

MEN WE KNOW.

HENRY FERRY ISAACS,

The enterprising proprietor of the North Pacific Mills, at Walla Walla, is a native of Philadelphia, born in 1822. At the age of twenty-one he started in the stationery business in his native city, and three years later moved to Terre Haute, Ind. There the general prevalence of ague proved too much for him so he removed to Minnesota. The long winters, however, did not tally with his idea of comfort, so in the year 1851 he came to the Pacific Coast. His first business venture was at Salem where he established the "Holman House" in 1852, remained three years, and then removed to the Dalles, where he engaged in general merchandising. In 1859 he closed business and erected a fine flouring mill at Fort Colville, after completing which he left for the Eastern States with the intention of establishing business relations for the purpose of extensively engaging in the fur business. During his absence the Boise mines were discovered, and on his return he found that the alluresments of the gold field were too great to induce any one to engage in the risk of hunting for furs in Indian territory. The fur business was reluctantly abandoned and he went to Walla Walla in 1862 where he has resided ever since, with the exception of two years, which he spent at Boise City, where he erected two fine flouring mills in 1866. On his arrival at Walla Walla, he built the North Pacific mills, which, with the improvements since made, can be safely said to be the handsomest mill-building in the Northwest. Near the mills, and immediately adjoining the city of Walla Walla, is the beautiful residence of Mr. Isaacs, which he erected in 1866, at an expense of \$9,000. It is tastefully furnished, adorned with choice paintings, rare tropical plants, and contains the finest private library east of the Cascade Mountains. His grounds consist of 120 acres of fine black loam land, which, by scientific farming, has been brought to the very highest state of cultivation—25 acres of it is orchard, and all the trees are now in full bearing. The flower garden is extensive and contains the very best flowering shrubs. In short, Mr. Isaacs' is a home in the full meaning of the word. That same inherent taste for the refined and beautiful which causes Mr. Isaacs to surround himself with flowers, paintings, books, &c., also causes him to devote considerable attention to stock-raising, and his stud comprises some of the finest animals in the Northwest. This has been of no small value to the upper country, as the late marked improvements in stock, wherever crossed with that of Mr. Isaacs, fully testify. As a business man, he has few equals. In his mills, which have a capacity of two hundred barrels per day, he uses the most improved method, and which but few mills in the United States have as yet been able to adopt. In 1875 he started a pork-packing establishment in connection with his mills, and now packs about 1,500 hogs per season. Whilst living generously, Mr. Isaacs allows no waste in any department of his extensive business. Everything has its place and use, and this without a doubt is the principal secret of his success.

RON. W. W. PARKER,

Mayor of Astoria, is a native of Central Vermont. He received his education at Norwich University, a literary, scientific and military school of considerable note in that section and at that time. In the spring of 1847 he left home under appointment as mining engineer to the Lake Superior Copper Mining Company, where he stayed about one year, returning to New York in September, 1848. The steamship California was then just

advertised to leave for Panama via Cape Horn, from whence she was to sail for Astoria, Oregon, forming one of the regular monthly line of steamships which were to commence their trips January 1st, 1849, from Panama to Astoria, touching at Mazatlan, San Diego, San Francisco, etc. Although the news of the wonderful rich gold discoveries in California had not as yet reached the Atlantic side, Mr. Parker was the very first person to engage passage on the California. By illness he missed his passage around Cape Horn, but made his way to Panama via Santa Martha, Chagres, etc., arriving at Panama several weeks ahead of the steamer. In the meantime the California gold fever had spread and more than one hundred passengers were taken on at Valparaiso and Callao. So great was the rush that, although in December, 1848, Mr. Parker could not find a single American in Chagres or Panama, over 2,000 had arrived there by the time the California sailed, February 1st, 1849. On the 28th of February of that year Mr. Parker landed at the then embryo city of San Francisco, and immediately thereafter, with his company formed on board the steamer during her trip, built a scow boat of two tons burthen. On the 11th of March, loaded with a full supply of provisions, he started for the southern mines, via Stockton and the Tuolumne river. He mined a few weeks and returned to San Francisco, where he built a hotel on ground leased at \$62.50 per month. Here he met with success. The second great fire of June 14th, 1850, however, took nearly all Mr. Parker's earnings, about \$20,000. He finally engaged in merchandising with R. Wheeler & Co., and was elected to the Board of Assistant Aldermen in May, 1851. The board of which Mr. Parker was a member was the first to institute a general system of city taxation. It was afterwards known as the "honest" Common Council and succeeded the one which voted \$4,000 per year salary for each of its sixteen members. In February, 1852, Mr. Parker arrived at Astoria for the purpose of examining its lumbering facilities, and so well pleased was he that he has remained there ever since, always taking an active interest in all important matters. From 1852 to 1860 he carried on the milling and lumbering business, with profits on the debit side of the ledger. In 1858 he was elected and served creditably as an Oregon legislator. In 1861 he received the appointment of deputy collector of customs at Astoria, and served in that position continuously for twelve years, through the terms of W. L. Adams and A. Hinman. In December, 1877, he was elected Mayor of Astoria for two years. Mr. Parker is a consistent, stringent temperance advocate, is a good business man and is generous to a fault in assisting all benevolent and elevating enterprises of his locality.

MICHAEL WINTLER,

One of the most enterprising merchants of Vancouver, W. T., is a native of Canton Giarus, Switzerland, where he was born in 1830. When but twelve years of age young Wintler went to work in a printworks, and by the time he was seventeen years old had saved up sufficiently to engage a passage on a sailing ship for America. After two months rough voyage he arrived in New York, in August, 1847. Mr. Wintler is one of that class of men who commence at the very lowest round of the ladder and through their own exertion reach the summit of success. Immediately on his arrival in New York he went to work at the humble occupation of washing dishes in a hotel, but having once mastered the English language his condition improved. He has always made it a rule to do well and thoroughly whatever he undertakes. For six years he resided at Buf-

falo, New York, finally, and in April, 1854, landed at San Francisco. The Chinese at that time did not as yet monopolize the laundry business, and Mr. Wintler started a laundry on a small scale, which he successfully carried on for eighteen months. He was finally induced to take a clerkship in a wholesale grocery store. In 1857 he went to Clarke county, W. T., and started farming, and still owns four farms of about 1,000 acres. The wish to give his children a good education induced Mr. Wintler to remove to Vancouver in September, 1864, and to keep himself employed he started general merchandising, and now does an immense business in that line. Mr. Wintler is managing proprietor of the Vancouver water works, in which he owns very nearly all the stock. He is also the owner of 62 acres of city lots, and has 109 acres of fine land adjoining the town, besides the farms above mentioned. Mr. Wintler has acceptably served both his town and county, having held the office of chief engineer of the Vancouver fire department for six years; was a member of the Common Council for eight years, and county treasurer for two years.

L. F. CARTEE,

Surveyor-General of Idaho Territory, was born in 1823, at Ithica, New York. His education was finished by a five years course at St. John's College, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1849 Mr. Cartee came to the Pacific Coast and the following year opened an office at Oregon City as surveyor and general engineer. He remained there for twelve years, when he took charge, as superintendent and engineer, of the construction of both railroads which the Oregon Steam Navigation Company built in 1862. In 1851 Mr. Cartee surveyed and laid out Couch's addition to the city of Portland. In 1854-55 he was a member of the Oregon Legislature, and was chief clerk of the Surveyor-General of Oregon during Mr. Zieber's term. Immediately after finishing the construction of the railroads for the O. S. N. Co. above mentioned, he in 1863 removed to Idaho Territory, and at Rocky Bar erected the first sawmill and first quartz mill in the territory. In 1866 he settled down at Boise City, where he is the owner of the handsomest residence in Idaho, an illustration of which appeared in our October number. It was completed in 1874 and cost over \$20,000. Outside of his official duties, which Gen. Cartee has acceptably attended to for twelve years, he devotes considerable attention to the growing and importing of new and choice varieties of fruit trees and flowering shrubs, and to this end he has spared no expense and been of immense value to Idaho, by introducing valuable fruits which otherwise would not have been grown there for years to come. He is also engaged in raising cattle on an extensive scale, being the owner of a very large band.

JAMES A. PINNEY,

Senior partner of the extensive book and stationery house of James A. Pinney & Co. at Boise City, Idaho, was born in 1835, and when but fifteen years of age came to the Pacific Coast. In 1853 he came to Southern Oregon and at once engaged in packing between Jacksonville, Oregon, and Crescent City, Cal. At this he staid for nine years, and in 1862 he went to Idaho and engaged at packing between Lewiston and the Florence diggings. The following year he went to Idaho City and engaged in general merchandising and also served as postmaster during his entire residence there. In May, 1865, and again in 1867, Mr. Pinney had the misfortune of being buried out; he, however, recuperated from both disasters and removed to Boise City in 1870, where he has done a lucrative business ever since. In 1873 he purchased his handsome residence, an illustration of which appeared in our October number. Mr. Pinney is a valuable citizen to Boise City, as he is ever in the lead where the interest of his locality is concerned.

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