

Fred A. Sabin

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Fred A. Sabin, lawyer, and loan and real estate dealer, born at Adrian Mich, in 1856, and was educated in the same city, where he also learned his trade, civil engineering. He came to Dakota in the fall of 1876 and first located in Fargo, and subsequently in 1879 was on the government survey in northern Dakota for five years. In June 1883, he established the business of law, loan and real estate at Copartown, the county seat of Griggs County. Mr. Sabin owns a half section of land in Clay county, Minn. He is an intelligent and successful young man, and is in partnership with Mr. Campbell of Fargo.

Bibl. Atlas of Dakota 1884, p 242

JOHN SAD

From Compendium of N.D.

John Sad, a lawyer practicing at Hannaford since his admission to the bar in 1914, was born at Hardanger, Norway, July 24, 1888. His father, Asbjorni B. Sad, also a native of Hardanger, came to North Dakota with his family in 1889, settling first at Valley City but after two years removing to Fargo. Later he returned to Valley City, where he remained until 1904, employed at the trade of merchant tailoring. He then purchased a farm east of Dazey, upon which he still resides.

John Sad was the eldest in a family of six children and was only about a year old when brought to the new world, so that practically his entire life has been spent in this state. He attended the public schools and later became a student in the North Dakota State University, where he pursued a course in law that qualified him for admission to the bar in 1914. After receiving his license to practice he located in Hannaford, where he has since remained and in the intervening period he has gained a good clientage which many an older practitioner might well envy. He displays energy and ability, is a fluent, forceful speaker and readily recognizes the relations of points in law to the facts in the case. At the present time he is the republican nominee for states attorney in Griggs County and receives strong endorsement from fellow members of the bar.

On the 27th of November, 1913, Mr. Sad was united in marriage to Miss May Stee, who was born near Dazey, a daughter of Thomas Stee, a pioneer of Barnes County. They have a circle of warm friends. at Hannaford and in this part of the state and Mr. Sad is a representative member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His chief interest, however, is his law practice and he gives undivided attention to the interests entrusted to his care.

John Sad

John Sad, was born at Hardanger Norway July 24, 1888. His father, Asbjørn B. Sad, also born at Hardanger, came to N.D. in 1889, settling first at Valley City.

John Sad was eldest of a family of 6 children. Mr. Sad was married Nov 27, 1913, to Miss May Stee, daughter of Thomas Stee, who was born near Dazey where her father was a pioneer.

Bibl. Condensed from, Lounsherry Vol. III, 1917, p 244

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Olson Sanderson came to U.S.A.
1869 or 1870. He landed in
Rock Island, Ill. He worked in
the sawmills. The same kind of
work he had did in the old
country. He also held a job
for the government.

In the year of 1871 he
sent back to Christiana, or
which is Oslo now, for his wife
and youngest son, Sander
Sanderson. There were one
daughter, Annie Matilda
and one son, Nels Oluf Sanders
that came over from Norway
in those early years. Exact
years not known. (1 son Nels Sanders
came from Norway Oct 7-1901)

Sander Sanderson was 12 years
old when landed in this country.
He worked with his father in
the sawmills and went ~~to the~~
to the American school.

2.

at the age of 22 Sander
Sanderson and his brother
in law Mr Robert Busse
(that was married to annie
matilda Sanderson)
left Chicago in april and
came to Maywell N. Dak and
from there walked across country
in melting snow about
45 miles westward.

They arrived to Farrison farm
the 24 of april on Sunday
1881, On april 28, 1881. Thursday
after noon around 4 O'clock
they arrived at Alex Saunders
place by the Shyanne River
Slept in barn over night

Sanders Sanderson took a
squatters claim that got to
be in Section 24 Seward
town ship, Greys Co

Robert Busse took a claim
across the line in to Steel

The land was

the same

The following year 1882, Sander
 Sanderson got his parents to
 squat on claim, and in the
 meantime, ^{he went to} Minneapolis to work
 in a flour barrel mill. He also
 bought 2 shares. Sent money to
 his parents to live on and make
 improvements on claim. In 1884 April
 4th S. Sanderson sold his shares that
 he had in the Barrel mill
 and went back to his parents
 to help to improve the claim
 and as years went by he met
 a girl by the name of Jennie
 Johnson from Wisconsin and
 got married to her. The first
 born baby was a boy born on
 July 16th 1890 and was
 named Herman S. Sanderson
 (The writer of this story at
 the age of 67 years) 1957
 There were 4 children ^{born} to this
 marriage, 3 died in childhood

4

Sander Sanderson stayed by the farm most all his life time

He was born in Norway
May 17-1859 came to U.S.A. at the
age of 12 died July 16th 1941 at
Coopers town N.D.

Family record

Married a girl from Wis. first born
Herman Theodore Sanderson 1890
Gertrude Mary born Jan 19, 1892 died 3/21/1896

Adolf Gerhart 3-22-1894 died 3/1/1895

Priscilla 12-1899 " 10/18/1905

Silvannus 9-10-1903

Garry 10-2-1906

Alford Gerhart 5-14-1908 " 9-10-1946
1909

Sander Sanderson parents

Olson Sanderson born May 18-1821 Died ^{July} 7, 1900
^{his wife}
Bertha Nilsdatter born Feb 19-1823 died Sep 10-1909

Olaf Sanders came to N. Dakota April 1883
Took a claim north of Astebula.
and left N.D. from Hohl July 29-1896

Herman Sanderson married to
 Beatha Marie Christopher Jan 15-1919
 Cynthia Munn. This is his family.

Melvin Jan 7th 1920
 Earl Sept 16, 1921
 Sylvia July 9 1923
 Claris Nov 29 1926
 Lucille April 12 1929
 Priscilla Feb. 25 1932 1932
 Celia March 4 1934
 Pearl Aug 28 1937
 Bernetta Feb 21 1940

June 1, 1927

Biography of Sanders Sanderson
--Clarence Stone

Because of hard times in Norway, Ole Sanderson left for America in a sail boat that was once used for slave traffic.

After much hard labor, Mr. Sanderson was able to save enough to bring his wife and youngest child to America. Sanders Sanderson came to America at the age of twelve years.

Sanders first trade was working in factories, and then later he learned the Cooper trade which was of a great benefit.

On account of hard times in Chicago, Sanders Sanderson started to find a better place. About this time people were beginning to homestead in North Dakota, so Sanders Sanderson and a friend came to North Dakota to homestead.

About 1881 Mr. Sanderson and his friend landed in Mayville by train. They walked to the Sheyenne River with some men that were after some provisions. When they reached the river, they were all tired out and did not have any place to sleep except on the ground.

Mr. Sanderson was so disgusted by the long walk that he and his friend were going to return to Mayville the next day, but they got a place to stay so they settled down to make their claim. At first they made their house in the side of a river bank, similar to a dugout. The river in the spring, however, chased them out of their house.

Mr. Sanderson had a little trouble to get settled on account of a neighbor who wanted Sanders' land, and also because the land was not yet surveyed. However, at last Mr. Sanderson settled on what is now section 24 range 58 southeast of Cooperstown. Cooperstown was not built at that time, so the closest place to get supplies was at Valley City. It took about three or four days to get the supplies by oxen so we of today can see what those of the earlier years had to go through. However, the neighbors went together and would send just one team after the supplies. Mr. Sanderson also told of a person that walked to Valley City with a wheelbarrow to get a sack of flour.

The first house Mr. Sanderson built was made out of logs that had been chopped down with an ax.

When Sanders had settled down fairly well, he sent for his parents at Chicago to come and stay with him. Ole Sanderson then took care of the homestead while Mr. Sanders Sanderson went out working to get money to make a better homestead.

Soon Sanderson got a breaking plow, a small harrow and some other small farm implements, and started to raise crops. The chief crops were wheat and oats. Wheat at that time was worth about 40 or 50 cents.

They plowed the land with a team of oxen, dragged with oxen but sowed and harvested the grain by hand. They way they threshed their grain was by pounding the straw with a long stick. They then put the grain in sacks and stored it away for next year or took it to town and sold it.

Mr. Sanderson's closest neighbors were Allic Saunders and John Atchison.

During the time Sanders Sanderson worked in Chicago, he became acquainted with Jennie Johnson. He married her in the year of 1889.

In 1890 he came back to North Dakota and his old homestead where he still resides.

Mr. And Mrs. Sanderson have four children, all of whom are living. They are Herman, Sylvanius, Tory and Alford Sanderson.

Biography of Sander Sanderson

The names of the parents of the pioneer I am writing about are: Mr. Ole Sanderson and Mrs. Bertha Sanderson (nee) Miss Bertha Neilstotter. The name of the pioneer is Sander Sanderson. Mr. Sander Sanderson was one of the early pioneers of Griggs County, North Dakota. He was born May 17, 1859 at Christiania, Norway. (Now called Oslo).

Mr. Sanderson left his former home and came to North Dakota thinking that he might become more prosperous here. Mr. Sanderson preferred to come to North Dakota instead of some other state as this part of the country was then open for settlers to take up homesteads. Mr. Sanderson came to Mayville, Traill County. He had to walk across the country in slush and mud, without hardly seeing a living soul, as there were not many inhabitants settled in the country in those early pioneer days when he first came. However, he finally reached the Sheyenne River and walked along its banks. The first man he met who had settled along the Sheyenne River was John Atchison. They had a talk together and he stayed at John Atchison's place over night. The next day he went on down the river not very far from John Atchison's place and found a suitable place for a homestead. Mr. Sander Sanderson came to North Dakota in 1881 on the 5th of April.

Early experiences of pioneer days: He took up a homestead. He had to live on the land for five years before he could obtain a deed from the government, showing that the land was his. This was called the Homestead Act. He lives six miles south and five miles east of Coopers-town, which was later started. Township 145, Range 58, Section 24.

The first kind of dwelling that served as a home for Mr. Sanderson was a log house. It was made of logs, the roof was made of poles, covered with slough grass and sod on top. The furniture of the pioneer home was scanty and poor. What little he did have was home made. Newspapers often served for wall paper. Luxuries were unknown and pleasures were few and short in the early or pioneer days.

The pioneer had to go to Valley City for provisions and supplies before the city of Cooperstown had begun to be built. They took the horses and wagons. The journey took about three days for the return trip. Several of his nearest neighbors were: John H. Atchison, Alex Saunders, and Luellan Laudberry.

Mr. Sanderson had a yoke of oxen, others had horses. He had a few small farm implements. The sod had first to be broken up and then the seed planted. As this was hard work, he did not get many acres broken up at a time. He raised a few acres of wheat and oats. He generally had an average of 25 to 35 bushels to the acre.

The fuel used by Mr. Sanderson in the early days was wood. As he lived beside the Sheyenne River, he had sufficient amount of wood. The trees had to be sawed as they were so huge and hauled up to the house and split. They sometimes had prairie fires. Also severe snow storms which lasted for three or four days at a time.

Sander Sanderson

2.

Mr. Sanderson was married to Miss Jennie Johnson at Chicago in 1890.

Mr. Sanderson had seven children. Three of them are dead and the other four are living as follows:

Mr. Herman Sanderson-----Cooperstown, North Dakota
Mr. Silvnus Sanderson-----Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Torry Sanderson-----Cooperstown, North Dakota
Alfred Sanderson-----Cooperstown, North Dakota

Mr. Sanderson is still living on the homestead he took up in the early pioneer days. He has all the modern improvements that any other farm of today has.

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PIONEER BIOGRAPHY

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Sander Sanderson (continued)

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by Arthur Storkson

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Hon. Charles A. Sanford

Hon. Chas A. Sanford, owner and editor of "Courtenay Gazette" was born in Washtenaw Co. Mich, in 1838. He was son of Ezra and Almira (Chamberlain) Sanford, of American descent, father born in Vermont. He settled in Mich in 1837. His mother died when he was 7 years, & family moved to Indiana & returned to Mich after 2 yrs. Chas. was youngest of 12 children. At 14 yrs went to Indiana to make his home with his sister. Graduate of U. of Mich 1866 with A.B. & A.M.

He went to N. Dak in 1883, raised one crop on land east of Jamestown and in the fall filed on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of 26-144-62, built a claim shanty & board barn and began farming. He lived on his land from 1884 to 1898. In 1899 he bought 934 acres in south western Griggs Co. He started the "Courtenay Gazette" in Oct 1897.

B.H.

Condensed from Compend. of 1900 -

Frank Sanford

Frank Sanford, Barnes County's Reg. of Deeds - was born in Liberty Township, Jackson Co. Mich, Sept 25, 1860, a son of Jas. P. and Cornelia (Nutter) Sanford. The mother, who was born at Tan Yan New York died at 32 years, Jas Sanford married 2nd to Alice McCormick of Rochester N. Y. Mr. Jas Sanford was born in 1830 in New York, but moved to Mich in 1834 and is now living on the farm that that his father Abraham Sanford, took up from the government. Abraham Sanford moved to Mich while it was still a territory and helped build the old state road from Detroit to Chicago. He died in Jackson Co. Mich, in 1880 at 77 years + 5 Mo.

Frank Sanford attended the country schools near his home and also the high school at Hillsdale Mich. From there he went to Smithson College at Logansport Ind. and took a course in ^{higher} mathematics and stayed there until the school was abandoned. On his return to Mich he taught school for a number of terms, besides one term at Momence, Iankakee Co. Ill -

On Mar 18, 1882, Mr. Sanford arrived at Valley City N. Dak and at once located land on Sec 20-142-17 as a homestead. He also took a tree claim and a pre-emption. He now owns $2\frac{3}{4}$ sections of land in one body, and his wife has a section of very

Frank Sanford -

land in Gregg County N. Dak.

He was first married Nov 20, 1879 to Miss Esther Rhoads a native of Jackson Co, Mich, who died on the homestead in Barnes County June 26, 1882. On Oct 13, 1886 he married Miss Helen S. Kingsley, born in New York State -

Mr. Sanford, active in politics has represented his district on Board of County Commissioners in 1891, and in 1894 was first elected Reg. of Deeds, and is now serving his 3rd term. He is a Mason, a member of El Lagel Temple of Fargo. During his early years here he would return to Michigan during the winter and teach school to get money to help improve his land.

Bibliog: Condensed from Compend. of Hist & Biog, 1900, ^{Page 238} 118

Biography of David Sansburn
--Marie Sansburn

David Sansburn, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Sansburn, was born at St. Marys, Ontario, Canada, March 25, 1863 and was the fifth child of thirteen children.

He lived on a farm in Blanchard township with his father for twenty-eight years, doing all kinds of farm work, and was especially interested in horses, cattle and sheep raising.

In 1888, he went to the Black Hills in South Dakota, expecting to file on land on the Brule Reservation, but it was not open for filing at that time. So he worked a year on the horse range. Getting tired of that kind of life, he came to Cooperstown, North Dakota in 1889, lived in town for three years learning the blacksmith trade with his brother, Sam, but being used to outdoor life, it didn't agree with his health. In 1892 he bought land in Tyrol township and erected buildings on it.

He batched with his brother for three years in Tyrol and in 1902 he married Josephine Carlson from Saltdalen, Norway. Five children were born to them, two boys and three girls, all of whom are living. In February, 1917 his wife died, but with the help of kind friends and neighbors, he was able to keep his family together, except one child, the youngest who made her home at his sister's.

In 1919 he married Belle Monson, a widow with four children, a boy and three girls, all of whom are living.

Biographies of Riverside Old Settlers
Alexander Saunders

Alexander Saunders was born November 2, 1854, in the parish of Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. As a small boy he tended sheep, and one of his first remembrances is of herding two cows. He worked as a groom of race horses, and was the first man to race for Murry of Fauchfold, who was an extensive breeder of racing horses. Later he worked for a retired East India tea merchant where he cared for fancy driving horses. At the age of nineteen he decided to come to America. From his reading he had always wanted to see the world, and had a strong inclination towards New Zealand. But he had relatives and friends living near Brogueville, Ontario. In 1848 his maternal grandfather and grandmother, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Warnder, and their two sons, James and Alexander, left Scotland for Canada. Their daughter's fare was also paid, but at last she decided to stay and marry George Saunders, who later came to North Dakota.

When Alexander Saunders was ready to leave Scotland friends took him and his trunk in a wagon to Turriff, where he took the train to Glasgow. He left Glasgow on the steamship Manitoba, a vessel named in honor of the newly formed province of Manitoba. The commanding officer of this vessel was Captain Wylie, who was also a lieutenant of the British royal fleet.

Mr. Saunders left Glasgow the first week in May, 1873. The trip occupied fourteen days. This was the first ship to come up the St. Lawrence that spring, and as late as it was, it became caught in the ice and was delayed for four or five days. The steamship company was making a trial trip with the Manitoba, for this was the first trip since she had been overhauled, cut in half and fifty feet added to the middle in the Glasgow ship yards that winter. The passengers saw scores of whales and icebergs, and at one place the seals were so numerous that the crew amused themselves by throwing beerbottles at them. Shortly after landing he was taken sick with scarlet fever, which he had contracted on the ship.

The first winter after he recovered his strength, Mr. Saunders worked in the "shanty pinery" along the Ottawa river, then known as the Grand river, and still so known by the lumbermen. He occasionally worked in the saw mills until he went west.

In 1878 a party of land seekers having a special train, came west over the Grand Trunk and the Wisconsin Central railroads to Fisher's Landing, where the road ended. (Fisher's Landing is now called Fisher, Minnesota. See Collections of State Historical Society of North Dakota, Vol. 1., p. 96.) The party went by old style stern wheeler flatboat down Red Lake river and the Red river to Winnipeg, arriving there May 24, 1878, while the town was celebrating the queen's birthday. Mr. Saunders took up land in the Turtle mountain region, eighty miles west of the Red river and sixteen miles north of the boundary. That same summer he rented land in Pembina county a mile from Neche and near Smuggler's Point. (So called because at that place the timber of the Pembina River extends in a long V-shape across the international boundary and was a favorite resort of smugglers.) He raised two crops of wheat there. Because of hard winters and a grasshopper pest, several of the necessities were very high. At Neche salt pork was 36 ¢ a pound, flour \$12 a sack, and seed wheat \$3.50 a bushel. The prices of flour and meat

Biographies of Riverside Old Settlers
Alexander Saunders

were controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company. These were lowered as soon as the boats came in the spring. In May, 1880, Mr. Saunders and John H. Atchison, a pioneer resident of Pembina county, decided to look for land. They went to Glenden, Minnesota, to take the train, and from there to see the land near Valley City. They looked over the land near LaMoure, but did not like it. Mr. Atchison then went to Brookings, South Dakota, to see the land there, while Mr. Saunders left Valley City with a pack made of grain sack covered with oil cloth, and containing provisions, a rain coat and a blanket. A stone was tied in one corner to prevent the straps from slipping off. He carried a compass and a book with the land survey, and having timber land in mind, marked in it such land as he thought desirable. On leaving Valley City he followed the Sheyenne river for about sixty-five miles. The first night he spent at Sibley Crossing with Frank Abbott, and next day, May 24, 1880, he saw his present home for the first time. That night he stayed at Pioneer Nelson's. (The name is Amon Nelson or Amon Ophime. The present spelling of Ophime is probably a corruption of Opheim, meaning upland home. Mr. Nelson came to Dakota in 1879 with three other men whose names are forgotten. He tried to bring a Norwegian colony, but failed because nearly all of the desirable land was taken before his settlers could come. His home was a well-known stopping place in the early days.) From there he crossed to the Goose river, and followed its fourteen or fifteen miles to a settlement of Norwegians. On his way north he crossed all the rivers tributary to the Red river. At the Goose river he waited a short time for the completion of a foot bridge. The Forest river he crossed on two logs. In crossing the others he rolled his clothing into a bundle and waded. The Pembina, Turtle, and Goose river land was settled; the Forest river land was light and sandy; the Sheyenne river land suited best. Mr. Saunders, and his brother-in-law, Alexander Chalmers, immediately started for the chosen land with a Red river cart, a yoke of young oxen and plows for breaking. They followed the Indian trail for twenty-five or thirty miles. They passed through St. Joseph and crossed the Pembina river on a rafttrail bridge. They had both yoke and harness for the oxen. While traveling the Indian trail they used the harness by taking out the shafts and putting on a pole of Mr. Saunders' making. The yoke was easier on the cattle on the prairie. Shortly after their arrival Mr. Chalmers returned to Pembina to harvest their crop, bring his family and Mr. Saunders' cattle and goods. After Mr. Chalmers had gone, Mr. Atchison appeared, after having been to South Dakota. He liked the land near Mr. Saunders', and also returned to Pembina for his family. That was a busy summer for Alexander Saunders. He broke ten or twelve acres, and planted a few potatoes and turnips in the sod. He built his first house in the bank of the river. It was lined with poles about the size of an ordinary stovepipe. The roof was of poles covered with hay, bark and dirt. This house was 14x22, and one of the warmest he had ever lived in.

After harvesting his crop in Pembina county, Mr. Chalmers returned, bringing his family and goods, two oxen, a wagon, a cow and four pigs (one of which was of stock imported by the Hudson Bay company) for Mr. Saunders. That fall a trip was made to Valley City for flour and seed wheat, and another trip to the Goose river settlement for potatoes.

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In November, Mr. Saunders went to Pembina with his Red river cart for goods left behind by Mr. Chalmers. Part were at Pembina and the rest at an Icelfander's where Mr. Chalmers had had a breakdown. On coming over the steep bluff of the Sheyenne river, he suddenly came upon four large elk. They seemed too frightened to run, and parted just enough for him to pass. The rest of the journey down was without noteworthy event. The first night of the return journey he stopped at the home of an acquaintance. The second day it turned cold and began to snow. That night he spent at the home of an Icelandic family, which consisted of a man and a woman and two girls, the eldest of whom spoke English quite well. They had but little room in their newly made pole house, but they hospitably shared it with Mr. Saunders. The next morning it still snowed, but he thought it best to push on before the snow became too deep. Just at night he came in the storm to a house in the timber, and asked for shelter that night, if not for himself, at least for his weary team. The man attempted to drive him away with a pitchfork. It was night, a snowstorm raged, the oxen were exhausted. The man had plenty of room and fodder. There was but one thing to do. Mr. Saunders drew a revolver and stayed. At the Goose river he stopped over night with a man and woman past middle life, who had sheltered him when he went north. It was clear the next morning, and he started on his way. Soon the storm again broke, and finally he became lost when about ten miles from his home. In the storm he met the driver of the Star mail route, who also was lost. They compared notes and started on. The mail carrier's horses were overcome by the storm and hard driving and reported to the government as killed by Indians. After passing the carrier, Mr. Saunders lost his direction again, and also broke a wheel off his Red river cart in a snow bank. The cart and the goods were left in a snow bank. At about 3 a. m. he came to the house near what is now known as the Fluto bridge. In the morning he returned home, and with his other team and wagon recovered his goods. The cart was abandoned and was destroyed by a prairie fire the next spring.

In 1882, Mr. Saunders built a large comfortable log house, in which he is still proud to live.

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George Saunders, Sr.

George Saunders was born at Newpitsligo, Scotland, March 19, 1825. His father was a minister whose failing health obliged him to teach. Before leaving Scotland a sale was held. A large party of relatives and neighbors left Scotland at the same time, but all except eight of the party remained in Manitoba. They left Scotland, April 19, 1882, were eighteen and one-half days on the sea, and arrived at Valley City May, 13, 1882. They crossed the Atlantic on the Manitoba on her first trip up the St. Lawrence that spring. Those on the ship who were without reading were furnished literature by the National Bible society of Scotland. At Valley City they were met by Alexander Saunders and Alexander Chalmers with two yoke of oxen and two teams. They had waited at Valley City seven days for the party to come. As this was a spring of very high water they met some difficulty on the way. At one place in the Getchell neighborhood north of Valley City they mired on a grade and were obliged to unload the goods, haul the wagon out to a dry place and reload. The first place they stopped was Andrew Henderson's, where the women of the party were refreshed with bread, syrup and black coffee. They pushed on the same night and arrived at Mr. Saunders' home at about midnight, after which pancakes were baked to relieve the hunger of the party. Mrs. Saunders died February 16, 1907. Mr. Saunders now lives in Washington, where he is engaged in fruit raising. In 1892, his daughter, Jessie, married John Thomas Gorman and moved to Washington. She returned, however, after Mr. Gorman's death, and now keeps house for her brother, Alexander Saunders.