

HILLS AND VALES OF BENTON COUNTY

Unsurpassed in Fertility and Richness.

IT IS LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE FAMOUS WILLAMETTE VALLEY AND IS A VERITABLE GARDEN SPOT.—ON ACCOUNT OF ITS MANY NATURAL RESOURCES IT OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES TO THE HOMESEAKER.

A BRIEF HISTORY

Of the County's Growth and Development from the Early 40's to Date.

[BY PROF. J. R. HORNOR.] A long time ago, possibly during the boyhood days of our grandfathers, the Pacific coast was peopled with roaming savages and fierce beasts, and its waters were visited by few save those "that dwell therein," and the prowling pirate who hid his treasures along the unfrequented shores. So Daniel Webster, with other congressmen, believed and even argued that this coast was a wild, uninhabited region, separated by a great desert from the United States proper; that our nation could never colonize it. At this time, however, there was a Missourian named Thomas H. Benton, who claimed that by following the paths of the deer, the elk and the bear, "far to the west," emigrants could find homes in a magnificent region of wonderful capabilities, and environments unsurpassed. His sole purpose seemed to be to interest the nation in the development of the Pacific slope; so facing the great Demosthenes of the Saxon race, he finally succeeded in engaging the attention of the East in the scheme of colonizing the West. It was one of the most brilliant victories ever achieved by an American statesman; for had it not been for Benton, it is probable that our own beautiful Oregon would at this time have been nothing more than a forbidding wilderness. It is not to be wondered at, then, that as a fitting recognition of a great man's services to the nation in general and to this coast in particular, our fathers should have selected one of the choicest counties in all this vast region to be named Benton in his honor.



Benton possibly belonged to a class of men who have been afflicted with queer sons-in-law; anyhow, the relations of Benton, his daughter, Jessie, and her husband, General John C. Fremont, could furnish ample material for an interesting romance too lengthy for this publication. Some even say that the father-in-law sent Fremont out West to get him off his hands; and that may have been true, for the like has occurred many times since. Fremont, who imagined he saw Napoleonic honors in store for him, had unfortunately adopted Napoleon's definition of history, "Fiction agreed upon." But had Napoleon's ideas been in keeping with this age, his honors might have been more abiding, because unreliable history usually passes for a very poor grade of fiction; this may explain why more of the history of Oregon is not required to be taught in the public schools of the state. Fremont, in the name of the government, published lengthy reports of wonderful exploits, characterizing himself as the "Great Pathfinder." This must have been very novel reading to those, many of whom are living, who knew that Fremont and his party had merely followed along in the wagon road made by the Applegates and their party of immigrants. Just imagine a "Great Pathfinder" finding Oregon by a route hitherto traveled by men, young and old, women and children—the true pathfinders of Oregon. Some of this class of people settled in Benton county, and while their names may never find their way into history, yet this county has a list of pioneers of whom every Oregonian may justly feel proud. The wonderful development of this county is largely due to their efforts, which were christened with those untold hardships incident to pioneer life.



BENTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The following anecdote will give the reader a peep into "ye olden days" of the pioneer days. Oregon enjoyed one day's existence under President Polk; and it may be said that it was one of Polk's last official acts to appoint O. C. Pratt, of Wisconsin, associate justice. It soon, however, became necessary to hold court at Marysville, for the purpose of selling a condemned vessel lying ashore in Portland. So the judge and his marshal, Joe Meek, whom the president had also appointed, "hied them-

selves" to Marysville, which consisted of one log cabin, the home of the late J. C. Avery. Mrs. Avery, willing or not, was forced to entertain the court. At 9 o'clock of the morning following their arrival, the judge, who was small of stature, but dignified and at times slightly pompous, ordered the marshal to call court. Joe Meek, more famous as an Indian fighter than as a student of legal lore, stepped outside the door and called out, "Oh, yes; oh, yes," so lustily that it is claimed the echo reverberated far along the shadows of distant Mary's peak. The fated ship was called up, and sold to the highest bidder. Men, the children continued their play around the hearth, and Mrs. Avery finished churning by the side of the fireplace. The first courthouse as well as the old deserted capitol, when compared with the \$75,000 temple of justice that is now in the center of the city, tells considerable of the growth and progress of Corvallis.

Benton county, which at the present time is bounded on the north by Polk, on the east by Linn, on the south by Lane, and on the west by Lincoln county, was organized under the provisional government in 1847, and Marysville was established the county seat in 1851. This town was located on the Willamette river at a point intersected by Mary's river, a crystal stream, rising in the vicinity of Mary's peak, the loftiest mountain in the Coast range. The city lies about the center of the Willamette valley on a north and south line; therefore in those days when there were no railroads in Oregon, and Marysville was at the head of navigation on the Willamette, and the town was the shipping center for a vast portion of Oregon and California, and pack trains, freight teams, and travelers came from every direction, some one who had more than a smattering of Latin and French said "Marysville c'est coeur vallais." Marysville is the heart of the valley. The name Corvallis seemed to be so natural that it is probable that if "Bobby" Burns had been passing this way, he would have exclaimed: "Auld Corvallis, The town whan name surpasses For honest men and bonnie lasses."

Indeed, the word had already been anglicized into "Corvallis, the form which we now use; and the people nowadays look upon the name Marysville with about the same kind of respect that they would regard the maiden name of a charming lady who had won recognition, and then was wedded into circles of greater wealth, usefulness and social distinction.

The city grew steadily into a population of probably 2,500; and while railroads were crossing this state, the Oregon Pacific placed its principal offices at Corvallis, while the Southern Pacific West Side made Corvallis the temporary terminus. The only wagon and carriage factory in the state is located at Corvallis. The state agricultural college is located in the edge of the city. This institution of learning was founded in 1870, and grew steadily until last year, when there were registered about 400 students. Many of the leading men of Oregon, Washington and California were educated within its walls. The school offers free tuition to all, and is seeking to reach the greatest possible number of worthy young men and women.

Along the O. C. & E. railroad about seven miles west of Corvallis is the beautiful little city Philomath, nestled at the foot of the grand mountains that lead up to the Coast range. "Philomath," which is taken from two Greek words, meaning "a lover of learning," has proved to be no misnomer; for the town was founded as a college town by the United Brethren in Christ as early probably as 1863. The town and college enjoyed a steady growth for many years; and as the church which fostered the college grew, it gradually broadened its opinions, until, about eight years ago, the leaders of that ecclesiastical body ascertained that they had enough opinions for two churches, which were promptly organized, and the peculiar situation called for two colleges, which are known as Philomath College and the College of Philomath. These, with the excellent public school facilities that are characteristic of Philomath as well

than are the girls and women raised in the Alesia. Such delightful scenes, pure water and rich air, just from the shores of the sea—air that has been wafted along the great forests of pine, fir and cedar, over carpets of living green, until like the bee it has been laden with the necessities of life. The fisherman, the hunter, the tired toiler and the invalid find a veritable paradise in the Alesia.

On the west bank of the Long Tom, at a point about 17 miles south of Corvallis, is Monroe, a charming little village of 300 inhabitants. An extensive business is transacted by the merchants with the farmers to the south and west. It is amply furnished with good schools and churches, and is surrounded by wealthy settlements in the heart of a rich agricultural district.

Located in the northwestern portion of the county is King's valley, which will be remembered, has become hisrietary ground, as it was here that Sheridan was once stationed in command of a body of troops. One of the wealthiest spots along the coast is this fertile valley.

An important factor in the development of Benton county, as well as the entire Willamette valley, has been what is now called the Oregon Central & Eastern railroad. Colonel T. E. Hogg, a financier of considerable repute, late in the '70s, conceived the idea of connecting Corvallis with the Yaquina bay by rail. The harbor of Yaquina, lying 70 miles distant from Corvallis, was only accessible to the smallest coasting vessels, but government surveys established the feasibility of deepening the channel, and assurance was had of natural and for this purpose. Colonel Hogg interested Eastern capitalists in the scheme, and active work was soon commenced, and the last spike was driven December 28, 1884.

The original name of the railroad was the Willamette Valley & Coast railroad, but before its completion to Corvallis, the directors determined to push it across the state, and form a connection with some Eastern road, and with this in view changed the name of the property to the Oregon Pacific. In 1886, the line was extended to Albany, and on into the mountains a distance of 20 miles from Corvallis. The following year it was completed 50 miles further, nearly to the summit of the mountains, and through a magnificent timber region bordering the Santiam river and its tributaries. About this time, however, the directors were confronted with serious financial difficulties, which accumulated until the property passed into the hands of a receiver in the fall of 1893. After an unfruitful career in the hands of several receivers, the road was sold by order of the court to Messrs. Bonner and Hammond, two prominent Montana capitalists, December, 1895, who gave it its present name.

These gentlemen realized that they had become the possessors of a valuable property, and at once began extensive improvements. They purpose eventually building several branch lines, or feeders, and also extend the road to an Eastern connection. Under their management, the road has enjoyed a heavy increase in business, necessitating the employment of two large steamships on the line between San Francisco and Yaquina. The general offices are at Corvallis, and the proposed branch line to Eugene will be built from that city.

People of Benton county owe to the Oregon Central & Eastern road much of their present enjoyment of low freight rates.

The mildness of winters makes it possible to bring dairy to its highest perfection. Home-made butter commands a high price, compared with the imported article. For table use we pay from 20 to 30 cents per pound, and good, fresh butter is always in demand. In fact, the Oregonian and other leading journals of the state have time and again suggested that more of our people should engage in butter-making, so as to supply the demand. Good dairy stock has been added to the county breeds, and the environments have been such that the creamery business has proved to be a great advantage to the producer and the consumer. The lack of knowledge of the dairying business has been recognized by many of our thorough-going citizens, so that state boards have taken the matter into careful consideration, the state agricultural college having already made provisions for dairying in the school during the coming year. Experienced dairymen find here a splendid field for the establishment of a remunerative business.

Benton county has an abundance of white, yellow and red fir timber, besides great quantities of ash, maple, cedar, oak, cherry, laurel, alder and pine. The oak, ash, maple, yew and cherry take a high polish and are therefore very valuable for furniture, and ash lumber is being exported to neighboring states. Native oak is of a solid texture, and has proved to be very valuable. Wagons made of native oak by Elias Rowe some 30 or 35 years ago are now in daily use. While some who desire to advertise materials of Eastern growth may deny the value of our native woods, they will ever be confronted with the condition which has long since past the stage of a theory. Fir trees too large to be worked in our sawmills can be found in abundance along our mountain sides. The abundance of timber can be attested by the fact that it is purchased at \$1.65 to \$3 per cord; rough lumber from \$6 to \$8, and shingles, from \$1.35 to \$1.75.

Although Benton county lies in the same latitude as some of the Eastern states, its climate is not identical with theirs. The warm Japan current winds its way along our coast brings its pearly drops on its bosom, and tempers the western winds of summer, and softens the rigor of the winter storm.

Blizzards, drouths, sunstroke and cyclones are unknown. On account of the afternoon sea breeze, and cool nights, it is quite possible to sleep comfortably under a blanket during any part of the summer. In fact, about the only essential to sound sleep in this delightful region is a clear conscience. It is probably unnecessary to state in this connection that rain is by no means uncommon; in fact, it may be concluded, with safety, that the atmosphere is generally quite humid, and the sky, when not clear, is covered with more or less mist or soft, woolly clouds, that may be contrasted with the great, gleaming bars of silver and crimson that bedeck the horizon of Eastern cities. A visit to our cemeteries will convince the most skeptical that we have not only a delightful, but healthful, climate.

Among the agricultural products of this county are wheat, oats and other cereals, barley, fruit and potatoes. Of course, hay, corn, clover, timothy and vegetables are grown with great success. The attention of the farmers has been recently drawn to growing hops and prunes, and so far the yield of these products has been phenomenal. A great amount of fruit raised in Benton county is shipped into the East and into Canada as California fruit; a fact that emphasizes the importance of building up a better market for Benton county products.

The prune industry in Benton county is assuming very extensive proportions. The total acreage set in fruit comprises in the neighborhood of 2500 acres. The soil and climate are particularly adapted for prune-raising, and the fruit grown here is of the finest quality. The largest prune farm in the state of Oregon is in the southern part of the county, and contains 200 acres, and 28,000 trees. The principal promoter of this orchard was Hon. G. A. Waggoner, a prominent pioneer citizen. Adjoining the farm is the Belfountain Prune Company's farm, which has upwards of 160 acres bearing. In the northern part of the county lies the orchard of the Benton County Prune Company. The Oregon Central & Eastern railroad runs through this tract, and the orchard is the object of admiration of all who view it. Hugh Finley is a prominent prune-grower, and is probably the pioneer of the industry in Benton county. He has an extensive orchard of bearing trees. Professor E. B. McElroy, for many years state superintendent of public instruction, is the owner of several fine orchards, and annually ships several carloads of fruit to Chicago. The fruit all over the county is already a source of considerable revenue, although the trees are generally young and have not yet reached their full bearing capacity.

As to physical description, climate, resources, transportation, cities and towns, society as respects churches, religion, morals and social amenities, education, lands and homes, there are few spots so inviting as Benton county.

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BENTON COUNTY OFFICIALS.



1. W. A. Buchanan, Treasurer. 2. V. E. Watters, Clerk. 3. Asa Alexander, Assessor. 4. John A. Buchanan, Commissioner. 5. F. J. Chambers, Commissioner. 6. W. A. Gellatly, Recorder. 7. Peter Rickard, Sheriff. 8. Geo. W. Denman, School Superintendent.

The various offices of Benton county are in good hands, and there is very little criticism heard concerning the management of the several departments at the courthouse. Biographical sketches of the courthouse officials will prove of interest to the citizens of Benton county.

George W. Denman. Benton county's popular and energetic superintendent of public instruction was born May 13, 1871, in Missouri. His parents moved to Nevada when he was a child, remaining there five years. They then came to Oregon, and in 1879 took up their residence in Independence, Polk county, where they lived for 12 years. From there they came to Corvallis, which has been their home ever since.

Professor Denman graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College in 1893, with the degree of B. S. Having taste and appetite for teaching, he made that his profession, and immediately after quitting college began work in the public schools of the county. He was highly successful, and could always secure a school. He was constantly employed at teaching, until the spring of 1896, when he was elected county school superintendent by the republican ticket, receiving a majority of 298 against a fusion candidate.

His administration as superintendent has been an unusually strong and effective one. It is of course impossible to grade county schools, but Professor Denman has done more in that direction than previously had been thought possible. He has classified the course of study in a manner highly satisfactory to the teachers and very useful to the pupils. Each school now works on a definite plan, and a graduate from one school is on the same footing as a pupil who finishes another. The county and local institutes, held under his direction, have been full of interest and instruction, and remarkably well attended.

Asa Alexander is serving his third term as assessor of Benton county. In 1892 he received the democratic nomination for that office, and was elected by a majority of 106. In 1894, he was re-elected by 17 majority, and in 1896 he was again victorious, receiving a plurality of 177. Personally, he is very popular, and his uniform success at the polls proves that his work as assessor is approved by the citizens.

Mr. Alexander was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, October 7, 1850. With his parents, he removed to Donahon county, Kansas, in 1855, and from there came to Clarke county, Washington, in 1859. Asa arrived in Benton county November, 1873, locating in King's valley, where he engaged in farming, until his election to public office.

He married, June 4, 1876, Miss Rebecca Chambers, who was born and reared in Benton county, being the daughter of Rowland Chambers, one of the county's earliest settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have three daughters, aged, respectively, 17, 14 and 11.

The family moved to Corvallis in 1895, and have since made this city their home.

John A. Gellatly. Benton county's efficient recorder was born in Nevada county, California, July 6, 1869. His parents moved to Benton county during his infancy, and purchased a farm two and one-half miles southwest of Philomath, which has ever since been their home.

Mr. Gellatly attended the public school at Philomath, and completed his education at the Oregon Agricultural College, in 1887. In the summer of 1892, he married Miss Laura McDonald, of this county, and two very bright children have blessed the union. In the year of his marriage, he purchased a good farm, which he filled until his election as recorder, when he moved to Corvallis, where he now resides.

Mr. Gellatly received the republican nomination for the office of recorder in 1896, and, after a long and stirring campaign, was elected by one of the largest pluralities ever given a republican candidate, in Benton county, receiving 250 votes more than were cast for his democratic competitor. As an official, he is competent and courteous, and is highly regarded by all who have had business to transact at the recorder's office, during his administration.

Mr. Gellatly is a member of the board of control of Philomath college, and this year was elected vice-president of the board.

V. E. Watters. Virgil E. Watters was promoted by the votes of the people of Benton county, last year, from the office of recorder to that of county clerk, and the majority of nearly 500 he received at that time is

til 1891, when he took up his residence in Corvallis, where he has since remained. He accepted a position as deputy county recorder, under V. E. Watters, in 1894, and served in that capacity two years. He was a candidate for the office of county treasurer in 1894, running on the democratic ticket, but was defeated, his successful opponent being Fred Clark. Both men were candidates in 1896, but this time Mr. Buchanan was the successful one. The majorities were very small in each instance, both candidates standing high in the esteem and respect of the voters. Mr. Buchanan was elected school clerk of district No. 9 (Corvallis), in 1896, and was re-elected last March.

He stands the Jeffersonian test for a public office, being both honest and capable. He attended the Agricultural College at the Oregon Agricultural College, and finishing his studies in 1881.

In November of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Wilbanks, and commenced farming on his own account, six miles south of town. In 1887, a serious misfortune befell him, he losing an arm by the burst-

Peter Rickard. The present sheriff of Benton county was born in this county, May, 1855, on his father's homestead, 12 miles south of Corvallis. He attended the Agricultural College in 1875-'76, and in October, 1877, was married to Miss Clarinda Fiechter. One boy and three girls have been the result of this marriage.

Mr. Rickard purchased a farm on Beaver creek about this time, and has since added to it, until he now has 500 acres of fine land. He has good buildings and other improvements in first-class order, and his farm is in fact one of the finest in the county.

In 1892, he was elected county commissioner, serving a term of four years, and giving general satisfaction. In 1890 he received the democratic nomination for sheriff, and was elected by a handsome plurality. He has quietly attended to the duties of his office, and evidently pleases the citizens of the county. He purchased the Ray property in Corvallis last fall, and makes that his family residence.

Mr. Rickard is a man of known integrity, a successful farmer and a straightforward, valuable citizen. He is not a man of pretenses, and has no desire to shine in a borrowed light. He is a pleasant, matter-of-fact, every-day citizen, and is a credit to his county.

F. J. Chambers. The parents of F. J. Chambers were among the earliest settlers of Oregon, and he was born in this county, whose business affairs are his care and study, as county commissioner. Mr. Chambers first opened his eyes in King's valley, February 15, 1853, and has ever since resided in that fertile section. He is one of the leading agriculturists of

Corvallis. His father died in 1861, and his mother about ten years ago. He was married to Miss Ruth Gardner, of Douglas county, January 15, 1873. The couple have eight children living, three boys and five girls. Mr. Buchanan spent nine years in mines in Idaho, between 1862 and 1871, and the money he made there he invested in farm land in Benton county, on which he now lives. He owns 1400 acres of good land, 600 acres being in cultivation. His place is well improved, and he is free from debt.



FIRST CAPITOL OF OREGON.—Now Located on Adams St., Corvallis.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

Brief Mention of a Few of the More Important Persons and Events Connected with Benton's Early History.

[BY HON. JOHN BURNETT.]

The capitol of the state was officially located at Corvallis, January 13, 1855. In the month of April, following, the territorial printer, Asaiah Bush, had moved the publication office of the Oregon Statesman to Corvallis. The First Comptroller of the Treasury Department but shortly afterward notified the governor and secretary of the territory that the relocation act of the session of 1854-5 was without force or effect until it received congressional approval; that no expenditures of government money must be made, except at Salem; that contracts made for expenditures for the public buildings at that place must not be annulled; and that no member of the legislature should be paid mileage or per diem for attending a session convened at any other place than Salem.

Governor Curry and Secretary Harding returned to Salem with their respective offices, and work was resumed on the public buildings at Salem. As the time approached for the session of the legislature, the knowledge had spread as to the implicit instructions received in September by Secretary Harding from the First Comptroller, as to the status of the relocation of the capitol. However, a large majority of both houses assembled at Corvallis, December 30, 1855. On the 6th, L. F. Grover introduced the first and only bill passed at Corvallis. Its purport was to relocate the seat of government at Salem. On the 10th, the bill passed the house, to take effect and be in force on the 12th. Its passage was immediately reported to the council, but there was no quorum of that body in session. On the next day, the council proceeded to its consideration.

Amendments were offered, suggesting a location by the popular vote, and different towns were, in turn, named for the capital, but all such propositions were severally defeated. The council then amended the section fixing the time, making it the 15th instead of the 12th, and then returned the bill to the house for concurrence. The house promptly concurred, and the assembly adjourned, to meet at Salem, at which city the session was resumed on the 18th.

On the night of the 29th, the capitol building was fired by an incendiary, the building destroyed and the territorial library and furniture consumed.

The act of the territorial legislature locating the seat of government at Corvallis provided for removing the state university (which had formerly been located at Corvallis) to Jacksonvill; so that when the capital was relocated at Salem, Corvallis lost both the capital and university.

In 1868, a bill, known as house bill No. 81, was introduced into the legislature, providing for the organization and establishment of the State Agricultural College. The bill, as reported, designated the Willamette University, at Salem, as the agricultural college of the state, to receive the endowment provided by act of congress. On the second reading of the bill, on motion Hon. C. B. Bellinger, member from Benton county (now judge of the United States district court for Oregon), Corvallis College was substituted for Willamette University, and that is the way Corvallis secured the State Agricultural College.

The lawyers of Benton county are worthy of mention in this brief sketch. Benton county has always had a strong bar; her attorneys have been called at different times to all parts of the state in important cases; and four of them, to-wit, Kelsay, Thayer, Burnett and Strahan, have graced the bench of the supreme court of the state. She has furnished a larger number of supreme judges than any county in the state; and in addition to this, Judge Bellinger, a former resident and lawyer of Benton county, is the present judge of the United States district court for the district of Oregon. Ex-Governor Thayer was a former resident and lawyer of Benton, as was ex-Senator Slater.

In the constitutional convention and in the halls of the legislature she has been represented by strong men—the delegates to the convention being Colonel John Kelsay, H. C. Lewis, H. B. Nicols and Wm. Matzger. In the ter-

ritorial legislature we find the names of: J. C. Avery, A. N. Locke, George E. Cole, James A. Bennett, and others. Under the state organization, we find as senators: A. G. Hovey, J. B. Bayley, R. S. Strahan, J. B. Lee, J. S. Palmer, John Burnett, E. Woodward, T. E. Cauthorn and others; in the lower house: A. M. Witham, C. P. Blair, J. Quin Thornton, James Gingles, F. A. Chenoweth, W. J. Kelly, Ben Simpson, C. B. Bellinger and others. Benton county is justly proud of her public men, many of whom have passed away,



A PROMINENT EDUCATOR.

John B. Horner was born in Texas, August 4, 1856. He came to Walla Walla in May, 1862, and moved with his parents to Union county, this state, in the early 'sixties." Here he served as a hired hand wherever he could get such work as a boy could do, laboring on farms and ranches; and it is said that he helped make the brick for the first brick building in Union county. But the desire uppermost in the boy's breast was to be a teacher; so one day, while he was driving an ox team from Ora Dell, he expressed his ambition to an intimate friend, and said, as he pointed to the white school house in the upper portion of old La Grande: "The man who teaches in that building exercises a greater influence than any other man in this county."

The friend urged him to attend college, and the advice was heeded. This, with the counsels of a mother, influenced the life of a boy. He had already acquired the rudiments of an elementary education, at public school, and at Whitman Seminary (now Whitman College), and collecting his means went to Philomath College, which at that time was one of the best patronized institutions in the state.

Here he made his way without assistance, chopping wood, doing janitor work, teaching school at the age of 16, and performing such other work as could be had. Mornings, evenings and Saturdays were his own; but while other boys were amusing themselves with the many interesting college games, he was developing his muscle in the garden, or on the sturdy oaks, which he made into fuel. At Philomath Col-



lege he received the degree of M. S., graduating with the largest class ever sent out from that institution. He also attended the Blue Mountain University and Willamette University, and the latter institution conferred the degree of A. B. upon him in 1885.

He has been principal of the public schools at Brownsville, Union, Roseburg and Albany. In 1891 he was appointed to a position as teacher in the Oregon State Agricultural College, where he assisted the president; but upon the death of President Arnold, which took place that year, the chair of English was created, and Professor Horner was elected to that position, which he has since filled efficiently and satisfactorily. At the recent board meeting, he was re-elected, by a unanimous vote. Being an enthusiast on the subject of literature, he has, at his own expense, made the largest collection of the portraits of authors to be found in the Northwest. He possesses an extensive literary library, which is accessible to students, and which is very helpful to them. Professor Horner's life has been a very busy one. With the exception of the newly elected president, he has had more experience in teaching than any other professor in the O. A. C. While pursuing his regular work, he has edited three journals, one of which was the "State Teachers' School Journal," founded by Rev. J. R. N. Bell. He was secretary and manager of the Oregon State Teachers' Reading Circle during one of the years of its greatest prosperity; has been secretary of the State Teachers' Association during fourteen years, and is the senior member of the State Board of School Examiners at the present time. He has lectured at different times, and has published several pamphlets, one of which is "Book-keeping for Beginners." He is now preparing a manual of literature.

W. S. Gardner. Most of the cuts that illustrate this edition were made from photographs taken by Mr. Gardner, a thorough artist. His work is always satisfactory, and this paper gladly recommends him to the public. Original photographs, large size, of the buildings here portrayed, can be obtained from his gallery.