of pioneers, her father crossing the plains with Dr. Whitman in 1843, and her mother in 1846.

LUKE MCREDMOND

Came to San Francisco in 1853, and in 1856 to Port Gamble. The battle between the United States war sloop Massachusetts and the Indians at that place occurred the day he arrived, and was witnessed by him. He stayed there a few months, when he moved to Port Madison, where he remained until 1868. The next four years were spent in Seattle. In 1872 he took a claim on Samamish slough, on which he has since made his home. He has held several precinct offices. He has a wife, five sons and two daughters.

JESSE W. GEORGE

Crossed the continent in 1851, coming from Ohio to Oregon, with his father, mother and two brothers. He lived in Linn county until 1871, when he moved to Seattle, where he has since dwelt. Mr. George was U. S. Marshal for the territory in 1884, 1885 and 1886. He is married and has four children. His wife came to the country in 1853 and lived in Thurston county, where she had an interesting Indian war experience.

FRANCIS HENRY

Came from Wisconsin to California in 1851. For seven years he mined it, from Hangtown to Gold Beach. He returned to Wisconsin in 1858, but came west again in 1862, when he fixed himself at Olympia, where he has been since. He has practised law, has been justice of the peace and probate judge, has been a member of the legislature and a town trustee several times. He was chief clerk of the last lesislative council and is now clerk of the supreme court of the territory. Mr. Henry is secretary of the Territorial Pioneer Association.

H. L. YESLER

Was born in Maryland, but came to the Pacific slope from Ohio. He arrived in Portland in April, 1851, and worked there one year as a carpenter. He went to California in April, 1852 and packed salmon at Sacramento. The only gold mining he did was on Bear river, where he worked three days. The diggings were paying only about three dollars a day, and he quit, after losing thirty-three dollars. Carpentering at Marysville, next occupied him, with wages of $11 a day. He was only killing time in California, waiting for the arrival of machinery for a sawmill which he intended building on Puget Sound. By advice of a sea captain he located here in the fall of 1852. He took a donation claim, and has been on it ever since. His was the first steam sawmill on the Sound, and its daily cut was from 8000 to 15,000 feet a day. Rough lumber sold then at $35 a thousand, which, as the logs cost him $7, gave him a very pretty profit. He shipped to San Francisco, Honolulu and other ports. He went to merchandising early in the 50's as a member of the firm of Yesler, Rand & Co., which subsequently became Yesler, Denny & Co., the business being maintained until 1865. Mr. Yesler was an incorporator and director of the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad Company, and of the Seattle gas works. He owned and operated water works, and at one time was concerned in steamboating. He was the first auditor of King county, and was repeatedly elected city councilman and county commissioner. In 1885-'6 he was mayor. Mr. Yesler is the largest house owner in the city; his own residence and two of his business blocks being among the finest structures on the North Pacific Coast.

DAVID SHELTON

Is a pioneer in the fullest sense of the word. He was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1812, and moved west at an early date. He has always kept in advance of civilization until now, when it is practically impossible for him to get away from it. He never saw a railroad or locomotive engine until a short time ago at Tenino, and Seattle is the largest town he was ever in. He came with ox-team across the plains in 1847, and for a year fixed himself on Sauvies Island, at the mouth of the Wilamette river. In 1848, he moved up to Portland, then a hamlet of half a dozen houses, where he stayed four years. In February, 1852, he came to Puget Sound on the fishing schooner Mary Taylor, accompanied by John Ross, Thomas Tallentire, L. B. Hastings and B. F. Pettygrove, all with families. Hastings and Pettygrove got off at Port Townsend, which then consisted of a single house, occupied by a bachelor named Alfred Plummer. Pettygrove was the founder and namer of Portland, and he likewise founded and named Port Townsend. The Tallentire family were landed at Steilacoom, while the Roses and Sheltons went on to Olympia. Mr. Shelton stayed in Olympia a few months, when they went to Big Skookum Bay, or Hamrarsley Inlet, and settled at the place where now stands the prosperous and promising town of Shelton. He served as lieutenant of a company of volunteers in the Indian war, and had under his command a fort at Skookum bay. David Shelton, Sidney S. Ford and Arthur A. Denny, were the three commissioners of Thurston county, holding their sessions in the town of Olympia. Mr. S. has been county commissioner, sheriff and assessor of his county, and represented it in the first legislature, in 1854. He has had eleven children, six of whom are now living; L. D. W. Shelton, his oldest son, being at present a resident and business man of Seattle.

CHARLES PROSCH

Came from New York to San Francisco by the Panama route, in 1853. He lived five years in the city by the Golden Gate, during which he found employment at his trade as compositor and foreman on the *Alta California*, for a short time being concerned in the paper as owner and publisher. In 1858 he removed with his family to Steilacoom, then the most promising town on Puget Sound. There he remained for nine years, five years of the time as publisher of the *Puget Sound Herald*, and the remaining years as merchant and lumberman. In 1867 he was appointed public printer and moved to Olympia, where he also published the *Daily and Weekly Pacific Tribune*. He afterwards came to the lower Sound, and for thirteen years has lived in Seattle. Except the four years during which he was engaged in store-keeping and logging, Mr. Prosch has worked continuously at his trade—printing—since 1838, and during these fifty-two years has probably set more type than any man in the United States. He holds a case in the POST-INTELLIGENCER office, and works every day in the year except Sundays and holidays.

DAVID T. DENNY

Came from Illinois in 1851, a young man of 19 years. He landed at Alki Point September 25th, and a few months later came over to what is now Seattle, where he has since continued to reside. To Mr. Denny and his wife was issued the first marriage license in King county, and their marriage by Dr. Maynard, justice of the peace, likewise was the first in the county. Mr. Denny has held many offices, being probate judge for nearly twenty years, school director twelve years, treasurer four years, county commissioner, etc. He served through the Indian war of 1855-6. He has been noted as a conscienious, faithful executor and guardian, and as such has had numerous trusts covering long terms of years, and including hundreds of thousands of dollars of money and property. His occupation was that of farmer for nearly thirty years. Of late, owing to the growth of the town and for other reasons, he has felt compelled to change his business, and he has engaged in many public and private enterprises, including the building and running of a saw mill, cutting the inter-lake canal, the street railway, selling lots and building houses. The Denny park was given to the city by him. Mr. and Mrs. Denny have had nine children.

MRS. PACKARD,

One of the early settlers of Snohomish county, where she patiently endured dangers, privations and trials for a long time similar to those experienced by all the pioneers in the more remote and inaccessible parts of this frontier region. She lives in Snohomish City.

JOHN E. BURNS,

Of Tacoma, came to San Francisco in the ship Golden Eagle, via Cape Horn, in 1852, and immediately after came on to Port Townsend. His first work was to build the 40-ton schooner A. Y. Trask, in which he went trading with the Indians on the northwest coast. He had two cannon mounted on her and carried a strong crew of well-armed men. After sailing her two or three years the Indian war broke out. Moses McAllister was killed in October, 1855, by Indians on the plains back of Stielacoom. Burns took the news at once to Port Townsend, spreading the alarm all over the lower sound. A company of sixty men was organized at Port Townsend and on Whidby Island, commanded by E. B. Ebey, who went on the A. Y. Trask to the scene of hostilities. They sailed up the Snohomish, the schooner being the first vessel to navigate that river. Fort Ebey was built and garrisoned, and though no bloodshed immediately followed the movement the effect was restraining on the Indians, and to that extent beneficial. Six of the sixty men in that expedition participated in the excursion and picnic yesterday, namely: J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, John Thornton, John Alexander, William Bishop, Daniel Brownfield and J. E. Burns. Captain Burns and his schooner remained in the government service during the remainder of the struggle. They assisted the Decatur in the defense of Seattle on the memorable 26th of January, 1856. Captain Burns has been in the legislature, Tacoma council, and held other offices. He has a wife and five children.

WILLIAM LEMON

Is one of the pioneers of Lewis county, though now a citizen of Olympia. Mr. Lemon came to the country thirty-five years ago, and is one of the best known citizens of his part of the Territory. He has several children, two of whom—Mrs. Charles Goldstein and Mrs. Lyman Mann—are residents of Seattle.

MRS. MARGARET MCFADDEN,

Of Lewis county, attended the pioneer reunion of 1888. She is widow of the late lamented A. B. McFadden, who came to the Territory in the middle years of the sixth decade. He was associate and chief justice of the Territory for several years prior to the war of the rebellion, and represented the Territory in congress in 1873 and 1874. Mrs. McFadden has a number of children, one of whom is Mrs. Mary Miller, widow of the late General W. W. Miller; another, J. C. McFadden, an Olympia lawyer, and a third, Robert N. McFadden, a Seattle banker.

MISS EUGENIE M'CONAHA

Was the first white child born in King county—in 1852. Her father, the talented and promising George N. McConaha, was Seattle's first attorney, and he represented the county in the first Territorial legislature. Coming from Olympia, the capital, in a canoe, accompanied by Captain Barstow and four Indians, in the spring of 1854, before the coming of the first steamboat, a squall overturned the frail craft and Barstow, McConaha and two Indians were drowned. Miss McConaha lives in Seattle with her mother, Mrs. Ursula Wyckoff.

MRS. LYDIA C. LOW,

Widow of the late J. N. Low, came with her husband, the Dennys and Terrys, in 1851. For a time they were located on Alki Point, but later went to Chamber's Prairie, and afterwards to Snohomish City, where Mrs. Low continues to make her home.

AMASA S. MILLER

Came overland from St. Louis in 1849. On the 4th of July he and his party crossed the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains and on the 7th arrived in Hangtown, where he went to mining for gold. Four years later he was sent to Port Gamble to build and work in the mill, where he stayed until 1876. With Cyrus Walker, now managing owner of that mammoth concern, he cut the first stick of timber in the mill. He represented Kitsap county nine times in the legislature, and King county once. He came to Seattle in 1876, where he has since been engaged in building houses, keeping hotel, etc. He was a member of the city council two years. He is married, and has one child, a son, Henry W. Miller, now a merchant of Seattle.

DANIEL BAGLEY

Came from Illinois with Thomas Mercer, W. H. Shoudy, Dexter Horton and others in 1852, bringing his family across the plains with him. He lived in and near Salem eight years, when he moved to Seattle, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Bagley is a clergyman of the Methodist Protestant denomination, and was organizer of the work of his church in Oregon and Washington, building several churches. In 1861 he was appointed chairman of the commission to build a Territorial University in Seattle; the structure on the beautiful ten-acre tract, given by Arthur A. Denny, in the heart of the city, being the result. He has been a University regent three times, and for twenty years was pastor of the Methodist Protestant church in this city. Mr. Bagley completes his 70th year in 1888. His life companion, though an invalid for many years, remains to bless him.

DEXTER HORTON

Came to Oregon in 1852. He remained a few months in the Willamette Valley, but in the spring of 1853 walked over to Puget Sound. Arriving in Seattle he was hired by W. N. Bell to chop piles at $2.50 a day and board. He went to Port Gamble soon after, and, with his wife, was employed by the mill company as cook while the first mill was building. In 1855 they came back to Seattle, where Mr. Horton was hired by H. L. Yesler to wheel sawdust from his mill, while Mrs. Horton cooked for the hands. When he got a little money ahead he engaged in merchandising, with Arthur A. Denny and David Phillips, in which business he continued with more or less changes until 1870, when he started the first bank in Washington Territory, in which business he has been continually engaged, building up an institution which in solidity is ranked among the best concerns in the world, and which in the volume of its business is far ahead of anything of the kind elsewhere in the territory. Mr. Horton built the first permanent house in the city, the stone building now occupied by Harrington & Smith. He also built a wharf, handsome residence, etc. He is one of the principal stockholders of the gas and electric light works. Mr. Horton never sought office, and never held but one, that of University regent.

JAMES BUZBY,

With wife and two children, crossed the plains in 1852, staying at Canemah, near Oregon City, the following winter, and coming to Puget Sound early in 1853. They settled on Whidby Island, where Mr. Busby engaged in farming and milling, and where he has ever since continued to dwell. The Buzby flour, the Buzby butter, and in fact, any other product of the Buzby family, have long been locally noted as the best in the market. Mr. Buzby has been in the Territorial legislature, a county commissioner, school director and justice of the peace. His son, Isaac W. Buzby, is a reputable citizen of Seattle, and his daughter, Sarah R. Porter, the wife of a Whidby Island farmer.

ARTHUR A. DENNY

Came across the continent in 1851, from Illinois to Oregon, accompanied by his wife, his brother David, and others. They located in the fall of the year at Alki Point, in what was then Thurston county, but is now King. Shortly after the settlement at the Point transferred its location to the east shore of what is now the harbor of Seattle, where the men took claims and proceeded to found and build the town of Seattle. Arthur A. Denny was made a commissioner of Thurston county, and afterwards a commissioner of King, when the latter was created by act of the Oregon legislature. He was also appointed first postmaster of Seattle. In 1854 he was elected to the legislature and for nine consecutive sessions represented the county in that body, at one session serving as speaker. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Register of the land office at Olympia, which position he held four years, and in 1865 he was elected delegate to congress on the Republican ticket. During the past twenty years he has devoted himself to home affairs, being elected repeatedly to the city council, acting as regent of the Territorial University, and giving his attention to numbers of other local trusts. He was one of the organizers of the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad, and during the ten years life of that company was its president. He is now its vice-president, as also vice-president of the Puget Sound Shore Line, Sydney Dillen, of New York, being president. Mr. Denny was one of the first merchants of Seattle, and was also one of the first to engage in steamboating. During the past seventeen years he has been personally engaged in banking, being vice-president of the house of D. Horton & Co. He is one of the owners of the famous Denny iron mine. Mr. Denny took an active part in the Indian war. He has had six children, all of whom are yet living.

JOHN COLLINS

Has been a citizen of the Territory for thirty-one years. He has been long and prominently identified with the hotel business, owning and conducting for twenty years the famous Teekalet at Port Gamble and the Occidental in Seattle. He has large landed interests in this city, is connected with the gas works, assisted in opening the Talbot and Cedar Mountain coal mines and has been an active helper in scores of