

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The county of Columbia lies south of Snake river, in Washington Territory, between Walla Walla and Garfield counties, and it possesses the general physical features and characteristics of soil and climate, described elsewhere as belonging to the region treated of in this work. Within it the Touchet with its several branches rises, and flowing first northerly, and then westward to mingle with the ocean, passes through Dayton the county seat, Huntsville a new town, Waitsburg and Prescott, before losing itself in the channel of the Walla Walla river. The Tukannon upon whose banks stands the little town of Marengo, is a tributary of Snake river, and flows north from the Blue mountains near the line between Garfield and Columbia counties. Another stream, the Patit, joins the Touchet at Dayton, and these form the water courses of the county. Touchet is the name bestowed upon that stream by French trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company. Patit, or properly Pat-tit-ta, is a Nez Perce word signifying "Bark creek." Tu-kan-non is also a Nez Perce word meaning "abundance of bread-root," or "Bread-root creek." The root is called by them "Kowsh." The towns of the county are Dayton, Huntsville, Marengo, and the almost deserted village of Grange City at the mouth of the Tukannon river.

The history of Columbia as a county covers a period of but seven years, though its annals as an important fraction of Walla Walla county embrace more than a quarter of a century. The residence of Louis Raboin (by Governor Stevens recorded Moragné and generally spoken of as Marengo) on the Tukannon, and of H. M. Chase and P. M. Lafontain on the Touchet, and the Indian difficulties that drove them away in 1855, have been described at length in the general history, to which the reader is referred for an account of the early settlement of this whole region.

The regular and permanent occupation of the county began in 1859, when a number of land claims were taken along the Touchet, Patit and Tukannon, and a few log cabins were built. Where the town of Dayton now stands, Frederick D. Schneble had a homestead claim in the fall of 1859, and near him was Richard Learn. Further

down the stream were John C. Wells, Thomas T. Davis and Jesse N. Day. Lambert Hearn had a claim above the Milton, or Long's Mills, and below him were S. L. Gilbreath, — Dill, Joseph Starr, George Pollard, David Whiteaker, and John Fudge. Still further down were many settlers who were within the present limits of Walla Walla county. Above Dayton, on the Touchet, was — Nash, on the place formerly occupied by H. M. Chase, now the property of John Mustard. Above him was Joseph Ruark, called "Kentuck." On the Patit, where the Nez Perce trail crossed the stream, was — Rexford who was engaged in trading with the Indians. Israel Davis had a claim on Whisky creek, not far from the site of Huntsville and near John Fudge. On the Tukannon was Louis Raboin, previously mentioned, and ten miles further down the stream was O. P. Platter, at the point known as Platter's crossing. About five miles below him was Joseph Boise's claim. In 1860 Elisha Ping settled on the Patit just above Schneble, part of his land being now in the town site of Dayton. G. W. Miller had a claim adjoining Ping on the east. Among the few settlers who had families with them at that time were Ping, Hearn, Gilbreath, Miller, Dill, Raboin and "Kentuck," and it was several years before there were enough of this kind to support even a small public school.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

During the next four or five years all low ground along the streams was occupied by settlers, and to a large degree cultivated and improved, but, as lands on the upper bench were considered of little value except for grazing purposes, population did not increase rapidly. In 1864 it had been discovered that the hill soil was fully as fertile and valuable for raising grain as that along the streams. In consequence the next few years, commencing in 1866, saw a great influx of settlers that soon covered those hills with houses and fields of grain, and converted what had simply been a skeleton settlement into a large and populous region. Gradually the farms were improved, good houses and barns were built, shade trees were planted, and the look of newness gave place to one of settled prosperity. Dayton sprung up in 1872, and rapidly became a busy and prosperous town. Schools were established all over this region as its population became more numerous, and property increased in value. With no outlet such as could secure them a price for their grain, that would encourage the production of it, and with no home market that would consume the half of what their land was capable of producing, farmers progressed slowly, and development of the country was greatly retarded. Nevertheless, land increased in value, farmers raised grain, kept cattle and sheep in vast numbers, and became wealthy and prosperous, in spite of the fact that they were so remote from a market.

FORMATION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The springing up of Dayton and great increase in wealth and population of the country surrounding it, led the minds of people to the idea that a new county should be created. They were a portion of Walla Walla county, but were so far from the county seat that it was a matter of great inconvenience and expense to transact official business. Especially were the citizens of Dayton in favor of a new county, and the

location of the seat of justice in their midst, as such a step would help the town. Dayton was the only town in the proposed new county, yet, as it was near the western verge, those who could see into the future recognized the fact, that settlement of the Pataha, Alpowa, and Assotin country, would result in taking the county seat away from Dayton in time, or in creating another county to accommodate the people of that region. This served only to spur them on in their effort to secure the prize for Dayton, hoping to retain it when the conflict came in the future, by creating a new county, thus leaving Dayton in permanent possession of what it had gained.

The Democrats had elected Elisha Ping to the Territorial Council in 1874, and as this gentleman was a resident and property holder of Dayton, his services were assured in securing the desired legislation. A petition was circulated and largely signed, in 1875, asking the Legislature to divide Walla Walla county by a line running directly south from the Palouse ferry, on Snake river, to the Oregon line, thus leaving Waitsburg just within the limits of the new county. The people of Waitsburg objected. If they had to be the tail to any kite, they preferred Walla Walla to Dayton. They delegated Mr. Preston to visit Walla Walla and consult with the people there on this subject. He addressed a large meeting in that city in September, and a remonstrance was prepared, which received many signatures, and was forwarded to the Legislature. Representatives Hodges, Lloyd, Lynch and Scott, of Walla Walla county, opposed a division with earnestness. The cause of Dayton was in the hands of A. J. Cain, who managed it at Olympia with the assistance of Mr. Ping. The remonstrance sent in by the people of Walla Walla and Waitsburg called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the proposed line of division cut off two-thirds of the county, including the bulk of the agricultural land and all the timber, and suggested that if it was necessary to create a new county at all, that a line running from Snake river to the Touchet on the line between ranges 38 and 39, thence up the south fork of the Touchet to the Oregon line, be selected. This was twelve miles east of the other proposed line, and would leave Waitsburg in Walla Walla, as well as a large belt of agricultural and timber land that otherwise would be set off to the new county. Walla Walla found itself helpless in the matter in the Legislature. The members from the western side of the mountains were in the majority, and they were in favor of a division as desired by the people of Dayton. A bill to create Ping county was introduced and passed both branches, only to meet with a veto at the hands of Governor Ferry, who objected to certain features of it. Another bill was prepared, in accordance with his objections, to create the county of Columbia, and was hurried through the Legislature in the last days of the session, receiving the Governor's signature on the eleventh of November, 1875. The line adopted was a compromise between the two proposed, and struck the Touchet two miles above Waitsburg, then went south six miles, east six miles, and then south to the Oregon line.

FIRST COUNTY ELECTION.

By the Act Dayton was selected as the county seat until the next general election, when it was to be permanently located by a vote of the people. Eliel Oliver, Frank G. Frary, and George T. Pollard were named commissioners, to organize the county,

and those gentlemen met in Dayton, November 25, 1875, and qualified before William Hendershott, justice of the peace. Mr. Frary was chosen chairman and D. C. Guernsey was appointed clerk. They then created precincts and designated polling places as follows:

INDEPENDENT—Polls at Dayton.

PATIT—Log school-house near A. Walker's.

TUKANNON—Platter school-house.

CALLOWAY—Central school-house.

PATAHA—J. M. Pomeroy's.

HASSOTIN (Assotin)—Usual voting place.

TOUCHET—Washington school-house.

The election was held December 21, 1875, and two days later the vote was canvassed by the board and shown to be as follows:

SHERIFF—S. L. Gilbreath 277, S. G. Ellis 205, W. S. Newland 82, J. S. Milam 1.

AUDITOR—A. J. Cain 369, S. C. Day 150, W. O. Matzger 1.

TREASURER—D. C. Guernsey 297, William Hendershott 258.

ASSESSOR—R. F. Walker 298, J. S. Milam 267.

PROBATE JUDGE—William Ayers 283, R. F. Sturdevant 283.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—T. S. Leonard 357, R. H. Wills 206.

SURVEYOR—William Ewing 305, J. S. Denison 257.

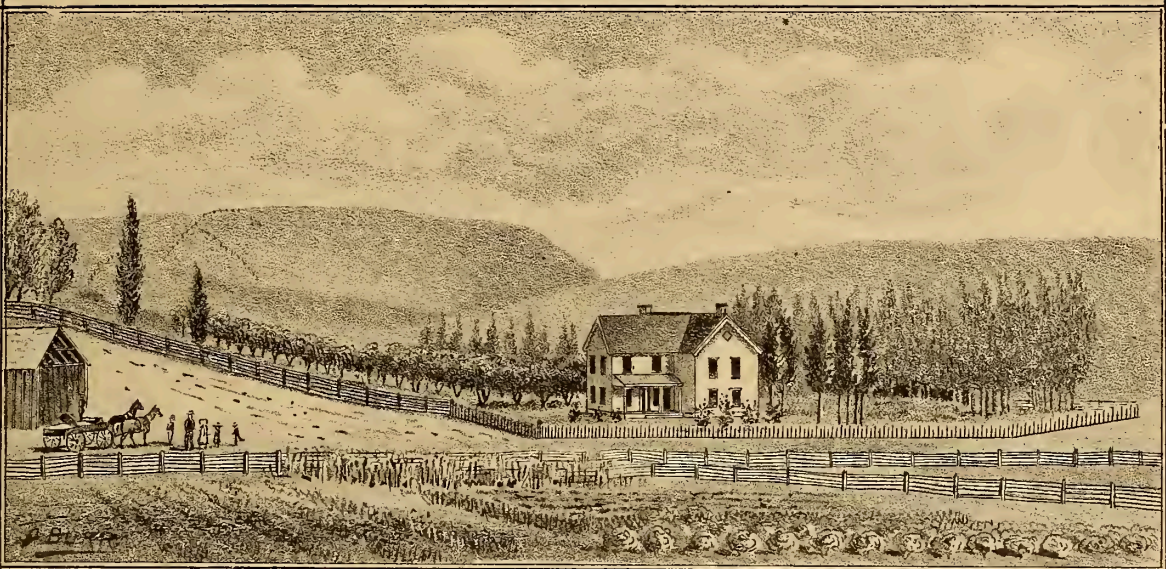
CORONER—W. W. Day 344, J. H. Kennedy 209.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—E. McDonnell 316, Joseph Harris 349, H. B. Bateman 285, Eliel Oliver 205, John Fudge 272, T. J. Hollowell 269, R. F. Walker 1.

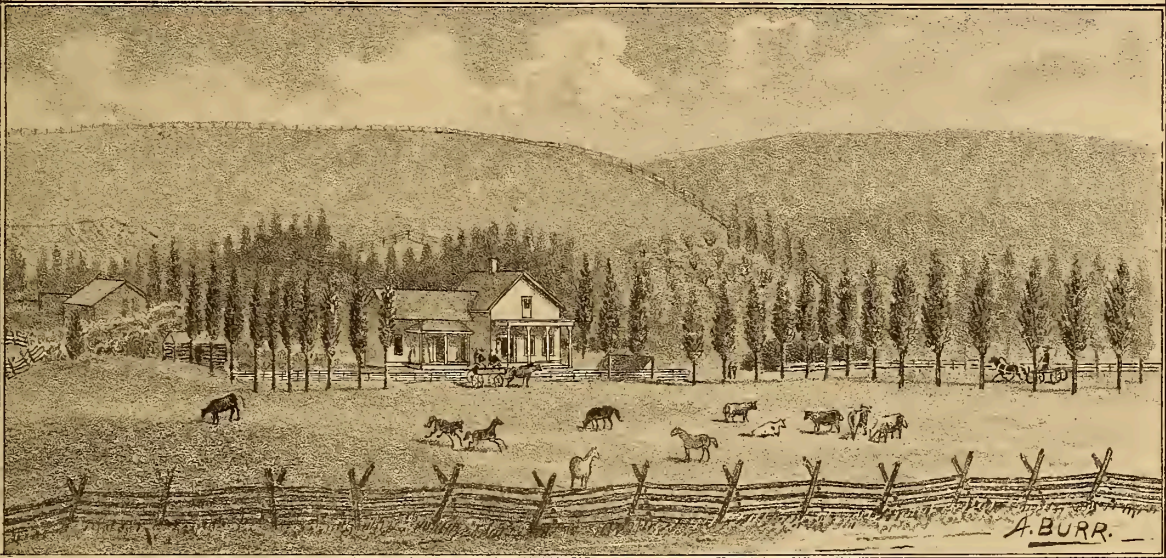
The board again met on the first of January, 1876, and declared results of the election to be as follows: County Commissioners, Joseph Harris, E. McDonnell, and H. B. Bateman; Probate Judge, a tie vote and office declared vacant; Sheriff, S. L. Gilbreath; Auditor, A. J. Cain; Treasurer, D. C. Guernsey; Assessor, R. F. Walker; School Superintendent, T. S. Leonard; Surveyor, William Ewing; Coroner, W. W. Day. The oath of office was then administered to the new board of County Commissioners, who elected Mr. Harris to preside at their meetings. The officers then qualified before the board in due form, and Columbia county began its voyage on the official sea. The vacancy in the office of Probate Judge was filled February 9, 1876, by the appointment by the board of R. F. Sturdevant, one of the contestants. May 8, 1876, Charles Truax was appointed surveyor, to fill vacancy. The cost of this first election was \$342.10.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

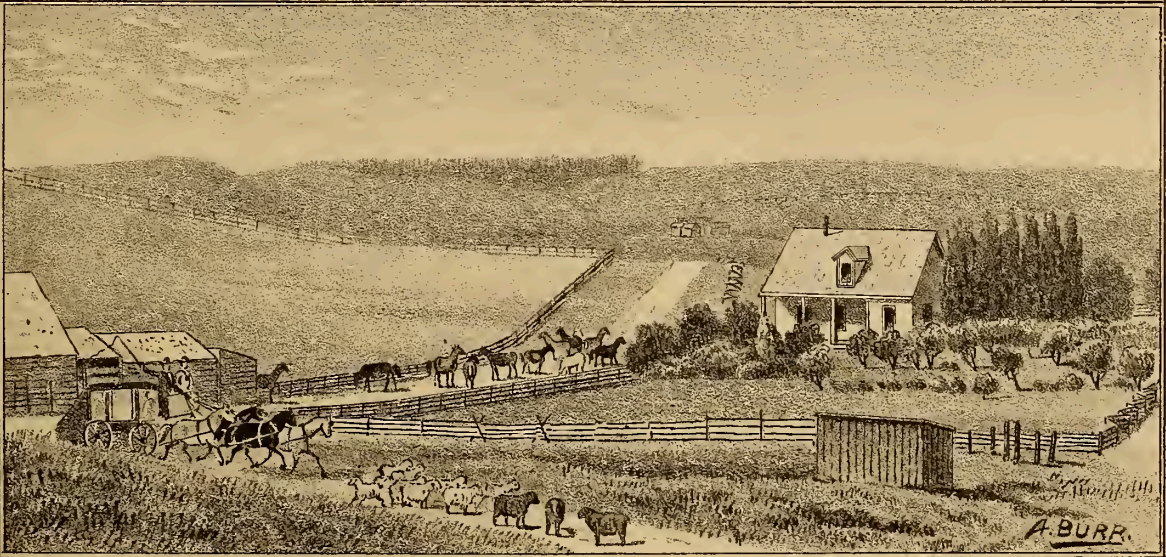
The county seat question was one full of interest to the people. Dayton was far from occupying a central position, and the people of the extreme eastern half, knowing that their population would increase rapidly in the next few years, were eager to have the seat of justice located where it would be easier of access to them. They accordingly called a meeting, selected a town site on the Tukannon, which they named Marengo, [See history of that town], and combined for the purpose of having the new town selected as the county seat. The advantage was all with Dayton in the contest. It



FARM RESIDENCE OF GARRETT LONG, COLUMBIA CO. W. T.



FARM RESIDENCE OF AMBROSE JOHNSON, COLUMBIA CO. W. T.



FARM RESIDENCE OF S. J. LOWE, BURKSVILLE, COLUMBIA CO. W. T.

A. G. WALLING, LITH. PORTLAND, OR.



had a large population and thriving business, interested in securing the prize, while Marengo existed chiefly on paper. Around Dayton was a large and populous settlement, while Marengo was, as yet, on the borders of the wilderness, and though adherents of the new candidate for official dignity represented a far greater extent of fine agricultural land than the partisans of Dayton, yet they were spread out so thinly that when collected for voting purposes fell far short in numbers of sufficient strength to carry the election. Dayton had a newspaper, while Marengo had nothing but a store, a mill in prospect and abundance of hope. When the election was held in the fall, the vote stood 418 for Dayton and 300 for Marengo, those cast for the latter place representing all the settlers near or east of the Tukannon, as well as a number nearer Dayton who were displeased by the formation of the county and desired to prevent that place from securing the prize for which it had been struggling. The question was settled for a time, but Dayton narrowly escaped the loss of the coveted honor a few years later, the impending calamity being averted by the creation of Garfield county.

SECOND COUNTY ELECTION, AND INDIAN SCARE.

At the election November 7, 1876, a set of county officers was elected to serve a full term of two years. The successful candidates were: County Commissioners, John Sanders, N. C. Williams, and W. E. Ayers; Probate Judge, C. M. McLeran; Sheriff, R. P. Steen (D.); Auditor, Oliver C. White (R.); Treasurer, D. C. Guernsey (R.); Assessor, Alonzo L. Sanford; Surveyor, Charles E. Truax; Coroner, J. H. Kennedy (D.); School Superintendent, J. E. Edmiston (R.) Of these gentlemen, Surveyor Truax resigned August 8, 1877, and Alfred T. Beall was appointed to succeed him, and Judge McLeran resigned August 12, 1878, being succeeded by Thomas H. Crawford, by appointment.

During the troubles in Idaho, in 1877, with Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians, the settlers in Columbia county, especially those east of the Tukannon, were in a great state of excitement. Many of them left home and congregated in Lewiston. Dayton and Walla Walla, as they were completely at the mercy of these or any other Indians who might become encouraged by Joseph's success to take the war path. A company from Dayton and another from the Pataha country volunteered and served for several weeks both with the troops in Idaho and in scouting through the exposed section of Washington. As no other bands entered upon the war path, the danger soon passed and settlers returned to their homes.

THIRD AND FOURTH COUNTY ELECTIONS.

According to the Assessor's report in 1878, the county contained 711 dwellings, 679 families, and a total population of 3,618, of whom 917 were voters. In 1878 there were 5,771 people and 1,705 voters. The county election November 5, 1878, resulted in a choice of the following officers: Councilman (joint with Whitman and Stevens counties), L. M. Ringer (D.); Representatives, T. C. Frary (R.), and D. C. Guernsey (R.); County Commissioners, E. Oliver (D.), W. W. Sherry (R.), and D. B. Pettyjohn (R.); Sheriff, R. P. Steen (D.); Auditor, Oliver C. White (R.); Probate

Judge, J. A. Starner (R.); Treasurer, H. H. Wolfe (R.); Assessor, T. J. Mewhinney (R.); Surveyor, E. D. Miner (R.); Coroner, W. W. Day (R.); School Superintendent, F. M. McCully (R.) On adoption of the Constitution (See history of Walla Walla county), the vote stood 426 for and 513 against. In 1877 Columbia Center, and in 1878 Pomeroy, Pataha and Assotin City were added to the towns of the county, In 1879 Huntsville appeared, and these, with Dayton, Marengo, and Grange City, a little shipping point at the mouth of the Tukannon, formed the commercial centers around which were growing up prosperous and populous communities.

The Legislature of 1879 took from Columbia and added to Walla Walla county township 8 north, range 38 east of the Willamette Meridian.

The election of November 2, 1880, gave the following result: Joint Councilman, A. H. Butler (R.); Councilman, George Hunter (D.); Representatives, William Clark (R.); R. P. Steen (D.), W. L. Freeman (D.); County Commissioners, W. W. Sherry (R.); Casper Plummer (R.); Allen Embree (D.); Probate Judge, tie on 714 votes between J. A. Starner (R.) and Walter F. Jones (D.); decided by lot in favor of Starner; Sheriff, John Mustard (R.); Auditor, J. W. Jesse (D.); Prosecuting Attorney, J. K. Rutherford (D.); Treasurer, F. C. Miller (R.); Assessor, T. J. Mewhinney (R.); Surveyor, E. D. Miner (R.); School Superintendent, F. M. McCully (R.); Coroner, J. Clark (D.); Sheep Commissioner, Charles McCabe (D.). For fence law 948, against 260. The office of sheep commissioner was one created by the preceding Legislature, and in February George W. Miller had been appointed to serve until this election.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY—TAXATION—ETC.

In 1880 the question of division was discussed. For the past three years settlers had been pouring into the eastern end of the county at a rapid rate, and now demanded a removal of the county seat to some locality more convenient for them, or a segregation that would give a seat of government in their midst. The agitation ended in a division of the county and the creation of a new one called Garfield by the Act of November 29, 1881. Thus Columbia lost about thirty-six townships, or 1,300 square miles in the eastern end of its territory, containing several large sections of its finest agricultural lands, and about one-third of its population and assessable property. But twenty-four townships, or 870 square miles, remain in the county. The school superintendent, assessor, sheep commissioner and one county commissioner (Mr. Plummer) were residents of Garfield, and the offices were accordingly declared vacant, S. G. Burdick, Henry Hunter, George H. Barteges, and John Fudge, respectively, being appointed to fill them.

In 1876 the rate of taxation was \$1.60; in 1877 property was assessed at \$1,122,123, tax rate \$1.50; in 1878 property was assessed at \$1,521,434, tax rate \$1.60; in 1879 property was assessed at \$1,948,016, tax rate \$1.70; in 1880 property was assessed at \$2,630,056, tax rate \$1.60; in 1881 property was assessed at \$2,747,081, tax rate \$1.60; in 1882 property was assessed at \$2,726,340, tax rate \$1.55. It will be seen that assessed values of property increased gradually from year to year. The rate of taxation included a territorial levy, ranging through the different years at from 28 to 40 cents.

When the town of Dayton was laid out, a square was reserved for public purposes, which has been conveyed to the county. The county officers have always been domiciled in little rooms rented by the commissioners. The auditor's office is so small as to be a positive annoyance to the officers and all who attempt to transact business with them. It is generally agreed that a court-house ought to be built, but the people are divided on the subject of the kind of structure required. Some are in favor of building a good one, while others think the county cannot afford to do so, and advise the erection of a cheaper one now, and in a few years, when stronger financially, the building of one that will be an ornament and credit to the county. A frame jail stands on the court-house square, built several years ago, that has thus far been equal to all demands made upon it.

CRIMINAL INCIDENTS AND A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Without any desire to record all the criminal incidents happening in the county, though the list is by no means a long one, there are a few whose mysterious and thrilling nature gives to them such a peculiar interest as to make them historical. One of these is the mysterious murder of George B. Hager, in McKay hollow, fourteen miles from Dayton. On Sunday morning, June 6, 1880, his body was found in the smoldering ruins of his cabin, burned beyond recognition of the features. A bullet wound in the head testified to the manner of his death, while his cut and despoiled valise and money-belt bore silent witness to the object of the murderers. The mystery surrounding this affair has never been penetrated, though many people have firm opinions on the subject.

The murder of E. H. Cummins at New York Bar, on Snake river, is another horrible and mysterious affair. This gentleman was agent for the O. R. & N. Co., and had charge of their warehouse at that point, living alone. On the twenty-sixth of July, 1882, his dead body was found on the bed in which he slept, dressed only in shirt and drawers, with a heavy quilt thrown over it and a doubled quilt across the feet. There was one bullet wound in the hand, one in the right hip, one in the left shoulder, one in the back, and two in the back of the head; also an axe wound on top of the head, one across the mouth and one over the eye; the throat had been cut with a knife severing the jugular and windpipe. Seven bullets and bullet holes were found in the cabin, making a probable total of thirteen shots fired at the man before the axe and knife were used. About \$1,000 of the money of the O. R. & N. Co. in possession of the deceased, were secured by the murderers. Several arrests have been made, but with no direct and satisfactory testimony to rely upon. The short time that has elapsed since the bloody deed was committed, gives the citizens hope that the perpetrators may be discovered and punished.

The only accident of consequence that has occurred on the railroad, was on Thursday evening, July 14, 1881, a week before regular trains began to run from Dayton. A train of flat cars loaded with excursionists was backing from Waitsburg to Dayton, and at the mouth of Whiteaker lane, just below Huntsville, ran into a number of cattle, which the flying clouds of dust prevented the engineer from seeing. Nine cars were thrown from the track, and Dr. G. W. Southerland and Ben Hardman were

killed, while several others were severely wounded. Women and girls were thrown from the cars by the shock, but none of them seriously injured.

PRESENT CONDITION.

The census of 1880 gave Columbia county 7,103 population, and it is probable, notwithstanding loss of territory, that the present population is over 5,000. The appearance of the railroad (See Dayton) in 1881, was a great era in the county history. Being now furnished with railroad communication, its resources are being rapidly developed, and products of the soil are increasing in a marked and satisfactory degree. There is yet a quantity of government and railroad land in the county unoccupied by settlers, which is valuable and will soon be on the market. The advantages Columbia has to offer to the settler and business man are such as will draw to it an increasing population for years to come. Many large farms will be divided, and where one man now lives, in a few years two will prosper. The agricultural products of the county will steadily increase in quantity and enhance in value.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We are under obligations to F. M. McCully for the following in regard to schools: The first school in Columbia county, I believe, was taught in Columbia district, about three miles south of Dayton. This was in the days when the future of this county was little suspected. At the time of its organization in 1875, there were only a few school houses within its boundaries, but in January, 1879, the number of districts had increased to 38, and many substantial buildings had been erected. The three succeeding years witnessed, with the rapid settlement and development of this region, a corresponding improvement in regard to educational facilities. A lively interest in school matters was developed among the people, new school houses were erected, and there were 62 *bona fide* school districts in Columbia county the first of November, 1881. The organization of Garfield county left but 34, including "Union districts," in what is now Columbia county. From the annual statement of the County Superintendent of schools for the year ending August 31, 1882, we glean the following:

New districts organized	4	No. teachers in county--males.....	22
No. new buildings erected.....	9	Females	28
No. dis'ts having no public school house.	4	Amount expended for teachers' wages....	\$7,800
Average length of schools.....	4 mos.	Amount expended for building, exclu-	
Longest term.....	9 mos.	sive of voluntary contributions.....	\$2,500
Shortest.....	3 mos.	Value of school property.....	\$19,488
No. teachers holding 1st grade cert'fcs..	7	No children of school age in county.....	2,000
Highest wages paid--males.....	\$80.00	No. children under school age in county..	525
Females	\$60.00	Enrollment in public schools.....	1,223
Lowest wages paid--males.....	\$33.00	Enrollment in private schools.....	38
Females	\$25.00	Average daily attendance.....	824

Taking into consideration the demoralizing effects of the small pox epidemic that visited the county during the year, the above is a very good showing. The enrollment and average attendance are not so large as might be expected, on account of the contour of the country, which renders it impossible for school houses to be placed conven-

iently for all persons. Each year a county institute is held by the teachers, and much has been accomplished thereby toward systematic and effective teaching. At the last session, held in Dayton, May, 1882, the increase in attendance and interest was very encouraging. Resolutions were adopted, asking the Legislature to make provision for County Normal Institutes, and also for public school libraries.

I think it may be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that the schools of Columbia county will compare favorably with those of any Territory in the Union, and also with those of numerous States, notwithstanding the fact that the country is yet in its infancy regarding the more substantial improvements.

THE DAYTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Until the fall of 1880, Dayton had not the school facilities that her importance deserved, but during the summer previous, under the efficient management of the directors, F. G. Frary, J. L. Smith and J. K. Rainwater, a commodious two-story building was erected and furnished with the most improved furniture. The school was immediately graded, and the first term commenced October 4, with the following teachers in charge: F. M. McCully, Principal; J. S. Windell, Sina Coleson and Stella Bowen assistants. By the close of the year, the school had gained an enviable reputation, not only at home but abroad. During the summer of 1881 two additional buildings were erected, and a High School instituted in connection with the public schools, under charge of S. G. Burdick and Miss Lizzie Geary and Emma Kinnear added to the list of teachers, Mr. Windell having previously resigned. At the close of the school year 1882, the resignations of all the original teachers except Misses Coleson and Bowen were tendered the directors, and for the coming year the principalship has been given Mr. J. H. Morgan. During the year 1881-82 the enrollment in the public schools of Dayton reached 350, and the average daily attendance was 245. The district has expended nearly \$10,000 for the property it now possesses, and no place of equal population on the coast affords better school facilities. The census of 1882 shows 481 children between the ages of 4 and 21 years in the district.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE TOWNS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Since the division of the county Columbia has but three regular towns within its borders—Dayton, Marengo, and Huntsville. Other points, such as Grange City and Texas Ferry, are not at present clothed with that dignity. Much of the county history is embraced in the annals of its towns.

DAYTON.

The county seat of Columbia county has the finest location and the most eligible town site to be found within its limits. Dayton, situated at the confluence of the Touchet and Patit, two beautiful streams, whose waters furnish a never-failing supply of power; easy of access in all directions; surrounded by a vast extent of fine agricultural land already improved and under cultivation; the terminus of a railroad giving an outlet for this whole region, which is traversed by good roads all centering here; is, because of all this, assured of a permanent and ever-increasing prosperity such as few towns on the coast enjoy. The recent division of the county has probably decided the county-seat question forever, and any one settling or investing here could do so with reasonable assurance of such fact. A fine graded school is one of the advantages enjoyed by the town, while four churches and several Christian organizations that have no house of worship of their own, offer the advantages of religious fellowship to members of nearly every denomination of the Protestant faith.

After settlement and abandonment by H. M. Chase of that portion of the town known as the Mustard property, the first settler on the site of Dayton was Frederick Schneble, who came in the summer of 1859 with his brother Freelon. This was the original town, but since has been added a tract adjoining it and farther up the Touchet, by John Mustard, settled in 1859 by — Nash; also one by J. K. Rainwater, settled in 1862 by two brothers named Bailey. Both of these were portions of H. M. Chase's old claim; Elisha Ping has added a tract of land up the Patit, on which he settled in 1860. Land on the south side of the Touchet, settled in 1859 and 1860 by John C. Wells and Lambert Hearn, has been added to the town by Jesse N. Day.

Frederick Schneble went to the Idaho mines early in 1860, and his brother Freelon, commonly called "Stub," built a cabin on the north bank of the Touchet, which was completed before Frederick returned in the fall. Schneble was engaged in trading

with the Indians, and in the fall of 1860 erected another log house for a store building. This stood directly in front of the site of Wait's mill. He also received considerable patronage from the settlers along the Touchet and Patit. In 1861, G. W. Miller and Elisha Ping, who had settled above him on the Patit the year before, raised a crop of oats and wheat on the three claims, covering all the original town of Dayton. The oats were worth seven cents per pound and the wheat two dollars a bushel. A man named Holman put up a small building in the fall of 1862, on the east side of Main street and seventy-five yards northeast of the old store building, and opened a saloon, around which hung a gang of bad characters, many of whom soon after met with violent deaths at the hands of vigilance committees in various places.

Henry H. Rickey leased Schneble's place; and in the spring of 1863, making additions to the old log building, opened a hotel in it for the accommodation of travelers. The stages from Walla Walla to Lewiston having begun to cross the river at this point, the stage company made it one of their regular stations. J. M. Pomeroy had charge of the ranch and station that summer, and raised a crop of barley, which he sold to the company for three and one-half cents per pound, and hauled to stations on the Pataha and Alpowa for four cents per pound. The store was abandoned, and the building in which it had been kept was converted into a stable for the stage stock. The saloon was also closed, because Rickey had all the trade at his hotel. A post-office was established here in 1863, with the name of Touchet, and G. W. Miller was appointed postmaster, keeping the office at his house on the Patit, three-quarters of a mile up that stream.

In 1864 Jesse N. Day purchased Schneble's title and took possession of the property. Dayton then remained, as formerly, a farm and stage station, where the traveler could find accommodation when in need, though no pretense was made of keeping a regular hotel. He built a small house where his fine residence now stands in 1870, and with William Kimball, of Walla Walla, put a stock of goods in the old hotel building, and opened a store, which was under the charge of D. C. Guernsey. This building stood on the river bank near the site now occupied by the brewery.

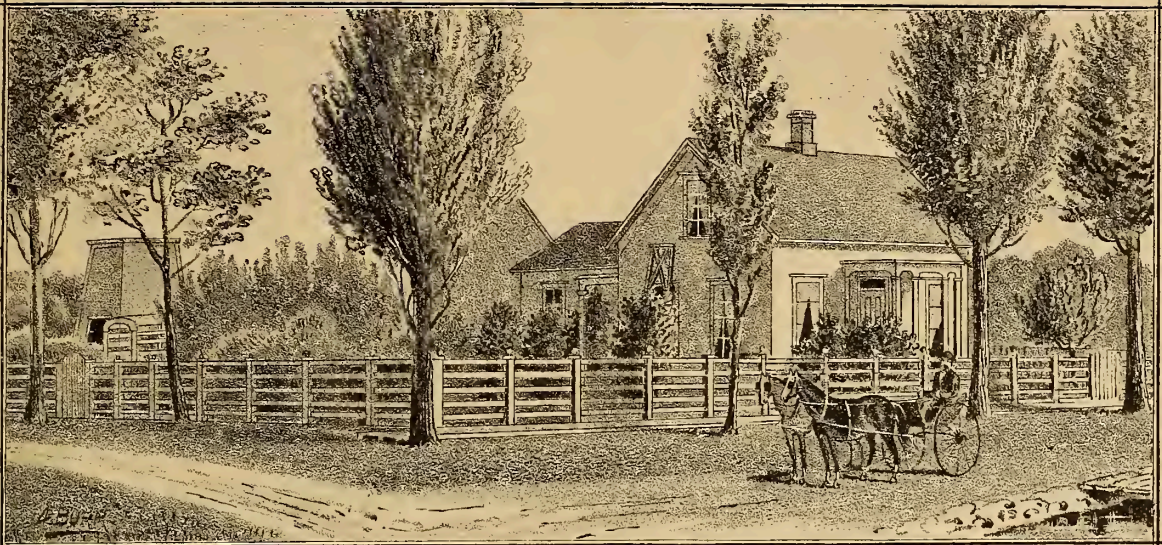
It was Mr. Day's desire and expectation to have a town grow up here. A more favorable location for one did not exist for miles around, and the rapid settlement of the country was creating demand for a business center. It was with this idea that a store was opened, a town plat was surveyed, and then the proprietor waited more than a year for signs of a town to present themselves, but they came not. There was no enterprise started to call attention to the locality and no earnest effort made to draw people here. The post office was changed to Dayton, and Mr. Day succeeded Miller as postmaster. One day in the fall of 1871, S. M. Wait, whose mill enterprise had founded the town of Waitsburg a few years before, was passing by and Mr. Day opened conversation with him in regard to the efforts he had been making to start a town. Mr. Wait told him that if he would offer sufficient inducement in the way of land and water power, he would build a mill and endeavor to give a start to the place. This resulted a few days later in an agreement by Mr. Wait and William Matzger to erect a flouring mill, and Mr. Day to donate them five acres of land where the Kinney mill now stands, one block where the mill stands, near the bridge, with water power and right of way for mill race, and a block of land to each for residences.

Work was immediately commenced upon the mill, and the original plat of the town of Dayton as laid out by the proprietor, embracing Main street and two blocks on each side of it, was recorded in Walla Walla, November 23, 1871. The recording of the town plat and the announcement that a mill was being erected drew general attention to this locality, and its advantages as a town site were speedily recognized and seized upon. Many lots were sold both for business purposes on Main street and for residences on others. Early in the spring of 1872, building was begun with great vigor. The store of Day & Kimball was moved from its old location to the corner of Main street. D. C. Guernsey built a store where Dusinbury & Stencil's block now stands, which was rented by Wait & Matzger and stocked with goods. This firm also began the erection of a brick building, the first in the town, to which they moved upon completion. It is the one adjoining the bank on Main street. James M. Hunt, who was keeping hotel in Waitsburg, was given the northeast end of a block on Main street by Mr. Day, and at once built the Columbia hotel, which he kept for several years as a temperance house, in accordance with an agreement between Messrs. Wait, Matzger, Day and himself, to the effect that the sale of liquor was not to be permitted, and that no deeds were to be made to property without containing the provision that no liquor should be sold on the premises, an agreement long since rendered null and void. It was a genuine effort to found a temperance town, but met with failure because the interests of business lay in the other direction. Hunt also erected a frame building next to the hotel, in the lower part of which was kept a hardware store, while the upper story was used for a hall. This building has been moved across the street, and is now used by Mr. Matzger for a post office.

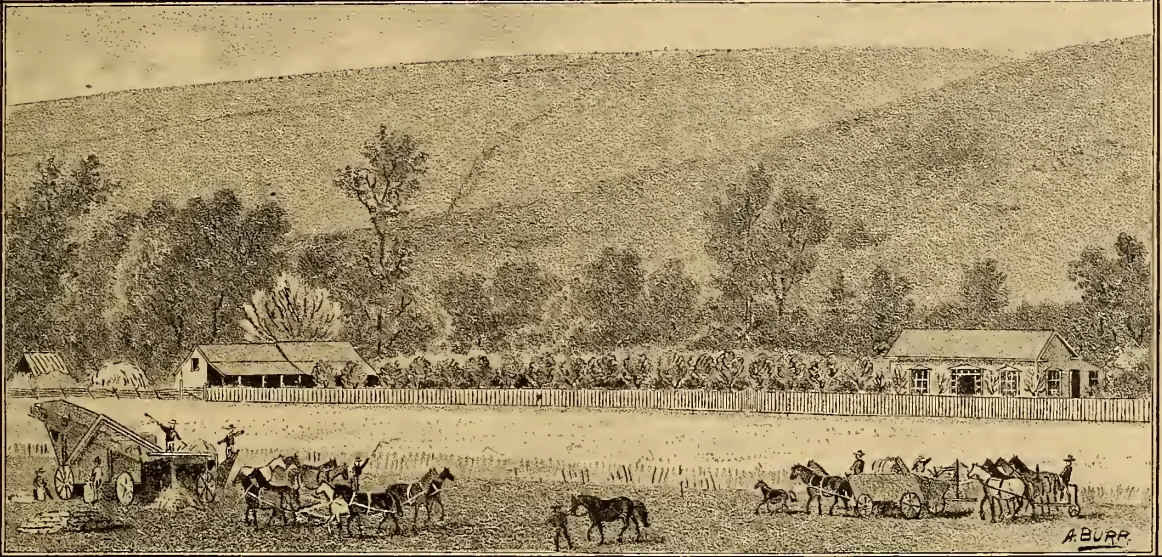
In the spring, Wait & Matzger began building a planing mill on Wait's block, above the flour mill, which was completed and began running in July. It cost \$4,000, the brick store \$4,500, and the mill, which was ready for grinding the first of November, \$16,000, making over \$25,000 that these gentlemen had invested here in their efforts to develop the town. Such evidences of enterprise were not without effect, and in the fall fully 500 people were to be found in Dayton, and thirty buildings had been erected.

Before the flouring mill was completed, a new enterprise was started far more extensive and upon which greater hopes were centered. This was the Dayton Woolen Mills. F. G. Frary, a practical woolen factor, from Indiana, having endeavored unsuccessfully to establish a woolen mill in Walla Walla, came to Dayton, with A. H. Reynolds, and was heartily welcomed by the live men of the town. A stock company was formed with S. M. Wait, president, and F. G. Frary, secretary, the other stockholders being Jesse N. Day, A. H. Reynolds, Winnat Bros., and William Matzger. Seven acres of land were donated by John Mustard, and a two set mill was at once erected at an expense of \$40,000. The opening of this manufactory employing from twenty-five to thirty hands, was an additional cause of faith in the new town, and led to investment and building on a still more extensive scale than before.

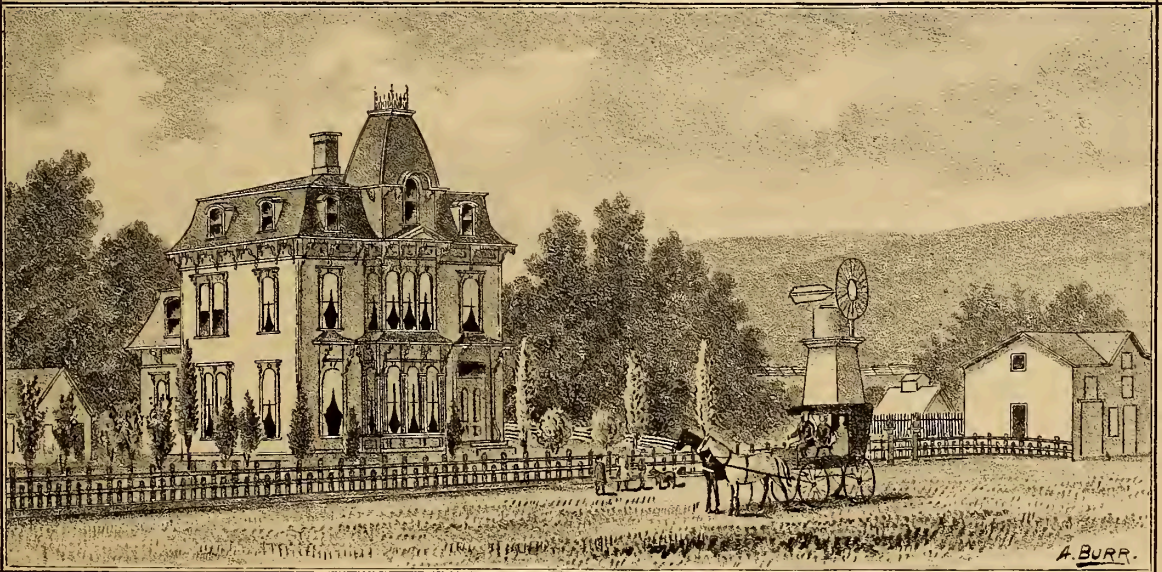
The next summer there was more building than the year before. The dwelling houses erected thus far had all been cheap and small, except that built by Mr. Wait, which is the one he now occupies. The many fine residences that ornament the town have been added in the past few years, and are indicative of the great prosperity that



RESIDENCE OF DR. W. W. DAY, DAYTON, COLUMBIA CO. W. T.



FARM RESIDENCE OF ELIAS MUNCY, COLUMBIA CO. W. T.



RESIDENCE OF E. A. TORRANCE, DAYTON, COLUMBIA CO. W. T. A. C. WALLING, LITH. PORTLAND, OR.



has attended the first decade of Dayton's career. Steadily the number of business buildings increased, while dwellings sprang up on all sides. The flour, planing and woolen mills drew a large trade, and the business of Dayton was soon established on a substantial foundation. Leading merchants of Walla Walla opened branch houses here, and by investment of capital people testified to their faith in its prosperous future. In September, 1874, A. J. Cain commenced the publication of the *Dayton News*, an enterprise of vast benefit to the town, giving it a representation abroad to be obtained in no other way. With its name thus heralded abroad, and its advantages shown to the people of other sections, the prosperity inaugurated steadily continued. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Wait to organize a company in 1874, to manufacture sugar from beets.

Until 1875 Dayton was simply a town of Walla Walla county, a place of secondary importance to the county seat. This was a condition of affairs the people here determined to remedy, by becoming the county seat and chief town of a county of their own, and the steps by which this was accomplished have been detailed in the history of the county. This object was attained in November, 1875, though the thriving town of Dayton, as yet was but four years old. With this came increased prosperity. Public attention was drawn still more in this direction. Cheap buildings on Main street were succeeded by better ones, some of them of brick, while fine residences began to appear in every quarter of the place.

Up to this time no town government had existed, but April 27, 1876, a petition for incorporation was presented to the board of county commissioners, bearing the names of sixty-two citizens. The board thereupon incorporated the town as "The Inhabitants of the Town of Dayton," under the Act of November 28, 1871, and called a special election to be held May 22, 1876, to choose five trustees. The trustees chosen to succeed them, in May, 1877, were J. F. Martin, Perry Steen, George Eckler, William Matzger, and W. S. Strong.

The Walla Walla and Dayton Telegraph Company was organized in the spring of 1877, to connect Dayton with Walla Walla and thus with the outside world. The citizens advanced about \$2,000, to be paid in trade, and the line was at once constructed and was opened for messages in July. The Western Union now control the line, which terminates at this point.

In December, 1875, the Columbia Seminary Association was incorporated, for the purpose of founding in Dayton a seminary under charge of the Methodist Episcopal conference. S. G. Ellis was president, and J. K. Rainwater, R. F. Sturdevant, George Eckler, J. H. Kennedy, G. W. Miller, S. G. Ellis, J. N. Day, William Matzger, and J. L. Smith were trustees. For more than a year this project was before the people without receiving sufficient encouragement to warrant these gentlemen in attempting to erect an edifice, owing chiefly to the fact that it was a denominational effort. The idea having been abandoned in the spring of 1877, the Dayton Academy Association was formed, for the purpose of establishing a non-sectarian school. Two thousand six hundred dollars were subscribed, and preparations were being made to erect a suitable building, when the trustees decided, in July, not to go on with the work, the indications showing that sufficient support could not be relied upon.

The population of Dayton, as reported by the assessor in the spring of 1877, was

106 families, containing 526 individuals. This was the number of people actually residing and doing business in the town, and did not include the transitory population drawn here temporarily by some excitement or for speculative purposes.

In the fall of 1877, the woolen mills, which had been under superintendence of Mr. Frary and control of Mr. Reynolds, the chief stockholder, were closed, not having been successful in their operations of late. S. M. Wait and Jesse M. Day purchased the stock in the spring of 1878, and the mills were again opened under Mr. Frary's management.

In April, 1878, the *Columbia Chronicle* made its appearance, edited by H. H. Gale and managed by E. R. Burk, thus giving Dayton two newspapers to sound its praises abroad.

SETTLERS' PROTECTION COMMITTEE.

Considerable "land jumping" was indulged in by various parties in the vicinity of Dayton, in the spring of 1878, and the farmers united to discourage such proceedings. A committee waited upon J. M. Sparks and notified him to vacate a ranch he had "jumped," but instead of heeding their warning, he defied and abused them so vigorously that they were glad to retire from his presence. On the afternoon of the twenty-seventh of March, Sparks was in Dayton, when he was approached by the son of one of the committeemen, who knocked him off the sidewalk. From the appearance of a number of men standing around, Sparks was satisfied they were "after" him, and he drew his revolver and fired a harmless shot at his assailant's legs. Sparks was then attacked by a brother of his assailant, whom he wounded by shooting him in the leg. Several others then advanced to the attack, and Sparks ran into Shrum's stable, then behind an adjoining harness shop, from which place he exchanged shots with a man who was watching for him in the street. Sparks received a bullet in the cheek and another in the neck, and it was with difficulty that the officers and people of Dayton prevented the angry farmers from lynching the wounded man. When Sparks recovered he left the county, and the Settlers' Protection Committee gave public notice that land-jumping would not be tolerated in the future. The man wounded in the leg suffered the amputation of that limb.

OTHER EVENTS.

The trustees elected in May, 1878, were D. C. Guernsey, John Mustard, O. C. White, L. E. Harris, and S. M. Wait. An election was held on the third of May, on the question of levying a tax to establish a graded school. A district school had existed here long before the town grew up, but now the number of children and wealth of the town had increased to such an extent, that friends of education were desirous of adding a good graded institution to the advantages already possessed. The people generally were not favorable to the movement, and the tax was defeated at the polls.

Dayton was incorporated as a city under the Act of 1877, an election for officers being held July 16 of the following year, when D. C. Guernsey was chosen mayor ;

J. B. Shrum, G. K. Reed, John Mustard, J. L. Smith, J. K. Rainwater, D. B. Kimball and Frank Pierce, councilmen; and Ed. Tatro, marshal.

On the first of July, 1878, the post-office was made a money-order office. Although the town had thus far been exempt from the scourge of fire, much talk was indulged in by the business men, of the danger to be apprehended from that great enemy of wooden buildings. A fire company was organized on the ninth of November, 1878, called Columbia Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, with T. H. DuPuy, president; S. Harmon, secretary; G. K. Reed, treasurer; Frank Cartwright, foreman; J. N. Fall and Fred Collins, assistant foremen.

In the spring of 1878, William A. Moody built the City Hall, 40x70 feet, and in the spring of 1879, W. A. Joy erected a new one, known as Joy's Hall. A soap factory was added to the industries of the town in 1879, but was not a successful venture. A telegraph line was constructed from Dayton to Lewiston and Fort Lapwai, by the War Department, for military purposes, in the spring of 1879, and on the seventeenth of June the first message was sent by the citizens of Lewiston to the citizens of Dayton, honoring the patriots who had fought at Bunker Hill 103 years before. The line was at once extended from Pomeroy to Coeur d'Alene by the way of Colfax.

The educational question was still agitated, notwithstanding the adverse vote of the year before. March 12, 1879, at a school meeting, it was decided to build a good house, and properly grade the school. A contract was made in June, for the erection of a two-story frame building, for \$4,239. The ladies of the town organized the Ladies' Educational Aid Society, to raise money for the purpose of furnishing the rooms and fitting up the grounds. By festivals, parties and other means usual in societies, they collected a large sum of money, and such enthusiasm was exhibited by them and the people generally, that the fine school building which forms one of our illustrations was completed in October, 1880, and Dayton had the honor of establishing the first graded school in Washington Territory west of the Cascade mountains. The building cost when furnished \$8,000, and is 36x80 feet, containing four rooms 33x35 feet each. It stands in a yard 360x610 feet, and has a fine bell weighing half a ton. (See county history of schools.)

TOWN ILLEGALLY INCORPORATED.

In a suit before the District Court, a decision was rendered in June, 1879, to the effect that Dayton had not been legally incorporated. Officers were again elected in July, however, R. F. Sturdevant being chosen Mayor; J. B. Armstrong, Marshal; and L. E. Harris, J. H. Williams and J. B. Loomis, Councilmen. Rainwater, Mustard, Kimball and Smith held over from the year before. In January, 1880, it was again decided that the city was illegally incorporated, in a suit to recover personal property taken for taxes. In March Judge S. C. Wingard gave an opinion, that Dayton was still a town, but could become a city under the law by taking the proper and legal steps. The council ceased to exercise authority, and the old board of trustees again assumed the reins of the government. In May another board of trustees, under the law of 1871, was chosen, consisting of J. L. Smith, J. H. Williams, M. Kelley, L. D. Drake and E. R. Burk. Armstrong, who had been chosen Marshal the year before,

resigned in January, 1880, and F. M. Cartwright was appointed. The new board appointed A. L. McCauley to that position.

FIRE IN 1880.

Dayton received its first visit from fire, on the thirteenth of December, 1880. At 8:30 P. M. on that day flames burst from the kitchen of the Palace Hotel and Restaurant, and the red glare warned citizens that the dreaded enemy had attacked them. There was no wind and the rain gently falling wet the buildings so that the fire company and citizens were enabled to subdue the flames, after several buildings on both sides of Main street had been consumed. Had it not been for those favorable conditions, the whole business part of the town would have probably been destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$25,000, with \$15,000 of insurance. The chief losses were Palace Hotel and Restaurant, \$5,000; Bunnell Bros., \$5,000, and Dusenberry and Stencil, \$7,000. A fire meeting was then held by the citizens to take measures for protection of the town, and though every one was of opinion that something should be accomplished and that to delay was dangerous, yet nothing was done beyond the suggestion of numerous measures, none of which were adopted.

ADVENT OF THE RAILROAD. OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

In 1879 and 1880, the railroad question was much discussed, and several efforts were made, some of them before that time [see Transportation], to secure connection with the railroad at Walla Walla. A number of meetings were held at various times, and much interest was displayed by all classes. In May, 1880, Henry Villard, president of the O. R. & N. Co., visited Dayton, and agreed to extend the road from a point on the line, then being constructed from Walla Walla to Texas Ferry, to Dayton, by the way of Waitsburg, provided the road was given the right of way and depot grounds. At a meeting these terms were agreed to, and a committee was appointed to act with a committee from Waitsburg, to carry out the stipulation. A paper was circulated that received many subscriptions, and with the money raised, such land owners as would not give the right of way were indemnified, as far as the money extended. Being in a hurry to complete the road, the company took a written guarantee from a number of citizens, that the money they should expend on right of way would be refunded, and then purchased the right themselves. The total cost of this was \$4,517, and the gentlemen who signed the guarantee are still obligated to pay some \$2,000, the subscriptions falling that much below the expenditures. As the road is now built, the people have not the inducement to subscribe formerly held out, and unless the company will remit the balance, these public-spirited gentlemen will have to make it good and pay the penalty demanded of them for endeavoring to aid the public. The construction was pressed rapidly forward, and on the nineteenth of July, 1881, the first passenger train left Dayton. The terminus of this branch will remain here, which gives assurance that it will always be an important shipping point, and the supply depot for a large section of country.

Another enterprise closely connected with the railroad is the Touchet Lumber

Flume. In the spring of 1881, T. R. Tannatt came to Dayton in the interest of the Oregon Improvement Company, and offered to build and maintain a flume from the mountains, and make this the shipping point for great quantities of lumber and wood, provided the citizens would present the right of way. This was done, and by building considerable and purchasing the Dayton and Touchet Flume Company property the O. I. Co. soon had a good flume running down the Touchet from the mountains, where they have facilities for preparing large quantities of wood and lumber for their own use, the railroad and the general market.

In May, 1881, John Brining, J. E. Edmiston, L. E. Harris, George E. Church, and J. L. Smith were elected town trustees, and A. L. McCauley was again appointed marshal.

FIRE IN 1881.

About twenty minutes past one o'clock on the morning of the sixth of August, 1881, the cry of fire roused the people from their beds and sent a thrill of apprehension through their hearts. Hastily dressing, they rushed from all quarters towards a house on Main street owned by H. T. Lawrence, being directed to the spot by the light of flames bursting from the rear of that building. Now it was that the people wished they had done something besides talk when the former disaster had warned them of their exposed condition. By the most desperate exertions the fire was checked before it reached the chief business center, but only after ten buildings on both sides of the street were consumed. To the location of the fire and not to the foresight or care of the people, was due the fact that the town was not destroyed. As it was the loss amounted to \$15,000. A great deal of talk was again indulged in, about water works, fire engines, etc., but as before there was nothing done. Sibson, Church & Co., of Portland, offered to construct a system of water works for \$5,000, but the people thought it too high a price and then pay for the water afterwards. The proprietor of the town had reserved in all deeds the right to lay pipes in the streets for this purpose, and until he availed himself of the right in a practical manner, or renounced it so that others might do so, a serious barrier stood in the way of any one desiring to construct water works. After considerable agitation the matter was allowed gradually to drop, and Dayton was still left in its unprotected condition.

THE SMALL POX SCOURGE.

Following this fire came the fearful small pox scourge, the horrors of which will live in the minds of that people for years. The citizens of Dayton hope never to witness those dreadful days again, when the yellow flag waved its ghastly warning on every side, when the death cart went round in the darkness of the night, when no man dared to shake his neighbor by the hand, and when to the sensitive imaginations of many the pestilential air seemed filled with demons and destroying spirits. Who were sick and who were well, who were alive and who had died, was scarcely known, except to the committee and the physicians. Men died and were hastily buried at night, and their families and friends had no opportunity to follow

them to the grave or give the last token of love at the open tomb. There was no time for prayers, no time for sermons or religious ceremonies, but silently and hastily they were buried out of sight, with no one present but those who did the work.

The origin of the epidemic is not clearly known, but it is thought that it was brought to town by a man who stopped at a livery stable here. Certain it is that the disease first appeared in the family of one of the livery men and that of a neighbor. Chicken pox had been quite common during the summer, and these cases, which were very mild, were supposed to be of the same character. When the children recovered they appeared upon the street with the scabs still upon them, and their hands were felt and examined by a number of children and men from all quarters of the town, and in this way the infection became general. No blame is to be attached to them or to any one, for no one supposed that the children had been afflicted with the dreaded disease or that any danger existed. The next case that developed was the son of J. C. Elder, who became dangerously ill. The physician attending him still supposed that the disease was the chicken pox. Dr. M. Pietrzycki was called into the country to visit a patient on Saturday, the first of September, whom he found suffering from a well-developed case of small pox. Upon his return to town he warned the people that small pox was in the neighborhood and advised them to take proper precautions. The next day Sheriff Mustard appointed Dr. Pietrzycki health officer, and requested him to examine the Elder boy. He did so, and reported that the boy was afflicted with a bad case of small pox, which was the more certain as the child had already had the chicken pox several months before. The Doctor had seen a great deal of this disease and well knew its fearful ravages, and in vain he warned the people of the danger in which they stood. He advised, and even pleaded with them, to take proper measures to prevent the spread of the disease, but to little effect, as they still believed it was nothing but chicken pox. Some of the professional persons who looked after the physical health of the town denied that it was small pox, and a physician of Walla Walla, who had been having a controversy about a few cases he had treated near that city, which the other physicians there declared to be small pox and which he denied, came to Dayton and returned to Walla Walla, giving it as his opinion that there was no small pox here. This all tended to make the people think lightly on the subject, and thus the matter ran on for a week. Meanwhile quite a number of other cases were developed; Dr. Day made an examination and pronounced it small pox; a committee of physicians came up from Walla Walla and gave the same opinion; and the people began to be converted.

A provisional board of health was appointed, but as the law gave them no power and the citizens were not yet thoroughly aroused, they could accomplish but little. On the fifteenth, two weeks after the alarm was first sounded by Dr. Pietrzycki, a new board of health was appointed, and given assurance that the people would uphold them in any measures they might take, for so many new cases had appeared that the last doubter had disappeared. This board consisted of W. H. Kuhn, president; J. H. Hoster, J. Hutcheson, J. H. Chastain, E. A. Torrence, A. L. McCauley, H. H. Wolfe, M. M. Learn, S. J. Saxon; D. D. Bunnell, treasurer; A. W. Sargent, John Brining, John Crossler, D. C. Guernsey, J. E. Edmiston, John Mustard; W. F. Jones, secretary. Dr. Pietrzycki, health officer. The town was divided into six wards, and com-

mittees appointed to the control of each. These committees had arbitrary power, displayed yellow flags upon all houses where the disease appeared, quarantined the premises, letting no one but the physician and nurses either in or out, carried all provisions, fuel, medicines, etc., that were needed, and made a daily report to the board, giving their whole time to the work. Special guards were appointed in all parts of town to watch affected houses during the night and prevent any communication with the outside. Sentries were stationed on all the avenues leading to the town, to see that no one left to spread disease abroad as well as to prevent the introduction of it from the country, where there were many cases. Afflicted families in the country were in the habit of sending in for goods and medicines, and often the messenger came direct from the sick-room with clothes impregnated with the foul infection, or had but just recovered from the disease and bore upon the face and hands evidence of its terrible presence. The committee offered, and were glad, to procure for these suffering people medicines, provisions, a physician, anything, in fact, that was needed, but positively forbade them to enter the place and spread the disease. Despite their vigilance many stole in during the darkness, whose presence was a constant danger, and the committee hit upon the plan of closing all places of business at four in the afternoon. They also conceived the idea of making a display of revolvers to all those who were so criminally careless as to defy their regulations and spread the disease in spite of their most earnest efforts. It was a timely device and succeeded well with the class for whom it was adopted.

Dayton was quarantined on all sides. A man supposed to have passed through that town could scarcely find a place to lay his head in Oregon, Washington or Idaho. The trains stopped running to it, and no mail was allowed to leave here, though it was thoroughly disinfected by the postmaster, and no letter from an infected house was permitted to reach the office by the committee. Mail for the town was brought on horseback to within a few miles and then deposited by the roadside, while the carriers fled with such frantic haste as to suggest the possibility of a powder blast being lighted with a ten-second fuse. So excessive was the caution of some worthy postmaster, that a portion of this mail *coming to* the town was carefully disinfected. Newspapers of the surrounding towns magnified the evil to such a degree that had their reports been true the ravages would have depopulated the place in a few weeks, and it would have been better that the earth had opened and received poor Dayton within its bosom.

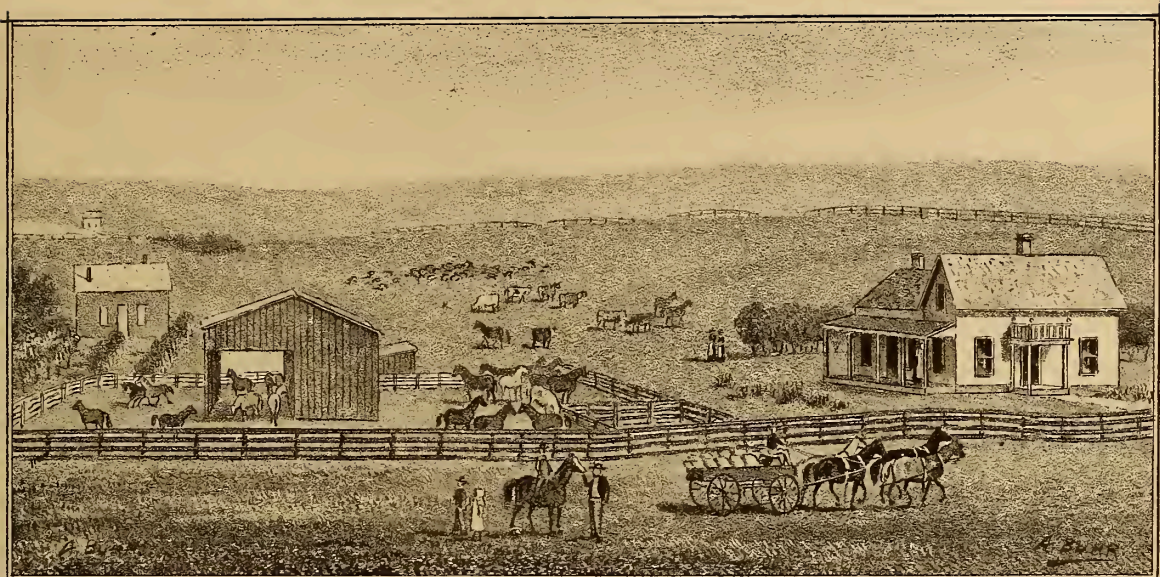
When the health board was organized, subscriptions were made by the citizens and an appropriation by the county. They at once rented a building at the east end of town to which three cases were removed while they were building a hospital. This latter structure was 26x50 feet, and another was soon erected, 26x40 feet, for the use of convalescents. The hospital was open to all who desired admission, and a physician and nurses were furnished by the committee. It was as strictly guarded as were the infected houses, and at one time contained nineteen cases. The board of health met daily for nine weeks, during which the disease held the town in its foul embrace, and it was five months before they ceased to have control and surrendered their power, declaring that the last vestige of the disorder had been eradicated. Their report showed the following facts:

Number of houses quarantined.....	35
Cases in Dayton	100
Cases in hospital.....	23
Cases in country	44
	<hr/>
Total cases.....	167
Deaths in Dayton.....	11
Deaths in hospital.....	3
Deaths in country.....	7
	<hr/>
Total deaths.....	21
Expended by the board of health	\$1,659 00
Bills allowed by the county	3,411 83

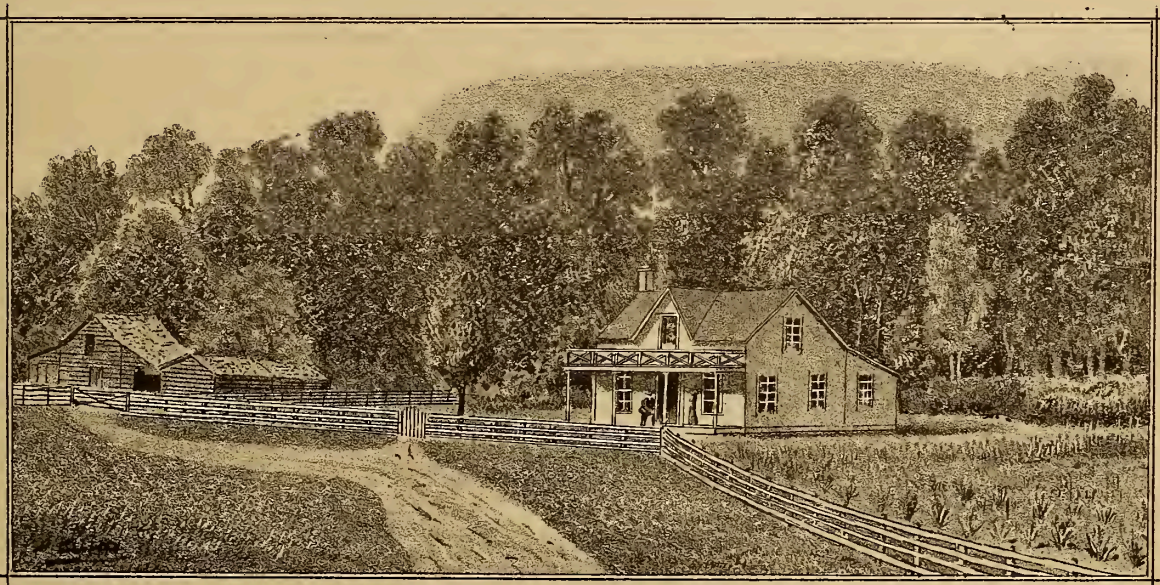
This does not include many cases in the country not reported to the board, nor a number that recovered before the board was organized. The account only covers the public expenditures, and are but a fraction of the expense entailed upon the various families by this great affliction. The practical embargo placed upon business of the town for several months was also a serious loss, and viewed in any light the visit of the destroyer was a sad blow to the community. The zealous efforts of the board of health and the carefulness and energy of the physicians and their assistants, as well as the volunteer patrol, saved the town from witnessing a scene such as even those who passed under the shadow of this dark cloud scarce can realize.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1882.

Scarcely had the people recovered from effects of this blow when another one of far greater financial severity fell upon them. It was no less than the complete destruction of a large portion of the business part of town. At two o'clock on Sunday morning, April 2, 1882, the hoarse cry of fire aroused the people and the red glare upon the dark sky warned them that the enemy had again attacked the town. From all sides they hastened to the scene, and found the rear of Thomas & Kirkman's saloon wrapped in flames. The hook and ladder company and citizens generally, went to work with a will, but to little avail, for the flames spread so rapidly that the occupants of the Northwestern Hotel, adjoining the saloon, barely had time to save themselves, some making their escape through the windows. The fire ran along Main street and cleared the block in which it started, crossed the intervening street and took everything standing on the next block, jumped Main street and swept down a block on that side. A gallant fight was made to save the block in which the post-office stands, and though the buildings were several times on fire and were severely scorched along the whole front, the effort was successful. The salvation of the town was the cutting of Wait's mill-race, from which the water flowed down in the gutters along the streets and furnished a supply of water for the men to use. Holes were dug in the street to contain this water, and a large stream flowed constantly by, from which the men filled their buckets to dash upon the buildings, and in which they rolled to keep from succumbing to the terrible heat. Having burned to a point where its progress



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. W. RIGSBY, GARFIELD CO. W. T.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WALTER W. RIGSBY, GARFIELD CO. W. T.

A. G. WALLING, LITH. PORTLAND, OR.



was checked by an open space, the people gained control of it and stopped its further spread. It was a sad and exciting night to the people of Dayton, many of whom saw ruin in the flames and poverty in the smoking ashes. In speaking of the heroic efforts of many, the *Chronicle* remarked: "The women, as usual, did good work in saving and guarding property. While able-bodied men stood around just far enough from the fire to enjoy its warmth, fair women and gentle girls were saving thousands of dollars for our business men. Had the men of Dayton one-half the spunk of the women, we would now have an efficient fire department, with all the needed apparatus, and have \$150,000 less to charge to indifference and fire."

The burned district covered 560 feet on the northwest side of Main street and 360 on the opposite side. The losses sustained, as reported at the time, were:

H. H. Wolfe, Joy's Hall.....\$ 3,000	W. A. Moody, Northwestern Hotel \$12,000
R. Franklin, hotel and bar fixtures..... 5,000	Elisha Ping, residence..... 3,000
J. M. Burge, building and merchandise. 2,000	G. A. Winn, bakery..... 3,500
Bailor, Carr & Co., furniture, etc..... 4,500	Scott & Schmidt, brewery..... 2,000
L. D. Drake, opera house and buildings 5,200	D. D. Bunnell, hardware..... 6,000
J. H. Day, drugs..... 2,000	J. N. Day, three buildings..... 3,000
Halton & Martin, furniture..... 2,400	M. Fettis, stables..... 1,500
D. B. Kimball, buildings..... 1,500	O. Dantzseher, tailor..... 2,300
W. A. Morris, building..... 1,000	Dayton News, Crosby & Ostrander..... 2,000
John Brining, building, etc..... 1,500	W. H. Kuhn, two buildings..... 1,500
P. T. Giberson, livery..... 3,300	

Other losses sufficient to make a total of about \$90,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of \$31,705 only.

The usual fire meeting was held and to the same purpose as formerly, nothing being done. There were those who did not let the matter drop, and the result of their efforts was the organization on the nineteenth of April of the Columbia Engine Company No. 1, with W. H. Kuhn, president; J. A. Kellogg, secretary; John Berry, treasurer; George Ihrig, foreman; L. A. Davis, T. H. DuPuy and W. R. Parker, assistants. The company started with thirty-five members. The city purchased a Silsby steam fire engine at a cost of \$4,750, and built a house for it and a city hall, on First street, at an expense of \$1,700. The engine throws two powerful streams of water, and has been frequently tested by the company with satisfactory results. The business men of Dayton now retire at night with a feeling of security they never before possessed.

INDUSTRIES—FREE LIBRARY, ETC.

A new industry was added to the business of Dayton the past summer. W. S. Kinney, J. B. Morris, W. A. Morris, and A. W. Sargent, composing the firm of Kinney, Morris & Co., built a flour mill, 40x60 feet, with basement, two stories and attic, which commenced running with five wheat and one barley stones in May. It stands down the Touchet from Wait's Mill and near the mouth of the Patit. Wait's mill is still running and has been much enlarged, having now four run of stone. Mr. Wait was sole owner for several years, and has recently sold a half interest to S. H. Prather. They are building a warehouse and chop mill to cost \$5,000. There is a steam feed mill on the opposite side of the river. The woolen mills were shut down in 1880,

after an unsuccessful visit by Mr. Wait to San Francisco, to induce capital to invest. Improvements to the amount of \$3,000 had been made by Wait & Day, who had borrowed money at 14 per cent. to keep the mill running. At the time it closed there was a debt of \$18,000 upon it, and Mr. Wait turned his interest over to Mr. Day, to be released from all obligations. The mill now lies idle in a country where wool is plentiful and the only market for it many miles away. Wait's planing mill is still running, and Williams, Singler & Brown have a steam planing mill at the east end of the town. One of the leading industries is that of blacksmithing and wagon making, which is represented by a number of large shops. The best shop in Eastern Washington was burned here December 5, 1881, inflicting a loss of \$10,000 upon its owner, E. A. Torrence, who suffered the further loss the past summer of his elegant residence on the Patit.

The free library is an institution of which the people are justly proud, and in connection with the churches and excellent school, it impresses the stranger favorably with the intelligence and morality of the town. A small free library and reading room was established in the winter of 1876-7, by the exertions of Rev. E. A. McAllister and a few other liberal minded gentlemen. This was but a transient effort. January 10, 1882, a committee from the various lodges and societies met for the purpose of founding a library and free reading room, the initiatory steps being taken by the A. O. U. W. The Ladies' Educational Aid Society heartily co-operated in the work, and soon, chiefly by donation, quite a library was collected and a free reading room established. The Dayton Library Association was formed, with monthly dues of fifty cents, the members of which are allowed to take books from the library. The reading room is open to the public, and all are invited to use it.

PRESENT CONDITION OF DAYTON.

In a statistical way Dayton may be presented as follows:

Bank	1	Bakery.....	1
Hotels.....	3	Breweries	2
Restaurants	2	Flour mills.....	2
Saloons.....	9	Feed mills.....	2
General stores.....	5	Planing mills.....	2
Drug stores.....	2	Woolen mill.....	1
Stationery store.....	1	Lumber yard.....	1
Hardware store.....	1	Physicians	4
Saddlery stores.....	2	Dentist.....	1
Furniture stores.....	3	Attorneys.....	5
Grocery stores.....	2	Newspapers	2
Tobacco and confectionery stores.....	5	Opera house.....	1
Auction store.....	1	School house.....	1
Jewelry stores.....	3	Jail.....	1
Tailor shops.....	3	Churches.....	4
Millinery and dressmaking stores.....	3	Engine house.....	1
Boot and shoe stores and shops.....	2	Post office.....	1

Blacksmith and wagon shops.....	6	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office.....	1
Agricultural implement dealers.....	3	Western Union Telegraph office.....	1
Barber shops.....	2	U. S. signal service office.....	1
Real estate and land agency.....	1	Depot and warehouse of O. R. & N. Co...	1
Photograph gallery.....	1	Lumber and wood flume.....	1
Livery and feed stables.....	4	Park.....	1
Meat markets.....	2	Brick buildings.....	10

The ground covered by the great fire has again been built upon, many of the new structures being superior to the old ones, some of them of brick, and the business of the town is as extensive and profitable as ever. The *Journal* was started in August as a successor to the *News*, which did not reappear after the fire. The population of Dayton in 1880 was 996, and at present must be over 1,200, as the town has steadily increased in population and the amount of business transacted. The future of Dayton is bright and the confidence of its citizens complete.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Services of the Methodist Episcopal Church were held in the school house on the Touchet in 1866, by Rev. W. Calloway, Presiding Elder, before Dayton sprang up. As the town grew and the denomination gained in strength services were held regularly, and a church was finally organized March 20, 1875. The first pastor from the conference was A. J. Joslyn, succeeded by S. G. Havermale, J. D. Flenner, and J. B. Mahanna. The first trustees were John K. Rainwater, James M. Hunt, George W. Miller, John H. Kennedy and Perry Earl. Reuben Watrous was class leader, and Julia A. Hunt and John K. Rainwater were stewards. A building was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and was dedicated May 11, 1875. Its fine bell was cracked in tolling for the death of President Garfield. The membership at one time reached seventy, but the formation of other classes has now reduced it to twenty-five. A Sunday-school of fifty scholars is superintended by William Robinett. At present John K. Rainwater, Reuben T. Watrous Samuel G. Ellis, William Robinett and George W. Miller are trustees, J. K. Rainwater is class leader, and William Robinett steward.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. A. W. Sweeney, of Waitsburg, preached in Dayton for some time, and on the sixth of September, 1874, organized the Dayton congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Those who thus united themselves together were S. L. Gilbreath, Mrs. M. H. Gilbreath, John Long, Sr., John Long, Jr., John Mustard, Warren A. Belcher, Mrs. Lystra Belcher, Mrs. Elizabeth Maynard, J. P. Bowyer, S. M. Wait, Mrs. Mary Wait, — Newman, J. W. Atcheson, Mrs. Atcheson, T. D. Phelps, Charles Pringle, Mrs. Mary Watson, Miss Etta Wait, Miss Dora Long. The congregation has been ministered to by Revs. A. W. Sweeney, R. H. Wills, H. W. Eagan, and — Van Patten, the last of whom is the present pastor. The membership is now forty-two; and a Sunday school of about seventy scholars is superintended by J. E. Edmiston. The church has never had the benefit of aid from a missionary fund that many denominations maintain. Nevertheless it has erected a neat house of worship where regular services are held.

BAPTIST.—The Baptist denomination effected an organization in Dayton and began the work of erecting a house of worship. This was completed in 1878, Rev. J. B. Bristow being then the pastor, and was dedicated on the twenty-second of September of that year. Rev. Mr. Martin is the present pastor of the church.

UNIVERSALIST.—Rev. A. Morrison organized a parish in Dayton in the spring of 1876, and Rev. E. A. McAllister coming the following summer organized a church, and preached to the people the doctrines of the Universalist faith for several years. He was very popular and had a large congregation. In June, 1878, a Universalist convention was held here. The society erected a large church, the finest in town, which was completed in the spring of 1880, at a cost of \$2,300. With the departure, some time ago, of Mr. McAllister, interest in the church flagged, and the building was not redeemed from the debt that hung over it, and now is the property of Elisha Ping.

CONGREGATIONAL.—This denomination has been organized in Dayton for a number of years, and services have been occasionally held in other churches by Rev. E. W. Allen and occasional visiting clergymen. A movement is on foot to build a house of worship and call a regular pastor to take charge.

THE PRESBYTERIANS, also, have an organization in Dayton, and are occasionally addressed by Rev. T. M. Boyd, of Waitsburg, and Mr. Gamble, of Moscow. The society is not yet strong enough to build a church edifice or maintain a regular pastor.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENT.—Quite a number of Seventh Day Adventists are living in Dayton and vicinity, who organized in 1877, and in 1880 erected a frame church, 24x36 feet in size. Ambrose Johnson is the Elder.

LODGES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF DAYTON.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 26, A. F. & A. M.—A dispensation was granted for the formation of a lodge of Masons in Dayton, January 16, 1877. This was accomplished, a charter was granted September 27, 1877, and Columbia Lodge was constituted on the eleventh of the following October. The charter members and first officers were: James E. Edmiston, W. M.; S. M. Wait, S. W.; S. G. Ellis, J. W.; John Mustard, T.; T. H. Crawford, S.; J. W. Range, S. D.; John Glazebrook, J. D.; J. R. Kennedy, Tyler; John Rainwater, Isaac Carson, Preston Steadman, George Eckler, H. H. Wolfe, D. C. Guernsey, W. W. Day, Lewis Ritter, C. E. Truax, Henry Black, W. H. Boggan, and George Hunter. The membership has increased to sixty-four, and the lodge is now in a most prosperous condition. About \$800 have been disbursed since its organization. Regular communications are held in a rented hall in Dayton, on the first and third Friday evenings of each month. Officers for the present term are: John Carr, W. M.; D. C. Guernsey, S. W.; John Berry, J. W.; H. H. Wolfe, T.; J. E. Edmiston, S.; George Eckler, S. D.; Andrew Nilsson, J. D.; A. L. McCauley, Tyler.

PATIT LODGE, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized March 8, 1877, in Dayton, the charter bearing date the fifth of the preceding February. The charter members and first officers were: Lee Searcy, N. G.; L. Ritter, V. G.; William Hendershott, R. S.; Robert F. Sturdevant, T.; W. W. Day and O. C. White. The lodge

has now attained a membership of sixty, and is in a flourishing condition, with money out at interest. It meets every Saturday night in a rented hall, in Dayton. The officers for the present term are: A. Duffy, N. G.; J. K. Rutherford, V. G.; Robert Shepley, R. S.; O. C. White, P. S.; D. B. Kimball, T. More than \$850 have been disbursed in the charitable objects of the order since the organization of Petit Lodge.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 28, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN was instituted in Dayton March 23, 1880, with the following officers: W. H. Kuhn, P. M. W.; Emil Bories, M. W.; T. H. DuPuy, G. F.; J. H. Kennedy, O.; L. A. Davis, G.; W. C. Smith, Rec'd; C. O. Field, F.; G. F. Moyer, Rec'v; W. J. Alexander, I. W.; Henry Ihrig, O. W. They meet regularly on Monday evenings, and the organization is in a prosperous condition.

HOME COUNCIL, No. 6, I. O. C. F.—This council of Chosen Friends was organized in Dayton, under the jurisdiction of the California Independent order, on the sixth of April, 1882, with twenty-three charter members and the following officers: T. H. DuPuy, P. C. C.; J. H. Hosler, C. C.; J. W. Gray, V. C.; J. W. Jackson, P.; J. Y. Ostrander, S.; W. Crosby, F.; J. T. Burns, T.; G. J. Hill, M.; A. C. West, W.; R. C. Mays, G.; David Higgins, S. It meets regularly and is acquiring considerable strength.

DAYTON LODGE, No. 3, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, has existed in Dayton for some time, but is now practically disorganized. Its charter has been forfeited by reason of a failure to hold necessary meetings. This has been caused by the impossibility of securing a suitable and comfortable hall, and not through a lack of interest in the order. An effort is now being made to have the old charter restored or confirmed, and in case of failure a new lodge will be organized.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 21, I. O. G. T.—Dayton Lodge, of this temperance order was organized August 5, 1878, with fifty-two members, W. H. Boyd being W. C. T.; Ella Wills, W. V. T.; and George Matzger, P. W. C. T. It existed but a few months. March 15, 1879, Excelsior Lodge was organized to succeed it, by J. N. Crawford, of Waitsburg, with thirty-eight charter members. The officers were: C. N. Clark, W. C. T.; Ella Wills, W. V. T.; Ed. Singer, W. S.; Hiram Burge, W. F. S.; Mrs. Tarbox, W. T.; Mr. McKinney, W. A. S.; L. Maynard, W. M.; Miss L. Baggs, W. D. M.; R. H. Wills, W. C.; William Robinett, W. I. G.; Joseph Windell W. O. G. The lodge held meetings for about two years, and then ceased to assemble because of a lack of interest. It was reorganized on the ninth of September, 1881, with thirty-two charter members, retaining the same name and number.

ALFRED SULLY POST, No. 2, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, was mustered in at Dayton January 27, 1881, with thirty members. The officers were: D. C. Guernsey, C.; J. M. Gale, S. V. C.; H. H. Wolfe, J. V. C.; F. G. Frary, Chaplain; G. D. Gibson, A.; A. J. Dexter, Q.; W. T. Martin, O. of D. The post has lost its charter by a failure to properly maintain its organization, and now only exists in name.

DAYTON TURN VEREIN.—In the spring of 1879, the German residents of Dayton organized a society known as Turn Verein, for the improvement of its members both physically and socially.

PIONEER SOCIETY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.—In February, 1880, the pioneers of

Columbia county held a meeting in Dayton and effected the organization of a society. S. M. Wait was chosen president, and A. E. McCall, secretary.

DAYTON GRAYS.—February 27, 1879, the Columbia Mounted Infantry was organized in Dayton. In 1877, during the Nez Perce war, there had been several volunteer military companies, but this was the first one designed to be a regular militia organization. The officers were: George D. Gibson, captain; E. R. Burk and D. B. Kimball, lieutenants; C. N. Clark, John Steen, John Colgate, F. M. McCully, and J. P. Cartwright, sergeants; Thomas Graham, John Ellis, D. Bradley, and W. Watson, corporals. This company finally melted away, and on the eighth of December, 1880, some of its members and others organized the Dayton Grays, a company of infantry, with fifty men. J. T. Burns was elected captain, D. C. Guernsey and C. N. Clark lieutenants, T. H. DuPuy orderly. The company is armed with the Springfield breech-loading musket, and uniformed in gray. With the companies at Walla Walla it forms a battalion. Hope is entertained that the legislature will pass a suitable militia bill to foster and support such organizations as this.

MARENGO.

The little town of Marengo lies on the Tukannon, at the stage road crossing from Dayton to Pomeroy, Lewiston, and Colfax. The settlement made here by Louis Raboin, and its desertion in 1855, are recorded in the general history. After the Indian troubles were quieted he returned, and when settlers came into the country in 1859, they found him living quietly with his family at this place. June 18, 1855, before the Indian troubles had driven Raboin from his home, Governor Isaac I. Stevens visited him, while engaged in his railroad explorations. He says in his report, "In the valley of the Tukannon we found a very experienced and kind hearted mountaineer, Louis Moragné, who, with his Flathead wife and six children, had gathered about him all the comforts of a home. Moragné left St. Louis in 1831, served some years in the employ of the American Fur Company; then went to the Bitter-root valley, but left in consequence of difficulties with the Blackfeet. He is the owner of some fifty horses and many cattle. His potatoes were in blossom, and his wheat excellent. He had four acres under cultivation. He succeeded well in raising poultry, of which he had three or four dozen." Raboin was of Illinois French stock, and for years was a companion of those brave men who trapped and hunted through the Rocky mountains from Mexico to British Columbia, and fought the Indians from the Missouri to the Sierra Nevada. Being of an exceedingly lively and active disposition, his French comrades called him "Maringouin," the French word for mosquito. This was variously corrupted in after years, Governor Stevens calling him Moragné, and the early settlers here knowing him as Marengo. He was killed near his cabin many years ago, and at the time the town was founded the property was owned by J. M. Silcott.

When the county of Columbia was created, and the people were given the privilege of expressing their preference at the polls for a location for the county seat, the settlers near Tukannon and in the country now included in Garfield county, decided to make an effort to have it located near the center of the county. Dayton was the only aspirant for the honor, and, in fact, the only town then existing in the county. Those

interested in this movement notified the people to meet on Saturday, April 22, 1876, at the stage crossing of the Tukannon. On the appointed day, 125 men assembled in response to the call, and elected T. W. Whetstone chairman, and A. E. McCall, secretary. J. M. Silcott offered to donate twenty acres for a town site, at the stage crossing, and ten for a mill site. Mr. King made the same offer of land two miles below. By a large majority Mr. Silcott's offer was accepted, and the town was named Marengo, in honor of the man who had settled there more than thirty years before. It was decided to give lots to all who would build there, within the next three years. The town was laid out by Sewall Truax, and deeds to lots were given to a number who complied with the conditions. A. C. Short built a store in May, and the grangers began preparations to erect a mill. The majority, however, decided not to make improvements upon their lots until the county seat contest was decided. A celebration on the fourth of July at the new town was attended by over 300 people. The election was held in November, and the hopes of the founders of Marengo withered with the result, for Dayton received 418 votes, and Marengo but 300.

Notwithstanding the loss of official honor, the grangers decided to build their mill. Seven granges of the county formed the Columbia County Council, P. of H., a joint stock company managed by three representatives from each grange. Work was commenced in the spring of 1877, and a mill, with two run of stone and a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day, was soon completed, at a cost of \$16,000. A little town sprang up about this enterprise, and in 1878 a post office was established. In 1879 the Patron's Flouring Mill Company was incorporated, R. P. Steen, president, A. L. Sanford, secretary, and Thomas Throssell, treasurer, which company now owns and operates the property. It is run by water power, which may be said to be unlimited along the Tukannon.

Marengo has now the flouring mill, a furniture factory, a store, a blacksmith shop, two feed stables, a hotel (formerly two), a saloon, a fine school house, a number of dwelling houses, and a population of about seventy souls. The school is an excellent one, and is attended by about fifty scholars. The location of Marengo is very beautiful, the town resting on a green flat on the right bank of the Tukannon. The only local drawback it labors under is the steepness of the hills on both sides of the river, which renders the hauling of heavy loads in or out of the town a matter of great difficulty.

Pataha Grange, P. of H. was organized at Marengo January 25, 1882, with the following officers: John E. Steen, M.; John Agee, O.; Thomas Throssell, L.; Willard Bounds, S.; J. C. Wells, A. S.; F. S. Gowen, C.; Homer Bounds, T.; Thomas Reynolds, Sec.; Willis Hall, G. K.; Mrs. W. Hall, C.; Mrs. F. S. Gowen, P.; Mrs. John Agee, F.; Mrs. Thomas Throssell, L. A. S.

BURKSVILLE.

There once existed a place by this name, in the southwest quarter of section 27, township 40 east of range 11 north, not far from Marengo. Marshall B. Burk settled there in 1874, and in the spring of 1875 a post office was established with Mr. Burk as postmaster, to accommodate some sixty or seventy settlers who lived in the vicinity

of the Tukannon. Mr. Burk also opened a small store, which he kept a few years. A post office having been established at Marengo in 1878, the one at Burksville was discontinued the following year. In 1881 Mr. Burk sold the property to S. J. Lowe, who now resides there.

HUNTSVILLE.

The new town of Huntsville is situated on the line of the O. R. & N. Co., three miles up the Touchet from Waitsburg, and near the Walla Walla county line. In the winter of 1878-9, \$10,000 were raised by subscription by members of the United Brethren denomination, for the purpose of creating an endowment fund for a University. J. B. Hunt was managing the enterprise. He and John Fudge donated ninety acres of land on the Touchet for a town site, while Mr. Pollard gave a mill site, the land donations being valued at \$5,000. Forty acres were laid off into a town, and named Huntsville, six acres being reserved in the center for the college. A seminary building was erected, a flouring mill, also, and quite a town sprang up, which now consists of the mill, college, store, market, post office, blacksmith shop, and a number of residences. The life of Huntsville may be said to lie in the future. The denomination of United Brethren is a strong one in this region, and they are enthusiastic in support of their school, a fact that will serve to promote the growth of the town.

GRANGE CITY.

In the spring of 1873 the merchants of Dayton and the shippers of grain in the vicinity, began to ship and receive freight at the mouth of the Tukannon, on Snake river, where connection was made with the O. S. N. Co. boats. A small warehouse was built, and in 1875 another one was put up. In the spring of 1876 the farmers formed the Grange Warehouse Company, and erected a warehouse 40x80 feet, the one built the year before being 20x40. They named the place Grange City, and as special arrangements had been made with the O. S. N. Co. to encourage shipping at this point, the new town was considered of considerable importance. They had a "raising" on the twenty-fifth of May, attended by forty men and many ladies, the day being one of great jollification. A wharf boat was constructed by them to facilitate shipping. For several years Grange City thrived as a shipping point, but, in 1881, its glory faded with the completion of a railroad to Dayton and another to Texas Ferry, a few miles above it on Snake river.

RIPARIA.

The small town of Texas Ferry is on the north bank of Snake river, a few miles above the mouth of Tukannon. Opposite it, on the Columbia county side, is Riparia the present terminus of the O. R. & N. Co.'s road to Snake river, from which point it is to be extended eastward to Lewiston. Passengers take the boat here for Penawawa or Almota, on their way to Colfax, or for Lewiston and Idaho points. Considerable grain is shipped by the O. R. & N. Co.

NEW YORK BAR.

This is an important shipping and receiving point for a large section of country lying north and east of the Tukannon, including the towns of Pomeroy and Pataha, and is situated on Snake river some distance above Texas Ferry. The O. R. & N. Co. has a warehouse and maintains a regular agent here. The recent murder of Mr. Cummins, the agent, has been related in the county history.