

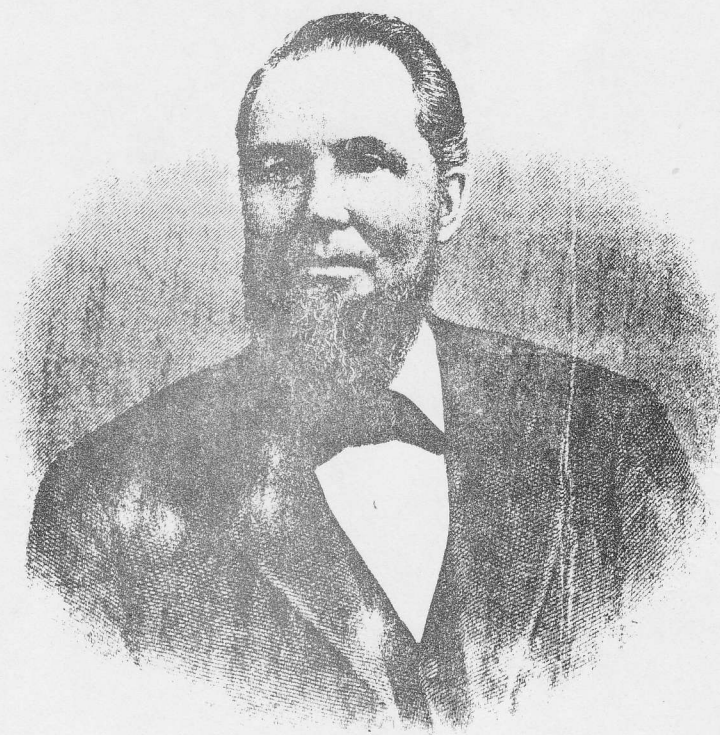
SUTTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWS BULLETIN

VOL. XXI, NO. 4

YUBA CITY, CALIFORNIA 95991

OCTOBER 1982



A. L. CHANDLER

SUTTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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The NEWS BULLETIN is published quarterly by the Society at Yuba City, California 95991. The annual membership dues includes receiving the NEWS BULLETIN. JANUARY 1982 dues are payable now. Your remittance should be sent to Sutter County Historical Society, P.O. Box 1004, Yuba City, California 95992. To insure delivery of your NEWS BULLETIN, please notify the Treasurer of any change of address. Dues are \$7.50 per person, \$10.00 per family, \$5.00 if over 70 years.

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An index and file of all the past issues of the NEWS BULLETIN may be found in the Sutter County Library, the Marysville City-County Library, and at the Community Memorial Museum.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

At the June meeting, "Mad Mountain Mike" Bocz, dealer in mining equipment and related electronic gear at 303 3rd Street in Marysville, reviewed for us the everlasting search for GOLD . . . finding and failing; claiming and jumping; panning and dredging; storing and selling. His pictures and tales of etching nuggets with hydrofluoric acid and recovering flakes and dust via the mercury amalgam process reminded us that danger is the partner of those who seek metallic wealth. But he may have recruited some new students for his fall class in Recreational Mining at Yuba College despite the hazards he warned of.

Raona Hall received a nice letter from our first President, Noel C. Stevenson, regarding our Society's "Articles of Incorporation", as he correctly calls the document. By either name, our original Charter is still missing, and any hints or suggestions as to its present whereabouts will be appreciated.

The interesting history of the 1888 2-story brick "Bank" building at California and Nelson Streets in Sutter was written up some years back in our News Bulletin. Ruth Aiello is investigating the possibility of qualifying it as an historic building, and would appreciate information or data regarding it . . . call her in Yuba City.

It's autumn, and as our educational mills begin to grind again, I muse sometimes on older learning and the efficacy of memorizing information in verse. Our youth might do well if they had instant recall of the wisdom of their elders in certain situations, thereby avoiding some trying experiences of their own:

The plans of politicians
Can often come to nought;
It takes 20/20 hindsight
To view an afterthought;
When a squad car pulls alongside
It seems wiser not to race;
If a fellow chews tobacco,
Never slap him in the face

October 19th - Quarterly Meeting at the Museum . . . 7:30 p.m.


Dewey Gruening

COMMUNITY MEMORIAL MUSEUM NOTES

Jean Gustin, Director/Curator

ANNUAL REPORT: Again we are delighted to provide a "re-cap" of events for that period of time from August 1, 1981, to July 31, 1982. We had 8,035 visitors (1,070 more than the previous year!). Tours of the museum were provided for 84 groups, including 39 school groups, 7 special groups (handicapped, etc.), 3 youth groups and 35 adult groups. Special events for our members included a champagne reception for the art exhibition of noted painter and sculptor, Keith Christie; a special exhibit and demonstration of Japanese Brush Painting by Michiko Erwin; another champagne reception opening the special exhibit of "Camera Works: Six Sacramento Valley Photographers"; and a festive birthday party celebrating the hundredth "birthday" of our lovely parian bisque doll, Gertrude. Other special events included our annual "Wine and Posies" wine tasting party and May basket drawing, the annual luncheon and card party, Sunday afternoon concerts, an Awards and Recognition Coffee for our museum volunteers who help make all of this possible; and the most popular event of the year, TREES AND TRADITIONS, which again was a "full house" celebration.

Special displays included "Peking Glass", "Miniatures - Store, Saloon, and Doctor's Office", "Souvenirs of the Royal Wedding", "Time Capsules from Yuba City Hall, 1939 and 1981", "Antique Duck Decoys", "Santons" (French Nativity Figures), "Some New Old Things", "Ireland: Crafts and Photographs", "Buttes Wildflowers", "Nature Photographs by Hub Camera Club", "Old Bottles", and a 4th of July exhibit featuring "The Pitcairn Pistol". In addition to all of these exhibits, we were happy to have, through the Sutter County Arts Council: displays featuring stained glass designed and crafted by Steve Fletcher; art glass collected by Fran Crawford; and painting exhibits featuring works of art by Michiko Erwin, Esther Brookman, Donna Rodemaker, Lillian Bowmer, and Jerilyn Champion.

We would like to thank everyone who loaned materials for our temporary exhibits, and for the many artifacts given to the museum and a very special thank you is due to our volunteers who have contributed 3,605 service hours.

50,000th VISITOR! On July 28, 1982, Mrs. Mabel Morrissey Badger was the 50,000th visitor to the Community Memorial Museum since it opened in August of 1975. Mrs. Badger and her husband, Arthur, both former area residents, were in town visiting relatives with their seven daughters when the trip to the museum was made. She was presented a plaque by Museum Director-Curator Jean Gustin to commemorate the occasion.

SUNDAY PROGRAMS AT THE MUSEUM. The Sutter County Arts Council continues to provide these programs for our pleasure. Mark your calendar for these Fall dates: October 10, PETER VAN ALSTYNE (accordion). On October 31 The READER'S THEATRE will present a Halloween Special! All programs at 2:00 p.m.; a \$1.00 donation is requested.

AN OCTOBER SPECIAL EXHIBIT will be a collection of photographs by multi-talented JANE ROBERTS.

The date to circle in red (and green?) is December 11, our festive TREES AND TRADITIONS, the museum's annual Christmas party.

MUSEUM COMMISSION NOTES. The big excitement for the Museum Commission concerns our plans to contain our growing collection of artifacts. We are bursting at the seams in our present physical plant. Plans for a "barn" to house our increasing number of agricultural items and an addition to the present building to give expanded storage, work space, and more area for our valuable library are now underway.

ELIZA. Our replica of an antique doll, donated by the Creative Clay Cottage of Yuba City, continues to accumulate "wordly possessions" made by museum volunteers. Her wardrobe is growing, and she has an "antique" trunk in which to keep some of her belongings. Tickets for her are available at the museum, and she's looking forward to having a happy new home - maybe yours? Get your tickets soon! The drawing for Eliza will be at the Trees and Traditions Christmas Party on December 11th.

MUSEUM COOKBOOK. Favorite recipes, tried and true,
Old family pets, or even new ...

A cookbook of select recipes is "in the works" and we solicit yours. Treasured old family recipes or those including any of the area's bounteous crops are preferred, but the collection will not be limited to those. If you have a "gem" of any kind you are willing to share, do submit it. Recipes may be typed or handwritten on one side of a card or sheet of paper, with only one recipe per sheet. If there is a story that goes with it, so much the better! We hope to begin categorizing and compiling in October, so please send all your candidates for inclusion to the Museum, Box 1555, Yuba City, California 95992, by October 30. Encourage your friends and neighbors to contribute so this can be truly representative of Sutter County kitchens.

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May 26, 1982 through September 1, 1982

Maude K. Roberts	in memory of James T. Oakes
Mr. & Mrs. Philip Holmes	in memory of James T. Oakes
Mr. & Mrs. Philip Holmes	in memory of Ralph P. Thompson
Irminna Palmer	in memory of Verona Hill
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Meridian Wednesday Afternoon Club	
Anson Dobson	in memory of Bertha Reiche
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Walter & Lois Sterchi	in memory of Ralph Dean
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Randolph & Shirley Schnabel
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 Vernon & Esther Fortna
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 Edwina Robbins
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in memory of Ralph Dean
 in memory of Bertha Reische
 in memory of Ferd Ettl
 in memory of Emily Matti
 in memory of Maxine Crumrine
 in memory of Emily & Alice Matti
 in memory of Emma Walton
 in memory of Lucile H. Best
 in memory of Lucile H. Best
 in memory of Frank G. Bremer III
 in memory of Ferdinand Ettl
 in memory of Genevieve E. Howard
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 in memory of Henry M. Steininger
 in memory of Walter Hunzeker
 in memory of Marie Fillmore
 in memory of Elinor Blaser
 in memory of Genevieve E. Howard
 in memory of Ferdinand Ettl

Mrs. Reginald Estep	in memory of Maxine Crumrine
Bev & Bette Epperson	in memory of Kelvin Coupe
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Alexander	in memory of Kelvin Coupe
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Alexander	in memory of Genevieve Howard
Mr. & Mrs. L.M. LaBreacht	in memory of Kelvin Coupe
Mrs. Ralph Girdler & Frank Dickey	in memory of Kelvin Coupe
Betty & Bill Arnett	in memory of Lawton Mullett
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Welter	in memory of Leta Schwartz
Caroline S. Ringler	in memory of Emily Matti
Caroline S. Ringler	in memory of Marie Fillmore
Caroline S. Ringler	in memory of Ralph Dean

AUGUSTUS L. CHANDLER

In the current legislative session, Sutter County is represented in the Assembly by one of its own residents, Wally Herger, of Rio Oso. This is not the first time that Sutter County has been represented by a local citizen. In the 1870's and the 1880's, August Lemuel Chandler of Nicolaus served in both the Assembly and the Senate and remained active in local matters. This paper will report on the life and times of Chandler and his influence in both Sutter County and the State Capitol.

Augustus L. Chandler was born July 26, 1831, in Johnson, Vermont. His family was traced back to ancestors who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts in 1637. As a child, he attended public schools and lived with various family members after his mother died. While still a young man, Chandler taught school in winter and worked as a haymaker in summer.

Like many others, Augustus Chandler was hit with gold rush fever. In February, 1852, he set out for California via Panama. The Pacific leg of the trip took nearly three months to complete, because of calm winds near Acapulco. After arriving in San Francisco, he moved to the Sacramento Valley and earned a living by haymaking and hauling provisions from the Valley to mining camps. Later, he taught school at Kempton's Crossing. He and his brother Charles were able to purchase a claim of 540 acres below Nicolaus in 1855 or 1856. They raised wheat and were moderately successful as farmers.

Chandler returned East in 1860 and married Caroline Jane Noyes, also a Vermont native. They returned to California in June and settled in at the Nicolaus ranch. During their marriage, they had six children: Carrie, Annie, Ida, Lizzie, Mary and Harry. (Carrie married A. J. Gladding, of Lincoln, scion of the Gladding, McBean Company.)

As a farmer, Augustus Chandler was deeply involved in local effort to improve conditions for farmers. One effort in this direction was to help organize the Yuba City Grange #65 in September 1873. He remained active until the formation of the South Sutter Grange, to which he devoted his energies. He also helped organize and served as a director of the Cooperative Farmer's Union of Sutter County. His work in the Grange carried him to State conventions as a local delegate. As a prominent citizen of the county, Chandler supported the establishment of the Sutter County Farmer newspaper, the Nicolaus Warehouse Company, and the Sutter Canning Packing Company. All these ventures proved successful, and they enhanced his standing in the community. At this time, speculators had forced the price of wheat to decline drastically. Throughout the state, local farmers attempted to establish cooperatives and cooperative warehouses to prevent being caught in the squeeze of such speculators.

Chandler's record of public service began in 1852 when he served on the jury in the murder trial of Washington Rideout. He also served

on the Marcum School Board. He was affiliated with the Republican Party and was elected to represent the 8th Assembly District (Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties) in the 20th (1873-1874), 23rd (1880), and 24th (1881) Sessions of the Legislature. During his first term, he was registered as an Independent; in all other elections, he ran as a Republican. In 1882, he was elected to the Senate, representing the 6th Senatorial District (Butte, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties) in the 25th (1883), 26th (1885), and 27th (1887) Sessions.

The greatest issue facing the people of Sutter County at the time of Chandler's service was the problem of mining debris from the hydraulic operations in the foothills and mountain areas. Streams of water were directed at the sides of mountains in order to wash the dirt in efforts to expose any gold. The loosened soil and stone found their way into the tributaries of the Yuba, Feather, and Bear Rivers, among others. Chandler recognized the problems facing the Valley communities; flooding, silt build-up, and muddied waters. His views were expressed forcefully on the Senate floor from time to time. At one point, the Legislature was considering a bill to require the construction of dams on the mountain streams to catch the debris. Chandler argued that such dams were bound to collapse under the pressure of the debris and would thus send a river of water and mud down on the valley farms. His strong feelings were expressed in his speech in opposition the the bill:

The history of all mining countries is that they go to decay, while agricultural communities, on the contrary, continue steadily progressing in prosperity and population. That should be enough of itself to satisfy us which is the greater interest, and which the interest we ought to foster. The question that we are now called upon to decide is whether we will preserve these lands for our children and our children's children, or whether we will allow the mines to cover them up, so that they will be worthless for centuries. If any man can reconcile his sense of duty with the latter course, I for one cannot see upon what theory he does it.

His life was cut short by a bout with pneumonia. Augustus L. Chandler died November 5, 1888, a few days before the next election. His funeral procession began from his home in Nicolaus to the Fairview Church in Trowbridge and ended at the Fairview Cemetery. The procession was a mile in length with over 1,000 persons in attendance, and contained more than 150 carriages. The services were conducted by the Odd Fellows Lodge of Pleasant Grove, of which Chandler was a charter member.

The State Grange memorialized Augustus L. Chandler shortly after his death. I. C. Steele, the chairman and past master noted:

Brothers and sisters, there are times precious moments, when our loved ones in spirit-life come so near that we feel their presence and know they are near us. It has been thus with Brother Chandler. I realized the face of his glorious opportunity. His life was exactly in the path that goes upward forever. He was a true, noble man. He cultivated the whole quality of his nature; and in all our consultation, in all the difficulties through which he passed, I never heard him say aught against any human being. He was free to forgive; he did not hold a grudge against anybody. Such a life as his increases my confidence in the possibilities of human nature.

When Chandler died, he left an estate of 1,100 acres in Sutter County and 320 acres in Placer County. Mrs. Chandler died at the age of 85 in November 1919.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article about Mr. A. L. Chandler was written by Stephen Klein. We want to thank him for this and for his past contributions to our Bulletin. Mr. Klein is leaving the area and we will miss his help on our editorial staff.

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November 6, 1888

Marysville, California. Appeal-Democrat
January 23, 1980

POLITICS IN THE 1860's and 1870's

The Civil War ended in 1865 with Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox. In 1867, Sutter County residents were preparing to participate in an election for County and State officers. There still existed strong feelings between North and South sympathizers. At that time there were two newspapers in the Sutter County area. The Sentinel, published by G. M. Hansen and Son was very definitely in favor of the North. In one issue of the Banner, published by J. A. Stewart and Co. there was a notice to the effect that it was the 'official' paper for the Democratic party. Several times the editor and publisher of the Sentinel wrote very strong articles against the Democratic "Copperheads" who were sympathizers with the South. The Sentinel also published several fiery articles about the various candidates, during the months preceding the elections. The Banner seemed to take a more calm but thorough approach in presenting the candidates and the issues.

In the Sutter Banner issue for August 31, 1867 there was printed a letter from a Nicolaus resident stating:

'The various candidates for offices --- have been down this way and the Democratic speakers were warmly applauded because they dealt in argument while the Union speakers dealt in bombast and failed to elicit cheer.'

Although the Sentinel seemed to mainly ignore the names of the nominees of the Democratic party except to call them 'Copperheads', the July 27th issue contained the following in a short column titled "Copperhead Nominees".

'---the following chivalrous gentlemen---have been respectively nominated by the bogus Democracy of Sutter County; Samuel J. Stabler for District Attorney; Thomas D. Boyd for County Treasurer and John Pennington for County Surveyor.'

Early in the election year of 1867 and again in 1871, there appeared in the newspapers a long article encouraging voter registration and how to get registered. The following is part of an article published in the May 25, 1867 issue of the Sentinel.

'It is the duty of every voter to see that his name is properly registered, by giving it to the County Clerk or to the Assessor, prior to the first of July next, and also get enrolled on the poll list kept by the Election Clerk of the precinct in which he desires to vote. For naturalized or foreign born citizens only the County Judge and County Clerk can register them. Let no man wait until after July first for registering and it will save him much trouble and a certainty of becoming a legal

voter. The following are important provisions of the registry law, from which it will be observed that delay is dangerous in securing a vote.'

There followed twelve items of information reminding the voter he must: reside in the area he will vote in for at least 30 days before the next election; his name must be on the poll list; no names can be added the day of voting. The poll list is open to the public until the polls are open and poll list must be posted. All voters must be registered on or before 30 days prior to election. Voter could be enrolled after that if he could present an affidavit showing good and sufficient reason why he had not enrolled earlier and must have strict proof of his residence by at least one witness besides his own affidavit. Twelve more items had to do with the meeting of the Board of Registration at the office of the Clerk of election to up date and make up a proper poll list. The Board of registration would examine the oath of each voter and if necessary call that person in to testify about the formation and correction of the poll list. Of course all this information applied only to the men in the County because women had not yet been given the right to vote.

In 1867 the general practice seemed to be for each county to hold a convention where they nominated candidates for County offices and delegates to State conventions. Then an election (Primary) was held to elect the delegates to the State Convention. In 1868 there appeared an

article in the Sentinel indicating there was a movement going to change the manner of electing the delegates to the State conventions and making nominations for county offices. This change would dispense with the County conventions altogether and use the primary election to choose both delegates and nominees.

SENTINEL, May 25, 1867

Union voters of Sutter County who are in favor of adoption of Constitutional amendments and Reconstruction of late Rebel States in accordance with the laws enacted by Congress, are requested to choose delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the Court room in Yuba City on Tuesday the fourth day of June 1867 at 10 a.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County offices, member of Assembly and delegates to the State and Congressional conventions.

Primary elections for the purpose of electing delegates to said convention will be held at the usual places of voting at several precincts throughout the county, on Saturday, June 1, 1867. Polls will be open 4 to 7 p.m. The following apportionment of delegates for the different precincts shall constitute the convention, being one delegate for every 20 union votes polled at the last County election and one for each fraction of 10 or over. Any precinct casting one or less than 10 votes shall be entitled to one delegate. Apportionment of delegates is as follows: Yuba City 10, Nicolaus 6, Kemptons 1, Vernon 1, Knights 1, Rome 1, Slough 1,

Yukolumne 3, Live Oak 1, S. Butte 3, Cranmore's 1, N. Butte 1, West Butte 2, Meridian 5, Lafayette 1. Delegations from the first, second and third assessor districts will each nominate a candidate for assessor. Delegation from the 3rd Supervisor district will nominate a candidate for Supervisor.

Signed: R. G. Hurlburt,
Committee Chairman

A. L. Chandler
Secretary

The next page of the May 25th issue gave a list of suggested candidates subject to approval at the Union convention. The June 8, 1867 issue contained a column telling about the candidates and a listing of candidates for each office. Also published was a full report on the Union convention. Later in June the Sentinel reported that the Sutter County residents now had two full state and county tickets to study but they did not publish the names of the candidates for the Democratic 'Copperhead' party, nor the Union candidates for State offices. June 22, 1867 - Sentinel published this article.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

We have always looked upon political conventions as an evil repugnant to the true principles of democracy in a Republican government. The democratic party is entitled to the patent for its invention and consequently should be responsible for the numerous evils growing out of

conventions. --- It has long since been fully demonstrated that conventions held for the purpose of selecting candidates for office are a kind of gambling institutions and the more expert players are the most successful winners. The legislature tried to remedy the evils growing out of conventions by legalizing "primaries". But the remedy has proved worse than the disease. The Primaries first generate the evils and they are consummated in the conventions.

We say this much for the benefit of those who are so loudly complaining of their disappointment in the late State and Congressional conventions. There is no doubt but said conventions have been conducted as fairly and honorably as could have been expected and as is usual like circumstances. --- Those who always succeed best in these conventions are such as understand the rules of bartering, also buying and selling to a dvantage and playing the game of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you".

In olden times, before the invention of the political conventions, every man could be a candidate who desired to present his claims of office before the public and then a plurality of votes elected. --- Sooner or later, these conventions will sap the foundation of our government.

The following is the Union Party list of candidates for County offices:

Representative	E. B. Dunwell
County Judge	B. G. Hurlburt
District Attorney	J. L. Wilbur
Sheriff	Thomas Dean
County Clerk	Phil E. Drescher
Treasurer	Henry Elmer
Surveyor	William F. Nelson
Coroner & Pub. Adm.	E. Kellog
Supt. of Publ. Inst.	Charles Weston
Supervisor - Third Dist.	E. B. Crouch
Assessor - First Dist.	
Second Dist.	H. Tillotson
Third Dist.	P. B. Chamberlain
Justices of Peace	D. E. Hamblen
	M. Thorn
Constables	G. F. Mieure
	B. Frisbie

The Democratic ticket for County Offices was listed in the
August 31, 1867 issue of the Banner.

County Judge	P. W. Keyser
Representative	B. P. Spillman
County Clerk	C. F. Wilcoxon
Treasurer	T. D. Boyd
District Attorney	S. J. Stabler
Surveyor	J. T. Pennington
Sheriff	J. B. Clark
Coroner	Jonas Spect
Supt. of Pub. Inst.	J. H. Clark
Assessor - First Dist.	Richard Barnett
Third Dist.	A. H. Mitchell
Supervisor - Third Dist.	J. W. Welsh
Justice of Peace	P. L. Bunce
	R. V. S. Quigley
Constable	J. M. V. Newbill
	L. R. Lambert

The Sutter Banner August 31, 1867 issue also listed the following
as Democratic candidates for State Offices:

Governor	H. H. Haight
Lt. Governor	William Holden
Secretary of State	H. L. Nichols
Controller	Robert Watt
Justice/Supremem Court	Royal T. Sprague
Surveyor General	John W. Bost
Attorney General	Joseph Hamilton
Treasurer	Antonio F. Coronel
Harbor Commissioner	James H. Cutter
Clerk of Supreme Court	George Seckel
Printer	D. W. Gelwicks
Supt. of Pub. Inst.	D. P. Fitzgerald
Congress - First Dist.	S. B. Axtell
Second Dist.	J. W. Cofforth
Third Dist.	J. A. Johnson

The County elections were held on Wednesday September 4, 1867
and the State Elections were on Wednesday October 16, 1867. After the
elections were over very little was published about the outcome. The
September 7, 1867 issue of the Banner contained an article on the result
of the county election indicating it seemed to be in favor of the Demo-
cratic ticket. They noted that two years before the Union party had
elected all of their ticket but one and for years before that they had
elected a portion of their ticket. This year the whole Democratic ticket
won except for two assessors from the Union party.

Four years later when it was again time for State elections, the
Banner listed on page two of one of their issues, the list of current state
officers, indicating the majority of the State Democratic ticket had been
elected.

An article about the election in the September 7, 1867 Sentinel, was very bitter about the results of the election. They indicated the Union Party lost and the Democrats won because of too many Democrats working at the polls and refusing to let the Union voters cast their vote. The Democrats apparently challenged many of the Union voters on their registration and thus refused them a vote.

Later in November of 1867 this small item appeared in the Sentinel.
SENTINEL - November 2, 1867 "ALL IS SAFE"

We now can take a clear retrospective observation of the late political struggle in this State and without the least prejudice, we think we can say that notwithstanding the defeat of the Union Party in this contest, that all is safe, as to the real strength of that party in California.

The September 7, 1868 issue of the Sentinel contained a notice that as of that date its publication would be discontinued for an indefinite time. The microfilm record did include issues for the rest of September and one issue in October. Thus in 1871 we only had the microfilm records of the Sutter Banner to refer to for political information.

The National election to choose a new President in 1868, seemed to receive very little notice in the local newspapers. The Banner - April 18, 1868 issue had an article entitled "The Coming Man - Grant", but nothing more was found in either the Banner or Sentinel, until a November 14 issue of the Banner stating that Grant was in the process of

choosing his cabinet. According to history Ulysses S. Grant served as the 18th President of the United States from 1869 to 1877, two full terms.

It was interesting to read in the Banner - January 14, 1871, the following article about an interview with Mrs. Grant concerning her wardrobe. The fashions of the President's wife seemed to be of national importance even back in the 1800's.

MRS. GRANT AND THE FASHIONS

The following is a quote from the Philadelphia Press, when they interviewed Mrs. Grant.

'I could not and would not set fashions. I have no desire to shine in the fashionable world. -- I know this subject is of vast importance. Mr. Grant says 1/10 or more of our revenue goes abroad to be invested in French gewgaws and finery. This is all wrong. If I could have my way this should be prevented. Not a dollar should go abroad for that which could be manufactured at home. One of the bitterest annoyances I have endured since my husband was President, was the base fabrication going the rounds of the Press about my "Parisian Wardrobe". I never had a dress made in Paris and my bill instead of \$12,000 amounted to \$418 in gold. Any woman who would attempt to "set the fashions" in this country would bring upon herself sarcasm and ridicule.'

By 1871 things were heating up again for County and State elections, and the Banner began early in January with a small notice near the bottom of the front page, stating: "Governor Haight announces he will be a candidate for re-election. The issues he declares will be between the big corporations on the one side and the people on the other. In all probability we will receive the nomination."

The Governor's health was not good and he felt the financial sacrifice was too great. The Governor's salary at that time was only \$7,000 per year and Haight could make much more in his private law practice. Thus he had decided not to seek re-election. To more fully explain his announcement to run again, the Banner printed on page two of the January 21, 1871 issue a letter written by Governor Haight on January 12th to Senator Mini. This letter was copied from the San Francisco Examiner and explains the Governor's feelings about why he would not run again and why he changed his mind.

"---The serious pecuniary sacrifice involved in a continuance in office, a desire for a rest from burdensome responsibilities, repugnance to the calumny and misconstruction to which public officers are commonly subjected, with consideration of health and other plans for the future not entirely compatible with public life.

The determination thus formed has been reluctantly abandoned because of the conviction which seems to prevail among others -----

--- Not that we desire to deny to Corporations any thing which a liberal policy would fairly suggest, but we do desire to see the government, State and Federal, administered for the benefit of the whole people and not for the benefit of a privileged few.

With these views and in this spirit, if our convention should think proper to present my name for re-election, their expressed will would control my action."

Signed -- H. H. Haight

January 28, 1871 -- Banner reported;

"There is a movement on foot among prominent Republican politicians to bring out A. Seligman as a gubernatorial candidate. He could secure the German vote and harmonize the party. With Seligman as gubernatorial candidate, Haight would have to look about very lively."

Apparently Mr. Seligman never made it because September 2, 1871 the Banner published an Election proclamation:

"Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held throughout the State on Wednesday September 6, A.D. 1871."

Listed as the Republican candidate for Governor was Newton Booth. The Banner gave complete lists of offices and those who were

running from both parties and later reported the Sutter County returns for all offices and the State returns for Governor, which indicated Booth won by a margin of more than 5,000 votes. A later issue of the Banner contained quotes from several publications across the nation. Their comments on Booth's Inaugural address were very favorable.

In the County election it was interesting to note that more than half of the people elected to county offices, were not listed on either party ticket. Mr. Phil E. Drescher listed before the election as the Republican candidate for Surveyor was elected to the office of Public Administrator - Coroner.

Comments on Governor Booth's Inaugural Address:

Louisville Journal -- 'The address is brief, terse, clear, yet comprehensive and throughout a model of good taste'.

Chicago Tribune -- 'Newton Booth, the greatest statesman the Pacific Coast has yet produced.'

Indianapolis Journal -- 'Upon the whole, we regard this first official utterance of Governor Booth as a model state paper. California is to be congratulated upon her good fortune, and it would not surprise us if the great party of freedom and progressive principles should some day call the new Governor of California to become one of the standard bearers in a National campaign.'

The following are brief biographies of the two Governors who won the elections we have written about. This information was taken from

the book "Governors of California" written by H. Brett Melendy and Benjamin F. Gilbert.

HENRY H. HAIGHT

He was the State's tenth Governor and served from December 5, 1867 - December 8, 1871.

Major events during his term:

March 23, 1868	University of California chartered
May 10, 1869	Transcontinental railroad was completed
January 1870	State Legislature refused to ratify the 15th amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
1870	State Board of Equalization created
Sept. 6, 1871	Defeated in re-election bid

Haight was a lawyer, having passed the bar examination in the state of Missouri in 1847. In 1849 he left for California and arrived January 20, 1850 and opened a law office in San Francisco.

In the 50' he changed his party affiliation several times, Democrat - Whig and finally Republican. In fact he was what was known as a 'straight Republican' - opposed to fusion with the Democrats and others who formed the Union Party in the 1860's. Later he felt slighted by the Republicans and became a Democrat again and as such ran for Governor in 1867.

It was said of his inaugural speech: "Never was there an inaugural in which more was said that might better be left unsaid, or more was left unsaid that ought to be said."

After leaving office he returned to his law practice. He was offered the unfinished term of U.S. Senator when Casserly resigned in 1873 but refused. In 1878 he was elected on the non-partisan ticket to the constitutional convention from the second Congressional district. However, before the convention convened, Haight died unexpectedly on September 2, 1878 in San Francisco.

NEWTON BOOTH

September 6, 1871	Elected Governor
January 1872	State Senate blocked ratification of the 14th and 15th amendments.
January 1, 1873	Revised California Codes were put into effect
March 4, 1875	Became U.S. Senator

Booth studied law and passed the Bar examination in Indiana in 1849. He came to California in 1850. In San Francisco he found the law profession was overstocked so he went to Sacramento. In 1851 and 1852 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In 1856 he returned to Indiana and practiced law there. After two years he left to tour Europe and in 1860 he returned to Sacramento to head a wholesale grocery business.

Booth was Democratic but in 1860 he campaigned for Lincoln and later for Grant. Early in 1871 the Sacramento Union (paper) and other Republican journals opposing railroad subsidies endorsed Booth for Governor.

Two other men were considered by the Republicans as possible candidates but in June 1871 the Republican State Convention unanimously

nominated Booth and Romualdo Pacheco as his running mate.

Booth was a bachelor when he was elected Governor and remained so until the last year of his life. He was of average height, slender, had dark brown hair, blue eyes and wore a full beard. He dressed faultlessly, was a modest, dignified and scholarly man who exhibited high moral values.

In 1871, Booth made a pledge to the Republican party to serve a full four year term. But in 1873 he bolted the Republican party and adhered to Granger principles.

November 28, 1873, Senator Casserly resigned because of sickness. November 16, 1873 the legislature considered candidates for the unexpired term and the next full term. John S. Hager filled the unexpired term - No. 1873 to Par. 3, 1875. At his time in 1873, Booth was elected for the full term to begin on March 4, 1875 to March 4, 1881.

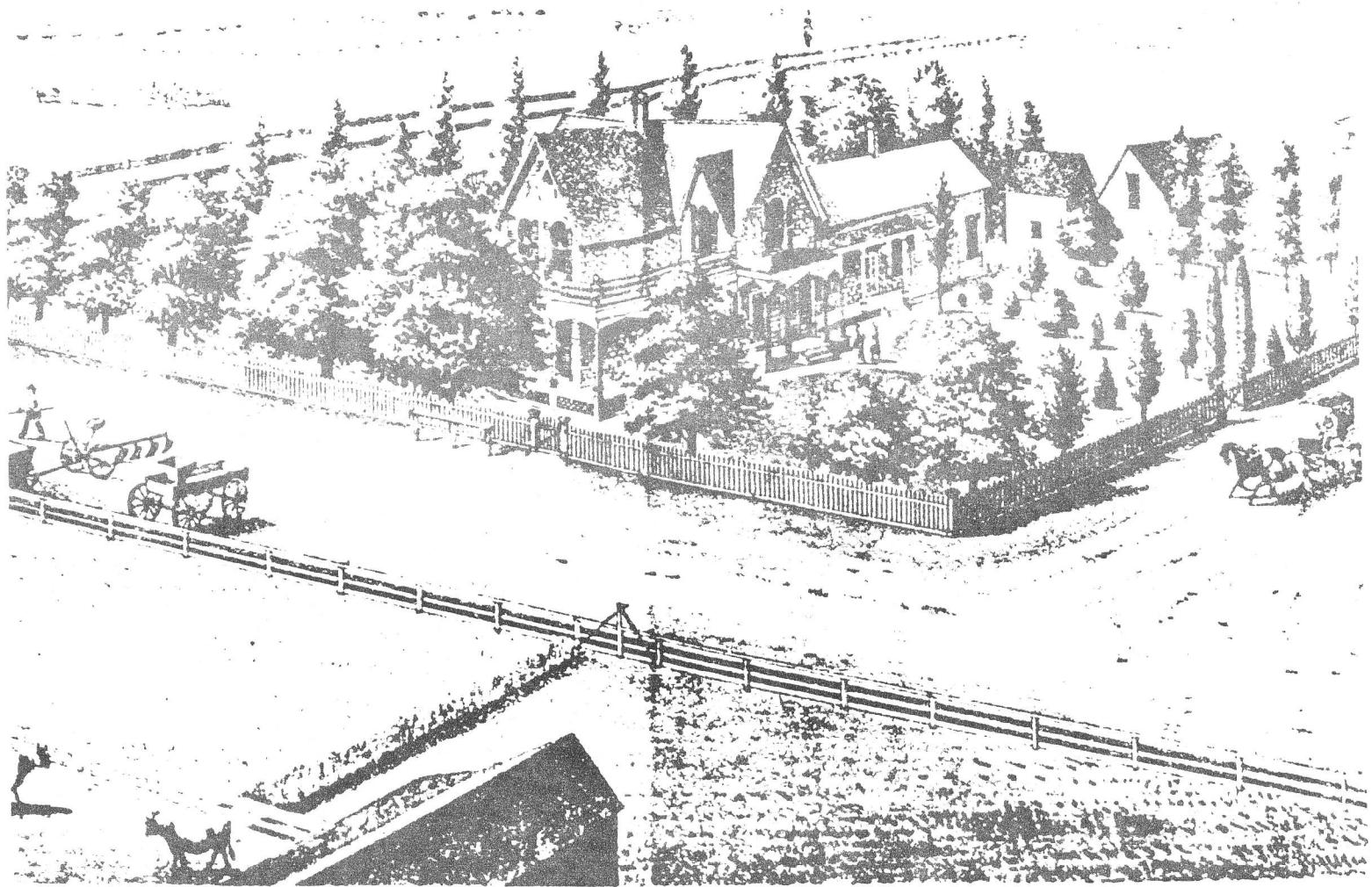
Although it was believed he would resign as Governor and allow Pacheco to become Governor, he retained his office until February 27, 1875, just five days before becoming Senator.

Upon conclusion of his single term as Senator he returned to Sacramento and again participated in the wholesale business. February 1892 he married the widow of a business partner. He died July 14th in Sacramento.

Booth himself was a man of literary attainment and it is interesting to note he left a name-sake in his nephew, Newton Booth Tarkington, the novelist, better know as Booth Tarkington.

ROMUALDO PACHECO

Romualdo Pacheco served as Governor from February 27, 1875 to December 9, 1875. He had the distinction of being the first native son of California to serve as Governor in American period as well as having been the only one of Spanish descent to occupy this high office after California became a State. He was born a Mexican citizen, October 31, 1831, in Santa Barbara. On November 7, 1876 he was elected to U.S. Congress.



— Thompson and West's *History of Sutter County*

The A. L. Chandler House

RECOLLECTION

WRITTEN BY MYRTLE - THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE CLEVELAND FAMILY
SEPTEMBER 1980

THE JOYS AND HARDSHIPS OF THE EARLY LIFE OF MY FAMILY

First, a summary of all of the places where we lived as we were growing up.

All three of us were born in Oakes, North Dakota; Randolph 1898; Myrtle 1902; Luella 1904.

Our father was a Lutheran minister preaching in Norwegian. He was from Stavanger, Norway. His name was Knut Lars Kalveland (translated means Calfland). When he became naturalized, he had his name changed to "Kleveland" which he used the rest of his life. At the time of the divorce, our mother wanted it even more americanized so had it changed to "Cleveland".

Mother's parents also came from Norway and never learned English. Her father was a missionary in North Dakota.

By order of the church, we were moved regularly from pillar to post.

The first move was to Mott, North Dakota, a God forsaken place on the prairie. In the short time we were there, we had several of the serious childhood diseases. Mainly because of the bad water.

Next, we moved to Ossian, Iowa, a small farming community near the Mississippi River, where Randolph started school. We all spoke Norwegian until we started school but as Randolph learned he taught us some English. At home, we spoke mostly Norwegian as it seemed so much easier.

Then, we moved to Viking, Minnesota, where we lived the longest of all and finished grammar school there. The schools in Minnesota were excellent and one had to pass a State examination to graduate from the eighth grade.

It was in Viking that my parents were divorced when I was twelve. My father moved to Mayville, North Dakota, where his two brothers lived and we never saw him again.

I might say that this was the turning point in our lives and a time when we all began to live and laugh to make up for lost years. Our father was a very stern and strict man, and mother could see that three healthy active children would be deprived of a happy life had she not taken that step with our encouragement. She also saw that we liked music and she was sure there was no hope for us to pursue that course.

After Luella and I graduated from grammar school, we moved to Warren, Minnesota, in order to go to high school. Mother cooked for a large dairy farm crew near town.

By that time, Randolph was on his own playing drums with an orchestra in North Dakota.

Many ministers helped mother get work. Most of the jobs were cooking in hospitals, which was our reason for moving to Lisbon, North Dakota, where there was a high school.

We then moved back to Oakes, North Dakota, where mother cooked in the hospital during the flu epidemic. During that dangerous time, at sixteen, it was necessary for me to have my tonsils and adenoids removed at great risk. I had missed a lot of school because of throat trouble and Luella had caught up to me.

When fully recovered, Ma and I decided that I should quit high school after my Freshman year, and I went to Aberdeen, South Dakota, to attend Aberdeen Business College. There, I took shorthand, typing and English, graduating in six months. I held my first job in Aberdeen after turning seventeen but I decided to go back to Oakes where there was a job awaiting me, and Ma and Luella were still there.

We then moved to Fargo, North Dakota, where Luella finished high school and I worked for Standard Oil Company. Mother went into the country to cook for a threshing crew which paid very good money. It was there that she met George Van Cleek who was returning to California from the war. They were married a short time later and moved to Berkeley, California. Luella and I stayed for her to finish high school

and then, in 1921, we came out to California. We played ukuleles and sang in the observation car of the train.

I am sure mother felt it was our only chance to get to California and away from the severe winters. When we lived back there, we just supposed everybody went through the same things we did and couldn't imagine any place with weather such as California has.

THE JOYS AND HARDSHIPS OF THE EARLY
LIFE OF MY FAMILY IN THE
NORTH WOODS OF MINNESOTA

This story will cover only the years we spent in Viking, Minnesota, from about 1911 to 1917 which are the most vivid in my memory. This was just a whistle stop on the old Soo Line Railroad, half way between Warren and Thief River Falls, and about fifty miles from the Canadian border in the Northwest corner of Minnesota.

The town consisted of one general store, one grain elevator, a railroad station, a grange hall, a few small businesses and a lumber yard with all building materials. There was a small one room schoolhouse - all grades with one teacher - where we three spent the last six years of grammar school.

We had about ten acres two miles from town on which we built a small 2-story house with a steep roof as the winters were very severe with a lot of snow. The land had some thick woods and a sand ridge

along a slough which had water in it most of the summer.

In those days, "living off the land" was the way of life. If you didn't you could not survive. If you were not born a hardy soul, you soon became one.

We grew all types of vegetables, a lot of potatoes and root vegetables which we put in the cellar for winter. The cellar was our only cooler.

The sand ridges provided a lot of wild strawberries and raspberries. The woods had blueberries and a small tart cranberry which made wonderful jelly. In the fall, we gathered hazelnuts and dried them on top of the slanting roof on the barn to remove the hulls.

We had cows, calves, pigs and chickens. On the days when neighbor men came to do the annual butchering, Ma would send us to some neighbor as she knew it would be hard to get our "pets" away from us. We even hated to have a chicken killed. Even though we knew it was necessary for food, it wasn't easy.

We had one horse and a small buggy, which was our only means of transportation. Our uncle Arndt, who had a farm adjoining ours, used two oxen and a heavy wagon as his only mode of travel. Even though the town was only two miles away if he would see a small cloud in the sky, he wouldn't start out as it took all day to go there and back; and

in Minnesota a "little cloud" could mean a "big thunderstorm" in a short time.

The little general store only handled staple groceries and a few of the other essential products so it was necessary to order by mail from Sears, Roebuck & Company in Chicago, and this was shipped by freight. We ordered all clothing, sewing materials and all other household needs. We had a tread sewing machine and Ma sewed all of our clothes.

Ma even ordered our skis from them. That was our only means of travel in winter. We skied to school in all kinds of weather, books in one hand and a lunch pail in the other. Never missed a day of school. We wore heavy clothes, gloves, leggings and overshoes. In severe snowstorms, we would arrive at school looking like snowmen with snow frozen on our scarves over our mouths and cheeks many times frostbitten. We would rub snow on each others cheeks before going into the schoolhouse where we would get warm by the old pot-bellied stove. When a big snowstorm was coming, the railroad station telegraph office would bring a warning for everyone to get home before the storm hit.

Just an example of how cold it could get - if clothes had been left on the line all night, by morning they would be frozen stiff. One morning at breakfast what did we see but a cow eating one leg of Luella's longies. She was in tears but soon we were all laughing and got out there to rescue the rest of the laundry. We needed those longies!

Our very first skis were barrel staves with a toe strap which we made. These served more like snowshoes and kept us on top of the snow. We built a ski slide with two wide boards from the barn roof and packed snow on it. We had no hills there but sometimes snowdrifts would be quite high. We also did ice skating on the frozen ponds.

Those were the days before any modern conveniences which we now take so for granted - no electricity, no running water, no telephones, no refrigeration, no washing machines and no newspapers. The only communication from the outside was through the telegraph office at the depot.

We used kerosene lamps and the regular job of cleaning those chimneys was some chore. The pump was close to the house because in winter it would be frozen and had to be thawed out with hot water and all water had to be carried into the house for washing clothes and baths, and to water the livestock. The only heat was the kitchen wood range which had a water container at the end to keep water hot. The wood had to be cut and piled near the house at it would be completely covered with snow and many times had to be dug out. Fire had to be kept going night and day to heat the whole house.

The biggest punishment of all was the "little house on the prairie". In winter, it could be a very uncomfortable place if the one ahead of you didn't get the door closed tightly, the wind would drift the snow over the seat. Bad enough to have to go out there without that! This was one place

where the Sears catalog came in very handy.

We all had to help with the chores but we made fun of it - feeding all the animals, gathering eggs, taking care of the vegetable garden and digging vegetables, picking berries, milking the cows and running the hand operated cream separator, and making butter with the old hand churn (a plunger in a big crock) which took a long time. We made cottage cheese and something similar to yogurt - a clabbered milk which was kept in the cellar. Ma baked everything - bread was made regularly and I can still smell that bread upon coming home from school.

We were, of course, raised on all Norwegian foods - salt herring (sil in Norwegian) broiled over hot coals in cook stove, served with potatoes boiled with jackets on. So many things were baked on top of the stove lids - "Flatbro" made of wholewheat flour, water and salt, rolled real thin and turning them to keep from burning. Another favorite, "lefsa" made with mashed potatoes, salt, a little cream and flour - cooked the same as Flatbro. These were spread with butter and mashed potatoes and rolled up. "Komla" was a type of potato dumpling - grated raw potato, egg, salt and flour for right dumpling consistency. This was cooked in broth made from fresh pork. "Grot" was another favorite made with whole milk thickened very slowly by sifting flour as it cooked. It was like a custard only not sweet. This would be served in a flat dish, making a hole in the center for a chunk of butter, then spread over the

top and sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon. A lot of our dishes were made from milk products as we always had plenty of milk, cream and butter.

The hardest thing was the matter of baths - having to haul the water, heat it and then using a round galvanized wash tub on Saturday night in the middle of the kitchen - each taking a turn. To this day, every time I get into my bathtub, I feel grateful for that invention and for running water.

Washing clothes was no picnic either - all done by hand in a round tub with a scrubboard and mostly wrung by hand until a roller type wringer came along. Carrying the water for this was quite a job, too, but I'm sure no kids ever had cleaner clothes even in this day and age with all the modern conveniences and detergents. The ironing was done with flatirons which were heated on top of the stove lids.

In summer, all the young people would help the neighbor farmers pulling mustard plants out of the grain fields and we were paid ten cents a day - with never a thought of going on strike!

In the fall, we all had to help with the hay harvest. It was cut with a horse drawn mower and then we had to put it in stacks and help load it on a hay wagon and then it was stacked near the barn. At all ages, we learned how to do hard work. I have never regretted these hard times as it has made me more appreciative of all of the things which have

made life easier in the years since we lived on that farm.

We canned all fruits and vegetables, except the root vegetables. We made our own hams and bacon, drying them in the attic and even salted pieces of pork in crocks in the cellar for winter.

But, it wasn't all hard work - After our father left, Ma made sure we had all the fun we could possibly have. The first thing she did was buy a second hand pump organ for me and a violin for Randolph. I took about 25 organ lessons from a wonderful teacher and had so much enjoyment from it and have had all of my life. In a short time, I was playing organ in church.

As Luella and I learned songs, we entertained at the grange hall meetings. We even rode the horses to sing for the neighbor boys as they cultivated their grain fields.

Randolph and I played together and the only thing Ma had to contend with was getting me away from the organ. I didn't have to be forced to practice. When she reminded me that after all I did have other things to do. I would tell her that to do the work "I had to get the power". We laughed about that many times through the years. I still feel that way about music. I can really "get the power" to do other things by sitting down at the organ or piano. I shall always be grateful to my mother for the chance of learning how to read music as it has brought me much joy and I enjoy sharing it with others.

Our summers were very hot and we had many thunder and lightning storms which were most frightening. Our vegetable garden and all field crops depended on mother nature for irrigation. However, in all the years we lived there we had no tornadoes.

Besides weather being scarey, there were a lot of wild animals in the surrounding woods - wolves, coyotes and even lynx. Packs of wolves and coyotes could beheard not too far off - it was a very chilling sound. We all scurried for home when we heard them.

I can vividly remember the very first time I saw electric lights. It was in Warren, Minnesota, about 25 miles away be train where Ma's brother was county sheriff and we would visit them. Luella and I, on our first visit, stood with mouths wide open and exclaimed "Ah, electric lights!" Randolph, the big brother acting like a man of the world, very quietly told us "don't show your ignorance!" But I'm sure it was his first time too and he was as intrigued as we were.

Looking at a reproduction of a 1900 Sears catalog, here are some unbelievable prices for home appliances:

Sterling Steel Range for coal or wood	\$26.50
Sheet Steel Heating Stove	2.72
Edgemere Sewing Machine	12.75
Parlor Pump Organ (real fancy)	33.50

Now, with such great demands on all types of energy, many are going back to the old wood and coal stoves for heating. Even the old ceiling fan is making a comeback. It may be that before long we will be reverting back to many of the old ways, but I doubt if we'll go so far as using oxen. Some day, we may see that "everything old is new again" as the song goes.

I have lived to see these inventions and many more:

Electricity - telephone - radio - washing machines - phonograph - Dishwashers - movies - television - indoor plumbing - gas and electric stoves - refrigerators and freezers - automobiles - air conditioners - airplanes and countless other conveniences; and now, the computer age (some of which, in my opinion, we could very well do without.) Of course, the space age has been the most unbelievable accomplishment.

In retrospect, one cannot help but feel overwhelmed by the countless inventions which have been made in those intervening years. We wonder how we could possibly have existed without all of these things.

In spite of all of the things which have made life easier, I doubt if the simple joys of those earlier years, when we depended on our own ingenuity to entertain ourselves, can ever be equaled in any age.

Forgetting the many adversities which occur in everyone's lifetime, I still feel that I have been very fortunate to have lived in the nicest and most interesting era in history.