

# FOUNDER DAYS OF MILWAUKIE

# GRADUATES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TELL OF EARLY SETTLERS AND HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

The graduating class of the Milwaukee school, composed of four girls and one boy, gave a historical program in the Town Hall of that pioneer place Friday, June 5. For the past few months the members of this class had been collecting incidents of the pioneer days of Milwaukee. They interviewed all the old settlers they could find in their search for data. Much of this work was stimulated by the recent unveiling of the pictures of Hector Campbell and Dr. O. W. Nixon, the first teachers of the Milwaukee school, and the pupils were greatly aided by the recent visit to the school of Dr. Nixon, who until recently was literary editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean. Dr. Nixon, Mrs. J. E. Walt and Mrs. Alfred Luelling gave them much information. The facts that Milwaukee, one of the first towns in Oregon, has just been incorporated, and that an effort is being made to stimulate settlement there, gives the sketches prepared by the class an added interest. The hall was crowded, and the Milwaukee band furnished music. Professor L. A. Read, who assisted in and directed the preparation of the papers, was in charge.

**The Early Settlers.**  
Walter Young's paper dealt with "The Early Settlers of Milwaukee," and read:  
"The history of Milwaukee is the history of the early families who braved the dangers and hardships of pioneer life to obtain homes. When the first families came here, about 1848, dense forests covered what is now the site of the city. The pioneers and Indians fished along the banks of the river. Trees over 150 feet high and 10 feet through covered the land. From this forest homes had to be hewn, but the strong character and stern determination which had brought the pioneers across the plains made them equal to the task before them.

"Among the first settlers was Andrew Fellows, whose claim occupied the present site of Milwaukee, and who lived near where the Harlow house now stands.  
"Another early settler was Mr. Wilson, who settled on what is now called the Lambert place. He was so annoyed by the Indians that he wished to sell his claim and leave. One incident which increased this desire was a frog which Mrs. Wilson received from a party of Indians one day while her husband was across the river. She saw them approaching, and knowing that they were unfriendly and thinking that he had stolen her, she hastily threw some of her husband's clothing over a chair, and when they came up she told them that he was in bed. Glancing through the open door, they saw his wife sitting at her work, and he was there, they left because they knew that they could get nothing while he was there.

**Planter of First Orchard.**  
"Mr. Wilson soon sold his claim to Henderson Luelling, who arrived about 1847, for a team of horses and a wagon with which to get away. Mr. Luelling had brought a number of small trees across the plains with him. He planted them just south of the Lambert house. This was the first nursery in Oregon. Just before this Lot Whitcomb, with 10 assistants, arrived at the claim of Mr. Fellows and bought it. He laid out and named Milwaukee after the Milwaukee in Wisconsin, and tried to establish a co-operative colony. With this end in view, he started to build a mill at the mouth of Johnson Creek.

"During the Summer of 1848 Mr. Meek bought the claim of Mr. Kiburna, which joined the one of Henderson Luelling and bought it. He laid out and named Milwaukee after the Milwaukee in Wisconsin, and tried to establish a co-operative colony. With this end in view, he started to build a mill at the mouth of Johnson Creek.

"This was before the discovery of gold in California. The news of the discovery was brought by Captain Kiburna in the bark Henry in September, 1848. In two weeks Mr. Alfred Luelling and Mr. Meek had started for the gold fields. From this time on no more was said of the co-operative colony project.  
"George and Jacob Willis arrived on the south bank of the Columbia in December, 1847. They started from Iowa in June, taking six months for the journey. They moved into the vicinity of Milwaukee about a month later. George Willis took up the section of land on which the Portland Woolen Mills are situated, and Jacob took up the section on which Willburg Station is situated.

**First Sawmill Built.**  
"George and Jacob Willis and Edward Long built a sawmill four blocks west of the woolen mills. When they came here Portland was a dense forest, and there were only a few houses and one small store here.

"In Fall of 1848 Oren Kellogg and his son, Joseph Kellogg, and Mr. Hathaway arrived. Mr. Kellogg took up a section of land south of Milwaukee. But at that time the law had not been passed requiring settlers to build a house near or to build a house near the Standard mill.

"Mr. Hathaway lived between the 'Old Veranda Hotel' and Mrs. Luelling's block. The old Hathaway house stood until a few years ago, when it was torn down to make room for more modern dwelling-houses.

**Early Industries.**  
Ruth J. Young read the following paper on "Early Industries":  
"In the early history of Oregon Milwaukee assumed a prominent position. Business interests clustered around Oregon City, but the rapids in the river hindered navigation, and as Milwaukee was supposed to be at the head of deep water, it became the center of trade.  
"Vast forests then occupied its present site and stretched away for miles over the country. The first demand of the settlers was lumber, and so in 1848 Lot Whitcomb built a sawmill at the mouth of Johnson Creek. The next year Jacob Willis and Edward Long built another mill farther up Johnson Creek, on Willis claim.

"In 1848 the news of the discovery of gold in California reached Milwaukee, and led to a thinning tendency, as many of the settlers left for the mines, but most of them returned after a few months. The miners in California needed lumber, and lumbering became a profitable industry in Oregon, as in California almost every one dug gold and neglected other industries.  
"About this time Meek and Luelling built another mill on Johnson Creek, a short distance northwest of where the wagon bridge now stands, and later, but not in time to get much of the California trade, Mr. Kellogg built a mill on Kellogg Creek. These mills cut about 600 feet of lumber in 24 hours (for the working night and day). Most of this lumber was three inches thick and brought \$100 per thousand when delivered on the bank of the river ready for shipment to California.

"Another industry caused by the mining was the getting out of heavy timbers. In

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES READ PAPERS ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF MILWAUKIE



Jessie Hantley. Walter Young. Philo Farnsworth. Ruth Young. Faith Young.

1846 and '50 there were from 15 to 100 men engaged in this work.  
"With the advance of civilization came the cry for flour, and to satisfy this demand Lot Whitcomb built a small gristmill just back of his sawmill on Johnson Creek. In 1848, but as more people came and the trade with California increased, this mill was unable to make enough flour, so the Standard mill was built in 1857 by Oren Kellogg for Lee, Tucker & Doland, who had bought the ground the previous year. Kellogg for a time held a fourth interest in the mill. After a time the small mill built by Mr. Whitcomb was brought up to the Standard mill and placed behind it, where it was used as a storeroom. It remained there until the high water of '91, when it floated across to the front of the mill, where it was used as a shoddy mill.  
"On the afternoon of July 8, 1881, the Standard mill fell and with that falling Milwaukee lost another of its old historic buildings. The building was mortgaged to the Standard mill, and when the structure went to pieces at once just like the 'wonderful one-hoss shay.' The Standard mill had for a long time the reputation of making the best flour on the coast, which was due, first, to the fact that the owners had a secret process of making flour, and second, to the care which they took with it and the thorough understanding they had of the business.  
"About 1852 the Veranda Hotel was

built to lodge visitors and millhands. It was used for many years as a hotel, but after a time it was used as a schoolhouse for Bishop Scott's Academy. It was afterwards abandoned because it was thought unsafe. The Veranda has recently been fixed over and will again be used for its original purpose.  
"Milwaukee had in early times a tannery, livery stable, blacksmith shop and furniture factory besides its store. The tannery was near where Mrs. Bonnett's house stands, the blacksmith shop was north of Seth Luelling's and the livery stable was near by, while the furniture factory was on the block where the Oregon Water Power & Railroad Company's car barns are. The machinery for this mill was run by a treadmill.  
**City's First Newspaper.**  
"Before the Veranda Hotel was built there was another hotel on the Shearer place, and here, about 1856, the Western Star was published for a few months, when it was bought by a man in Portland and the name changed to Portland Times.  
"Milwaukee had several stores in early times. Among them were the store kept by Lohman & Lorans on the block where Mrs. Quant's house stands; a store kept by Mr. Paulsen, just across from Durst's store; also the store kept by the Hon. Hector Campbell in the hotel on the Shearer place. The stock of goods in Mr. Campbell's store was obtained from a

trading vessel in exchange for lumber.  
"Thus it will be seen that in its early history Milwaukee was an active business center—a rival to Portland. But its situation was against it. The water below it was too shallow and as might be said, it grew backward. One by one its business enterprises ceased or went elsewhere until instead of the active business town its founders dreamed of it has become a residence suburb of Portland.  
"Many of its early settlers are dead or have moved away and few are left to tell its early history. Those who have gone away and returned to visit the scenes of their childhood notice most the changes that time has wrought. Dr. Nixon, in his address to the school during his recent visit to Oregon, said: 'The thing that I miss most are the trees that towered 150 and 200 feet above the earth. Yes the trees are gone. The line between nature and civilization is pressed far back into the mountains. On either side of the ranges it is being crowded upward until soon only the rugged peaks of our lofty mountains will be exempted from the changes wrought by the hand of man.'

which stands a weather-beaten monument. The top has fallen off and lies beside the grave, which is covered with grass and ferns, and at the foot is a little red daisy that is now blooming. The following words are written upon the tombstone:  
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by the wild and rugged scenes of pioneer days, he was laid to rest. He sleeps on, but the scene has changed. If he should arise, he would hear, not the sounds of deer and other wild animals in the forest, but the sounds of an advancing civilization, the roar of the passing train, the whirr of the electric car, the hum of the busy city in the distance, and the tread of many passing footsteps back and forth along the highway. And he will still sleep on, but all this is changed and we who are alone and others have come to tell of the early pioneer days, to recount their deeds and perhaps to journey to the grave of Lot Whitcomb and there to sit and muse upon the progress of civilization, as we have done.  
"Another paper by Philo Farnsworth tells of the 'Black Republican Cherry Tree.'  
"One of the most important events in the early history of Oregon, and an event which will always be connected with Milwaukee and give it historic interest, was the coming of the cherry nursery, the 'Traveling Nursery' as it was called, to the Pacific Coast.  
"In 1847 Henderson Luelling left his home in Missouri with his wagon boxes filled with earth in which were planted 700 shoots of apples, plums, cherries, quinces, grapes, berries and flowers.  
"In opposition to the wish of his friends, this sturdy pioneer went on with unwavering determination in his enterprise.

### GEORGE ADE'S FABLE IN SLANG OF THE CUB LOVER, THE SUPERIOR DAD AND THE LADY WHO TOLD THE TRUTH.

ONCE there was a seventeen-year-old lambkin with long legs and a sensible, even in his earliest youth. Papa never had been so weak and foolish as to fall in love. Sometimes Willie wanted to ask him if he married Mamma on a Bet, but he was afraid to start anything.  
As for Mamma, she sat back with her lips closed tightly and listened while the theoretical head of the Family joshed poor Willie and bragged about himself and told what a bright, industrious, level-headed boy he had been, about 1878. She stood for it a long time and then she decided to take charge of Willie's Case and put him in the hands of the Bank next door to the Military School if he ever spoke to her again. Papa knew a lot about the Insurance Business, but he was a Sinner when it came to pulling off a piece of Fine Work in which tender young Affections were all snarled up.  
It happened that Papa had to go East for a Month, and no sooner had he jumped the Town than Mamma took Willie into her room and flashed a Bundle of Letters on him.  
There are a few samples of the Jolly Paste that your Father used to send to me back in 1880," she said. "I hate to call him, but I want you to know that no matter what you do, it runs in the Family. Glance over this one, for instance. He calls me Honey seven times in three lines, with a couple of Sweeties thrown in to make it good and strong. As a Juvenile Gush your Pa was the Human Lightning. Of course, that was long before the

club had been prettily decorated with roses. Among the interesting numbers were the drill by pupils from the Clinton-Kelly School, and a piano selection by Miss Kristy, while the chorus under charge of Mrs. J. M. C. Miller was excellent. Twelve young women gave 'Combs' Three 'Rye' in pantomime, while Mrs. Miller sang the solo; Mrs. Julian Peterson was accompanist. The rose drill by 16 young women was one of the most creditable numbers on the programme.  
**CHINESE ARE INTERESTED**  
They Have a Night at 'Cat and the Cherub' This Week.  
A year or two ago New York grew enthusiastic one day over the performance in a Broadway house of a play which had the ring of originality. Alan Dale and even William Winter, the nestor of American dramatic critics, confessed that something new under the sun had happened in New York. Theatricals when 'The Cat and the Cherub' was given its initial. The little play is steeped in the atmosphere of Orientalism, and the love affair which involves Ah Yoi and Wing Sun Luey is as naturally worked out as in a Clyde Fitch creation. There is battle, murder and sudden death in the Chinese prose-romance which Chester Bailey Pernal has given our stage, and mysticism enough to suggest and even vitalize the lotus-eating East.  
Mr. Ralph Stuart and his company will present the Chinese drama at the Baker Theater this week. Every effort has been made to insure accuracy in costuming and settings, and there should be Oriental atmosphere and to spare. Wing, Sing Lang Kee & Co. have the contract for supplying genuine costumes, furniture and properties, and everything used in the production will be Chinese in fact, and not the creation of the stage costumer and carpenter. The Chinese pop-

ulation of the city is taking a keen interest in forthcoming production, and it is settled that one night of the engagement will be designated Chinese night, although the date has not been agreed upon. Mr. Stuart will be at home in the 'Cat and the Cherub' as he appeared in the original New York production.  
**KAISER WANTS FOLK SONG**  
His Impressions of the Great Sangerfest at Frankfurt.  
BERLIN, June 6.—Emperor William has for several days been attending the preliminary contest at Frankfurt of the various singing societies, numbering 5500 voices, for the prize, which he gives annually for the best chorus work. He assembled the conductors' jury today and gave them his idea of the kind of songs amateurs ought to sing.  
"It is a happy fact," said the Emperor, "that the cultivation of art does not suffer in Germany, in spite of the great amount of time consumed by the more serious life work. Above all, I am astonished that the laborers also who are all day in bad air, coal dust and heat, have shown vocal qualities here which can only be heard with admiration. On the other hand, one must ask how many sleepless nights have they sacrificed in order to reach this height of technique."  
"In this connection, I must say what I have to say against your work. We have already reached in instrumental music the acme of intricacy. That may be characteristic, I cheerfully admit, but it is not beautiful. When, however, this style is carried into song, you forget that the human voice has a limit. He who sings 'I do not demand that you sing only folk songs, but these must be more cultivated. Killwörter was composed here in Frankfurt in 1858. That is a beautiful German song. You have the Rhine in your voice, yet who of you sang a Rheinish folk song? I can only say to you that if a single one of you had sung 'The Song of the Rhine,' that would have been a real relief for us. The Emperor in closing said he would have a collection of folk songs published.

### MAY INVADE PARIS.

French So Interpret Frohman's Flying Trip to That City.  
LONDON, June 6.—Charles Frohman's flying expedition to Paris tomorrow with the entire company and scenery of 'The Admirable Crichton' to give a performance at the Grand Theatre, is being returning to London in time to give a performance at the Duke of York's Theatre, where the play is now running. The following night, it is watched with much interest, and it is anticipated that the mate hope of the American manager is to establish an English theater in Paris.  
Mr. Frohman will be accompanied tomorrow by a party of guests, including J. M. Barrie, author of the piece; Haddon Chambers, Sir Gilbert Parker, John Hare, Arthur W. Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, Ethel Barrymore, the Duchess of Sutherland, Marie Tempest and William Gillette. Daniel Frohman has secured the American rights of a four-act play 'Sheridan,' by Gladys Younger, daughter of Frank Younger, of San Francisco.

### FILLING EAST MORRISON STREET.

The filling of East Morrison street, between East Water street and Union avenue, is going ahead rapidly. Wagons with dirt taken from the basement of buildings on the West Side have been dumping their loads under the elevated roadway, and now about half of the street has been filled. If the filling continues at the present rate, there will soon be a solid embankment. According to an estimate made some time ago, it will require

### NEW LIFE FOR MEN.

"The Long Sought 'Elixir of Life' Discovered by German and English Physicians: Not Only Prolongs Life, But Gives Man the Vigor and Vitality of a Bull."  
Sample Sent Free to Any Man Who Will Write For It.  
After years of research, eminent physicians have at last discovered a remedy which is indeed regarded by the best medical profession as permanent in its effect. The principal ingredient is an animal extract taken from healthy young bulls. It is scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. The reputation of the institution is such that all physicians know when they stand sponsor for a remedy, that remedy must be exactly as represented. And when the people at reputation they make the statement that Vitally Pills will cure all cases of lost manhood, spermatorrhea, varicocele and weakness of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs, a cure must be positive and permanent. This medicine will send every person suffering from any of these ailments a complete treatment absolutely free. There is but one test for a genuine medicine, and that is the result which are obtained by its use: if it cures the disease for which it is advertised, it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Missouri Drug Company has tried their sample free treatment to be used. There are no other 'free' offers in the world. A man will find new vigor in his organs, cure for his weakness, and a new man in his veins. New additions: a new man in his organs, health and appearance. Vitally Pills have a peculiarity in that they will cure the most stubborn cases of the disease, and the benefit after its first day's use. It goes directly to the source of the trouble, and not only restores the strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feeling of weakness and restores the opposite sex, cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess of overwork and business cares, all of which result in premature loss of strength and memory. Vitally Pills will effect a cure at any age; there is no case it will not cure permanently, except where debility or insanity has already set in. The Missouri Drug Co. makes no restrictions: every person who writes will be sent a sample treatment, absolutely free and postage, carefully wrapped in a plain package, and no one need be troubled by what it contains. They have received many letters from people of all countries, telling of the most astonishing cures made by Vitally Pills. Their one week free offer is genuine and not a mere advertising device. Write today to the Missouri Drug Co., 87 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the sample treatment free. Their remedy is sent, absolutely free and sent with the free treatment, and you will receive the same treatment in person and cure yourself at once.

HE WANTED TO MARRY HER BUT HE HAD ONLY 80 CENTS IN HIS TIN BANK.